Unit 11
Grammar reference

The Grammar reference section presents in-depth information for each of the grammar charts in the Student Book. It can serve as a quick refresher on grammar, give you ideas for further exploiting the grammar charts, and help prepare you for student questions. Each Grammar reference item consists of two parts: an explanation and an example.

When preparing for class, review the information in the relevant Grammar reference section. Make note of any helpful information in the chart that you think your students need to know. Write down any examples you might want to put on the board. Be careful, however, not to overload your students with information—choose additional points carefully and sparingly.

Suggested procedures

- After students have read the grammar chart and completed Discovering grammar, introduce the grammar point you want to share with your students by writing the example on the board. Then ask questions about the example to help students figure out the rule for themselves. For example, for the first Grammar reference point from Unit 1, page 8:

(Explanation)	(Example)
The *be* verb (*am/is/are*) is usually used to give the name, location, or time of something. It is also used to describe something.	Name: *I **am** Andy*. Location: *We **are** in Miami.* Time: *It **is** eight o'clock.* Description: *Miami **is** nice.*

- Say *We usually use the* be *verb to talk about four things. I'm going to write four sentences on the board. What do we use the* be *verb to talk about in each?*
- Write the four example sentences on the board:

    I am Andy.

    We are in Miami.

    It is eight o'clock.

    Miami is nice.

- Ask *What do we use* be *to talk about in the first sentence?* (a name) *What do we use* be *to talk about in the second sentence?* (a place or location) Elicit usages of *be* for all the sentences, writing *Name, Location, Time,* and *Description* on the board next to the appropriate sentences.
- Summarize the function of the *be* verbs by saying *The* be *verb* (am/is/are) *is usually used to give the name, location, or time of something. It is also used to describe something.*
- Elicit one or two other examples for each usage of *be* by asking *What's another* be *sentence that gives a name? A location? A time? A description?*

Unit 11, page 100: The simple past of regular verbs

Use the simple past to talk about events that were started and finished in the past.	*We **moved** to Florida in 1999.* *We **studied** for the test last night.*
To form the simple past of most regular verbs that end in a consonant, add -*ed*. This includes words ending in a vowel and -*y*.	*talk → **talked*** *play → **played***
To form the simple past of regular verbs that end in -*e*, add -*d*.	*smile → **smiled*** *care → **cared***
To form the simple past of regular verbs that end in a consonant and -*y*, drop the -*y* and add -*ied*.	*cry → **cried*** *try → **tried***
To form the simple past of regular verbs that end with a stressed consonant-vowel-consonant pattern, double the final consonant and add -*ed*.	*stop → **stopped*** *plan → **planned***
To form affirmative statements in the simple past, begin with a subject followed by a past tense verb and a complement if needed.	Subject + past tense of verb (+ complement) ***They talked.*** ***She cried all day.***
To form negative statements in the simple past, begin with a subject followed by *did not,* the base form of a verb, and a complement if needed.	Subject + *did* + *not* + base form of verb (+ complement) ***They did not try at all.***
Did not is usually contracted to *didn't* in conversation and informal writing.	*did not → **didn't*** ***We didn't study.***

Unit 11, page 102: The simple past of regular verbs

To form *Yes/No* questions in the simple past, begin with *Did* followed by a subject, the base form of a verb, and a complement if needed.	*Did* + subject + base form of verb (+ complement) ***Did they call yesterday?*** ***Did you move last year?***
To answer *Yes/No* questions in the simple past in the affirmative, begin with *Yes* followed by a subject and *did*.	*Yes* + subject + *did* ***Yes, I did.*** ***Yes, they did.***
To answer *Yes/No* questions in the simple past in the negative, begin with *No* followed by a subject and *did not* or *didn't*.	*No* + subject + *didn't/ did* + *not* ***No, I didn't.*** ***No, they did not.***

Unit 11, page 103: The simple past of regular verbs

To form *Who* questions in the simple past tense, begin with *Who* followed by the past tense of the verb. *Who* is the subject of the sentence.	*Who* + past tense of verb ***Who called?*** ***Who picked** you up?*
Do not use *do/did/does* when *Who* is the subject.	X *Who did call?* ✓ ***Who called?***
To answer *Who* questions, begin with a subject followed by the past tense of the verb, or answer with a name alone.	Subject + past tense of verb *Who called?* ***Theo called.*** or ***Theo.***