

# Units 3

## 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)
Use <i>be</i> in the simple present to tell the name, location, or time of something, or to describe something.	Name: <i>Her name <b>is</b> Michelle Wie.</i> Location: <i>The shop <b>is</b> on the corner.</i> Time: <i>The play <b>is</b> at eight o'clock.</i> Description: <i>Broadway musicals <b>are</b> fantastic.</i>

- Say *We usually use the be verb in simple present 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 sentence?*
- Write the four example sentences on the board:
  - Her name is Michelle Wie.
  - New York is on the east coast.
  - The play is at eight o'clock.
  - Broadway musicals are fantastic.
- 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 in simple present (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 3, page 28: There is/There are with some and any**

To say that people or things exist or are somewhere, you can use <i>There</i> followed by <i>be</i> , a quantifier, a subject, and a location. Use <i>is</i> for singular count nouns and noncount nouns. Use <i>are</i> for plural count nouns.	<i>There + be + quantifier + noun (+ location)</i> <b>There is</b> an apple on the shelf. <b>There is</b> some milk in the refrigerator. <b>There are</b> five girls in our English class.
<i>Some</i> is used to mean an ( <i>unspecified</i> ) amount of. It is used with plural count nouns and noncount nouns.	<i>There are some</i> apples. <i>There is some</i> bread.
To say that people or things do not exist, you can use <i>There</i> followed by <i>be</i> , <i>not</i> , a quantifier, a subject, and a location. You can use <i>any</i> with plural count and noncount nouns. Use the article <i>a</i> with singular count nouns.	<i>There + be + not + quantifier + noun (+ location)</i> <b>There isn't any</b> butter on the table. <b>There aren't any</b> cookies in the box. <b>There isn't a</b> store near here.
<i>Any</i> is used in most <i>Yes/No</i> questions with both plural count and noncount nouns. For singular count nouns, use the article <i>a</i> .	<i>Is/Are + there + quantifier + noun</i> <b>Are there any</b> sandwiches left? <b>Is there any</b> milk? <b>Is there a</b> recipe for salad dressing?
Answer <i>Yes/No</i> questions with <i>Yes</i> followed by <i>there are (some)</i> for plural count nouns, <i>there is (some)</i> for noncount nouns, and <i>there is</i> for singular count nouns. <i>No</i> is followed by <i>there aren't (any)</i> for plural count nouns, <i>there isn't (any)</i> for noncount nouns, and <i>there isn't</i> for singular count nouns.	Plural count: <i>Yes + there are (+ some)</i> . Noncount: <i>Yes + there is (+ some)</i> . Singular count: <i>Yes + there is</i> .  Plural count: <i>No + there aren't (+ any)</i> . Noncount: <i>No + there isn't (+ any)</i> . Singular count: <i>No + there isn't</i> .
<i>Some</i> is often used to make an offer. It is often used with <i>Would you like</i> . Use <i>some</i> with plural count and noncount nouns.	<i>Would you like + some + noun</i> <i>Would you like some</i> dessert? <i>Would they like some</i> cookies?
There are many polite answers to offers with <i>Would you like some...?</i>	<i>Yes, please.</i> <i>No, thanks / thank you.</i> <i>Sure, I'd love some.</i>

**Unit 3, page 29: Questions with How much and How many**

<i>How much</i> and <i>How many</i> are used to ask questions about quantity. <i>Much</i> is used with noncount nouns, and <i>many</i> is used with count nouns.	<b>How much</b> butter do we have? <b>How many</b> eggs do you need?
Quantifiers can be used to answer a <i>How much/many</i> question. Use <i>a lot of</i> for both plural count and noncount nouns. Use <i>a few</i> or <i>not many</i> with plural count nouns. Use <i>a little</i> or <i>not much</i> with noncount nouns. You can also use measure, number, or container quantifiers to answer the question.	Plural count/noncount: <b>a lot of</b> Plural count: <b>a few, not many</b> Noncount: <b>a little, not much</b>  <i>We need at least a pound</i> of cheese. <i>Drink a quart</i> of orange juice every day. <i>Get two bags</i> of chips and <i>a pint</i> of milk.