Unit 5
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:

Unit 1, page 8: The simple present and the present continuous	
Use the simple present to talk about something you do on a regular basis.	*I always **swim** after school.* *She usually **e-mails** me every day.*
Use the simple present to talk about likes and dislikes.	*I **love** to write song lyrics.* *I **don't like** to hike.*
Use the simple present to talk about facts.	*J.K. Rowling **writes** the Harry Potter books.*
Use the simple present to talk about schedules.	*The bus **leaves** every morning at 10:00.*

• Say *We usually use the simple present to talk about certain things. I'm going to write some sentences on the board. What do we use the simple present to talk about in each?*

• Write the example sentences on the board:

  I always swim after school.

  She usually e-mails me every day.

  I love to write song lyrics.

  I don't like to hike.

  J.K. Rowling writes the Harry Potter books.

  The bus leaves every morning at 10:00.

• Ask *What do we use the simple present to talk about in the first two sentences?* (something you do on a regular basis) *What do we use the simple present to talk about in the third and fourth sentences?* (likes and dislikes) Elicit usages of the simple present for all the sentences, writing *something you do on a regular basis, likes, dislikes, facts,* and *schedules* on the board next to the appropriate sentences.

• Summarize the function of the simple present by saying, *The simple present is usually used to describe something you do on a regular basis, likes, dislikes, facts, and schedules.* Elicit one or two other examples for each usage of the simple present by asking, *What other* be *sentence describes something you do on a regular basis? Likes or dislikes? A fact? A schedule?*

Unit 5, page 44: *Be going to* for plans and intentions

The most frequently-used structure for talking about the future is *be going to*. Use it to talk about future plans and intentions.	Plan or intention ***I'm going to*** have a pizza for dinner. They***'re going to*** go home now.
You can also use *be going to* for predictions about what will happen in the future.	Prediction It***'s going to*** rain tonight.
Use the base form of a verb after *be going to*.	*Be going to* + base form of verb He***'s going to be*** late.
In informal speech, *going to* is often pronounced as /gənə/.	I'm **going to** bake a cake. "I'm /gənə/ bake a cake."

Unit 5, page 45: *Will* and *won't* for decisions and promises

Use *will* and *won't* to talk about a sudden decision.	Sudden decision I***'ll*** have the vegetable salad.
You can also use *will* and *won't* to make a promise or offer.	Promise or offer I***'ll*** do the dishes.
Use the base form of a verb after *will* or *won't*.	*Will/Won't* + base form of verb We***'ll have*** three hamburgers. I **won't be** late.

Unit 5, page 46: *Will* and *won't* for predictions

You can use *will* and *won't* to make predictions about what you believe will happen in the future.	Prediction People **will** live on the moon one day. It **won't** be ready on time.
You can also use *be going to* for predictions.	Prediction It***'s going to*** rain tonight.