

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:

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>I always swim after school. She usually e-mails me every day.</i>
Use the simple present to talk about likes and dislikes.	<i>I love to write song lyrics. I don't like to hike.</i>
Use the simple present to talk about facts.	<i>J.K. Rowling writes the Harry Potter books.</i>
Use the simple present to talk about schedules.	<i>The bus leaves every morning at 10:00.</i>

- 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 sentence describes something you do on a regular basis? Likes or dislikes? A fact? A schedule?*

Unit 11, page 100: The passive voice: the simple present

In an active sentence, the subject acts upon the object. In the passive voice, the object of the verb becomes the subject.	Active → Millions of people watch the program. Passive → The program is watched by millions of people.
Use the passive voice when the person or thing doing the action (the agent) is unknown or not important.	<i>Her research is highly respected.</i> (The agent is unknown.) <i>The reviews are written by students.</i> (The agent is not important.)
To form passive voice sentences, begin with a subject, followed by <i>be</i> , and the past participle of a verb. To identify the agent, add <i>by</i> and the object.	Subject + <i>be</i> + past participle (+ <i>by</i> + object) <i>A vote is taken (by the members).</i> <i>The mail is delivered every day (by John).</i> <i>Spanish is not understood (by the students).</i> <i>Smoking is not allowed.</i>

Unit 11, page 102: Verb + infinitive

Some verbs can be followed by an infinitive. An <i>infinitive</i> is <i>to</i> + the base form of a verb.	Verb + infinitive <i>promise</i> <i>begin</i> <i>decide</i> <i>forget</i>
Sentences with verbs followed by infinitives are used to talk about possibilities, ideas, and plans in the future. They are also used to talk about requests and preferences.	<i>She hopes to win the contest.</i> <i>They try to be friendly.</i> <i>I'd like to learn Chinese.</i> <i>We planned to take a vacation.</i> <i>They agreed to pay for the trip.</i> <i>We can't wait to go on our vacation.</i>
To form a negative infinitive, use <i>not</i> before the infinitive.	Main verb + <i>not</i> + infinitive <i>He promised not to be late.</i>