

Unit 12

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 12, page 110: Gerund as subject, object of a verb, and after prepositions

A <i>gerund</i> is a verb that acts as a noun. Gerunds are formed with a verb + <i>-ing</i> .	Swimming is her favorite activity. You should try dancing .
To use a gerund as the subject of a sentence, begin the sentence with the gerund followed by a verb and an object.	Gerund (subject) + verb + object Swimming is his passion. Shopping gives me a headache.
To use a gerund as the object of a sentence, begin with a subject followed by a verb and the gerund.	Subject + verb + gerund My teacher suggests studying . I enjoy skiing in New Mexico.
Some verbs are commonly followed by gerunds.	Verb + gerund enjoy stop consider like miss suggest
Gerunds may also be used after prepositions.	She's afraid of boring you. You can help by cooking dinner.
Some verb, adjective, and noun phrases are commonly followed by gerunds.	Verb/Adjective/Noun phrase + gerund thinking of good at difficulty of
When <i>to</i> is used as a preposition, not an infinitive, it can be followed by a gerund.	We're used to seeing her at school. They look forward to living in France.

Unit 12, page 113: Reflexive pronouns

The reflexive pronouns in English are <i>myself, yourself, herself, himself, itself, ourselves, yourselves, and themselves</i> .	I did it myself . He helped himself . We fixed the bike ourselves .
Use reflexive pronouns when the subject and object of a sentence are the same.	She hurt herself . They take good care of themselves .
Use reflexive pronouns with <i>by</i> to mean <i>alone</i> .	He always works by himself .