

## Unit 2

# 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 an 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 points from Unit 1, page 7:

(Explanation)	(Example)
Use the simple present to talk about habitual or repeated actions.	<i>I <b>ride</b> the bus to school every day.</i>
The simple present can also be used to talk about facts.	<i>Chicago <b>is</b> called the Windy City.</i>
Use the simple present tense for descriptions and opinions.	<i>San Diego <b>is</b> beautiful in the spring. I think Kelly <b>is</b> smart.</i>

- Say *We usually use the simple present to talk about certain things. I'm going to write four sentences on the board. What do we use the simple present to talk about in each?*
- Write the four example sentences on the board:
  - I ride the bus to school everyday.
  - Chicago is called the Windy City.
  - San Diego is beautiful in the spring.
  - I think Kelly is smart.
- Ask *What do we use simple present to talk about in the first sentence? (a habitual or repeated action) What do we use simple present to talk about in the second sentence? (a fact)* Elicit the simple present usage for each sentence, writing *Habitual and repeated actions, Facts, Descriptions, and Opinions* on the board next to the appropriate sentences.
- Summarize the function of the simple present by saying, *Remember to use the simple present to talk about things you do regularly, to give facts, descriptions, and opinions.*
- Elicit one or two other examples for each usage of the simple present by asking *What's another simple present sentence that tells about a habitual or repeated action? A fact? A description? An opinion?*

**Unit 2, Page 16: The or no article before nouns**

<i>The</i> is called a definite article. When it is used before a noun (or noun phrase), it refers to a definite person, place, or thing.	<b>The</b> brochure is on the table. <b>The</b> blonde guy is from Hawaii.
Use <i>the</i> if you are referring to people, places, or things in general.	<b>Tea</b> is more popular in England than coffee. <b>Love</b> is hard to find.
Use <i>the</i> if you want to refer to a specific example of a person, place, or thing.	<b>The tea</b> that you serve at the inn is delicious. <b>The love</b> she feels for him is special.
Use <i>the</i> with the names of hotels, theaters, and geographical features such as oceans, rivers, and deserts.	Last year we stayed at <b>the Hilton Hotel</b> in L.A. Hawaii is an island in <b>the Pacific Ocean</b> . <b>The Mississippi River</b> is in North America. <b>The Mojave Desert</b> is too hot to hike in.
Don't use <i>the</i> before the names of countries (with exceptions such as <i>the United States</i> and <i>the Netherlands</i> ), cities, streets, mountains, lakes, islands, or continents.	We live in <b>Mexico</b> . He wants to climb <b>Mount Everest</b> . <b>Lake Titicaca</b> is in Bolivia. She is from <b>Europe</b> .

**Unit 2, page 16: The simple past**

Use the simple past to talk about events that started and finished at a specific time in the past.	We <b>won</b> the surfing event on Thursday. We <b>ate</b> pancakes this morning.
To form simple past negative statements, <i>Yes/No</i> questions, and information questions (with the exception of some <i>Who</i> questions), use <i>did/didn't</i> and the plain form of the verb.	He <b>didn't believe</b> me. <b>Did</b> they <b>visit</b> last weekend? Where <b>did</b> they <b>go</b> during the break?

**Unit 2, page 18: The present perfect and the simple past**

Use the present perfect to talk about an experience that happened (or didn't happen) at an unspecified time in the past.	<b>I've been</b> to Europe a <b>few times</b> . <b>We've never tried</b> rock climbing.
Use the present perfect to talk about an event that began in the past and continues to the present.	<b>I've lived</b> here for a year. (I moved here a year ago. I'm still here.)
To form a present perfect sentence, use a subject, <i>have</i> , and the present participle form of a verb (plus a complement if needed).	Subject + <i>have</i> + present participle <b>They have seen</b> that movie. <b>She has been</b> there many times.
Reverse the subject and <i>have</i> to form present perfect questions.	( <i>Wh-</i> word +) <i>have</i> + subject + present participle <b>Has he ridden</b> this rollercoaster? <b>Where have you been</b> today?
Use the present perfect with expressions of indefinite time such as <i>ever, never, yet, already, recently, before, once</i> . Also use it with <i>How long</i> questions and answers with <i>for</i> or <i>since</i> .	<b>Have you ever gotten</b> lost? <b>I haven't had</b> dinner yet. <b>They've been</b> to Paris <b>once before</b> . <b>How long have you known</b> her? <b>I've known</b> her <b>since</b> I was a kid.
Use the simple past tense to talk about events that ended in the past. Use it with expressions of time such as <i>yesterday, last week, and two years ago</i> .	<b>I rode</b> a trolley car <b>last summer</b> . <b>We were</b> at school <b>yesterday</b> . <b>I got</b> my tickets <b>two weeks ago</b> .

