




Grammar Part 1: Form Escape from Exceptions!

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Agenda

- What is grammar? Why do we teach it?
- Why all the exceptions?
- What is reliable?
- What never changes?
- Practice





Grammar

- How does the word “grammar” make you feel?
- How would you rate your knowledge of and confidence in English grammar?
- What does grammar mean to you?
 - What does it include?
 - What does it exclude?
 - What is universal among all/most languages you know?
 - What is unique about English grammar?



Set of rules

How words are used

What's permissible and what's not

Why is English grammar sometimes frustrating?

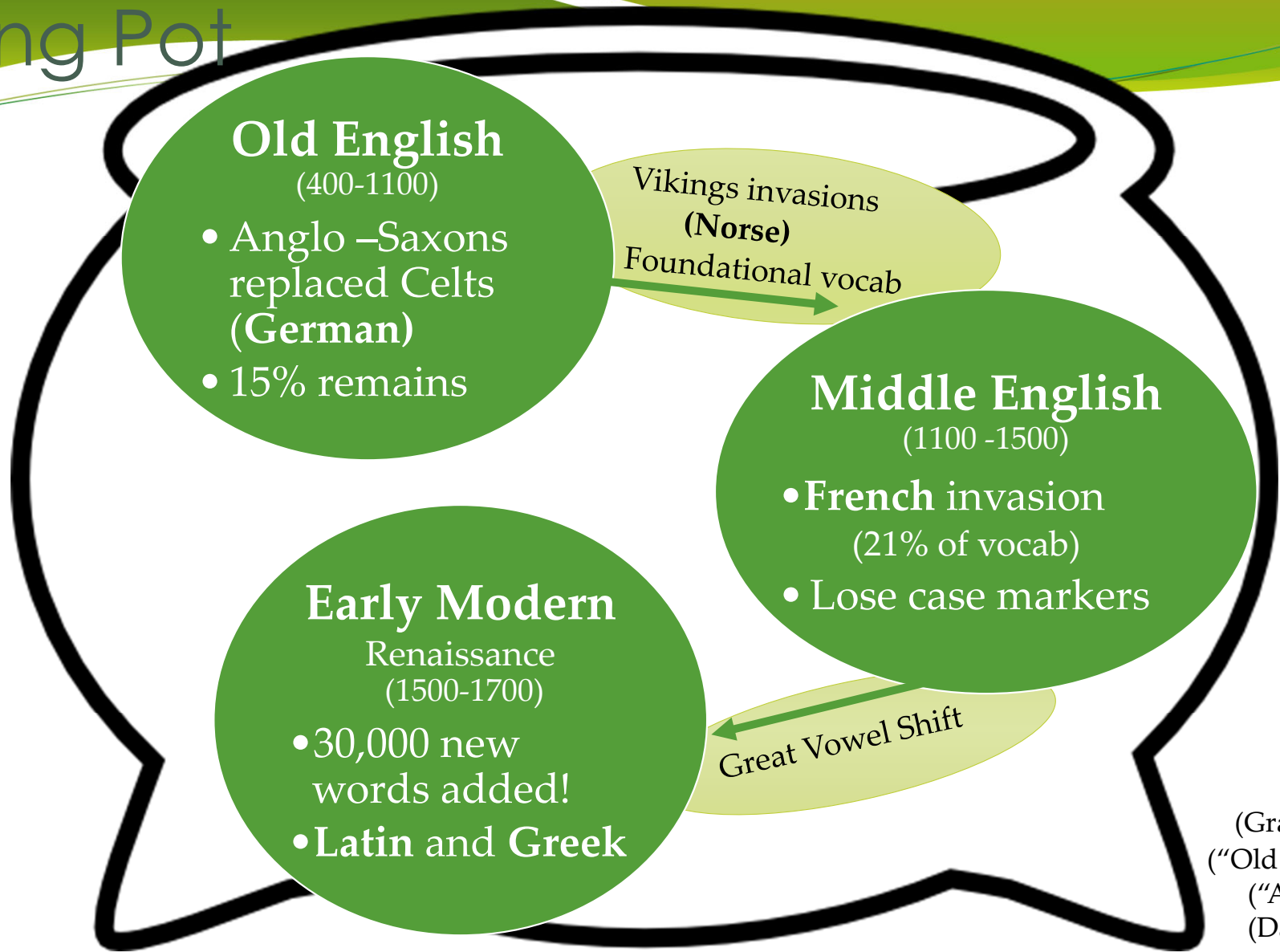


Exceptions....

- “Rules are not...airtight formulations: they always have ‘exceptions.’ ...it is important that teachers understand that almost every linguistic category or generalization has fuzzy boundaries.” (Celce-Murcia, M & Larsen-Freeman, D. 1999) p3
- Do you find yourself saying...
 - “I don’t know why.”
 - “That’s just the way it is.”
 - “English is crazy!”



Melting Pot



(Graddol et al, 1996)
("Old English Words")
("A Brief History")
(Dawson, n.d.)

Melting Pot

ch = /ch/
chair
church
chew
cherry

Old English

(400-1100)

- Anglo-Saxons replaced Celts (German)
- 15% remains

Vikings invasions
(Norse)
Foundational vocab

Middle English

(1100-1500)

- French invasion (21% of vocab)
- Lose case markers

ch = /sh/
mustache
chef
brochure
machine

Early Modern

Renaissance
(1500-1700)

- 30,000 new words added!
- Latin and Greek

Great Vowel Shift

ch = /k/
choir
school
mechanic
stomach

(Graddol et al, 1996)
("Old English Words")
("A Brief History")
(Dawson, n.d.)

**What do we know to be
inherently true about English?**

1

What is reliable?



What are the functions of these nonsense words?

- My prack bepped a rybiz woaz at the lafim.
Subject verb object
- My [noun] [verb] a [adj] [noun] at the [noun].
Subject verb object where
- “English rarely strays from the SVO pattern”

(Kunz, “Grammar for ESOL” p3)

SVO Foundation



The bells ring.
Ring the bells.

SVO Foundation

Because of this predictable SVO pattern, FIRST look at where a word is located in order to determine its function.

(Kunz, "Grammar for ESOL" p13)

- Tracy doesn't like her **job**.
She has a **job** interview tomorrow.
- Rick is **parking** in the **parking** lot.
- He hurt his **back** while he was **backing** up and hit the **back** door.

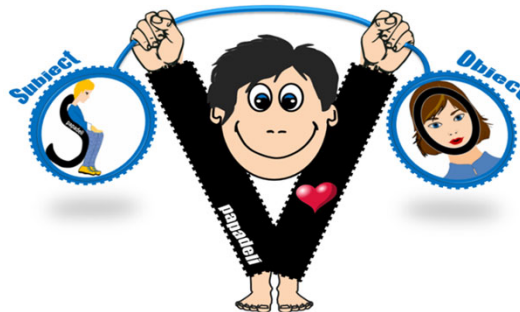


Subject

Verb

Object

Word Order



Subject	Verb	Object
"Doer" of an action Mary	Action washes	"Receiver" of an action the dishes.



Mary washes the dishes.



Noun Box
noun, noun phrase,
noun clause

Noun Box
noun, noun phrase,
noun clause

Subject	Verb	Object
“Doer” of an action	Action	“Receiver” of an action
<i>Their very tired mother</i>	<i>washed</i>	<i>the extremely dirty dishes.</i>

Their very tired mother washed **the extremely dirty dishes.**



Noun Box
noun, noun phrase,
noun clause



Noun Box
noun, noun phrase,
noun clause

thoughts, emotions, senses,
possession, measurements

Subject	Verb	Object
Who or what the sentence is about Mary	Describe a subject or its state of being (non-action/stative) looks	Completes the verb “Complement” (Gluck & Kunz, n.d.) tired.



Noun Box
noun, noun phrase,
noun clause

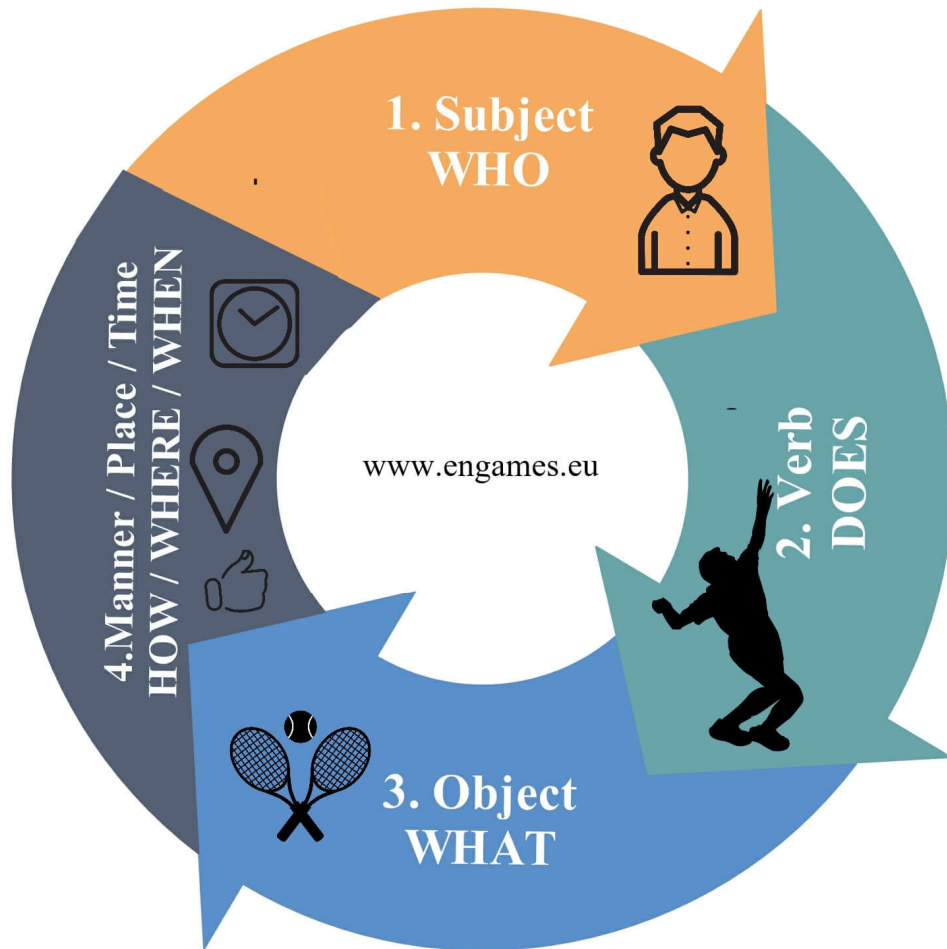
Mary looks tired.



adjective
adverb
(prepositional phrase)

Subject	Verb	Object
"Doer" of an action	Action	"Receiver" of an action
Noun Box noun, noun phrase, noun clause		Noun Box noun, noun phrase, noun clause
Who or what the sentence is about	Describe a subject or its state of being (non-action/stative) <i>be, appear, seem</i> <i>sound, feel, look, get</i>	Completes the verb "Complement" (Gluck & Kunz, n.d.) adjective adverb (prep phrase)
Noun Box noun, noun phrase, noun clause		

SVOMPT



Slot Sheets

- “For beginning and intermediate ESL writing students, ‘slotting’ sentences from the book and from their own writing is the single most important practice of English word order.” (Gluck & Kunz, n.d., pp.14, 36-37)

My adaptation



Put the words in the correct order.

1. doctor's woman a appointment. has The

subject <small>person thing</small>	verb <small>action</small>	object <small>person, thing</small>	Where? <small>place</small>
The woman	has	a doctor's appointment.	X

2. socks. wearing The patterned is doctor

subject	verb	object	Where?
The doctor	is wearing	patterned socks.	X

3. The on examination sitting patient table. an is

subject	verb	object	Where?
The patient	is sitting	X	on an examination table.

4. will white table. put paper They the new on

subject	verb	object	Where?
They	will put	new white paper	on the table.

**What do we know to be
inherently true about English?**

2

What never changes?



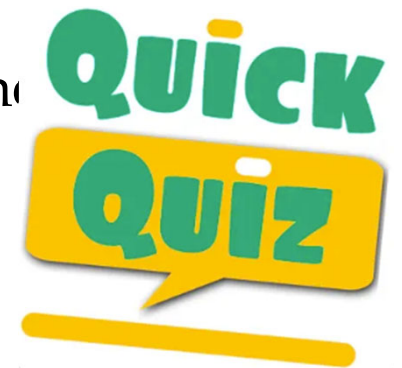
Choose the correct answer!

1. Ancient Egyptians **would** ____ off their eyebrows when the

- A. would shaved
- B. would shave
- C. would shaving

2. Households in the U.S. with cats **have** ____ to 29%.

- A. have risen
- B. have rises
- C. have rising



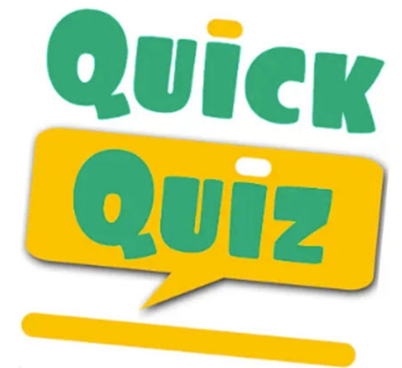
Choose the correct answer!

3. A group of kittens **is** _____ a kindle.

- A. is called
- B. is calls
- C. is call

4. Most cats **don't** _____ getting wet.

- A. don't like
- B. don't likes
- C. don't liking



Native Speaker: Built-In

- SVO (reliable)
- Certain words always go together.
- Certain words never go together.





What never changes: X-Grammar

“Many times English grammar lessons are centered around exceptions, but X-Grammar gives us rules that are **consistently true.**”

<https://www.accessiblexword.com/>

The X-Words (“Helpers”)

BE	HAVE	DO	MODAL	
am	have	do	can	could
is	has	does	will	would
are	had	did	shall	should
was			may	might
were			must	

The X-Words (“Helpers”)

- Every sentence has one!
- They have “100% no exceptions match-up” of helpers and verbs. (Gluck & Kunz, n.d., p. 26)
- They help us make
 - Negatives
 - Questions
 - Short Answers
- They help us find the subject



The X-Words (“Helpers”)

- Read a story.
- Identify the “helpers”
- Notice what follows each “helper”

Story of Eric

This is Eric.



BE

HAVE

DO

MODAL

Story of Eric

This **is** Eric.

Eric has smoked cigarettes for 5 years.



BE

is Eric

HAVE

DO

MODAL

Story of Eric

This **is** Eric.

Eric **has smoked** cigarettes for 5 years.

Most of his money is spent on cigarettes.



BE

is Eric

HAVE

has smoked

DO

MODAL

Story of Eric

This **is** Eric.

Eric **has smoked** cigarettes for 5 years.

Most of his money **is spent** on cigarettes.

He would like to stop.



BE

is Eric
is spent

HAVE

has smoked

DO

MODAL

Story of Eric

This **is** Eric.

Eric **has smoked** cigarettes for 5 years.

Most of his money **is spent** on cigarettes.

He **would like** to stop.

Right now, all of his friends are smoking.



BE

is Eric
is spent

HAVE

has smoked

DO

MODAL

would like

Story of Eric



This **is** Eric.

Eric **has smoked** cigarettes for 5 years.

Most of his money **is spent** on cigarettes.

He **would like** to stop.

Right now, all of his friends **are smoking**.

He is thinking, "I will quit tomorrow."

BE

is Eric
is spent
are smoking

HAVE

has smoked

DO

MODAL

would like

Story of Eric



This **is** Eric.

Eric **has smoked** cigarettes for 5 years.

Most of his money **is spent** on cigarettes.

He **would like** to stop.

Right now, all of his friends **are smoking**.

He **is thinking**, "I will quit tomorrow."

BE

is Eric
is spent
are smoking
is thinking

HAVE

has smoked

DO

MODAL

would like

Story of Eric



This **is** Eric.

Eric **has smoked** cigarettes for 5 years.

Most of his money **is spent** on cigarettes.

He **would like** to stop.

Right now, all of his friends **are smoking**.

He **is thinking**, "I **will quit** tomorrow."

He hasn't made a true commitment.

BE

is Eric
is spent
are smoking
is thinking

HAVE

has smoked

DO

MODAL

would like
will quit

Story of Eric



This **is** Eric.

Eric **has smoked** cigarettes for 5 years.

Most of his money **is spent** on cigarettes.

He **would like** to stop.

Right now, all of his friends **are smoking**.

He **is thinking**, "I **will quit** tomorrow."

He **hasn't made** a true commitment.

He doesn't have a plan.

BE

is Eric
is spent
are smoking
is thinking

HAVE

has smoked
hasn't made

DO

MODAL

would like
will quit

Story of Eric



This **is** Eric.

Eric **has smoked** cigarettes for 5 years.

Most of his money **is spent** on cigarettes.

He **would like** to stop.

Right now, all of his friends **are smoking**.

He **is thinking**, "I **will quit** tomorrow."

He **hasn't made** a true commitment.

He **doesn't have** a plan.

Can he stop?

BE

is Eric
is spent
are smoking
is thinking

HAVE

has smoked
hasn't made

DO

doesn't have

MODAL

would like
will quit

Story of Eric



This **is** Eric.

Eric **has smoked** cigarettes for 5 years.

Most of his money **is spent** on cigarettes.

He **would like** to stop.

Right now, all of his friends **are smoking**.

He **is thinking**, "I **will quit** tomorrow."

He **hasn't made** a true commitment.

He **doesn't have** a plan.

Can he stop?

I don't know.

BE

is Eric
is spent
are smoking
is thinking

HAVE

has smoked
hasn't made

DO

doesn't have

MODAL

would like
will quit
can stop

Story of Eric



This **is** Eric.

Eric **has smoked** cigarettes for 5 years.

Most of his money **is spent** on cigarettes.

He **would like** to stop.

Right now, all of his friends **are smoking**.

He **is thinking**, "I **will quit** tomorrow."

He **hasn't made** a true commitment.

He **doesn't have** a plan.

Can he **stop**?

I **don't know**.

BE

is Eric
is spent
are smoking
is thinking

HAVE

has smoked
hasn't made

DO

doesn't have
don't know

MODAL

would like
will quit
can stop

BE

is Eric
is spent
are smoking
is thinking

HAVE

has smoked
hasn't made

DO

doesn't have
don't know

MODAL

would like
will quit
can stop

BE

is Eric
is spent
are smoking
is thinking

HAVE + 3rd

has smoked
hasn't made

DO

doesn't have
don't know

MODAL

would like
will quit
can stop

BE

is Eric
is spent
are smoking
is thinking

HAVE + 3rd

has smoked
hasn't made

DO

doesn't have
don't know

MODAL

would like
will quit
can stop

BE

is Eric
is spent
are smoking
is thinking

HAVE + 3rd

has smoked
hasn't made

DO + base

doesn't have
don't know

MODAL

would like
will quit
can stop

BE

is Eric
is spent
are smoking
is thinking

HAVE + 3rd

has smoked
hasn't made

DO + base

doesn't have
don't know

MODAL

would like
will quit
can stop

BE

is Eric
is spent
are smoking
is thinking

HAVE + 3rd

has smoked
hasn't made

DO + base

doesn't have
don't know

MODAL + base

would like
will quit
can stop

BE

is Eric
is spent
are smoking
is thinking

HAVE + 3rd

has smoked
hasn't made

DO + base

doesn't have
don't know

MODAL + base

would like
will quit
can stop

BE

is Eric BE + noun
is spent
are smoking
is thinking

HAVE + 3rd

has smoked
hasn't made

DO + base

doesn't have
don't know

MODAL + base

would like
will quit
can stop

BE

is Eric BE + noun
is spent BE + 3rd
are smoking
is thinking

HAVE + 3rd

has smoked
hasn't made

DO + base

doesn't have
don't know

MODAL + base

would like
will quit
can stop

BE

is Eric	BE + noun
is spent	BE + 3rd
are smoking	BE + ing
is thinking	BE + ing

HAVE + 3rd

has smoked
hasn't made

DO + base

doesn't have
don't know

MODAL + base

would like
will quit
can stop

Match-ups (“Formulas”)

BE + noun
+ adjective
+ adverb (prep p)



BE + ing

BE + 3rd

HAVE + 3rd

DO + base



MODAL + base

Every sentence has one!



BE
am
is
are
was
were

HAVE
have
has
had



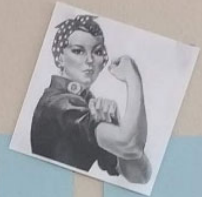
DO
do
does
did

MODAL
can shall
could should
will may
would might
must

Negative

Question

Short answer



BE + noun
adj
adv
1. She is a doctor.
2. We are happy.
3. I am an excellent cook.
4. He was absent.
5. They were here yesterday
simple

BE + ing
1. She is living in Chicago.
2. I am telling the truth.
3. She is reading Harry Potter.
4. He was trying to help.
5. We were watching TV.
progressive

BE + 3rd
1. These shoes are made in the USA.
2. His book is sold online.
3. The kitchen was painted last week.
4. Two cars were stolen from the parking lot.
5. Everything was destroyed.
passive

HAVE + 3rd
1. She has lived in Michigan for nine years.
2. They have decided to sell their house.
3. He has finished his first paper.
4. I have already seen that movie.
5. None of the students had heard of x-words before.
perfect

DO + base
1. I love my cats.
2. He speaks four languages.
3. You like pizza.
4. They have a new car.
5. She lived in Haiti for many years.
simple



MODAL + base
1. My brother can ride a unicycle.
2. He should take a grammar class.
3. I would like to study Chinese.
4. It might rain tomorrow.
5. You must take the final exam

The X-Words (“Helpers”)

- Every sentence has one!
- They have “100% no exceptions match-up” of helpers and verbs. (Gluck & Kunz, n.d., p. 26)
- They help us make
 - Negatives **helper + not**
 - Questions **helper moves to the front**
 - Short Answers **pronoun + helper**
- They help us find the subject **everything before the helper**



MODAL + base

- Janet **can** dance.
- Janet **can** not dance.
- **Can** Janet dance?
- Yes, she **can**. No, she **can** not.

- Students **should** practice.
- Students **should** not practice.
- **Should** students practice?
- Yes, they **should**. No, they **should** not.

- The movie **will** start soon.
- The movie **will** not start soon.
- **Will** the movie start soon?
- Yes, it **will**. No, it **will** not.

Negative = helper + not

Question = move helper to front

Short Answer = pronoun + helper

HAVE + 3rd

- Janet **has** left.
- Janet **has** not left.
- **Has** Janet left?
- Yes, she **has**. No, she **has** not.

- The students **have** begun.
- The students **have** not begun.
- **Have** the students begun?
- Yes, they **have**. No, they **have** not.

- The boy **had** caught the ball.
- The boy **had** not caught the ball.
- **Had** the boy caught the ball?
- Yes, he **had**. No, he **had** not.

Negative = helper + not

Question = move helper to front

Short Answer = pronoun + helper

BE + ing

- Janet **is** dancing.
- Janet **is** not dancing.
- **Is** Janet dancing?
- Yes, she **is**. No, she **is** not.
- The car **was** making a noise.
- The car **was** not making a noise.
- **Was** the car making a noise?
- Yes, it **was**. No, it **was** not.

- The students **are** working hard.
- The students **are** not working hard.
- **Are** the students working hard?
- Yes, they **are**. No, they **are** not.

Negative = helper + not

Question = move helper to front

Short Answer = pronoun + helper

BE + 3rd

- The lamp **is** broken.
 - The lamp **is** not broken.
 - **Is** the lamp broken?
 - Yes, it **is**. No, it **is** not.
-
- The markers **were** dried out.
 - The marker **were** not dried out.
 - **Were** the markers dried out?
 - Yes, they **were**. No, they **were** not.
-
- My house **was** built in 2009.
 - My house **was** not built in 2009.
 - **Was** my house built in 2009?
 - Yes, it **was**. No, it **was** not.

Negative = helper + not

Question = move helper to front

Short Answer = pronoun + helper

BE + noun

- Janet **is** a dancer.
- Janet **is** not a dancer.
- **Is** Janet a dancer?
- Yes, she **is**. No, she **is** not.

- The book **was** funny.
- The book **was** not funny.
- **Was** the book funny?
- Yes, it **was**. No, it **was** not.

BE + adj

- The students **were** late.
- The students **were** not late.
- **Were** the students late?
- Yes, they **were**. No, they **were** not.

Negative = helper + not

Question = move helper to front

Short Answer = pronoun + helper

DO + base

- Janet dance**s** beautifully.
- Janet **does** not dance beautifully.
- **Does** Janet dance beautifully?
- Yes, she **does**. No, she **does** not.

Shy

- These grapes taste sour.
- These grapes **do** not taste sour.
- **Do** these grapes taste sour?
- Yes, they **do**. No, they **do** not.

Negative = helper + not

Question = move helper to front

Short Answer = pronoun + helper

He, She, It

does

needs

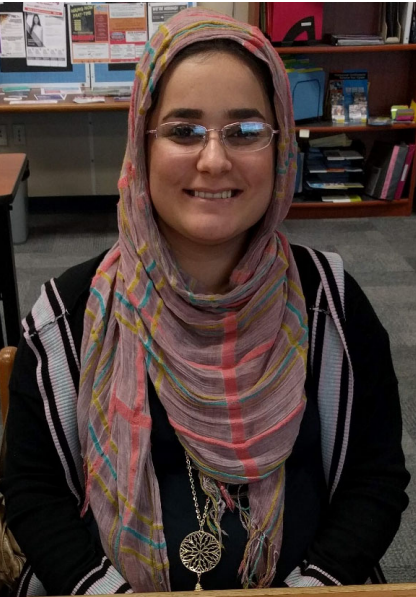
He needs aspirin.
She needs aspirin.
It needs water.

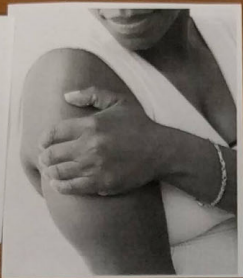
I, You, We, They


do

need

They need some rest.
I need some rest.
You need some rest.
We need some rest.



My  does not hurt.

His  do not hurt.

She is not sick
She is not sick
She is not sick
She is not sick

She is not sick.

DO + base

- Janet danced beautifully.
- Janet **did** not dance beautifully.
- **Did** Janet dance beautifully?
- Yes, she **did**. No, she **did** not.

Shy

- Sam drove home.
- Sam **did** not drive home.
- **Did** Sam drive home?
- Yes, he **did**. No, he **did** not.

Negative = helper + not

Question = move helper to front

Short Answer = pronoun + helper

-ed pronunciation

Is ted
ded?

yes

Listen for
"did"
starteded
neededed

no

Delete the "e"
listened~~e~~
laughed~~e~~

Victoria Williams
Eva Easton

Tricky HAVE

- Helping Have (Spanish “haber”) – indicates verb tense
 - **Has** Stacy left? Stacy **has** gone to the store.
 - Stacy **has** not gone to the store.
 - HAVE + 3rd
- Main verb Have (Spanish “tener”) – indicates possession, “eat,” expressions (have fun), obligation (have to)
 - Stacy has three children.
 - Stacy **does** not have three children.
 - **Does** Stacy have three children?
 - Yes, she **does**. No, she **does** not.
 - DO + base

HAVE

Helper = HAVE + 3rd

Main verb = have + noun (possession)

Helper is DO

have + noun (eat)

have fun, have a good time (experience)

have to + base (obligation)



Practice

- Identify
- Edit

- Simple sentences
- Easy story
- Student writing examples

Simple Sentences

Label each sentence with its Helper – be, do, have, or modal. Then write its formula.

	Helper	Formula
Example I went to the grocery store yesterday.	_____	_____

Simple Sentences

Label each sentence with its Helper – be, do, have, or modal. Then write its formula.

	Helper	Formula
Example I went to the grocery store yesterday.	_____	_____

Simple Sentences

Label each sentence with its Helper – be, do, have, or modal. Then write its formula.

		Helper	Formula
Example	I went to the grocery store yesterday.	<u>did</u>	_____

Simple Sentences

Label each sentence with its Helper – be, do, have, or modal. Then write its formula.

		Helper	Formula
Example	I went to the grocery store yesterday.	<u>did</u>	<u>DO + base</u>

Simple Sentences

Label each sentence with its Helper – be, do, have, or modal. Then write its formula.

	Helper	Formula
Example I went to the grocery store yesterday.	<u>did</u>	<u>DO + base</u>

- | | Helper | Formula |
|------------------------------------|--------|---------|
| 1. Jennifer is an engineer. | _____ | _____ |
| 2. Bobby can swim in the deep end. | _____ | _____ |
| 3. I have been to Omaha twice. | _____ | _____ |
| 4. Mary wants to find a job. | _____ | _____ |
| 5. Paula won't be at class today. | _____ | _____ |
| 6. Roberta is eating cake. | _____ | _____ |

Simple Sentences

Label each sentence with its Helper – be, do, have, or modal. Then write its formula.

	Helper	Formula
Example I went to the grocery store yesterday.	<u>did</u>	<u>DO + base</u>

- | | Helper | Formula |
|------------------------------------|--------|---------|
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| 6. Roberta is eating cake. | _____ | _____ |

Simple Sentences

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	Helper	Formula
Example I went to the grocery store yesterday.	<u>did</u>	<u>DO + base</u>

- | | Helper | Formula |
|------------------------------------|-----------|---------|
| 1. Jennifer is an engineer. | <u>is</u> | _____ |
| 2. Bobby can swim in the deep end. | _____ | _____ |
| 3. I have been to Omaha twice. | _____ | _____ |
| 4. Mary wants to find a job. | _____ | _____ |
| 5. Paula won't be at class today. | _____ | _____ |
| 6. Roberta is eating cake. | _____ | _____ |

Simple Sentences

Label each sentence with its Helper – be, do, have, or modal. Then write its formula.

	Helper	Formula
Example I went to the grocery store yesterday.	did	DO + base

- | | Helper | Formula |
|------------------------------------|-----------|------------------|
| 1. Jennifer is an engineer. | <u>is</u> | <u>BE + noun</u> |
| 2. Bobby can swim in the deep end. | _____ | _____ |
| 3. I have been to Omaha twice. | _____ | _____ |
| 4. Mary wants to find a job. | _____ | _____ |
| 5. Paula won't be at class today. | _____ | _____ |
| 6. Roberta is eating cake. | _____ | _____ |

Simple Sentences

Label each sentence with its Helper – be, do, have, or modal. Then write its formula.

	Helper	Formula
Example I went to the grocery store yesterday.	did	DO + base

- | | Helper | Formula |
|---|-----------|------------------|
| 1. Jennifer is an engineer. | <u>is</u> | <u>BE + noun</u> |
| 2. Bobby can swim in the deep end. | _____ | _____ |
| 3. I have been to Omaha twice. | _____ | _____ |
| 4. Mary wants to find a job. | _____ | _____ |
| 5. Paula won't be at class today. | _____ | _____ |
| 6. Roberta is eating cake. | _____ | _____ |

Simple Sentences

Label each sentence with its Helper – be, do, have, or modal. Then write its formula.

	Helper	Formula
Example I went to the grocery store yesterday.	did	DO + base

- | | Helper | Formula |
|---|------------|------------------|
| 1. Jennifer is an engineer. | <u>is</u> | <u>BE + noun</u> |
| 2. Bobby can swim in the deep end. | <u>can</u> | _____ |
| 3. I have been to Omaha twice. | _____ | _____ |
| 4. Mary wants to find a job. | _____ | _____ |
| 5. Paula won't be at class today. | _____ | _____ |
| 6. Roberta is eating cake. | _____ | _____ |

Simple Sentences

Label each sentence with its Helper – be, do, have, or modal. Then write its formula.

	Helper	Formula
Example I went to the grocery store yesterday.	did	DO + base

- | | Helper | Formula |
|---|------------|---------------------|
| 1. Jennifer is an engineer. | <u>is</u> | <u>BE + noun</u> |
| 2. Bobby can swim in the deep end. | <u>can</u> | <u>MODAL + base</u> |
| 3. I have been to Omaha twice. | _____ | _____ |
| 4. Mary wants to find a job. | _____ | _____ |
| 5. Paula won't be at class today. | _____ | _____ |
| 6. Roberta is eating cake. | _____ | _____ |

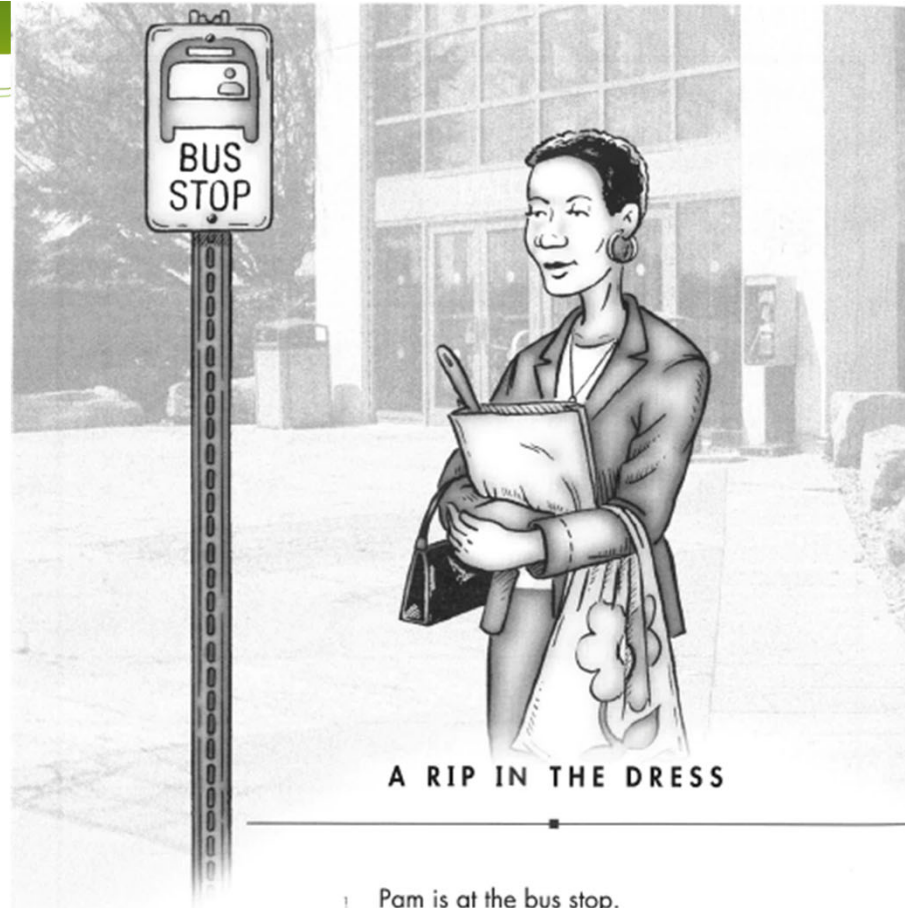
Simple Sentences

Label each sentence with its Helper – be, do, have, or modal. Then write its formula.

	Helper	Formula
Example I went to the grocery store yesterday.	did	DO + base

- | | Helper | Formula |
|---|-------------|---------------------|
| 1. Jennifer is an engineer. | <u>is</u> | <u>BE + noun</u> |
| 2. Bobby can swim in the deep end. | <u>can</u> | <u>MODAL + base</u> |
| 3. I have been to Omaha twice. | <u>have</u> | <u>HAVE + 3rd</u> |
| 4. Mary wants to find a job. | <u>does</u> | <u>DO + base</u> |
| 5. Paula won't be at class today. | <u>will</u> | <u>MODAL + base</u> |
| 6. Roberta is eating cake. | <u>is</u> | <u>BE + ing</u> |

Easy Story




A RIP IN THE DRESS


- 1 Pam is at the bus stop.
- 2 The bus stop is next to the mall.
- 3 Pam just got a new dress.
- 4 She got a dress in a store at the mall.
- 5 The dress was \$10.00 off.

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Haffner, A. (2005) *Talk of the Block: Short-Vowels Stories and Activities. Shopping*. Syracuse: New Readers Press.

- 
- 1 Pam is at the bus stop.
 - 2 The bus stop is next to the mall.
 - 3 Pam just got a new dress.
 - 4 She got a dress in a store at the mall.
 - 5 The dress was \$10.00 off.

		Helper	Formula
1	Pam <u>is</u> (at the bus stop).	is	BE + adv
2	The bus stop <u>is</u> (next to the mall).	is	BE + adv
3	Pam just <u>got</u> a new dress.	did	DO + base
4	She <u>got</u> a dress in a store at the mall.	did	DO + base
5	The dress <u>was</u> \$10.00 off.	was	BE + noun

- 
- 6 Pam's new dress is in a bag.
 - 7 Pam looks in the bag.
 - 8 She looks at her new dress.

6 Pam's new dress is (in a bag).

7 Pam looks in the bag.

8 She looks at her new dress.

Helper

Formula

is

BE + adv

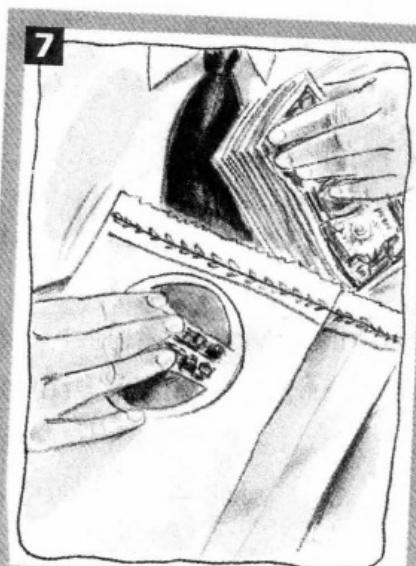
does

DO + base

does

DO + base

Write



Student Sentences

① Jones went to the fast food restaurant.

did do + base

② When he got there.

did do + base

③ he was thinking about what

was be + ing

he can order.

can Modal + base

Student Sentences (label good sentences)

Write the helper and the formula for each sentence below.

1. Yesterday, Sam was hungry, so he went to the drive-thru of his favorite fast-food restaurant.

was, BE+adj he did not go
did, DO+base

2. He ordered his meal and drove up to the window.

He did not order
did, DO+base did, DO+base

3. He was given two bags. One contained his food, but the other contained money!

was, BE+3rd did not contain
did, DO+base did, DO+base

Student Sentences (edit incorrect sentences)

Correct the errors. Label the helper and the formula.

1. He ^{is/was} thinking about what to order.
^

2. He ^{is, BE+ing} think about what to order.
was

He thought about - did, Do + base

He thinks about - does, Do + base

3. They giving him an extra bag.

They ^{are} were giving him

They gave him

did Do + base

4. He ^{BE+ing} ~~is~~ goes home.

does, Do + base

He is going home
BE+ing

Student Sentences

There are many boats on the riverbank at a mooring. A man is carrying a lot of seaweed, and another quantity of seaweed is covered on the ground. This picture is (in India). People are working on the beach. Boats are loaded with goods, but it is not clear what they are carrying. The man is a fisherman. He has nets above him to go fishing. He is going to cross a narrow board to get on a fishing boat. Elsa thinks this place is in India. A lot of people are working inside the boats. A man is carrying a lot of string trying to go on the boat. There are a number of boats on the seashore. It looks like they are inhabited by people. I can see plants,



is BE + 3rd
are BE + ing
are BE + 3rd
is BE + noun

is BE + prep phr
is BE + ing
is BE + ing
can MODAL + base





Stay tuned...

Grammar Part 2: Function

Thank you!

Melinda Brown-Mason

Literacy KC

ELL Director of Curriculum and Instruction

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