

Grammar Planet 1

Teacher's Guide



Unit 1 Nouns

A girl / An apple

A noun is a person, place, thing, or idea.

Example: man, home, pencil, love

If a noun is singular (i.e., there is one of it), we usually put *a* or *an* before the noun. *An* is added in front of a word beginning with vowel (a, e, i, o, u), and *a* is added before word starting with consonant.

Example: **a** man / **an** orange

Look and learn.

				Nouns
	People	Places	Things	Animals
a	a girl a boy	a park a tower	a camera a hat	a dog a cat
an	an aunt an uncle	an igloo an airport	an egg an umbrella	an ant an ostrich

Unit 2 Singular and Plural Nouns

A dish / Two dishes

Remember that a noun is a person, place, thing, or idea. (See Unit 1.)

Example: man, Toronto, pencil, love

Generally, nouns can be singular or plural. *Singular* means that there is one, and *plural* means that there are two or more.

For most nouns, the plural form is made by adding -s to the end of the noun.

Example: one pencil → two pencils / one book → two books

For nouns that end in -s, -x, -sh, or -ch, -es is added after the noun to make the plural form.

Example: bus → two buses / fox → two foxes / peach → two peaches

(This unit does not cover nouns ending in y or v. It also does not cover nouns with irregular plural forms.)

Look and learn.

Singular and Plural Nouns

-s	boy	book	doll	table	→	boys	books	dolls	tables
-es	bus	dish	watch	box	→	buses	dishes	watches	boxes

									
one	two	three	four	five	six	seven	eight	nine	ten

Unit 3 Pronouns + Be

He is a student.

Pronouns are little words that “stand for” nouns. There are many pronouns.

<i>I</i> = the speaker (me)	<i>you</i> = the listener or the listeners	<i>he</i> = a boy or man <i>she</i> = a girl or woman <i>it</i> = a thing	<i>we</i> = two or more people, including the speaker	<i>they</i> = two or more people (or things), not including the speaker
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In the present tense, *be* verb is changed to *am*, *are*, or *is* according to the subject, as follows.

I → *am* Example: I **am** a student.

you, *we*, *they* → *are* Example: You **are** good.

he, *she*, *it* → *is* Example: They **are** students.

We can use apostrophes ('). This makes the sentence shorter and easier to say.





Example: I am a student. → **I'm** a student.

I am = I'm	You are = You're	He is = He's	She is = She's
It is = It's	We are = We're	They are = They're	

The *be* verb can be followed by a noun, an adjective, etc.

Example: She is **a student**. She is **smart**.

Look and learn.

					Pronouns + Be	
People					Things	
One 	I am (I'm)	You are (You're)	She is (She's)	He is (He's)		It is (It's)
More than one 	We are (We're)	You are (You're)	They are (They're)			They are (They're)

Unit 4 Pronouns + *Be* + *Not*

It is not small.

Remember that pronouns are little words that “stand for” nouns.

	people	things
one (singular)	I, you, he, she	it
two or more (plural)	we, they	they



In simple present, be verb changes to am, are, or is depending on the subject.

To make this kind of sentence negative, put *not* after the *be* verb. Notice that we can use apostrophes.

- Example: I am not a teacher. → I’m not a teacher. / **X** I amn’t a teacher.
 You are not a teacher. → You’re not a teacher. / You aren’t teachers.
 She is not a teacher. → She’s not a teacher. / She isn’t a teacher.
 We are not teachers. → We’re not teachers. / We aren’t teachers.
 They are not teachers. → They’re not teachers. / They aren’t teachers.

Look and learn.

Pronouns + *Be* + *Not*

	People				Things
One 	I am not (I’m not)	You are not (You aren’t) (You’re not)	She is not (She isn’t) (She’s not)	He is not (He isn’t) (He’s not)	It is not (It isn’t) (It’s not)
More than one 	We are not (We aren’t) (We’re not)	You are not (You aren’t) (You’re not)	They are not (They aren’t) (They’re not)		They are not (They aren’t) (They’re not)

Unit 5 *Be* + Pronouns: Yes / No Questions

Are you cold?

Yes / no questions are questions that can be answered with a *yes* or a *no*. This unit covers yes / no questions in simple present tense with *be* verb.

Example: Am I right? / Are you a student? / Is he ten years old?

To form a simple present yes / no question with *be* verb, the *be* verb appears in front of the subject.

Example: Are you a student? / Is she a student?

Answer this kind of yes / no question with *yes* or *no*, followed by the subject and *be* verb (+ not). Notice that we can use apostrophes. We cannot use apostrophes with positive answers, though.



Example: Yes, I am. / **X** Yes, I'm. / No, I'm not. / **X** No, I amn't.

Yes, you are. / **X** Yes, you're. / No, you aren't.

Yes, she is. / **X** Yes, she's. / No, she isn't.

Look and learn.

Be + Pronouns: Yes / No Questions

	Question	Answer	
One 	Am I late? Are you late? Is she / he / it late?	Yes, you are. Yes, I am. Yes, she / he / it is.	No, you aren't. No, I'm not. No, she / he / it isn't.
More than one 	Are we late? Are you late? Are they late?	Yes, you are. Yes, we are. Yes, they are.	No, you aren't. No, we aren't. No, they aren't.

Unit 6 Possessives

It is her dress.

Possessive adjectives are words that we put in front of nouns. They show who something belongs to.

Example: **my** name (the name belongs to me), **her** dog (the dog belongs to her)

There are possessive adjectives for all the personal pronouns. (See the chart below.)

Another way to show possession is to use another noun. This can be a proper noun (the name of a person or thing, ex., John, Mars, Chicago), but it could also be any common noun (ex., cat, dog, love). We add an apostrophe and an -s to the end. It goes in front of the noun we are talking about.

Example: **John's** name, Chicago's **size**, the **cat's** toy

To show possession with two different nouns, add the -'s to the end of the second noun.

Example: **John and Tom's** names, **the cat and dog's** toys

If the noun showing possession is plural, add -s' to the end. (This is not covered in the unit, but it may come up in the lesson.)

Example: the students' questions (more than one student)

Look and learn.

		Possessives	
One		More than one	
I	my	we	our
you	your		
she	her	you	your
he	his	they	their
it	its		
Holly	Holly's	Holly and Andy	Holly and Andy's
Andy	Andy's		

Unit 7 Demonstratives

This is old.

Demonstratives are words that point out something. They direct attention and make someone notice something in a certain place.

When they come in front of a noun, they are called *demonstrative adjectives*. (These are not covered in the unit.)









Example: **That** cat is fat. / **These** houses are expensive.

When they stand alone and “stand for” a noun, they are called *demonstrative pronouns*.

Example: **That** is a fat cat. / **These** are expensive houses.

There are four common demonstrative pronouns. Some are for singular nouns; others are for plural nouns. Some are for things that are far from the speaker; others are for things that are close to the speaker. (See the chart below.)

Look and learn.

		Demonstratives	
One	This is a house. This is not a school.		
	That is a house. That is not a school.		
More than one	These are boxes. These are not bags.		
	Those are boxes. Those are not bags.		

Unit 8 Demonstratives: Yes / No Questions

Are these dolls?

Remember that demonstrative pronouns “stand for” nouns. They show whether there is one or many, and how far away the objects are.

Example: That is a doll. These are dolls.

This unit is about forming yes / no questions with demonstrative pronouns in simple present with *be* verb.

The form of these questions is **be verb + demonstrative pronoun + object**.

Example: Is this a doll? / Are these dolls?


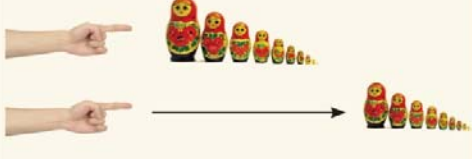
Remember: **this** = one thing, near

that = one thing, far

these = two or more things, near

those = two or more things, far

Look and learn.

Demonstratives: Yes / No Questions					
One	Is	this that	a doll?	Yes, it is.	
More than one	Are	these those	dolls?	Yes, they are.	

Unit 9 Information Questions: *What*

What are they?

Information questions are questions that ask for information. They start with *wh-* question words, such as *who, what, when, where, why, and how*.

Example: **What** is your name? / **How** are you? / **Where** are the keys?

This unit is about information questions in the simple present with *be* verb. It focuses on the *wh-* question word *what*.

The form of these questions is **what + *be* verb + subject**.

Example: What is it?



If the subject is singular (only one), the *be* verb takes the form *is*. If the subject is plural, the *be* verb takes the form *are*.

Example: What **is** it? → It is a cat. (only one cat) / What **are** they? → They are cats. (two+ cats)

Don't answer these questions with *yes* or *no*. Give information in a statement.

Example: What is your name? → My name is John.

Look and learn.

		Information Questions: <i>What</i>					
		Question			Answer		
One 	What	is	it?	It	is	a book.	
More than one 	What	are	they?	They	are	dolls.	

Unit 10 Simple Present: Affirmative

She has a cookie.

Simple present tense is used to talk about things that are generally true and are not likely to change soon.

Example: I **have** one brother. (This will not change soon.)

This unit focuses on the simple present with the verb *have*. It only covers affirmative sentences.

The form is **subject + have / has + object**. The form of *have* depends on the subject. If the subject is *he*, *she*, or *it*, we use the form *has*. For all other subjects, we use *have*.

Example: I **have** one brother. She **has** one brothers.

Look and learn.

Simple Present : Affirmative					
One			More than one		
I	have	a cookie.	We	have	a ball.
You					
She	has				
He					
It					
Sam					
			They		
			Sam and Peter		

Unit 11 Simple Present: Negative

I do not have a bag.

Remember that simple present tense is used to talk about things that are generally true and are not likely to change soon.

Example: I **have** one brother. (This will not change soon.)

This unit focuses on the simple present with the verb *have*. It covers negative sentences.

In the simple present tense, negative statements have the form **subject + do + not + verb**. We always use base verbs. Notice that we can use apostrophes.

Example: She **does not have** any brothers. / **X** She does not **has** any brothers.
She **doesn't have** any brothers.

If the subject is he / she / it, use *does*. For all other subjects, use *do*.

Example: She **does** not have a car. / We **do** not have a car.

Look and learn.

Simple Present: Negative					
One			More than one		
I	don't have	a ticket.	We	don't have	a ticket.
You					
She					
He	doesn't have				
It					
			They		

Unit 12 Present Tense: Yes / No Questions

Do you have an egg?

Remember that simple present tense is used to talk about things that are generally true and are not likely to change soon.

Example: I **have** one brother. (This will not change soon.)

This unit focuses on forming yes / no questions in simple present, particularly with the verb *have*. Only affirmative questions are covered.

For simple present yes / no questions, put *Do* and *Does* in front of the subject. Notice that the main verb doesn't change.

Example: **Does** he have a dog?

If the subject is *he*, *she*, or *it* use *Does*. For all other subjects, use *Do*.

Example: **Do** you have a dog it? / **Does** he have a dog it?

Answer these kinds of questions with *yes* or *no*, followed by the subject and *do (not)* or *does (not)*. Notice that we can use apostrophes.

Example: Do you have a dog? → Yes, I do. / No, I do not. (No, I don't.)

Does he have a dog it? → Yes, he does. / No, he does not. (No, he doesn't.)

Look and learn.

Simple Present: Yes / No Questions

Question				Answer	
Do	you	have	an apple?	Yes, I / we do.	No, I / we don't.
	I			Yes, you do.	No, you don't.
	we			Yes, you / we do.	No, you / we don't.
	they			Yes, they do.	No, they don't.
Does	she			Yes, she does.	No, she doesn't.
	he			Yes, he does.	No, he doesn't.
	it			Yes, it does.	No, it doesn't.

Unit 13 Modal Verbs: *Can*

I can swim.

Modal verbs occur in front of the main verb and change the meaning in different ways.

The modal *can* expresses **ability**—it shows that the subject is able to do the action described.

Example: I **can** swim. (I took swimming lessons for many years.)

We can make a negative sentence with *can* to show that the subject is not able to do the action. To do this, we put *not* between *can* and the main verb. The two words are often combined. Notice that we can use apostrophes.

Example: My sister **can not (cannot)** swim. → My sister **can't** swim.

To make yes / no questions with modals, put the modal in front of the subject.

Example: Can you swim? / Can he swim?

Answer this kind of question with *yes* or *no*, followed by **subject + modal (+ not)**. Notice that we can use apostrophes with negative answers. This is very common.

Example: Can you swim? → Yes, I can. / No, I cannot. (**No, I can't.**)

Can he swim? → Yes, he can. / No, he cannot. (**No, he can't.**)

Look and learn.

Modal Verbs: <i>Can</i>		
Statement	Question	Answer
I can swim.	Can you swim?	Yes, I can.
I can't swim.		No, I can't.

Unit 14 Prepositions of Place

She is in the box.

Prepositions of the place describe the position of something. We use them in front of a noun.

Example: **on** the box, **next to** the box

They can be used with different verbs. This unit focuses on using them with *be* verb.

Example: She is on the box.

The prepositions of the place are *on*, *next to*, *under*, and *in*. (See the chart.)

Look and learn.

Prepositions of Place			
She's on the box. 	She's under the box. 	She's next to the box. 	She's in the box. 

Unit 15 Information Questions: What/How

What color is it?

Information questions are questions that ask for information. They start with *wh-* question words, such as *who, what, when, where, why, and how*.

Example: **What** is your name? / **How** are you? / **Where** are the keys?

This unit is about information questions in the simple present with *be* verb. It focuses on the *wh-* question word *what* and *how*.

The form of these questions is **what + be verb + subject**.

Example: What is it?

If the subject is singular (only one), the *be* verb takes the form *is*. If the subject is plural, the *be* verb takes the form *are*.

Example: What **is** it? → It is a cat. (only one cat) / What **are** they? → They are cats. (two+ cats)

We can combine the question word *what* with some nouns to make different question words.

Example: **What color** is it?

The question word *how* can combine with some adjectives to make different question words.

Example: **How old** is it?

Don't answer these questions with *yes* or *no*. Give information in a statement.

Example: What is your name? → My name is John.

Look and learn.



Information Questions

Question	Answer
What is it?	It is a school.
What color is it?	It is red.
How old is it?	It is 100 years old.

Unit 16 Suggestions: Let's

Let's ski!

We use *Let's* and *Let's not* to make suggestions—to give people ideas about things to do or not do together. The form is **Let's (not) + base verb**.

Example: Let's play baseball. (= I want to play baseball with you.)

Let's is the short form of *Let us*.

Example: **Let us** play baseball. → **Let's** play baseball.

Look and learn.

Suggestions: *Let's*

Affirmative	Negative
Let's play baseball.	Let's not play outside.
Let's go to bed.	Let's not watch a movie.
Let's ride a bike together.	Let's not eat meat.