

Glorious, Glamourous Grammar and how to teach it

Phil Warwick

What is Grammar?

TENSE/ASPECT/MOOD

**VERB
STRUCTURES**

GRAMMAR TOPICS:

**REPORTED SPEECH
ARTICLES
CONDITIONALS
PASSIVE VOICE
RELATIVE CLAUSES**

LEXICAL GRAMMAR

VERB STRUCTURES

Savage Chickens

by Doug Savage



VERB STRUCTURES

PRESENT

1. Perfect Continuous

I have been reading

2. Perfect Simple

I have read

3. Simple

I read

4. Continuous

I am reading

PAST

5. Perfect Continuous

6. Perfect Simple

7. Simple

8. Continuous

FUTURE

9. Perfect Continuous

10. Perfect Simple

11. Simple

12. Continuous

**The past, the
present and the
future walk
into a bar. It
was tense.**

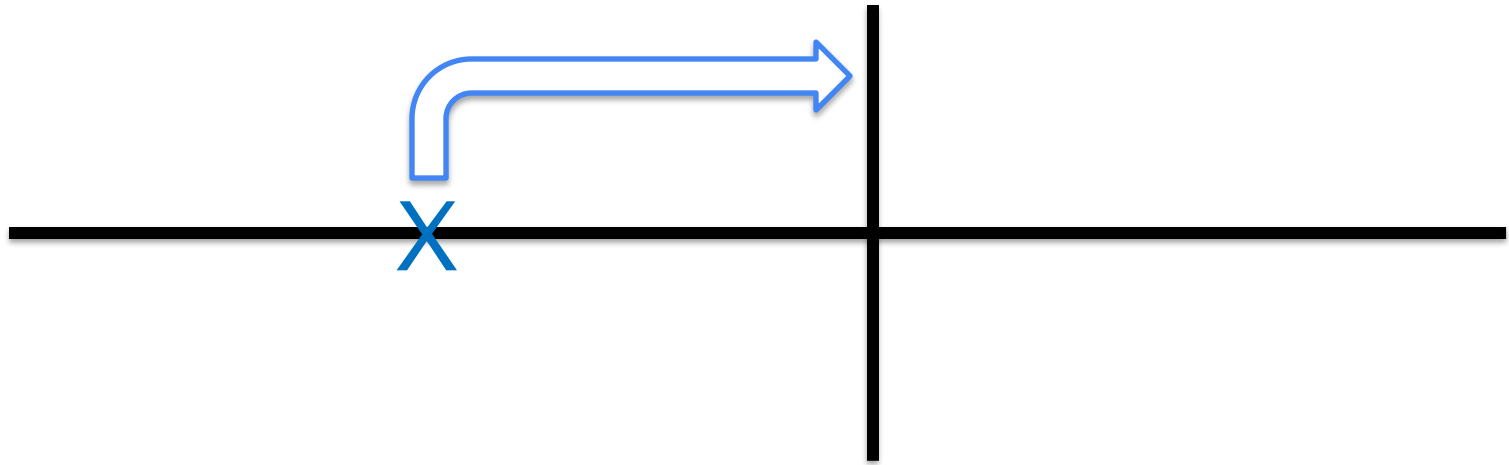
VERB STRUCTURES/GRAMMAR TOPICS

A DEDUCTIVE APPROACH

AN INDUCTIVE APPROACH

A deductive approach to teaching language starts by giving learners rules, then examples, then practice. It is a teacher-centred approach to presenting new content. This is compared with an inductive approach, which starts with examples and asks learners to find rules, and hence is more learner-centred.

TIMELINES



VERB STRUCTURES

THE SILENT WAY

TRANSFORMATIONS

Postmen have to get up early

must

My local postman

late

need

leave home

VERB STRUCTURES

1

I'll drink

I'm going to drink

2

I drink

I'm drinking

3

I drank

I've drunk



TENSE

TENSE
Present
Past

Last night I went into a pub and this man comes up to me and smacks me in the face for no apparent reason...

Did you want me to explain that again?

ENGLISH HAS NO FUTURE?

He plays tennis on Sundays
He's playing tennis on Sunday
He'll play tennis on Sunday
He'll be playing tennis tomorrow
He'll have played 3 games by this time tomorrow
He'll have been playing tennis for 3 hours by 10 tomorrow

He is about to play tennis.
He is sure to play tennis tomorrow.
He is certain to play tennis.
He is bound to play tennis.
He is supposed to play tennis tomorrow..
He is supposed to be playing tennis tomorrow.
He is on the verge of winning.
He is. on the point of losing.

He might play tennis tomorrow.
He could play tennis tomorrow.
He may play tennis tomorrow.
He should play tennis tomorrow.
He should be playing tennis tomorrow.
He has to play tennis tomorrow.
He needs to play tennis tomorrow

He plans to play tennis tomorrow.
He hopes to play tennis tomorrow.
He wants to play tennis tomorrow.
He's arranged to play tennis tomorrow.
He's decided to play tennis tomorrow.
He intends to play tennis tomorrow.
He's been forced to play tennis tomorrow.

Tense	Aspect
Present	Perfect
Past	Progressive

CONTINUOUS/PROGRESSIVE ASPECT

- Temporary situations or actions at a specific time.
- Actions situations in progress at a specific time.
- Changing or developing situations at a specific time.
- Repeated actions over a specific time.
- Habitual actions (*with always, constantly, forever*) that happen too much.
- Describing the background to an event at a specific time.
- Arrangements

CONTRASTIVE ANALYSIS

1. *He lives in Brno.*
2. *He's living with his sister until the repairs are done.*

1. *She hit her husband yesterday.*
2. *She was hitting her husband yesterday..*

PERFECT ASPECT

- **Active result at a specific time of a past action.**
- **Experiential use, where a situation has occurred some time before the specific time.**
- **Unfinished action or state –something that started before a specific time and is still happening.**
- **Indicating that a past action is very recent to the specific time.**

1. *He can't drive very well because he's broken his arm.*
2. *He couldn't drive very well because he'd broken his arm..*

1. *She's been teaching at this school for over five years*
2. *She 'd been teaching at that school for over five years when she left.*

Tense	Aspect	Mood
Present	Perfect	
Past	Progressive	

There are 9 simple modals in English:

Will, Would, Must, Can, Could, May, Might, Shall and Should

Every simple modal verb expresses at least two meanings:

All modals can be used to talk about probability/possibility: this is sometimes called their 'extrinsic' meaning.

Each modal has another set of particular meanings which may be loosely classed as relating to human wishes, abilities, and obligations: these are sometimes called their 'intrinsic' meanings.

Compare –

He must be there by now.	It'll rain tomorrow.	He might come.
You must see that film!	He won't eat his greens.	He might have told me.

LEXICAL GRAMMAR

There is an empty water bottle on the table.

there is an
the

Structural/Grammar words

empty water
bottle table

Lexical/Content words



When I was a kid, my
English teacher looked
my way and said,
“Name two pronouns.”
I said, **“Who, me?”**



LEXICAL GRAMMAR

How many Parts does an English verb have?

Infinitive	Be	Write	Play
Present simple	Am/Is/Are	Write/Writes	Play/Plays
Present Participle	Being	Writing	Playing
Past Simple	Was/Were	Wrote	Played
Past Participle	Been	Written	Played

Playing helps children develop.

I've been **playing** a lot of tennis recently.

Playing fast and loose with his emotions, he asked her to marry him.

I've got some **playing** cards in my bag.



WORD FORMATION

competitive

1. Compete
2. Competes
3. Competing
4. Competed
5. Competitor
6. Competitors
7. Competition
8. Competitions
9. Competitively
10. Competitiveness
11. Uncompetitive
12. Uncompetable

COLLOCATIONS



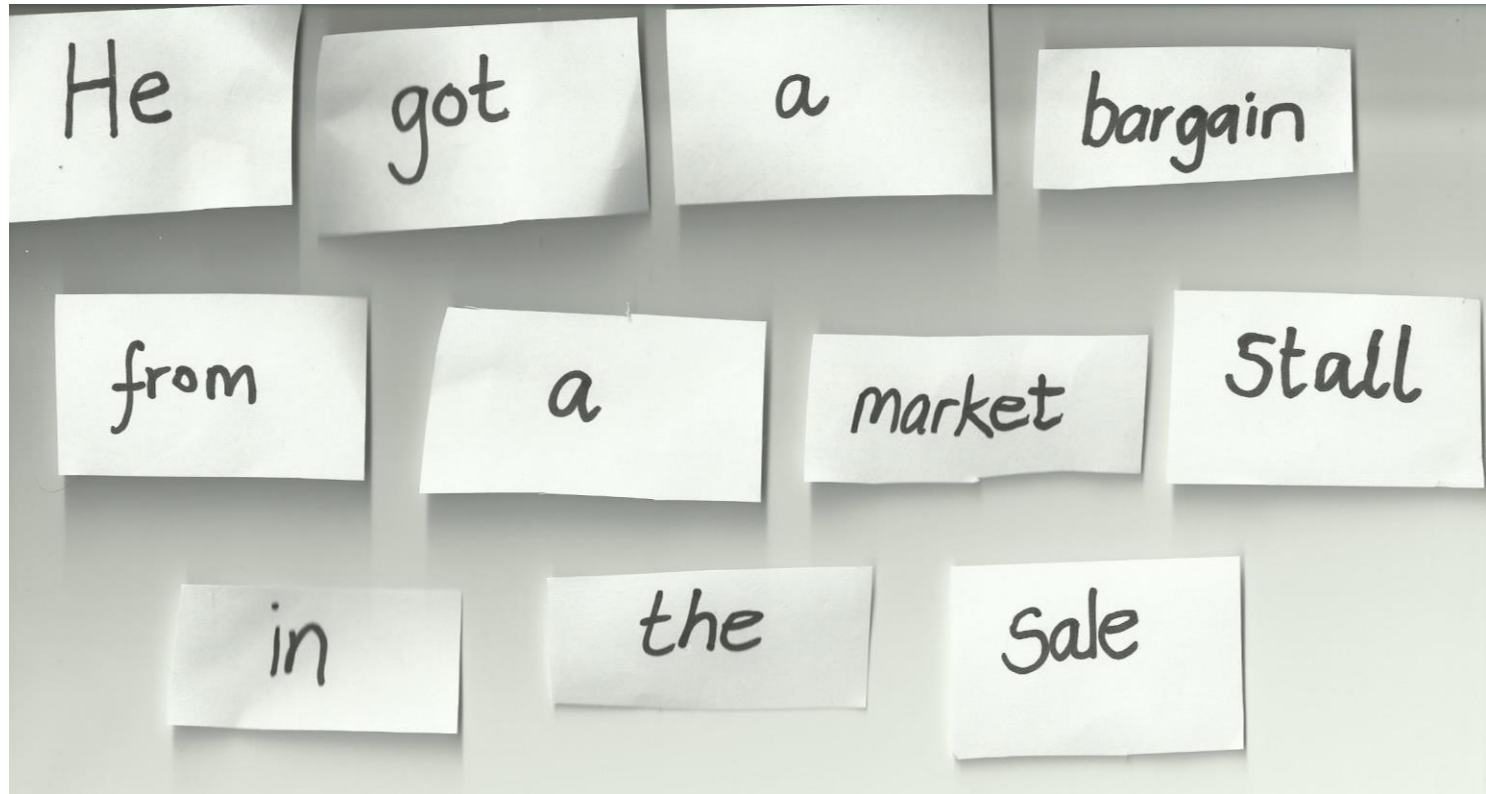
A	B	C	D
E	F	G	H
I	J	K	L
M	N	O	P
Q	R	S	T

_____ FOOTBALL

_____ MONEY

_____ IN

Take One Put Two



Take one put two

My sister

picked
up

this
great

new
phone

quite
near

that nice

old town

square
shop

next to

that
busy

shopping
centre



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I'm sorry, but shouldn't there be an apostrophe in that?

THANKS FOR YOUR TIME