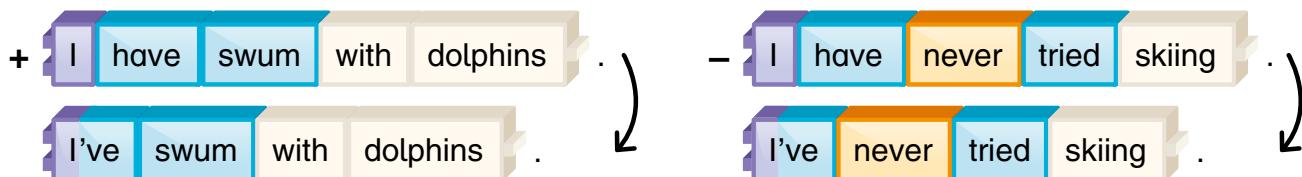


# Graphic Grammar reference

## Introduction

**Graphic Grammar** presents structures visually using appealing graphics and colour-coded building blocks to highlight and reinforce patterns. It isn't necessary, especially at lower levels, to explain complex grammar rules or different parts of speech.

In the following example, the colour coding highlights the use of the auxiliary verb *have* to form the present perfect tense, and the placement of *never* between the auxiliary and main verb to create a sentence with a negative meaning:



In the same way, the colour coding highlights that, to form the question, the auxiliary verb *have* moves before the subject and *ever* is added between the subject and main verb:

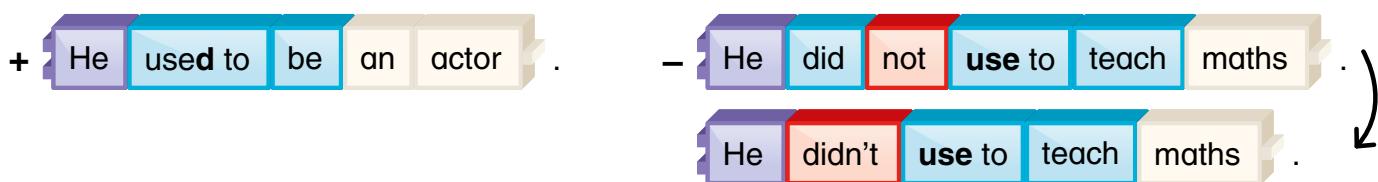


This Graphic Grammar reference takes the main tenses and structures from *Academy Stars* and shows all taught forms together. This gives children a clear and visual reference for how the blocks are manipulated to produce the different forms:

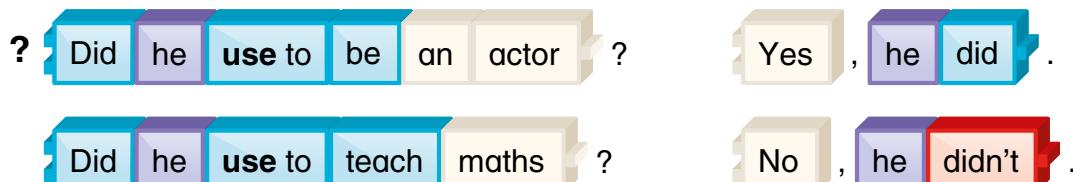
## Wh- question



## Affirmative and negative (with contractions)



## Yes / No question and short answers



## Using the Graphic Grammar reference in class

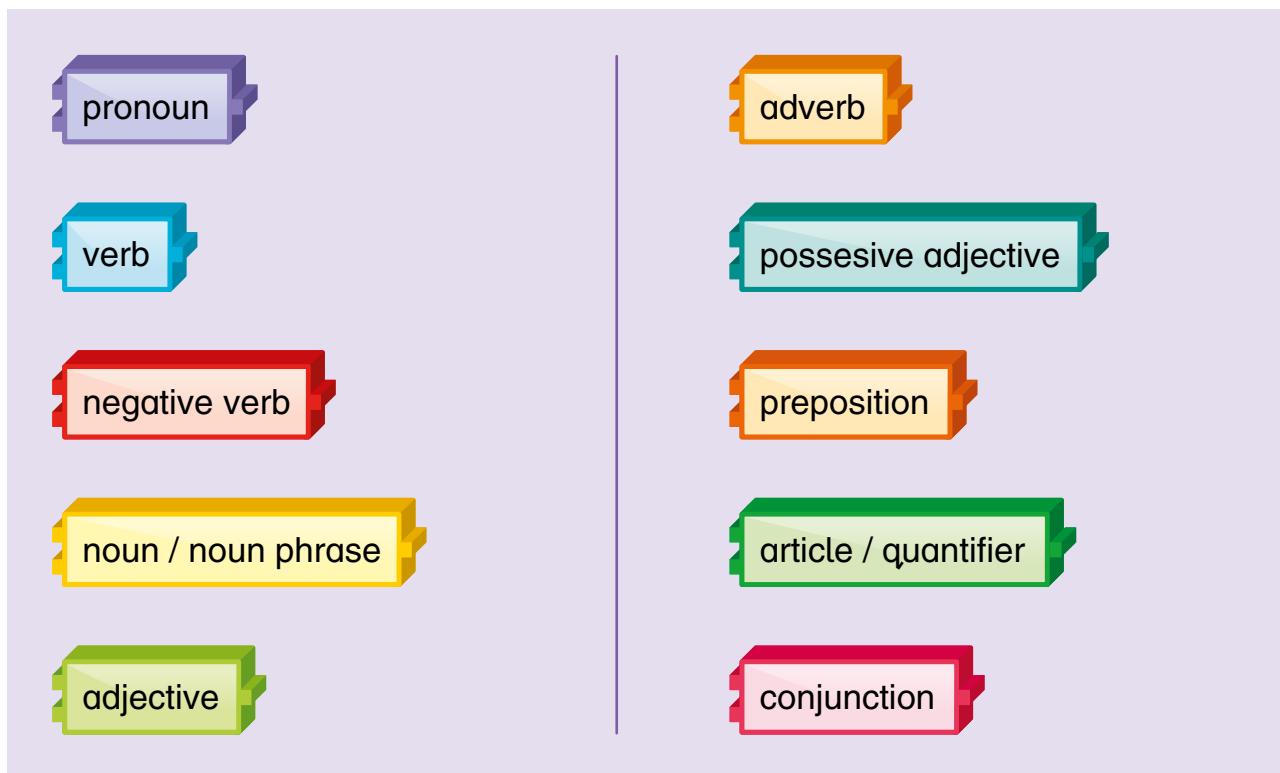
When you have taught the different forms of a tense or structure from the Grammar and Language in use lessons, you can use the Graphic Grammar reference to reinforce and consolidate them.

- Display the reference on the interactive whiteboard.
- Use the illustrations to clarify meaning of the sentences and the use of the tense or structure.
- Read out the questions and answers one by one, or ask children to read them out.
- Focus on the colour and positioning of the blocks, and how these move around to produce the different forms of the tense.
- If appropriate for the level, elicit the part of speech or type of verb for each coloured brick.

Alternatively, the Graphic Grammar reference can be photocopied for individual children. It is also available on the Pupil's Resource Centre for individual reference in class or at home.

## Graphic Grammar key

Below is a key to the colour coding used for the building blocks in Graphic Grammar throughout *Academy Stars*.



# Graphic Grammar reference

## Past continuous with past simple (Unit 1)

? What were you doing when the elephant escaped?

+ I was feeding it when it escaped.

It escaped while I was feeding it.

- I wasn't looking when it escaped.

It escaped while I wasn't looking.



## used to (Unit 2)

? What did he use to do?

+ He used to be an actor.

- He did not use to teach maths.

He didn't use to teach maths.

? Did he use to be an actor?

Yes, he did.

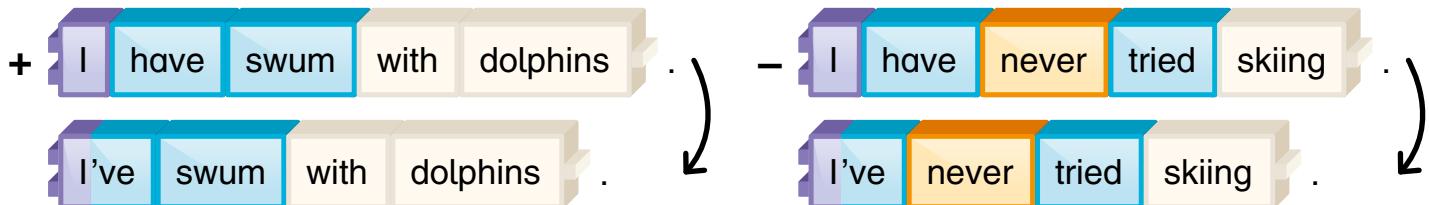
Did he use to teach maths?

No, he didn't.



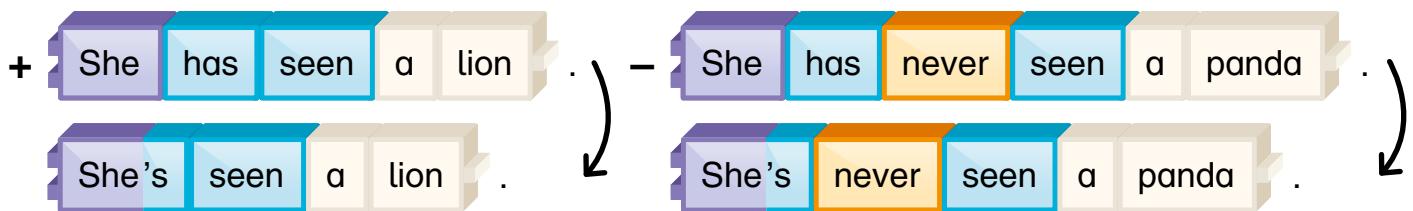
## Present perfect with *never* / *ever* (Unit 3)

(I / you)



- ? Have you ever swum with dolphins? Yes, I have.
- Have you ever tried skiing? No, I haven't.

(he / she)



- ? Has she ever seen a lion? Yes, she has.
- Has she ever seen a panda? No, she hasn't.

## Present perfect with *How long ...?, for and since* (Unit 4)

? How long have you been a dentist?

+ I have been a dentist for 50 years.

I've been a dentist for 50 years.

- I have not slept since Friday.

I haven't slept since Friday.



## Present perfect with *yet / already* (Unit 4)

+ He has already done the gardening.

He's already done the gardening.

- He has not made dinner yet.

He hasn't made dinner yet.



? Has he done the gardening yet?

Yes, he has.

Has he made dinner yet?

No, he hasn't.

## Passive voice (present simple) (Unit 6)

+ Cotton **is** grown in India.

- It **is not** grown in Britain.

It **isn't** grown in Britain.



+ Jeans **are** transported by ship.

- They **are not** transported by plane.

They **aren't** transported by plane.



? What **is** it made **of**?

What's it made **of**?



+ It **is** made **of** plastic.

It's made **of** plastic.

- It **is not** made **of** metal.

It **isn't** made **of** metal.

? Is it made **of** plastic?

Yes, it **is**.

? Is it made **of** metal?

No, it **isn't**.