

Grammar Scope

**Nouns:**

- Proper nouns e.g. Earth, Sun
- Common nouns e.g. weta, planets

Note: a **lexical item** may consist of more than one word, in a phrase where the two words do not have separate meanings but are part of the same idea e.g. the solar system (one idea)

**Prepositions:**

- Of place in, on, along, to etc., in different parts of the world, of the world's oceans
- Of purpose for etc., e.g. for laying eggs
- Of comparison like etc., e.g. like Mars

**Articles:**

- Definite the, e.g. the day, the ears
- Indefinite a, an e.g. a large round body
- Omission of article before most proper nouns, with uncountable nouns, before non - specific generalised nouns e.g. through gravity e.g. Weta are insects

**Pronouns:**

- Subject they, you, we etc., e.g. They are omnivorous. ..they can get quite warm
- Object it, him, her, them, us etc., e.g., This makes them so cold...
- Possessive our, her, my, its, their etc., e.g. their forest habitat, the red dust which covers much of its surface
- Relative which, where, that etc., e.g. Most planets have moons, which are small objects that travel round a planet.

**Conjunctions and connectives:**

- Contrastive but, while etc., e.g. The ears are not on the head, but on the front legs. This means they can get very warm, although Mercury and Mars also get very cold.
- Additive and etc., e.g. Also, many birds... enjoy eating weta
- Causal therefore, because etc., e.g. Venus cannot sustain life as we know it because it's too hot.

**Adjectives:**

- Comparative, Superlative e.g. scientific, long, inner e.g. closer, e.g. closest, hottest, largest

**Adverbs:**

- Of frequency usually, never, always, often, sometimes etc., e.g. ..they are more often seen at night, they sometimes come inside houses
- Of place along, here, there, etc., e.g. The four inner planets orbit closer to the Sun than the outer planets do.
- Of intensity so, very etc., e.g. this makes them so cold, Mercury gets very hot
- Of time soon, after, now., e.g. now becoming endangered

**Demonstratives:**

- Quantifiers this, that, these etc., e.g. These sensors, ..we can see this at night
- Empty subject (there/it) + existential 'be' + noun/adjective: all, some etc., e.g. Many animals such as tuatara and rats e.g. There are many different types of weta

**Question formation:**

- 'wh' e.g. Where do they live? What do they eat? Why are weta endangered?
- Subject reversal e.g. Are weta omnivorous? Can we reduce the threat to weta?
- 'do' support when no auxiliary modals e.g. Do weta live in New Zealand? e.g. Can weta hear? Can we see Mars from Earth?

**Negation:**

- Short answer forms: e.g. Yes, they do. No, they don't. Yes, it has. No, it hasn't. Yes, it is. No, it isn't.

**Verbs:**

- Present tense verbs e.g. Most planets have moons..
- Infinitive verbs e.g. Weta use two curved sensors at the back of the body to check out the environment .. rats like to eat weta
- Phrasal verbs e.g. to check out
- Modals e.g. .. there may be water deep under the surface of the planet..
- Passive voice e.g. All the planets except Pluto are surrounded by rings. Much of this surface is covered in the waters of the Earth's oceans.