

Grammar Scope

Nouns:
 Common nouns e.g. grasshoppers, wings, skin, tongue, muscle, saliva

Prepositions:
 Of place to, in, on, over etc., e.g. to the stomach
 Of time and date in, on, after, before etc., e.g. in late summer, in spring

Articles:
 Definite the, e.g. the tongue, the stomach
 Omission of article before most proper nouns, with uncountable nouns e.g. This process is called peristalsis.

Pronouns:
 Subject I, you, we, they, it etc., e.g. They are adults, It moves food around the mouth.
 Possessive our, her, my, their etc., e.g. They shed their skins.
 Relative that, which etc., e.g. It contains an enzyme that starts to break down carbohydrate.

Conjunctions:
 Contrastive but, although etc., e.g. but they have no wings
 Additive and, also, as well etc., e.g. Male and female grasshoppers mate.
 Temporal when, first, second, finally etc., e.g. Saliva wets the food when it is in the mouth.

Adjectives: e.g. male, female, adult, young, bigger, salivary

Adverbs:
 Of manner physically, quickly, carefully etc., e.g. The teeth physically break up the food.

Question formation:
 'wh' e.g. What happens after the female lays the eggs? When are grasshoppers fully grown? What is peristalsis?
 Subject reversal e.g. Is this grasshopper fully grown?
 'do' support when no auxiliary e.g. Does a baby grasshopper have wings?
 Modal 'can' e.g. Can a grasshopper fly?

Negation: e.g. Newborn grasshoppers don't have wings.

Short answer forms: e.g. Yes, it does. No, it doesn't. Yes, it has. No, it hasn't. Yes, it is. No, it isn't.

Verbs:
 Present tense verbs e.g. hatch, grow, mate, has, break up, contains
 Infinitive verbs e.g. It moves food around the mouth to meet the tongue.
 Passive voice e.g. The tongue is made of muscle. After the food is chewed

Simple contractions: don't, isn't, what's etc., e.g. Newborn grasshoppers don't have wings.