

Grammar Scope

Nouns:

Common nouns e.g. drugs, people, scientists, infections

Additional focus: plural/singular, regular/irregular, collective, noun/verb agreement

Prepositions:

Of place in, on etc., e.g. to certified places

Of time in, before, after etc., e.g. at present

Articles:

Definite the, e.g. the problems

Indefinite a, an, e.g. a decision

Omission of article before

most proper nouns,

with uncountable nouns e.g. people who begin their drug experiments with cannabis

Pronouns:

Subject it, you, we, they etc., e.g. It can be argued. When they break up

Object them, him, her, us etc., e.g. won't hurt them

Possessive your, her, my, their etc., e.g. their friends, your body

Relative who, where, that etc., e.g. People believe that cannabis is soft drug which won't really hurt them

Reflexive himself, themselves etc They do body piercings on themselves

Conjunctions and connectives:

Temporal as, when, while etc., e.g. When they break up,

Additive and, also, as well as, either-or etc., e.g. they have to live with it either for the rest of their lives or until they can afford to have special treatment

Causal because, so, as etc., e.g. This can be very dangerous, as the equipment is not sterile

Adjectives: e.g. innocent, unknown, certified

Demonstratives: this, that, these, those, e.g. These practices, Those people

Also note **substitution** – No-one should risk this

Quantifiers: many, some, all, much etc., e.g. enough research, Some young people

Empty subject (there/it) + existential 'be' + noun/adjective:

e.g. There are too many medical risks.

Question formation:

'wh'

e.g. What are some of the risks of using cannabis?

Subject reversal

e.g. Are tattoos always a disaster?

'do' support

when no auxiliary

e.g. Do drugs cause mental illness?

Modals

e.g. Should governments legalise cannabis?

Negation

e.g. A decision to mutilate your body should not be taken lightly.

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. Many young people go through phases.

Present perfect tense verbs

e.g. People have been hurt or even killed

Future tense

e.g. Adolescents believe that cannabis is a soft drug which won't really hurt them

Phrasal verbs

e.g. go on

Infinitive verbs

e.g. go on to take more drugs, gone there to steal plants

Modals

e.g. cannabis should not be legalised, Babies may have their genes damaged

Passive voice

e.g. adolescents are more affected, People have been hurt, you can be left with a scar

Conditional constructions

e.g. If a young person has a tattoo, they have to live with it

Punctuation:

e.g. apostrophes, question marks, upper/lower case, full stops, commas, sentences, paragraphs