Noun 1	*How are English nouns typically pluralised?* 2	*Verb* 3
'▨' *is the present tense form of 'be'.* 4	'▨' *is the past tense form of 'is'.* 5	*Infinitive* 6
Complete sentence 7	*Main clause* 8	*Participle* 9
Present participles always end in ▨. 10	*Adjective* 11	*Adverb* 12
Pronoun 13	*Preposition* 14	*Auxiliary* 15
Determiner 16	*Person (first, second, third)* 17	*Number (singular / plural)* 18
Tense 19	*Aspect* 20	*Voice (passive / active)* 21

A state, action, or event. E.g. 'sleep', 'live', 'kiss', 'run'.

Verbs often carry markers to indicate whether an event is ongoing, has happened, or maybe to further describe it (e.g. Todd lived there.).

3

Adding 's' to the word.

2

A person or a thing. E.g. 'dog', 'house', 'Todd', 'idea'.

1

Infinitive = 'To' + verb.

E.g. 'to smash', 'to eat', 'to write'

6

'was' is the past tense form of 'is'.

5

'am' is the present tense form of 'be'.

4

There are two varieties; past and present, and they're used to transform verbs.

E.g Giggle → giggled / giggling, bring → brought, bringing.

9

Contains a subject and a verb, experssing a complete thought. E.g. 'Todd wrote flashcards.'

'Todd' is the subject, 'wrote' is the verb.

8

Begins with a capital letter, finishes with an end mark (period, question mark etc), and contains at least one main clause.

7

Describes a property of a verb. E.g. 'He revised frantically'.

12

Describes a property, usually adding information to a noun e.g. 'green grass'.

Can be suffixed with 'er' or 'est' to give relative scale e.g. 'greenest grass'.

11

Present participles always end in ing.

10

Provides information about when an event happened.

E.g. 'I am sleeping', 'I have slept', 'I might sleep'.

15

A word that provides more information to a noun / verb by linking it to another entity.

E.g. 'The programmer with four hands works fast' (with)

14

A word used to denote some thing / person that is identifiable from the context of the sentence.

E.g. we, I, me, you, him, it etc.

13

Singular → One thing e.g. cat

Plural → Many things, e.g. cats

18

First → Any group including the speaker; I, me, we, us.

Second → Any group including the hearer; you (also old things like thee, thou).

Third → Anything else; he, she, they, her, him, it

17

Tells you how to use a description of an entity. E.g:

'The fat person' → This specific fat person.

'A fat person' → Any fat person.

'Most fat people' → Something about most fat people.

16

Whether you did something (active) or whether it was done to you (passive). E.g.

Active → I made the flashcards.

Passive → I was given the flashcards.

21

Tells you how the event was related to the tense. E.g:

He crossed the road → He made it all the way over the road

He was crossing the road → He was part way through crossing the road

20

Tells you when something happened (past, present, future).

Past → He ate the burger.

Present → He is eating the burger.

Future → He will eat the burger.

19