A few things that an educated person should know about English grammar
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0. Types of ‘language’
1. Importance, use, and definition of standard language: register, genre, norm, social and professional expectations, standard writing and pronunciation (and when and under what circumstances these conventions can be contravened, and the expected, intended or unintended, effects of such contravention: what a shibboleth is, and some common shibboleths)

1. Phonology of English vs. orthography of English
1. Standard American English has 14 vowels (9 monophthongs and 5 diphthongs), 24 consonants; not the same as 5 vowel letters (and sometimes y) and 21 consonant letters (and usually y). (Ambiguity, digraphs)
2. Syllables, syllable structure, metrical structure
3. Punctuation

2. Morphology of English
1. Definitions and examples of: affix (prefix, suffix), stem, root, word: per-ceive, re-ceive, per-cept-ion, per-cept-ual, re-cept-ion, inter-cept-ion (*inter-ceive); rely, reli-es, reli-ed; reli-ance, reli-ant; re-act(-s/-ed), re-act-ion, re-act-ive; re-do, un-inhibit-ed, un-happy, non-compl-iant, a-theor-etic-al, atom-ic, teach-er-s
2. Inflectional vs derivational morphology
3. The productivity of compounding and its various spellings (blackboard, blackbird, whitewash, blue-eyed, blueberry, fireman, firefighter, fire-hydrant, fire-truck, fire insurance, salesperson, fire insurance salesperson, English teacher, French English teacher, American French teacher ≠ Franco-American teacher)

3. Syntax of English
1. Parts of speech (word classes):
noun: proper (Laura, Zeus, Greece, Chicago, the Nile) vs. common (child, dog, book, virtue, dirt)
verb: (including inflected and contracted verb forms)
adjective: (including numerals)
adverb: slowly, yesterday, highly, very, how, also, even, only, too
conjunction: coordinating: and, but, or, either, both, neither, nor subordinating: if, that, whether, for
interjection: oh! dang! ouch! wow!
preposition: with noun phrases: after, before, during, in, on, for, with, because of, on account of, on top of, in spite of, by dint of with subordinate clauses: after, before, while, though, because, than, as
determiner: articles: a(n), the others: some, every, each, both, which, what, no
pronoun: personal: I, me, my, mine; you, your, yours; he, him, his; she, her, hers; it, its; we, us, our, ours; they, them, their, theirs
interrogative: who, what, when, where, how, why
relative: who, which
particle: to (in They intend to leave)

2. Formation of phrases and clauses (word groupings, structural vs lexical ambiguity); modification
3. Basic clause structure, questions, relative clauses

Grammatical terminology to be learned:

For describing clauses:
   independent (main, matrix), dependent (subordinate, relative)
   declarative, interrogative, imperative, exclamative

For describing verbs:
   Transitive (monotransitive, ditransitive), intransitive verbs
   Tense: past, present, future
   Aspect: simple/habitual, progressive, perfect, emphatic
   Mood: indicative, subjunctive, imperative
   Voice: active, passive, middle
   Finiteness: finite, nonfinite: infinitive, gerund
   Participles: perfect, progressive, passive
   Auxiliary vs. main verbs
   Modal auxiliary, aspectual auxiliary, passive auxiliary, copula

For describing nouns and pronouns:
   Case: nominative (he), accusative (him), genitive (his)
   Number: singular, plural
   Person: 1st, 2nd, 3rd
   Gender: masculine, feminine, neuter
   mass/collective, pluralia tantum, appositive, gerundive

For describing prepositions:
   Transitive, intransitive, compound (because of, in spite of, except for)

For describing adjectives:
   Absolute, comparative, superlative, equative

Grammatical relations:
1. Subject, predicate, object (direct object, indirect object)
   a. Predicates can be any of the major phrase types: AP, NP, PP, VP
   b. How subject-verb agreement works
2. Subordination, coordination
3. Modification by adverbal and adjectival phrases (and uses of NPs as such: He left last week; She is five inches taller than her brother)