

Lesson I

Present Simple: To be

Am, is, are

Be verbs

- **Describe a condition of:**

- **Place**

- **People**

- **Things**

- **Idea**

Be verbs

- They are commonly used when sharing the:
 - Age
 - Job
 - Nationality
 - Other traits

Positive sentences

Subject	Present simple: to be	Sentence
I	am	I am a doctor I' m a doctor.

Positive sentences

Subject	Present simple: to be	Sentence
you	<u>are</u>	You are Japanese. You're Japanese.

Positive sentences

Subject	Present simple: to be	Sentence
<ul style="list-style-type: none">YouWeThey	<u>are</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">You are Japanese. / You're Japanese.We are Japanese. / We're Japanese.They are Japanese. / They're Japanese.

Positive sentences

Subject	Present simple: to be	Sentence
he	is	He is from North America. He's from North America.

Positive sentences

Subject	Present simple: to be	Sentence
she	is	She is from North America. She's from North America.

Positive sentences

Subject	Present simple: to be	Sentence
it	is	It is from North America. It's from North America.

Positive sentences

Subject	Present simple: to be	Sentence
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• he• She• It	is	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• She is from North America.• He is from North America.• It is from North America.

Positive sentences

Subject	Present simple: to be	Sentence
I	am <u>not</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• I am not a doctor.• I'm not a doctor.

Negative sentences

Subject	Present simple: to be	Sentence
you	are <u>not</u>	You are not Japanese. You aren't Japanese.

Negative sentences

Subject	Present simple: to be	Sentence
we	are <u>not</u>	We are not Japanese. We aren't Japanese.

Negative sentences

Subject	Present simple: to be	Sentence
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• You• We• they	are <u>not</u>	<p>You are not Japanese. / You aren't Japanese.</p> <p>We are not Japanese. We aren't Japanese.</p> <p>They are not Japanese. They aren't Japanese.</p>

Negative sentences

Subject	Present simple: to be	Sentence
<ul style="list-style-type: none">he	is <u>not</u>	He is not from North America. He's not from North America.

Negative sentences

Subject	Present simple: to be	Sentence
she	is <u>not</u>	She is not from North America. She's not from North America.

Negative sentences

Subject	Present simple: to be	Sentence
it	is <u>not</u>	It is not from North America. It isn't from North America.

Negative sentences

Subject	Present simple: to be	Sentence
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• he• she• it	is <u>not</u>	<p>He is not from North America. He's not from North America.</p> <p>She is not from North America. She's not from North America.</p> <p>It is not from North America. It isn't from North America.</p>

Questions sentences

Be verb	Subject	Sentence
Am	I	Am I great?

Questions sentences

Be verb	Subject	Sentence
Are	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• you• we• they	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Are you a dentist?2. Are we dentists?3. Are they dentists?

Questions sentences

Be verb	Subject	Sentence
Is	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• he• she• it	<p>1. Is he alright?</p> <p>2. Is she alright?</p> <p>3. Is it alright?</p>

Be verbs

Name

- I'm Jerry.
- She's Anna.
- They're Grace and May.

Be verbs

Country/ nationality

- She's from Philippines. She is a Filipino.
- They're from Mexico.
- He is Japanese.

Be verbs

Age

- They're 21 and 25.
- It's five years old.
- My sister is seven years old.

Be verbs

Jobs

- John is a surgeon.
- They're firefighters.
- She's a teacher.
- I'm a chef.

Lesson 2

THERE IS / THERE ARE

SINGULAR

- **There is**
- **There isn't**
- **Is there (question)**

PLURAL

- **There are**
- **There aren't**
- **Are there (question)**



(+) **There's a ball** beside the bag.

(-) **There isn't lunchbox** beside the bag.

(?) **Is there** an umbrella beside the bag?

(Yes, there is / No, there isn't)



(+) **There are two dogs** on the bed.

(-) **There aren't cats** in the bedroom.

(?) **Are there any chairs** in the bedroom?

(Yes, there are / No, there aren't)

Lesson 3

POSSESSIVES

POSSESSIVES

**POSSESSIVE ARE WORDS
THAT POSSESS
SOMETHING.
IT HAS SOMETHING.**

POSSESSIVES

Noun	Possessives	Example
I	my	My name is Angela.
you	your	This is your pencil.
he	his	His house is beautiful and big.
she	her	Her work is a doctor.

POSSESSIVES

Noun	Possessives	Example
it	its	My computer is old, its CPU is not working properly.
we	our	Our food is here.
they	their	Their children are adorable.

POSSESSIVES

Noun	Possessives	Example
friends	friends'	My friends' houses are near to my house.
dog	dog's	This brand of dog food is my dog's favorite.
country	country's	The country's president is very strict.

POSSESSIVES

Noun	Possessives	Example
Maria	Mary's	That is Maria's car.
Kevin	Kevin's	This beautiful painting is one of Kevin's art. .
the girl	the girl's	The girl's bag is red.

ITS AND IT'S

ITS AND IT'S

Its – possessives

it's – contraction

The hens are taking good care of it's chicks.

The hens are taking good care of its chicks.

Its not good to eat too much meat.

It's not good to eat too much meat.

Lesson 4

ARTICLE: A, AN, THE

ARTICLES A, AN, THE

SPOT THE DIFFERENCE

I'M GOING TO EAT **A BERRY.**



I'M GOING TO EAT **THE BLUE BERRIES.**



WHAT ARE ARTICLES?

**They are words that define a noun
whether it is specific or unspecific.**

A/ AN

a/ an	general idea (one of many)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• I want to own a house.• I'm writing a letter. • She's looking for an apple.• It's an old cat.
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THE

the

Specific
(definite/
particular)

- Manila is **the** capital of Philippines.
- I'm reading **the** new book of Nicholas Spark.
- **The** child in the purple dress is adorable.

WHEN TO USE A/**AN**?

Use **an** if the word starts with the sound of a, e, i, o, u:

- **an** egg
- **an** open window
- **an** airplane
- **an** hour (silent “h”)

WHEN TO USE **A**/AN?

Use **a if the word start with any other sound:**

- **a magic wand**
- **a green bag**
- **a big hat**
- **a uniform (“u” is pronounced as “yu”)**

IMPORTANT REMINDERS!

DO NOT USE “THE” WITH COUNTRIES OR CITIES

• **I live in the Philippines.**

✓ **I live in Philippines.**

FEW REMINDERS!

- I love the New York.

✓ I love New York.

DO NOT USE “**THE**” WITH THINGS IN GENERAL

- **She loves the friends.**
- ✓ **She loves the friends of her sister. (specific)**

Lesson 5

PRESENT SIMPLE - POSITIVE

PRESENT SIMPLE

PRESENT SIMPLE

POSITIVE

PRESENT SIMPLE

- **are used for the things which are generally true or those that happen regularly.**

PRESENT SIMPLE

subject	verb
I/ you / we / they	play
he / she / it	plays

PRESENT SIMPLE

I play basketball.

He plays basketball.

PRESENT SIMPLE

We play basketball every morning.

My brother plays basketball everyday.

SPECIAL CASES (A)

For verbs ending in consonant + y, remove the –y and add –ies****

Example:

- 1. They **study** English every Monday.**
- 2. He **studies** English every Monday.**

SPECIAL CASES (A)

For verbs ending in consonant + y, remove the –y and add **–ies**

Cry – cries

Try – tries

Fly – flies

Carry – carries

SPECIAL CASES (B)

For verbs ending in –o, -s, -ss, -sh, -x, -ch add –es

Example:

- 1. We go to swimming class every weekend.**
- 2. She goes to swimming class every weekend.**

SPECIAL CASES (B)

For verbs ending in –o, -s, -ss, -sh, -x, -ch add –es

Watch – watches

Kiss – kisses

Fix - fixes

Lesson 6

SIMPLE PRESENT- NEGATIVE

PRESENT SIMPLE

PRESENT SIMPLE

NEGATIVE

PRESENT SIMPLE NEGATIVE

Present Simple negative are used when describing or talking about things that are generally not true or to deny habits or situations that happen regularly.

PRESENT SIMPLE NEGATIVE

Subject	Negative	Verb
I /you / we / they	don't / do not	like
he / she / it	doesn't / does not	like

SIMPLE PRESENT NEGATIVE

**I don't like to play
basketball.**

SIMPLE PRESENT NEGATIVE

**Mark doesn't like to play
basketball.**

SIMPLE PRESENT NEGATIVE

**Johnny and Kevin don't
like to play basketball.**

SIMPLE PRESENT NEGATIVE

**My father doesn't like to
play basketball.**

COMMON ERRORS

Do not add –s when making a sentence in the present simple negative form.

COMMON ERRORS

Do not add –s when making a sentence in the present simple negative form.

 **Jane doesn't likes to travel alone.**

 **Jane doesn't like to travel alone.**

COMMON ERRORS

- John **no** play basketball.
- John **not** play basketball.
- John doesn't play basketball.

Lesson 7

PRESENT SIMPLE

PRESENT SIMPLE

PRESENT SIMPLE

QUESTIONS

PRESENT SIMPLE - QUESTION

Is used to ask questions about things that **happen regularly or the things that are **generally true**.**

PRESENT SIMPLE QUESTION

Do	I / you/ we / they	own this house?
Does	he / she / it	own this house?

PRESENT SIMPLE QUESTION

Examples:

Do you **own** this house?

Does Amy **own** this house?

Do I **own** this house?

Does he **own** this house?

PRESENT SIMPLE QUESTION – COMMON ERRORS

A. In making a question type of sentence, do not add –s.

Does she **drives by herself?**

Does she drive by herself?

PRESENT SIMPLE QUESTION – COMMON ERRORS

A. In making a question type of sentence, do not add –s.

~~Does she drives by herself?~~

Does she drive by herself?

PRESENT SIMPLE QUESTION – COMMON ERRORS

B. Always use Do and Does in creating a question type of sentence.

Jane drive her own car?

Does Jane drive her own car?

PRESENT SIMPLE QUESTION – COMMON ERRORS

B. Always use Do and Does in creating a question type of sentence.

~~Jane drive her own car?~~

Does Jane drive her own car?

Lesson 8

PRESENT SIMPLE

“HOW TO ANSWER THE YES/ NO QUESTIONS CORRECTLY”

Do you like camping?

Yes, I **do** / No, I **don't**

Do they work in other countries?

Yes, they **do / No, they **don't****

Does Anna know about this project?

Yes, she **does / No, she **doesn't****

Do I look weird in this hairstyle?

No, you don't

Does she love pizza?

Yes, she **does / No, she **doesn't****

Lesson 9

MODALS

-
- **can**
 - **Can't / Mustn't**
 - **Have to / Must**
 - **Don't have to / Doesn't have to**

CAN

- **You are allowed to do it / it is okay**
- **Example:**
- **“You **can** park here.”**



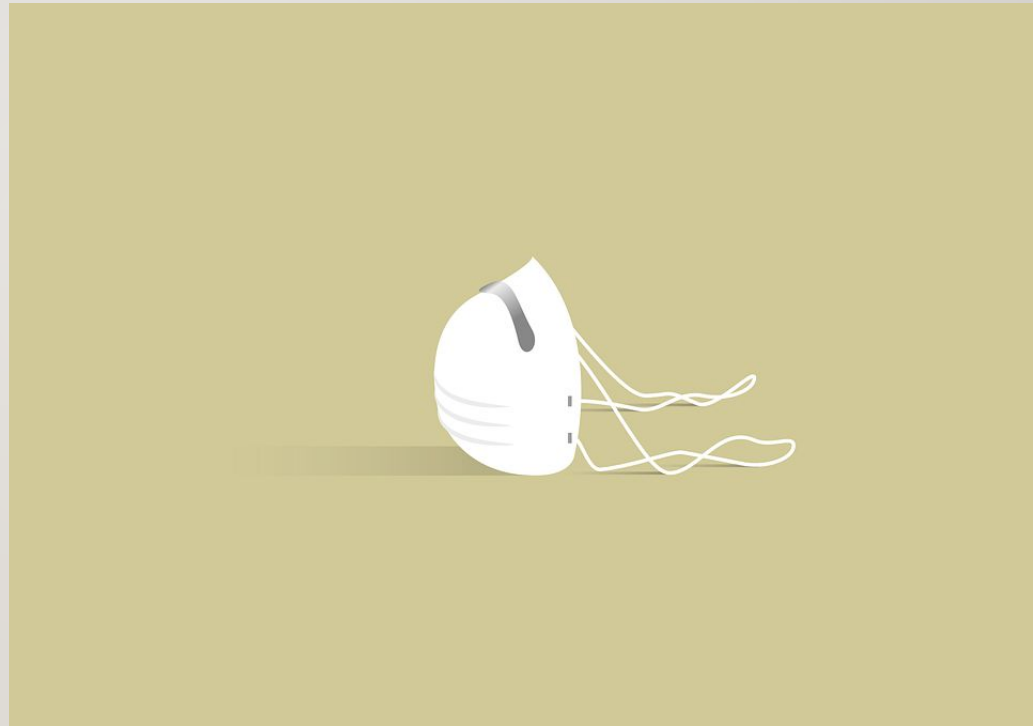
CAN'T / MUSTN'T

- You are not allowed to do it / it is not okay
- Example:
- “You **can't / mustn't** park here.”



HAVE TO / MUST

- It is necessary / it is obligatory
- Example:
- “You **have to / must** wear a mask everyday.”



DON'T HAVE TO/ DOESN'T HAVE TO

- It is not necessary / it is not obligatory
- Example:
- “You **don't have to** pay when you eat here.



Lesson 10

PREPOSITIONS: IN, ON, AT

PREPOSITIONS: IN, ON, AT

IN(TIME)

Months

Ex: In

November



IN(TIME)

Seasons

Ex: In winter



IN(TIME)

Years

Ex: In 2020



IN(TIME)

Periods of the day

Ex: In the afternoon.

Except: at night



IN(PLACE)

- **Cities and countries**
- **Rooms and buildings**
- **Closed spaces**

IN(PLACE)

**Cities and
countries**

Ex: In Vietnam



IN(PLACE)

Cities and
countries

Ex: In Jakarta



IN(PLACE)

Rooms and buildings

Ex: In the bedroom



IN(PLACE)

Rooms and
buildings

Ex: In the mall



IN(PLACE)

Closed spaces

**Ex: In the
workstation**



ON(TIME)

Dates and days

Ex: On
Thursday



ON(TIME)

Dates and days

Ex: On

November 17th

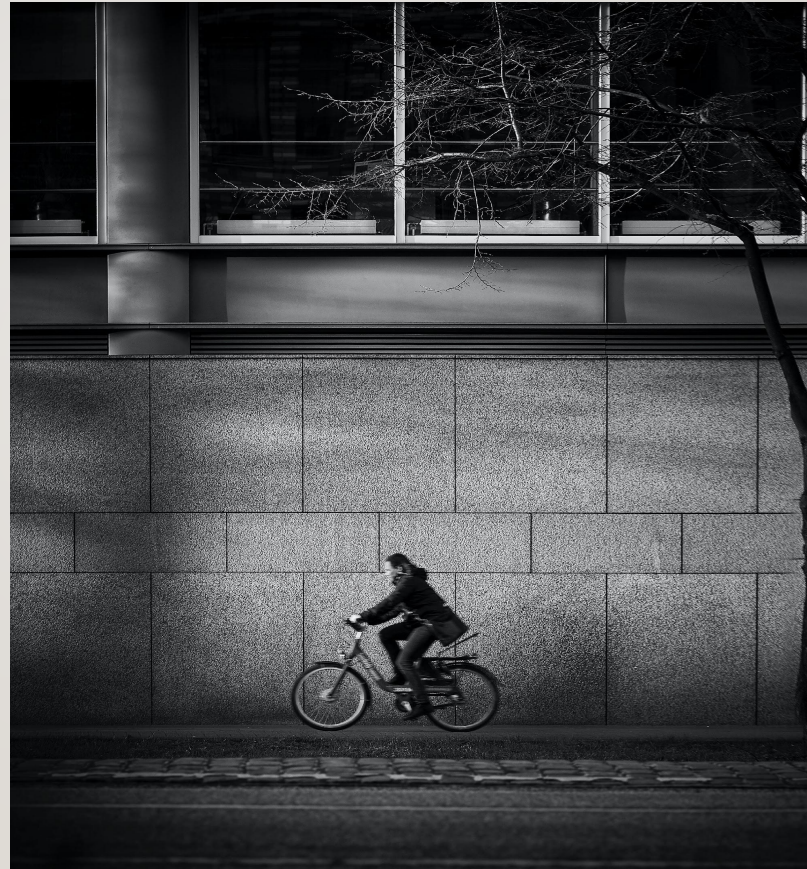


ON(PLACE)

Transportation

Ex: On a bike

Except: in a car



ON(PLACE)

Surfaces

Ex: on the floor



AT (TIME)

Times

Ex: at 8PM



AT (PLACE)

**Contexts /
events**

Ex: at work



LESSON 11

PAST SIMPLE (TO BE)

POSITIVE SENTENCES

Subject	Past Simple: to be verb
I, he, she , it	was

-
- *I was* a dancer when I was young.
 - *He was* a fireman before.
 - *She was* still a child during the world war 2.
 - *It was* born in 2020.

POSITIVE SENTENCES

Subject	Past Simple: to be verb
you , we, they	were

-
- *You were* a child star before.
 - *We were* classmates during elementary.
 - *They were* engaged since 2019.

NEGATIVE SENTENCES

Subject	Past Simple: to be verb
I, he, she , it	was not (wasn't)

-
- *I was not* a dancer when I was young.
 - *He wasn't* a fireman before.
 - *She was not* able to see the movie yesterday.
 - *It wasn't* born in 2020.

NEGATIVE SENTENCES

Subject	Past Simple: to be verb
you , we, they	were not (weren't)

-
- *You weren't* a child star before.
 - *We were not* classmates during elementary.
 - *They weren't* able to buy this house.

QUESTION SENTENCES

Past Simple: to be verb	Subject
Was	I, he, she , it

-
- *Was I supposed to consider him?*
 - *Was he a fireman before?*
 - *Was she still a child during the world war 2?*
 - *Was it born in 2020?*

QUESTION SENTENCES

Past Simple: to be verb	Subject
Were	you , we, they

-
- *Were you* a child star before?
 - *Were we* classmates during elementary?
 - *Were they* engaged since 2019?

SIGNAL WORDS OF THE PAST

- yesterday
- last month / last December
- Last year

SIGNAL WORDS OF THE PAST

- 5 hours ago/ an hour ago
- When I was a child
- When we were still children.....

Lesson 12

PAST SIMPLE: REGULAR VERBS

WHAT ARE REGULAR VERBS?

Verbs whose past simple and past participle forms are constructed through **adding -d or -ed**.

POSITIVE SENTENCE

**I/ you/ he/ she/
it/ we/ they**

studied

last year.

POSITIVE SENTENCE

- I *studied* last year.
- You *studied* last year.
- He *studied* last year.
- She *studied* last year.
- It *studied* last year.
- We *studied* last year.
- They *studied* last year.

NEGATIVE SENTENCE

**I/ you/ he/ she/
it/ we/ they**

**didn't
study**

last year.

POSITIVE SENTENCE

- I *didn't study* last year.
- You *didn't study* last year.
- He *didn't study* last year.
- She *didn't study* last year.
- It *didn't study* last year.
- We *didn't study* last year.
- They *didn't study* last year.

QUESTION SENTENCE

Did	I/ you/ he/ she/ it/ we/ they	study	last year?
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QUESTION TYPE OF SENTENCES

- *Did I study last year?*
- *Did you study last year?*
- *Did he study last year?*
- *Did she study last year?*
- *Did it study last year?*
- *Did we study last year?*
- *Did they study last year?*

QUESTION TYPE OF SENTENCES

- *Didn't I study last year?*
- *Didn't you study last year?*
- *Didn't he study last year?*
- *Didn't she study last year?*
- *Didn't it study last year?*
- *Didn't we study last year?*
- *Didn't they study last year?*

How to form past simple with regular verbs?

Verb	Past	Spelling
cook	cooked	add -ed
dance	danced	add -d
pop	popped	only one vowel and consonant = double the last consonant then add -ed
copy	copied	one consonant + y = add - ied

For past simple regular verbs *questions* and *negative* type of sentences, do not add –ed.

Sarah didn't cooked dinner yesterday.

Sarah *didn't cook* dinner yesterday.

~~Sarah didn't cooked dinner yesterday.~~

Sarah *didn't* cook dinner yesterday.

Did she joined the meeting?

Did she join the meeting?

~~Did she joined the meeting?~~

Did she join the meeting?

- She cleaned the room last Saturday.
 - It rained heavily this morning.
-

- They didn't want to accept his explanation.
- We didn't watch any movie that day.
- Did you listen to his discussion yesterday?
- Didn't you check the lights before going to work?

Lesson 13

PAST SIMPLE: IRREGULAR VERBS

WHAT ARE IRREGULAR VERBS?

They are action words that do not follow the spelling patterns of other verbs like adding –d, -ed, and –ied to make them into past simple or past participle forms.

base form	positive	negative
meet	met	didn't meet
be	was/were	wasn't/weren't
make	made	didn't make
buy	bought	didn't buy
think	thought	didn't think
rise	rose	didn't rise
eat	ate	didn't eat

John built the company on his own.

Did you leave the doors open yesterday?

She bought 1 kilo of red apple last day.

He didn't eat dinner because he was full.

She met the president last week.

James got a new car as his birthday gift.

LESSON 14

POSITIVE SENTENCE: PRESENT CONTINUOUS FORM

WHAT IS PRESENT CONTINUOUS?

- they are actions or events that are happening **NOW** or developing at the moment.

I	am	eating
you / we/ they	are	eating
he / she / it	is	eating

I am eating an ice cream.

She is reading a novel.

They are watching the hit movie today.

He is checking the attendance at the moment.

We are cooking for dinner.

It is raining cat's and dogs.

***She's moving* the table and chairs.**

***They're studying* for the exam.**

***He's driving* his car.**

***We're renovating* the house.**

***You're talking* loudly.**

REMEMBER!

There are some verbs that are never used in the present continuous form.

They are called stative verbs like:

hate

understand

hear

remember

WHAT ARE STATIVE OR STATE VERBS?

action words that express static nature. They are of perception, cognition, emotion, senses, and state of being.

I am hearing you.

~~I am hearing you.~~

I hear you.

They are hating lies.

~~They are hating lies.~~

They hate lies.

I am believing in you.

~~I am believing in you.~~

I believe in you.

Lesson 15

PRESENT CONTINUOUS- NEGATIVE

WHAT IS PRESENT CONTINUOUS?

- they are actions or events that are happening NOW or developing at the moment.

subject	be verb + not	main verb
I	am not (I'm not)	going
you / we / they	are not (aren't)	going
he / she / it	is not (isn't)	going

SAMPLE SENTENCES

- **She is not playing.**
- **They are not studying.**
- **It is not working.**
- **You are not listening.**
- **Jamie and Ann are not dating.**
- **John is not working today.**

TWO WAYS TO CONTRACT

She is not playing.

- **She isn't playing.**
- **She's not playing.**

TWO WAYS TO CONTRACT

You are not following the instruction.

- **You're not following the instruction.**
- **You aren't following the instruction.**

Lesson 16

PRESENT CONTINUOUS

PRESENT CONTINUOUS –QUESTIONS

BE VERB	SUBJECT	VERB
Am	I	reading?
Are	you / we / they	reading?
Is	he / she / it	reading?

EXAMPLES

- **Is** James **eating** the apple?
- **Are** you **taking** notes during the meeting?
- **Is** the dog **barking** loudly?
- **Are** they **doing** their homework?

REMINDER!

YOU MAY PUT A QUESTION WORD IN THE BEGINNING OF THE SENTENCE

- **What** are you talking about?

I am talking about the department's meeting yesterday.

- **Where** are you going today?

I am going to the market.

- **Why** is he talking so fast?

He is talking so fast because he is nervous.

- **Who** are you referring to?

I am referring to Amy.

Lesson 17

THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN PRESENT SIMPLE AND PRESENT CONTINUOUS

PRESENT SIMPLE OR PRESENT CONTINUOUS?

PRESENT SIMPLE	PRESENT CONTINUOUS
For things in general .	For the things that are happening now, at the moment, and for temporary objects .
For things that are done regularly .	

PRESENT SIMPLE

I **work** from 2:00PM to 11:00PM *every weekday*.

Jane **trains** swimming *regularly*.

They **talk** to their teachers *every morning*.

PRESENT CONTINUOUS

She is *presently* **working** on that project.

John is **working** outside the province.

We are **cooking** your favorite dish.

COMPARE AND SEE THE DIFFERENCE!

SIMPLE PRESENT	PRESENT CONTINUOUS
She works at the café <i>every day</i> .	She is working at the café <i>at the moment</i> .
It turns red <i>every time</i> you added water in it.	Its color is changing <i>now</i> .
We <i>always</i> visit our friends.	We are going to visit our friends <i>today</i> .

SIMPLE PRESENT

always

usually

often

sometimes

never

every (day/night/Monday/week/winter/year)

PRESENT CONTINUOUS

now

right now

at the moment

currently

this week/month/year/today

Lesson 18

COUNTABLE AND UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS

WHAT ARE COUNTABLE NOUNS?

- are nouns or things we *can* count.

Example: *apples*

an *apple*

two *apples*

three *apples*

WHAT ARE COUNTABLE NOUNS?

Other examples of countable nouns:

- **THINGS**- notebook; table; computer; pen
- **PEOPLE**: child; man; woman; friend; doctor; aunt; uncle

WHAT ARE UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS?

are nouns that we *cannot* count or they cannot be separated into different parts.

Examples: *rice; information; advice*

WHAT ARE UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS?

noncount nouns

mass nouns

WHAT ARE UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS?

LIQUID, MATERIALS, AND SOME FOODS:

water; milk; salt; cheese; fabric;

IDEAS AND CONCEPT:

peace; love; work; money

WHAT ARE UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS?

INFORMATION:

news; knowledge; information; advice

CATEGORIES/COLLECTION OF THINGS:

equipment; furniture

LET'S SEE THE DIFFERENCE!

MONEY

- PESO/PESOS
- DOLLAR/DOLLARS
- EURO/EUROS

LET'S SEE THE DIFFERENCE!

FURNITURE

- CHAIR/CHAIRS
- TABLE/TABLES
- CLOSET/CLOSETS

LET'S SEE THE DIFFERENCE!

MILK/WATER

BOTTLE/BOTTLES

-A GLASS OF WATER

- A GLASS OF MILK

LET'S SEE THE DIFFERENCE!

INFORMATION /ADVICE

REPORT/REPORTS

-A PIECE OF INFORMATION / INFORMATION

- A PIECE OF ADVICE / ADVICE

WHAT ARE THE RULES!

“For **UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS**, **do not** add **-s** to make it plural.”

WHAT ARE THE RULES!

She gave me some advices yesterday.

She gave me some advice yesterday.

WHAT ARE THE RULES!

~~She gave me some advices yesterday.~~

She gave me some advice yesterday.

WHAT ARE THE RULES!

“You may add other words that quantify the noun.”

She gave me ***pieces*** of advice yesterday.

WHAT ARE THE RULES!

“You may add other words that quantify the noun.”

She asked me to buy ***three bottles of water*** and ***six sacks of rice***.

WHAT ARE THE RULES!

“For *COUNTABLE* nouns, we may use: *many; few; a lot of.*”

I bought *a lot of fresh fruits* yesterday in the market.

Many people are asking *many* questions.

WHAT ARE THE RULES!

*“For **UNCOUNTABLE** nouns, we may use: **much; little; a lot of.**”*

My doctor reminded me not to consume too ***much*** sugar.

*She has **a lot of** money in the bank.*

WHAT ARE THE RULES!

*“**Some, no, and any** can be used for both **UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS** and plural **COUNTABLE NOUNS**”*

WHAT ARE THE RULES!

Would you like to drink **some** water?

Would you like to lend me **some** of your notes?

I don't have **any** questions.

I don't have **any** information.

There are **no** computers in the laboratory right now.

There's **no** equipment in the laboratory right now.

Lesson 19

FUTURE WITH *GOING TO*

WHEN WE SHOULD USE GOING TO?

It is used when talking about future events, plans, and predictions.

Example:

She is **going to** work in this company.

POSITIVE SENTENCE

FULL FORM	CONTRACTED FORM	
I am	I'm	going to practice playing golf.
You are	You're	
He /she/ it is	He's/ she's/ it's	
We are	We're	
They are	They're	

POSITIVE SENTENCE

We're *gonna* practice playing golf.

going to

gonna

NEGATIVE SENTENCE

FULL FORM	CONTRACTED FORM	
I am <i>not</i> You are <i>not</i>	I'm <i>not</i> You're <i>not</i>	<i>going to</i> practice playing golf.
He /she/ it is <i>not</i>	He's/ she's/ it's <i>not</i>	
We are <i>not</i> They are <i>not</i>	We're <i>not</i> They're <i>not</i>	

QUESTION TYPE SENTENCE

Am	I	going to practice playing golf?
Are	you	
Is	he / she / it	
Are	we	
Are	they	

COMMON MISTAKES

I going to cook for lunch.

I **am** going to cook for lunch.

They going to visit my grandparents.

They'**re** going to visit my grandparents.

Lesson 20

COMPARATIVE ADJECTIVES

WHAT IS ADJECTIVE?

a word that **describes** a noun or a pronoun.

WHAT IS COMPARATIVE ADJECTIVE?

is used when we **compare two things**.

Example:

The green house is a big house. The blue house has an average size.

- ✓ The green house is **bigger** than the blue house.
- ✓ The blue house is **smaller** than the green house.

ONE-SYLLABLE WORD

- Add *-er*

□ slow → slower

- She moves **slower** now than before.

□ clean → cleaner

- The house is **cleaner** compared to last week.

□ calm → calmer

-The river is **calmer** now than last month.

WORDS THAT END WITH *VOWEL + CONSONANT*

- double the last consonant then add -er

□ sad ➡ sadder - He is **sadder** than his mother.

□ mad ➡ madder - My mother is **madder** than my father.

□ hot ➡ hotter -It's **hotter** now than last summer.

WORDS THAT END WITH *CONSONANT + Y*

- remove *-y* and add *-ier*

- happy → happier - I am now **happier** than before.
- lazy → lazier - My sister is **lazier** than me.
- busy → busier - We are **busier** now compared to the last semester.

WORDS WITH 3 OR MORE SYLLABLES

- add **more** before the adjective

- dangerous ➡ **more** dangerous - His moves today are **more dangerous** than before.
- important ➡ **more** important - Your health is **more important** than your work.
- luxurious ➡ **more** luxurious - This bag looks **more luxurious** than the other.

ADJECTIVES WITH IRREGULAR COMPARATIVES

□ good → better – This house is **better** than our old apartment.

□ bad → worse – Her condition today is **worse** than the past weeks.

□ far → farther – This will happen in the **farther** future.

Lesson 21

SUPERLATIVE ADJECTIVE

WHEN TO USE SUPERLATIVE ADJECTIVES?

We use superlative adjectives when comparing **three or more** things. It is also used to describe that a noun is at its **extreme level** in a given scenario.

Example

*Our house is the **oldest** in the village.*

HOW TO FORM A SUPERLATIVE ADJECTIVE WORD?

I. Add the suffix- est

Examples

grand	➡	grandest
fine	➡	finest
curly	➡	curliest




She had the **grandest** wedding at that year.

This is the **finest** jewelry I've ever seen.

I have the **curliest** hair in the family.

HOW TO FORM A SUPERLATIVE ADJECTIVE WORD?

2. Adding the word **most** or **least** before the adjective Examples

beautiful candidates.		most beautiful	<i>Ann is the most beautiful among all the</i>
difficult		most difficult	<i>This is the most difficult situation so far.</i>
expensive		least expensive	<i>This bag is the least expensive in that store.</i>

HOW TO FORM A SUPERLATIVE ADJECTIVE WORD?

3. Irregular superlative adjective

Examples

good  best

This is the **best** experience ever.

bad  worst

This is the **worst** dish I've ever made.

RULES TO REMEMBER

Don't forget “the” before the superlative adjective

Example

*She had the **grandest** wedding at that year.*

*This bag is the **least expensive** in that store.*

RULES TO REMEMBER

Most of the time, superlative adjectives are used with **ever + present perfect**

Example

*This is the **finest** jewelry I've ever seen.*

*She is the **most beautiful** I've ever met.*

Lesson 22

Adverbs

WHAT IS ADVERB?

adjectives – are used to describe noun(people or things)

adverbs – are used to describe verbs (**how** the subject does something)

*She is a **beautiful** dancer. (beautiful describes “she”)*

*She dances **beautifully**. (beautifully describes the verb)*

-
- *certainly*
 - *commonly*
 - *correctly*
 - *extremely*

- *desperately*
- *generously*
- *harshly*
- *outwardly*

ADJECTIVE

- *nice*
- *poor*
- *powerful*
- *good*
- *clear*

ADVERB

- *nicely*
- *poorly*
- *powerfully*
- *well*
- *clearly*

SAMPLE SENTENCES

*Jamie stand **boldly** to speak in front of many people.*

*She smiles **brightly** everyday.*

*They are **closely** related from each other.*

*He was **famously** known as the best player of all time.*

*She closed the door **lightly** so that no one could find out that she's coming.*

REMEMBER

adverbs usually go after verb.

*I usually drive **slowly** during rainy days.*

***Amazingly**, he wasn't hurt by that accident.*