UNIT 7

**Grammar: Many, Much, few, A little, a lot of**

**Much**

* **Usage**: Used with uncountable nouns.
* **Examples**:
  + “How much water do you need?”
  + “There isn’t much time left.”

**Many**

* **Usage**: Used with countable nouns.
* **Examples**:
  + “How many books do you have?”
  + “There are many people at the concert.”

**Few**

* **Usage**: Used with countable nouns to indicate a small number.
* **Examples**:
  + “Few students understood the lesson.”
  + “I have a few friends in the city.”

**Little**

* **Usage**: Used with uncountable nouns to indicate a small amount.
* **Examples**:
  + “There is little milk in the fridge.”
  + “She has little patience.”

**A Lot Of**

* **Usage**: Used with both countable and uncountable nouns to indicate a large quantity.
* **Examples**:
  + “There are a lot of apples in the basket.” (countable)
  + “She has a lot of homework.” (uncountable)

**Key Points**

* **Countable vs. Uncountable Nouns**:
  + **Countable nouns**: Things you can count (e.g., books, apples, friends).
  + **Uncountable nouns**: Things you cannot count (e.g., water, time, milk).
* **Affirmative, Negative, and Questions**:
  + **Much** and **many** are often used in negative sentences and questions:
    - “There isn’t much sugar left.”
    - “Do you have many friends?”
  + **A lot of** is commonly used in affirmative sentences:
    - “She has a lot of energy.”

UNIT 9

**Present Continuous:**

The **present continuous tense** (also known as the present progressive tense) is used to describe actions that are currently happening at the moment of speaking or actions that are ongoing. Here’s a detailed explanation:

### Structure

The present continuous tense is formed using:

* **Subject + am/is/are + verb(-ing)**

### Examples

1. **I am reading** a book.
2. **She is cooking** dinner.
3. **They are playing** soccer.

### Uses

1. **Actions happening now**:
   * “She is talking on the phone right now.”
   * “We are watching a movie.”
2. **Temporary actions**:
   * “I am staying with my friend for a few days.”
   * “He is working on a project this week.”
3. **Future plans or arrangements**:
   * “I am meeting my friend tomorrow.”
   * “They are traveling to Bali next month.”
4. **Changing situations**:
   * “The weather is getting colder.”
   * “Her English is improving.”
5. **Repeated actions with ‘always’** (often to express annoyance or surprise):
   * “He is always losing his keys.”
   * “She is always helping others.”

### Key Points

* **Stative Verbs**: These verbs (e.g., know, like, believe) are not usually used in the continuous form because they describe states rather than actions. For example, “I know the answer” (not “I am knowing the answer”).
* **Time Expressions**: Words like “now,” “at the moment,” “currently,” and “right now” are often used with the present continuous to emphasize the ongoing nature of the action[1](https://learnenglish.britishcouncil.org/grammar/english-grammar-reference/present-continuous)[2](https://www.grammarly.com/blog/present-continuous/)[3](https://7esl.com/present-continuous-tense/).

**Future with present continuous:**

The present continuous tense can be used to express future plans or arrangements that have already been decided. This usage often involves a future time expression to clarify that the action is set to happen in the future. Here’s how you can form and use the present continuous for future events:

**Structure**

* **Subject + am/is/are + verb(-ing) + future time expression**

**Examples**

1. **I am meeting** my friend **tomorrow**.
2. **She is flying** to Bali **next week**.
3. **We are having** a meeting **this afternoon**.

**Key Points**

* **Definite Plans**: The present continuous is used for actions that are planned and certain. For example, “I am visiting my grandparents this weekend” implies that the visit is confirmed and scheduled.
* **Time Expressions**: Adding a time expression like “tomorrow,” “next week,” or “this evening” helps to indicate that the action is in the future[1](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/grammar/british-grammar/future-present-continuous-to-talk-about-the-future-i-m-working-tomorrow)[2](https://topenglishgrammar.com/present-continuous-for-the-future/).

**Usage Tips**

* **Avoid Predictions**: For predictions or less certain future events, use “will” or “going to.” For example, “It’s going to rain” or “I will probably go to the party.”
* **Context Matters**: Ensure the context makes it clear that the action is in the future. For example, “I am seeing the doctor” could mean now or in the future, but “I am seeing the doctor tomorrow” clearly indicates a future appointment[1](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/grammar/british-grammar/future-present-continuous-to-talk-about-the-future-i-m-working-tomorrow).

**UNIT 10**

**Grammar: May and Might**

The words “may” and “might” are often used interchangeably, but they have distinct differences in usage:

1. **Level of Certainty**:
   * **May**: Indicates a higher probability or likelihood of something happening. For example, “I may go to the party” suggests a stronger possibility that you will attend.
   * **Might**: Suggests a lower probability or a more hypothetical situation. For example, “I might go to the party” implies that attending is less certain[1](https://www.grammarly.com/blog/commonly-confused-words/may-might/)[2](https://writingexplained.org/may-vs-might-difference).
2. **Tense**:
   * **May**: Typically used in the present tense to express a possible action or event. For example, “She may come to the meeting.”
   * **Might**: Often used in the past tense to describe something that was possible but did not happen. For example, "He might have called, but I was not home"[2](https://writingexplained.org/may-vs-might-difference)[3](https://bing.com/search?q=difference+between+may+and+might+usage).
3. **Permission**:
   * **May**: Can be used to ask for or give permission. For example, “May I leave early today?”
   * **Might**: In American English, it is not commonly used for permission, but in British English, it can be used similarly to "may"[1](https://www.grammarly.com/blog/commonly-confused-words/may-might/).
4. **Hypothetical Situations**:
   * **May**: Used for more likely hypothetical situations. For example, “If it rains, we may cancel the picnic.”
   * **Might**: Used for less likely or more speculative hypotheticals. For example, "If I win the lottery, I might buy a new car"[2](https://writingexplained.org/may-vs-might-difference)[4](https://www.grammarly.com/blog/may-might/).

**Unit 14**

**Grammar**

Past Continuous Tense

The **past continuous tense** (also known as the past progressive tense) is used to describe actions that were ongoing at a specific time in the past. Here’s a detailed explanation:

**Structure**

The past continuous tense is formed using:

* **Subject + was/were + verb(-ing)**

**Examples**

1. **I was reading** a book when the phone rang.
2. **She was cooking** dinner at 6 PM yesterday.
3. **They were playing** soccer when it started to rain.

**Uses**

1. **Actions in Progress in the Past**:
   * Describes an action that was happening at a particular moment in the past.
   * Example: “At 8 PM last night, I **was watching** TV.”
2. **Interrupted Actions**:
   * Indicates an ongoing action that was interrupted by another action.
   * Example: “I **was studying** when the power went out.”
3. **Parallel Actions**:
   * Describes two or more actions happening at the same time in the past.
   * Example: “While she **was reading**, he **was cooking**.”
4. **Background Information in Stories**:
   * Sets the scene or provides background information in narratives.
   * Example: “The sun **was setting**, and the birds **were singing**.”
5. **Repeated Actions with ‘Always’**:
   * Used to express annoyance or habitual actions in the past.
   * Example: “He **was always losing** his keys.”

**Key Points**

* **Stative Verbs**: These verbs (e.g., know, like, believe) are not usually used in the continuous form because they describe states rather than actions. For example, “I knew the answer” (not “I was knowing the answer”).
* **Time Expressions**: Words like “when,” “while,” “as,” and specific times (e.g., “at 6 PM”) are often used with the past continuous to indicate the timing of the action[1](https://www.grammarly.com/blog/past-continuous-tense/)[2](https://learnenglish.britishcouncil.org/grammar/english-grammar-reference/past-continuous)[3](https://www.englishpage.com/verbpage/pastcontinuous.html).

UNIT 15

**Vocabulary**

Camera

e-reader

laptop

music player

portable speakers

smartphone

smartwatch

tablet

video game system

wireless headphones

Grammar:

**Comparative adjectives with *-er***

His smartphone is **lighter** than mine. It's **smaller**, too.

My tablet is **bigger** than his. It’s **heavier**, too.

The new laptop is **cheaper** at the other store.

I think the design of the new camera is **better** than the **older** model.

The quality of my new phone's functions is **worse** than my old phone.

These speakers are **more powerful** than the speakers in the other store, but they're **more expensive**, too.

The video games these days are **more interesting** than the ones in the past.

Technology makes our lives **more convenient**.

**UNIT 16**

Bridge

Gardens

historic district

market

monument

national park

plaza

shopping center

sports arena

statue

Grammar

**Superlative adjectives with *-est***

Read and listen to the grammar presentation.

The historic district is **the oldest** part of the city. It's **the busiest**, too.

The Empire State Building is one of **the tallest** buildings in New York City.

Lake Superior is **the largest** lake in the Unites States.

I think New York City has **the best** pizza.

San Francisco is **the foggiest** city in the Unites States.

In my opinion, Los Angeles has **the worst** traffic.

The Getty Museum has **the most beautiful** gardens in the world.

The Statue of Liberty is one of **the most popular** tourist attractions in New York City.

Ginza in Tokyo is one of **the most famous** shopping areas in Japan.

Singapore is **the most expensive** city to live in.

I think San Francisco has **the most delicious** seafood in the United States.

**Unit 17**

**Grammar Order of Adjectives**

When using multiple adjectives to describe a noun, they generally follow a specific order in English. This order helps to convey information clearly and naturally. Here’s the typical sequence:

**Order of Adjectives**

1. **Determiner**: Articles (a, an, the), possessives (my, your), demonstratives (this, that), etc.
   * Example: “a,” “the,” “my”
2. **Quantity**: Numbers or amounts.
   * Example: “two,” “several,” “many”
3. **Opinion**: General opinions or attitudes.
   * Example: “beautiful,” “amazing,” “ugly”
4. **Size**: How big or small something is.
   * Example: “big,” “small,” “tall”
5. **Age**: How old something is.
   * Example: “young,” “old,” “new”
6. **Shape**: The shape of something.
   * Example: “round,” “square,” “rectangular”
7. **Color**: The color of something.
   * Example: “red,” “blue,” “green”
8. **Origin**: Where something comes from.
   * Example: “American,” “Japanese,” “Italian”
9. **Material**: What something is made of.
   * Example: “wooden,” “metal,” “plastic”
10. **Purpose**: What something is used for (often forms part of a compound noun).
    * Example: “cleaning,” “cooking,” “sleeping”

**Examples**

* **A beautiful old Italian vase**:
  + Determiner: “a”
  + Opinion: “beautiful”
  + Age: “old”
  + Origin: “Italian”
  + Noun: “vase”
* **Three small round wooden tables**:
  + Quantity: “three”
  + Size: “small”
  + Shape: “round”
  + Material: “wooden”
  + Noun: “tables”

**Tips**

* **Natural Sounding**: Native speakers often follow this order naturally, so deviating from it can make sentences sound awkward.
* [**Not Always Strict**: While this order is a guideline, context and emphasis can sometimes change the order for stylistic reasons1](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/grammar/british-grammar/adjectives-order)[2](https://www.grammarly.com/blog/adjective-order/)[3](https://7esl.com/order-of-adjectives/).