definite and indefinite **Article**:

1-Definite Article "The":

- Used to refer to specific or previously mentioned things.

  Example: "The cat is on the roof."

- Proper Nouns and Geographic Landmarks:

  "The" is used with proper nouns and geographic landmarks.

  Example: "The Eiffel Tower" / "The Nile River"

- Collective Nouns and Specific Common Nouns:

  "The" is used with collective nouns and specific common nouns.

  Example: "The birds" / "The sun"

- Referring Back to Unique Nouns:

  After using a unique noun for the first time, "The" can be used to refer to it specifically in subsequent sentences.

  Example: "I met a man. The man was very kind."

- Specific Common Nouns:

"The" is used with specific common nouns like seas and oceans.

> Example: "The Pacific Ocean"

2-Indefinite Articles "A" and "An":
- Used before singular nouns that can be pluralized and do not require specific identification.

  Example: "A book" / "An apple" / "A chair" / "An elephant"

- used with professions, jobs, and religions.

  Example: "He is a doctor." / "She is a Muslim woman."

- Used in numerical and time expressions.

  Example: "A couple" / "A dozen" / "A hundred" / "A thousand" / "A million" / "A lot of"

- Common in everyday phrases.

  Example: "I am in a hurry." / "Use it as a rule." / "You should be in a temper." / "I have a headache."

3-Exceptions:
- Some irregular nouns do not take any article.
- Example: "An hour" (not "A hour"), where the noun begins with a vowel sound.

Adjectives:

An adjective is a word that describes or modifies a noun.

It provides more information about the noun's qualities, characteristics, or attributes. Here are some key points:

Kinds of Adjectives:

1. **Describing Color**:
   - The **red** apple is juicy.
   - She wore a **yellow** dress to the party.
2. **Describing Size**:
   - The **big** elephant trumpeted loudly.
   - The **tiny** kitten curled up in the corner.
3. **Describing Shape**:
   - The pizza was **round** and covered in toppings.
   - The **triangular** road sign warned of a sharp turn ahead.
4. **Describing Age**:
   - The **old** book had yellowed pages.
   - The **new** smartphone features advanced technology.
5. **Describing Nationality/Origin**:
   - The **Brazilian** soccer team played exceptionally well.
   - She enjoyed learning about **Chinese** culture.

6. **Describing Material**:
   - The necklace was made of **silver**.
   - His wallet was crafted from genuine **leather**.

Placement of Adjectives:

We place adjectives:

Before nouns:

Example: "I live in a small village."

After linking verbs (such as "appear," "be," "look," "seem," "smell," "taste," etc.):

Example: "The neighbors seem friendly."

Example: "The juice tastes great."

Order of Adjectives:

Generally, we use a maximum of 2-3 adjectives before a noun.

Two rules help determine the order:

Opinion adjectives (e.g., "nice," "good," "bad") come before fact

adjectives (e.g., "new," "old," "big," "round," "metal," "red").

Example: "A nice wooden chair."

General adjectives (e.g., "old," "hot," "small") come before specific or identifying adjectives (e.g., "wooden," "Italian," "striped").

Example: "An expensive local cheese."

Non-gradable Adjectives:

Most adjectives are gradable, meaning they can be modified

 (e.g., "quite," "a bit," "really").

Example: "Dan is quite tall."

Some adjectives are non-gradable.

Example: "This hotel is very expensive."

comparative and superlative adjectives.

Comparative Adjectives:

We use comparative adjectives to show change or make comparisons between two things.
They often end in 'er' and are followed by 'than'.

For one-syllable words:
 add "-er" for the comparative form
(e.g., "old" → "older").

If the adjective ends in "e," add "-r" :

(e.g., "nice" → "nicer").

When an adjective ends in a vowel and a consonant, double the consonant
(e.g., "big" → "bigger").

For two-syllable adjectives, use "more" before the adjective
(e.g., "interesting" → "more interesting").

Some common two-syllable adjectives allow both forms
(e.g., "handsome" → "handsomer" or "more handsome").

Examples:
"Jack is taller than Janet."
"My sister is more beautiful than me."

Superlative Adjectives:

Superlative adjectives compare three or more things.
They typically end in 'est' and are preceded by "the"
(e.g., "the happiest day").

For one-syllable words, add "-est":
(e.g., "old" → "oldest").

If the adjective ends in "e," add "-st":
(e.g., "nice" → "nicest").

When an adjective ends in a vowel and a consonant, double the consonant :
(e.g., "big" → "biggest").

For two-syllable adjectives, use "the most":
 (e.g., "interesting" → "the most interesting").

Irregular adjectives like "good," "bad," and "far" have unique forms
(e.g., "good" → "better" → "best").
(e.g., "bad" → "worse" → "worst").
(e.g., "far" → "farther" → "farthest").

Examples:
"Jack is the tallest in the class."
"New York is the most beautiful city"

Remember, comparative adjectives compare two things, while superlative adjectives compare three or more.

Adverbs

Adverbs are versatile words that modify verbs, adjectives, or other adverbs. They add detail, context, and nuance to sentences. Let's explore different types of adverbs with examples:

Adverbs of Time:

- These answer the question "When?"
- Examples:
    - "The results were announced **yesterday**." (When were the results announced?)
    - "She will visit the hospital **tomorrow**."

1. **Adverbs of Place**:

- These answer the question "Where?" Examples:
    - "They will meet you **there**."
      (Where will they meet you?)
    - "In spring, flowers bloom **everywhere**."

2. **Adverbs of Manner**:

- These describe how an action is performed.
  Examples:
    - "He quietly slipped away." (How did he slip away?)
    - "She works **fast**."

3. **Adverbs of Frequency**:

- These indicate how often something happens.
  Examples:
    - "He likes to watch TV **every day**." (How often does he watch TV?)
    - "They meet **every week**."

4. **Adverbs of Degree**:

- These modify adjectives or other adverbs.
  Examples:
    - "The lake is **quite** beautiful."
    - "This book is **more** interesting than the last one."

5. Adverbs of Confirmation and Negation:
- These express certainty or doubt.
  Examples:
    - "Certainly, I'll consider your suggestion."
    - "Unfortunately, Lucy recorded Tom's win."

6. Adverbs of Comment:

- These add a personal opinion or evaluation.
  Example:
    - "Honestly, I think it's a great idea."

7. Adverbs of Conjunction:

- These connect ideas.
  Example:
    - "We arrived early, then explored the city."

Tenses

Present Tense:

Describes actions happening now.

For example: "I walk."

1.Simple Present:

The simple present tense is used to describe habitual actions, general truths, or events that occur regularly. Here are some key points:

Usage:

Habitual Actions:

We use the simple present to talk about things we do regularly.

Example: "She reads books every evening."

General Truths:

It expresses facts that are always true.

Example: "The sun rises in the east."

Scheduled Events:

We use it for future events that are part of a fixed schedule.

Example: "The train leaves at 9 AM tomorrow."

Narrative Present: Sometimes used in storytelling to make events more vivid.

Example: "The hero draws his sword and faces the dragon."

Form:

For most verbs, add 's' to the base form in the third person singular (he, she, it). Example:

"He plays the piano."

For other pronouns (I, you, we, they), use the base form. Example: "We study together."

Negative Form:

Add 'do not' (don't) before (I, you, we, they)

Example: "We don't like spicy food."

Add 'does not' (doesn't) before

Example: "She doesn't like spicy food."

Questions:

Use 'do' or 'does' at the beginning of a sentence for questions.

Example: "Do you like ice cream?"

"Does he like ice cream?"

 Note: When using the auxiliary verb 'does' (as in "doesn't"), the main verb remains unchanged.

Means we don't add "s" to the verb.

Key words:

Always usually often sometimes never every(day week month etc…)

2.The present continuous tense :

(also known as the present progressive) describes actions that are happening at the moment of speaking or around the present time.

Usage:

Ongoing Actions:

We use the present continuous for actions that are in progress right now.

Example: "She is reading a book."

Temporary Situations:

Describes temporary situations or changes.

Example: "I am working on a project this week."

Future Arrangements:

Sometimes used for future arrangements or plans. Example: "They are meeting tomorrow."

Form:

Use the present tense of the verb 'to be' (am, is, are) + the base form of the main verb + '-ing'.

Example: "I am studying JavaScript."

For third person singular (he, she, it), add 'is'

Example:

"He is playing football."

For (you, we, they), add "are"

Example:

"we are cooking"

Negative Form:

Add 'not' after the verb 'to be'.

Example: "They are not watching TV."

Questions:

Invert the subject and the verb 'to be'.

Example: "Are you listening to music?"

Key words: now, at the moment, tomorrow, today, this(year, month, week, etc...)

Past Tense:

1.The simple past tense:

is used to describe completed actions that happened at a specific time in the past.

Usage:

Single Past Events:

We use it for actions that occurred once or repeatedly in the past.

Example: "She visited Paris last month."

Sequential Actions:

Describes events that happened one after the other.
Example: "I picked up the phone when it rang."

Interrupted Actions:

When a new action interrupts an ongoing one (used with the past progressive tense).

Example: "When the cat went away, the mouse came out."

Form:

Regular verbs: Add '-ed' to the base form

(e.g., "walked," "played").

Irregular verbs:

Memorize their unique past tense forms

(e.g., "went," "ate," "came").

Questions:

Use 'did' to form questions.

Example: "Did she play tennis when she was younger?"

Negatives:

Add 'not' after 'did' to make negatives.

Example: "They didn't go to Spain this year."

Key words:

Yesterday, ago, At the past, In (date), last(week, year, month, etc..)

2.The past progressive tense:

also known as the past continuous tense, emphasizes ongoing or incomplete actions in the past.

Usage:

Ongoing Actions: Describes an activity that was happening at a specific moment in the past. Example: "John was baking a cake."

Interrupted Actions:

Used when one action was interrupted by another in the past. Example: "He was painting the door when a bird struck the window."

Simultaneous Actions:

Indicates two actions taking place simultaneously.

Example: "While they were painting the door, I painted the windows."

Form:

Use the past form of the auxiliary verb 'to be' (was/were) + the present participle (-ing form) of the main verb.

Singular: [singular subject] + "was" + [present participle]

Plural: [plural subject] + "were" + [present participle]

Negative Version:

Use "was not" or "were not" + [present participle].

Example: "They were not sleeping when the alarm went off."

Questions:

Yes/no question:

 "Was John painting the door when a bird struck the window?"

Question-word question:

"Where were they sleeping when the alarm went off?"