1. An array is a data structure that stores a collection of elements of the same type in a contiguous memory block. In web pages, arrays are commonly used to store and manipulate sets of related data, such as a list of names, a collection of user inputs, or a series of coordinates for drawing shapes on a canvas.

There are different types of arrays, including:

- Static Arrays: These arrays have a fixed size determined at the time of declaration, and the size cannot be changed during runtime.

- Dynamic Arrays: These arrays can dynamically grow or shrink in size during runtime as elements are added or removed.

- Associative Arrays: Also known as dictionaries or maps, these arrays use key-value pairs to associate values with unique keys instead of numerical indices.

- Multidimensional Arrays: These arrays contain multiple dimensions, allowing you to store data in a matrix or table-like structure.

Examples of when you might want to use arrays include:

- Storing and processing a list of user-selected items in an online shopping cart.

- Storing and manipulating a set of coordinates for drawing a complex shape on a web canvas.

- Storing a collection of high scores in a game leaderboard.

2. In programming, a method refers to a subroutine or a function associated with an object or a class. It is a reusable block of code that performs a specific task or operation. Methods encapsulate functionality, allowing code to be organized, modular, and reusable.

Methods are commonly used to:

- Perform operations on data (e.g., sorting an array, calculating the sum of elements).

- Modify the internal state of an object (e.g., changing the properties of an object).

- Implement specific behaviors or actions associated with an object (e.g., displaying information, handling user interactions).

3. Here is a list of JavaScript array methods with brief explanations:

- `concat()`: Combines two or more arrays, returning a new array.

- `filter()`: Creates a new array with elements that pass a certain condition specified by a callback function.

- `forEach()`: Executes a provided function once for each array element.

- `indexOf()`: Returns the first index at which a specified element is found in an array, or -1 if not found.

- `join()`: Joins all elements of an array into a string.

- `map()`: Creates a new array by applying a provided function to each element in the original array.

- `pop()`: Removes the last element from an array and returns that element.

- `push()`: Adds one or more elements to the end of an array and returns the new length of the array.

- `shift()`: Removes the first element from an array and returns that element.

- `slice()`: Extracts a portion of an array into a new array.

- `sort()`: Sorts the elements of an array in place.

- `splice()`: Changes the contents of an array by removing or replacing existing elements.

- `unshift()`: Adds one or more elements to the beginning of an array and returns the new length of the array.

- `reduce()`: Applies a function against an accumulator and each element in the array to reduce it to a single value.

Please note that this is not an exhaustive list, and JavaScript has many more array methods available for various purposes.