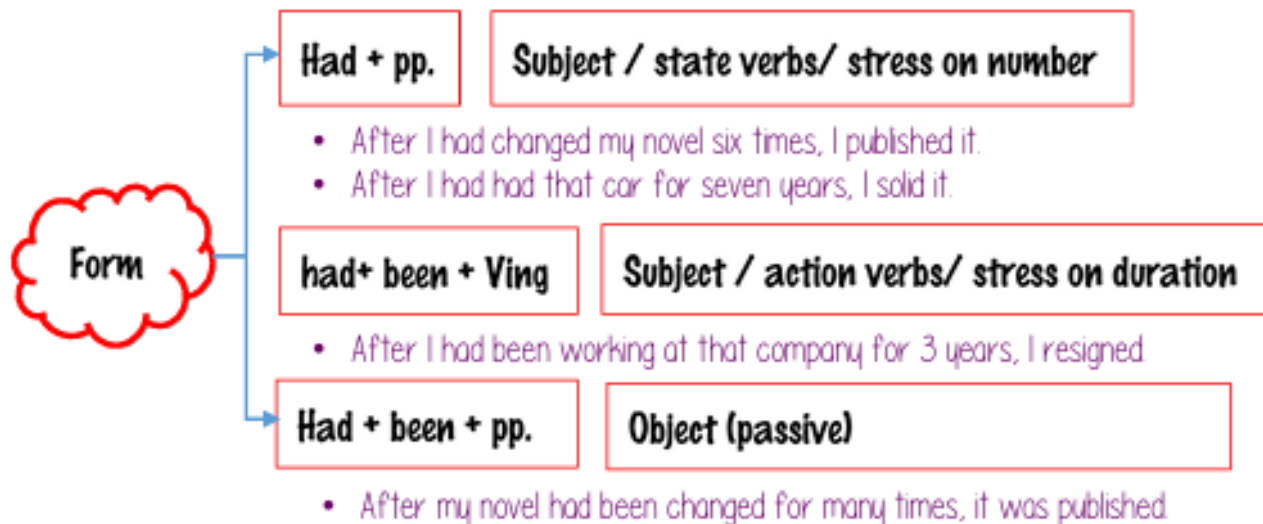


# 1. Past perfect



## First action

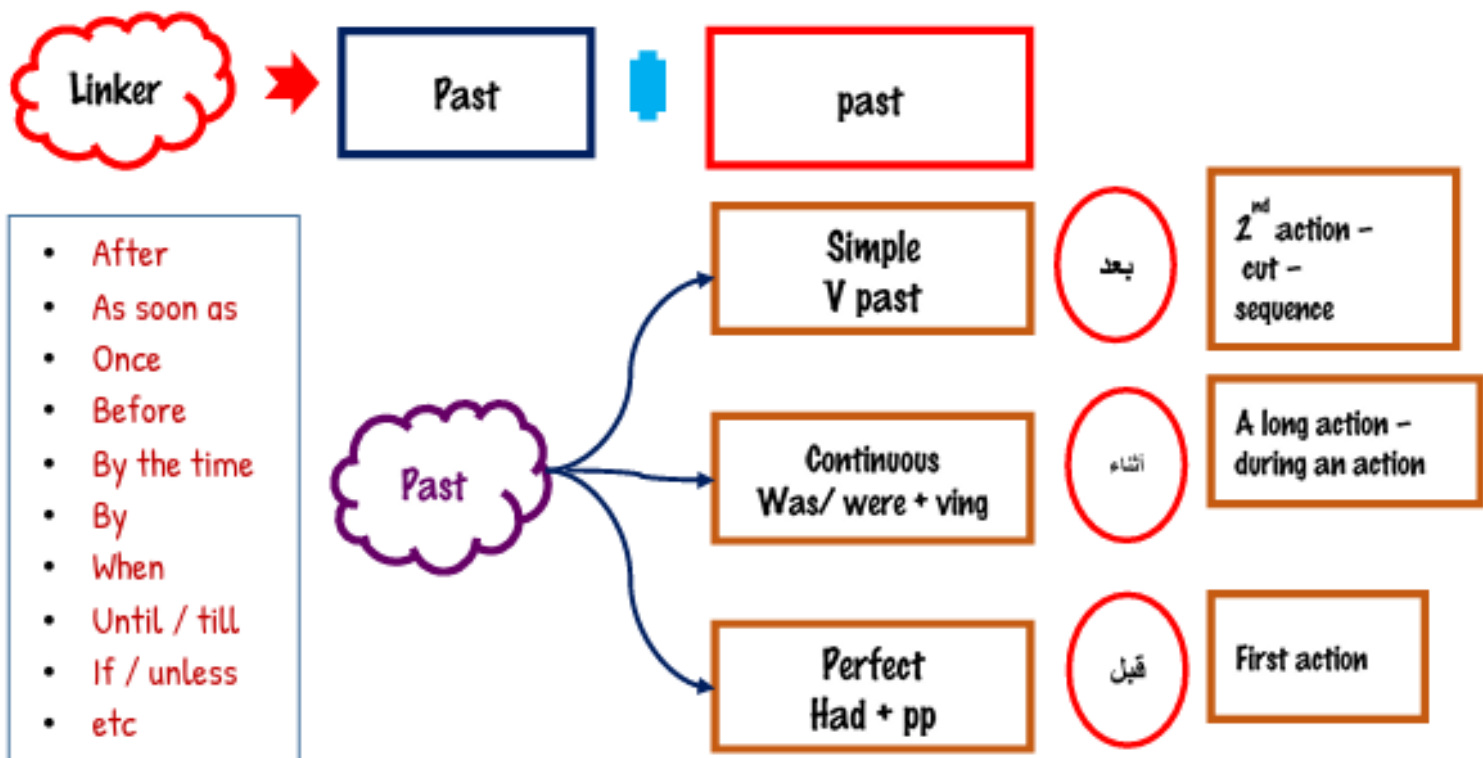
**An action that happened before another action in the past**

- As soon as I went to the cinema, the lesson had already begun, so I missed it.

## Unreal past

**If – If only – wish – it's time – would rather**

- I wish I hadn't spent all my money yesterday
- If I had done my job, I wouldn't have been fired



By  
By the time

Past

Past perfect

- By 2001, I had graduated.
- By the time mum arrived, I had cleaned the house.

## On – having – no sooner – hardly – scarcely

No time gap

On

V.ing

State verb

- I had seen the accident . I stopped to help the injured people.
- On seeing the accident, I stopped to help the injured people.

Having

pp.

Been + pp.

- I had seen the accident . I stopped to help the injured people.
- Having seen the accident, I stopped to help the injured people.
- Having been seen, the accident was reported to the police.

No  
sooner

than.

Inversion

- I had seen the accident . I stopped to help the injured people.
- No sooner had I seen the accident, than I stopped to help.
- I had no sooner seen the accident, than I stopped to help.

Hardly  
Scarcely

when.

Inversion

- I had seen the accident . I stopped to help the injured people.
- Hardly / Scarcely had I seen the accident, when I stopped to help.
- I had hardly / scarcely seen the accident, when I stopped to help.

# Adjectives

**Definition:** Adjectives are words that describe a noun or a pronoun.

- Examples:
  - The soup is sour.
  - It is hot.

## Placement:

1. **After:** (verbs like *to be, seem, appear, look, become, sound*)
  - She is tall.
  - This car looks nice.
  - Ola seems ill.
2. **Before** nouns:
  - I bought an old car.

## Notes:

- Adjectives are never made plural.  
These are expensive cars.
- Compound adjectives are separated by a hyphen.  
A five-minute break is not enough to rest.
- Some nouns can be used as adjectives if followed by another noun.  
Book shop

## Types of Adjectives

### 1. Short Adjectives:

- One-syllable adjectives: big, old, hot
  - Add *er* or *est*: old → older
  - If the adjective ends with a vowel followed by a consonant, double the consonant: big → bigger
- Two-syllable adjectives ending in *y*
  - Delete the *y* and add *i* before adding *er* or *est*: happy → happier

### 2. Long Adjectives:

- Two-syllable adjectives not ending in *y*
  - Add *more* or *less*: modern → more/less modern
- Three-syllable adjectives:
  - Add *more* or *less*: expensive → more/less expensive

### 3. Common Adjectives (short or long): \* Add *er* or *est*, or *more/less/most*: quiet → quieter, clever → more/less clever

### 4. Irregular Adjectives:

- good → better → best
- bad → worse → worst
- much/many → more → most
- little → less → least
- far → farther/further → farthest/furthest
- late → later → latest
- latter = the other

## Using Adjectives

### 1. Equality: If two people, objects, or places are equal, we use:

- as/so + adjective (infinitive) + as
  - Ali is as tall as Omar.
  - Omar isn't so fast as Ali.
- equal in + noun
  - Ali and Omar are equal in height.
- the same + noun
  - Ali and Omar have the same height.

### 2. Comparative Adjectives: If two people, places, or objects are not the same, we use:

- short adjective + er/est than/or
  - Who is taller, Omar or Ali?
  - Ali is taller than Omar.
- more/less + long adjective + than/or
  - Which is more difficult, Arabic or English?
  - Arabic is more difficult than English.
  - English is less difficult than Arabic.

### Examples:

- Mars is smaller than Earth.
- Mars is more distant from the Sun.
- A day on Mars is slightly longer than a day on Earth.
- Mars has more moons than Earth.
- Mars is colder than Earth.
- Mount Everest is higher than all the other mountains.

## Notes on Adjectives

### 1. Comparative Form:

- The + adjective (short) + er
  - Adel is the taller of the two.
- adjective + er/est
  - Adel is taller than Omar.
  - Adel is the tallest of the two.