

Unit	Grammar Point	Explanation	Sample Sentences & Contexts
1A	Question Formation	<p>1. <b>Subject vs. Object Questions:</b> If the question word (Who/What/Which) is the <i>subject</i>, do not use <i>do/does/did</i>. If it is the <i>object</i>, use the auxiliary.</p> <p>2. <b>Indirect Questions:</b> Used for politeness (e.g., "Could you tell me..."). Word order changes to <i>Subject + Verb</i>.</p> <p>3. <b>Negative Questions:</b> Used to express surprise or confirm what you expect to be true.</p>	<p><b>Subject:</b> "Who <i>lives</i> here?" (Not: <i>Who does live...</i>)</p> <p><b>Object:</b> "Who <i>did</i> you <i>invite</i>?"</p> <p><b>Indirect:</b> "Can you tell me <b>where the bank is</b>?" (Not: <i>...where is the bank?</i>) "I wonder <b>if he likes</b> coffee."</p> <p><b>Negative:</b> "<b>Didn't</b> you get my email?" (Surprise) "<b>Isn't</b> it cold today?" (Expecting agreement)</p> <p><i>Context Paragraph:</i> "<b>Who wrote</b> this report? It's excellent. I don't know <b>who submitted</b> it, but <b>didn't</b> Sarah say she was working on it?"</p>
1B	Auxiliary Verbs	<p>1. <b>Avoiding Repetition:</b> Use auxiliaries (<i>do, have, be</i>) to avoid repeating the main verb in replies.</p> <p>2. <b>Showing Interest:</b> Use "reply questions" (e.g., <i>Do you? Have they?</i>) to keep conversation going.</p> <p>3. <b>Emphatic 'do':</b> Use <i>do/does/did</i> in positive sentences to deny a criticism or emphasize a contrast.</p>	<p><b>Avoiding Repetition:</b> "I didn't lock the door." "I <b>did</b>." "I love spicy food." "I <b>don't</b>."</p> <p><b>Showing Interest:</b> "I've just bought a boat." "<b>Have</b> you? That's amazing!"</p> <p><b>Emphatic:</b> "You didn't call me." "I <b>did</b> call you! I left a voicemail." "I don't look good in red, but I <b>do</b> like this blue shirt."</p>
1B	The... the... + Comparatives	<p>Used to express that one thing depends on another. As one variable changes, the other changes with it. <b>Structure:</b> <i>The + comparative adj/adv + clause,</i> <i>the + comparative adj/adv + clause.</i></p>	<p>"<b>The earlier</b> we leave, <b>the sooner</b> we arrive." "<b>The more</b> you practice, <b>the better</b> you get."  <i>Context:</i> "<b>The harder</b> I study, <b>the more</b> confused I feel. But my teacher says <b>the more</b> I read, <b>the easier</b> it will become."</p>
2A	Present Perfect Simple	<p>Focuses on the <b>result</b> of an activity or how many times it has happened. Also used for non-action verbs (stative verbs like <i>know, be, like</i>). <b>Structure:</b> <i>have/has + past participle</i></p>	<p>"I <b>have painted</b> the bedroom." (It is finished; the focus is on the result/color). "I <b>have known</b> him for ten years." (Stative verb). "I <b>have seen</b> that movie three times."</p>
2A	Present Perfect Continuous	<p>Focuses on the <b>duration</b> of an activity or an action that is <b>still</b></p>	<p>"I <b>have been painting</b> the bedroom." (I am covered in paint/I may not be finished yet). "How long <b>have you been waiting</b>?"</p>



		<p><b>happening</b> (or just finished with visible evidence).</p> <p><b>Structure:</b> <i>have/has been + verb-ing</i></p>	<p>"It <b>has been raining</b> all day."</p> <p><i>Context:</i> "Your eyes are red. <b>Have you been crying?</b>" "No, I've <b>been chopping</b> onions for dinner."</p>
۲B	Adjectives as Nouns	<p>Used to generalize about a specific group of people who share a characteristic. The verb is almost always <b>plural</b>.</p> <p><b>Structure:</b> <i>the + adjective</i></p>	<p>"<b>The rich</b> often have different problems than <b>the poor</b>."</p> <p>"The government must provide better care for <b>the elderly</b>."</p> <p>"<b>The French</b> are famous for their cuisine."</p> <p><i>Note:</i> Use "the Japanese" (group) but "a Japanese woman" (individual).</p>
۲B	Adjective Order	<p>When using multiple adjectives before a noun, follow this specific order:</p> <p><b>Opinion+Size+Age+Shape+Color Pattern+Origin+Material+Purpose</b></p>	<p>"She bought a <b>lovely</b> (opinion) <b>long</b> (size) <b>silk</b> (material) scarf."</p> <p>"He drives a <b>noisy</b> (opinion) <b>old</b> (age) <b>German</b> (origin) sports car."</p> <p><i>Context:</i> "I'm looking for my bag. It's a <b>small black leather</b> bag. Inside, there is a <b>beautiful antique Italian</b> mirror."</p>

Unit	Topic	Word / Phrase	Definition / Context	Example Sentence
۱B	Personality (Compound Adjectives)	<b>absent-minded</b>	Often forgets things.	He's so <b>absent-minded</b> ; he left his keys in the fridge.
		<b>bad-tempered</b>	Gets angry easily.	She is very <b>bad-tempered</b> in the mornings.
		<b>big-headed</b>	Arrogant; thinks they are very important.	Winning the prize made him <b>big-headed</b> .
		<b>easygoing</b>	Relaxed; not easily upset.	My parents are <b>easygoing</b> and let me stay out late.
		<b>good-tempered</b>	Friendly; not easily angry.	He is a <b>good-tempered</b> dog who loves children.
		<b>laid-back</b>	Calm and unhurried (informal).	He's a <b>laid-back</b> guy who never stresses.
		<b>narrow-minded</b>	Intolerant of new ideas/opinions.	Being <b>narrow-minded</b> stops you from learning.
		<b>open-minded</b>	Willing to accept new ideas.	You need to be <b>open-minded</b> to enjoy travel.
		<b>self-centered</b>	Thinks only about themselves.	He is too <b>self-centered</b> to ask how you are.
		<b>strong-willed</b>	Determined; stubborn.	She is a <b>strong-willed</b> child who refuses to eat.
		<b>tight-fisted</b>	Cheap; hates spending money.	He is too <b>tight-fisted</b> to leave a tip.
		<b>two-faced</b>	Dishonest; nice to face, mean behind back.	Be careful, she is <b>two-faced</b> and will gossip about you.
		<b>well-balanced</b>	Emotionally stable.	A <b>well-balanced</b> diet and lifestyle are important.
		<b>well-behaved</b>	Acts correctly / politely.	The children were remarkably <b>well-behaved</b> .
۱B	Modifiers	<b>incredibly</b>	Very, very (Strongest).	He is <b>incredibly</b> absent-minded.
		<b>really / very</b>	Standard intensifiers.	She is <b>really</b> good-tempered.
		<b>pretty</b>	Means "quite" (Informal).	The movie was <b>pretty</b> good.
		<b>rather</b>	Means "quite" (Formal).	It was a <b>rather</b> narrow-minded decision.
		<b>a bit / a little</b>	Softens negative adjectives.	He can be <b>a bit</b> bad-tempered sometimes.
۲A	Illnesses & Injuries	<b>swollen</b>	Bigger than normal (usually injury).	My ankle is <b>swollen</b> where I twisted it.
		<b>rash</b>	Red spots on skin (allergy/heat).	Strawberries give me a <b>rash</b> .
		<b>blister</b>	Bubble on skin (friction/burn).	I have a <b>blister</b> on my heel from these shoes.

		<b>dizzy</b>	Feeling like everything is spinning.	I felt <b>dizzy</b> after standing up too fast.
		<b>unconscious</b>	Breathing but not awake.	He was knocked <b>unconscious</b> by the ball.
		<b>choke</b>	Unable to breathe (blocked throat).	Chew well so you don't <b>choke</b> on the steak.
		<b>faint</b>	To lose consciousness briefly.	She might <b>faint</b> if she sees the blood.
۲A	<b>Phrasal Verbs (Health)</b>	<b>pass out</b>	To faint.	It was so hot I thought I would <b>pass out</b> .
		<b>come round</b>	To regain consciousness (wake up).	When he <b>came round</b> , he was in the ambulance.
		<b>get over</b>	To recover from an illness.	It took weeks to <b>get over</b> the flu.
		<b>throw up</b>	To vomit.	I feel terrible; I might <b>throw up</b> .
۲B	<b>Clothes (Materials)</b>	<b>linen</b>	Light fabric made from flax.	A white <b>linen</b> suit is cool in summer.
		<b>lycra</b>	Stretchy synthetic fabric.	Cyclists wear tight <b>lycra</b> shorts.
		<b>suede</b>	Soft leather with a velvet finish.	<b>Suede</b> boots are hard to clean.
		<b>denim</b>	Strong cotton (usually for jeans).	He wore a <b>denim</b> jacket.
		<b>velvet</b>	Soft, thick fabric.	She wore a red <b>velvet</b> dress to the party.
		<b>fur</b>	Animal hair (real or fake).	A <b>fur</b> coat keeps you very warm.
۲B	<b>Clothes (Patterns)</b>	<b>checked</b>	Pattern of squares.	A red and white <b>checked</b> shirt.
		<b>striped</b>	Pattern of lines.	A blue and white <b>striped</b> tie.
		<b>spotted</b>	Pattern of dots.	A <b>spotted</b> dress (polka dots).
		<b>plain</b>	No pattern (solid color).	I prefer <b>plain</b> clothes to patterned ones.
۲B	<b>Clothes (Verbs)</b>	<b>fit</b>	Correct size/shape.	These shoes <b>fit</b> me perfectly.
		<b>suit</b>	Looks good on you (color/style).	That color really <b>suits</b> you.
	<b>match</b>	Go well together (two items).	Your belt should <b>match</b> your shoes.	
۲B	<b>Clothes (Adjectives)</b>	<b>scruffy</b>	Untidy / dirty looking.	He looked <b>scruffy</b> in his old t-shirt.
		<b>stylish</b>	Fashionable / elegant.	She is very <b>stylish</b> and loves fashion.
		<b>trendy</b>	Popular right now (modern fashion).	Vintage clothes are very <b>trendy</b> these days.