

File	Unit	Grammar Topic	Detailed Rules / Explanation	Example Sentences
۱	A	Word order in questions	<p>QUASM formula: Question word + Auxiliary + Subject + Main verb.</p> <p>(Note: For the verb <i>be</i>, simply put the verb before the subject).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Where do you live?</i> (QUASM) • <i>What are you cooking?</i> (QUASM) • <i>When did they arrive?</i> (QUASM) • <i>Do you like sushi?</i> (Aux + Subj) • <i>Can I help you?</i> (Aux + Subj) • <i>Where were you born?</i> (Verb <i>be</i>) • <i>Are you hungry?</i> (Verb <i>be</i>)
	B	Present simple	Use for habits, routines, and permanent situations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>She works in a hospital.</i> • <i>I don't usually eat breakfast.</i>
	C	Present continuous	Use for actions happening now or around now.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>I am studying for my exam.</i> • <i>Why are you wearing a coat?</i>
۲	A	Past simple	Use for finished actions in the past. Watch out for irregular verbs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>We went to Paris last year.</i> • <i>He didn't like the movie.</i>
	B	Past continuous (Mixing with Past Simple)	<p>Long Action (Continuous) + Short Action (Simple).</p> <p>Use Past Continuous to set the scene (background). Use Past Simple for the action that interrupts it.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • While + Continuous • When + Simple 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>We were walking in the park... (Background)</i> • <i>...when it started to rain. (Interruption)</i> • <i>I was sleeping when the phone rang.</i>
	C	Time sequencers	Words used to order events in a story (<i>so, because, but, although</i>).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>It was cold, so I put on a coat.</i> • <i>Although it rained, we had fun.</i>
۳	A	<i>be going to</i> (plans/predictions)	Use for future plans decided <i>before</i> speaking, or predictions based on current evidence.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>I'm going to buy a new car.</i> • <i>Look at the clouds! It's going to rain.</i>
	B	Present continuous (future)	Use for future arrangements (dates/times) with other people.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>I'm meeting my boss at 10:00 AM.</i> • <i>We are flying to Rome tomorrow.</i>
	C	Defining relative clauses	Use <i>who/that</i> for people, <i>which/that</i> for things, <i>where</i> for places.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>He's the man who lives next door.</i> • <i>This is the cafe where we met.</i>
۴	A	Present perfect + <i>yet, just, already</i>	Use for recent past actions. <i>Just</i> (very recent), <i>already</i> (sooner than expected), <i>yet</i> (negative/questions).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>I've just finished my coffee.</i> • <i>Have you done your homework yet?</i>
	B	Present perfect vs. Past simple	<p>PP: Time is unfinished or unknown ("in my life").</p> <p>PS: Time is finished ("yesterday").</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>I have been to Spain twice. (Life experience)</i> • <i>I went to Spain in 2019. (Specific time)</i>

	C	<i>something, anything, nothing</i>	Some- (positive), Any- (negative/question), No- (negative meaning in positive verb).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>I need something to eat.</i> • <i>Is anybody home?</i> • <i>There is nowhere to go.</i>
۰	A	Comparative adjectives	<p>۱. <i>Adj + er</i> or <i>more + adj + than</i> (Difference).</p> <p>۲. <i>(not) as + adj + as</i> (Equality/Inequality).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>My car is faster than yours.</i> • <i>He is as tall as me.</i> • <i>It isn't as expensive as I thought.</i>
	B	Superlatives	<i>The + adjective + est</i> (short) or <i>the most + adjective</i> (long). Often used with <i>ever</i> .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>It's the best pizza I've ever eaten.</i> • <i>She is the most intelligent student.</i>
۰	C	Quantifiers: too vs. enough	<p>TOO (Negative):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Too + Adjective</i> (e.g., <i>too hot</i>) • <i>Too much + Uncountable Noun</i> (<i>too much noise</i>) • <i>Too many + Countable Noun</i> (<i>too many cars</i>) <p>ENOUGH (Positive/Sufficient):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Before Nouns: <i>Enough + Noun</i> • After Adjectives: <i>Adjective + Enough</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>It is too expensive.</i> • <i>I ate too much food.</i> • <i>There are too many people.</i> • <i>I have enough money.</i> (Before Noun) • <i>He isn't tall enough.</i> (After Adj) • <i>She speaks loudly enough.</i> (After Adv)
۶	A	Predictions: will vs. going to	<p>Will: Prediction based on opinion/belief ("I think").</p> <p>Going to: Prediction based on what you see (evidence).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>I think you 'll pass the exam.</i> (Opinion) • <i>Look at the traffic. We 're going to be late.</i> (Evidence)
	B	<i>will / won't</i> (decisions)	Use for instant decisions, offers, and promises made at the moment of speaking.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>I 'll help you with those bags.</i> • <i>I 'll have the steak, please.</i>
۷	A	Infinitive with <i>to</i>	Use after certain verbs (<i>want, need, learn</i>) and to express purpose ("in order to").	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>I want to go home.</i> • <i>I went to the shop to buy milk.</i>
	B	Gerund (<i>verb + ing</i>)	Use as the subject of a sentence, after prepositions, and after verbs like <i>enjoy, hate, finish</i> .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Swimming is good exercise.</i> • <i>I'm thinking of buying a house.</i>
	C	<i>must, have to</i>	Must: personal obligation. Have to: external rule. Don't have to: not necessary.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>You must call your mom.</i> • <i>We have to pay taxes.</i> • <i>You don't have to come if you're tired.</i>
۸	A	<i>should</i>	Use to give advice or an opinion.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>You should see a doctor.</i> • <i>He shouldn't drive so fast.</i>
	B	First conditional	If + Present, Will + Infinitive. Use for real possibilities in the future.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>If it rains, we will stay home.</i> • <i>She won't pass if she doesn't study.</i>

۸	C	۱. Possessive pronouns	Use pronouns (<i>mine, yours, his, hers, ours, theirs</i>) to replace a possessive adjective + noun . • <i>My book => Mine</i> • <i>Your car => Yours</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Is this your bag? No, it's hers.</i> • <i>These keys are mine, not yours.</i> • <i>Whose car is that? It's theirs.</i>
	C	۲. Adverbs vs. Adjectives	Adjective: Describes a noun. Adverb: Describes a verb (how you do something). Formation Rule: Generally, add -ly to the adjective. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Quick => Quickly</i> • <i>Careful => Carefully</i> Irregulars: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Good => Well</i> • <i>Fast => Fast</i> • <i>Hard => Hard</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>She is a careful driver.</i> (Adj describing driver) • <i>She drives carefully.</i> (Adv describing drives) • <i>He is a good swimmer.</i> (Adj) • <i>He swims well.</i> (Adv) • <i>He works hard.</i> (Adv)
۹	A	Second conditional	If + Past Simple, Would + Infinitive. Use for hypothetical or imaginary situations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>If I won the lottery, I would buy a boat.</i> • <i>If I were you, I wouldn't do that.</i>
	B	Pres. Perfect + <i>for/since</i>	For: a period of time. Since: a starting point. Use for actions that started in past and continue now.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>I've lived here for ten years.</i> • <i>I've known him since 2010.</i>
۹	C	Present Perfect or Past Simple?	Question to ask: "When did it happen?" <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Finished time: Use Past Simple. (Keywords: <i>yesterday, last week, in 2010, when I was young</i>). • Unfinished time / Life experience: Use Present Perfect. (Keywords: <i>for, since, ever, never, yet, recently</i>). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>I have been to London twice.</i> (My life is not finished, I might go again). • <i>I went to London last year.</i> (Finished time). • <i>I have lived here for 5 years.</i> (I still live here). • <i>I lived there for 5 years.</i> (I don't live there anymore).
۱۰	A	Expressing movement	Use verbs of movement with prepositions (<i>across, through, into, out of, around</i>).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>He ran across the road.</i> • <i>Go through the tunnel.</i> • <i>He walked out of the room.</i>
	B	Word order of phrasal verbs	Separable: You can put the object in the middle. Rule: If the object is a pronoun (<i>it/them</i>), it must go in the middle.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Turn it on.</i> (Correct) • <i>Turn on it.</i> (Incorrect) • <i>Put on your coat. / Put your coat on.</i>
	C	The passive	Be + Past Participle. Use when the action is more important than the person doing it (or the person is unknown).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The movie was directed by Spielberg.</i> • <i>My phone was stolen.</i> • <i>Paper is made from wood.</i>
۱۱	A	used to	Use for past habits or states that are not true now . Form: <i>used to + infinitive</i> (neg: <i>didn't use to</i>).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>I used to have long hair.</i> • <i>He didn't use to like vegetables.</i>

	B	might	Use to express possibility (approx ۰-٪ chance). Form: <i>might + bare infinitive</i> .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>I might go to the party, but I'm not sure.</i> • <i>It might rain later.</i>
	C	so, neither, too, either	Use to agree with someone. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Positive: <i>So do I / I do too.</i> • Negative: <i>Neither do I / I don't either.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A: <i>"I am happy." B: "So am I."</i> • A: <i>"I love pizza." B: "I do too."</i> • A: <i>"I can't drive." B: "Neither can I."</i> • A: <i>"I didn't go." B: "I didn't either."</i>
۱۲	A	Past perfect	Had + Past Participle. Use for an action that happened <i>before</i> another past action.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>When we arrived, the train had already left.</i>
۱۲	B	Reported speech	Rule: When you report what someone said, the tense moves "one step back" into the past. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Present Simple => Past Simple</i> • <i>Present Continuous => Past Continuous</i> • <i>Will => Would</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>"I like it." => He said he liked it.</i> • <i>"I am working." => She said she was working.</i> • <i>"I will call you." => He said he would call me.</i>
۱۲	C	Review: Questions with auxiliaries	To make questions, you must use the correct auxiliary for the tense: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Present Simple: <i>Do / Does (+ base verb)</i> • Past Simple: <i>Did (+ base verb)</i> • Present Perfect: <i>Have / Has (+ past participle)</i> • Continuous tenses: <i>Be (am/is/are/was/were)</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Does she like pizza? (Pr. Simple)</i> • <i>Did you watch the game? (Pa. Simple)</i> • <i>Have you seen this movie? (Pr. Perfect)</i> • <i>Were you sleeping? (Pa. Continuous)</i>

File	Unit	Vocabulary Topic	Explanation / Details	Expanded Examples
۱	A	Common verb phrases	High-frequency verbs used in daily routines.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • go shopping, go out, go for a walk • do homework, do housework, do yoga • get home, get up, get dressed • have a coffee, have lunch, have a shower
	B	Describing people	Appearance: Hair style, age, looks. Personality: Character traits.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bald, beard, mustache, curly/straight hair, overweight, thin, slim. • Generous, talkative, shy, hard-working, lazy, funny, serious, quiet, mean.
	C	Clothes / Prepositions	Items of clothing, accessories, and prepositions (<i>in, on, at</i>).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leggings, tights, sweater, cardigan, sneakers, tracksuit, bracelet, ring, necklace. • The man in the black suit. • The keys are on the desk / at the bus stop.
۲	A	Holidays	Phrases related to travel and vacations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • go camping, go abroad, go skiing • stay in a hotel / youth hostel • book a flight online, pack your bags • buy souvenirs, rent a car, sunbathe
	B	Prepositions: Time/Place	AT: Precise time/location. ON: Days, dates, surfaces, transport. IN: Months, years, enclosed areas.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • at 6:00, at night, at the door, at work • on Monday morning, on the bus, on the shelf • on Feb 14th • in the morning, in 2025, in the park, in a car
	C	Verb phrases	Common collocations (verbs + specific nouns).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • invite someone to a party • play the guitar / play tennis • drive a car / ride a bike • wait for a friend, look for keys • meet a friend, run across the street
۳	A	Airports	Vocabulary for the process of air travel.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • departures, arrivals, terminal, gate number • baggage claim, customs, passport control • cart, elevator, check-in desk, boarding pass
	B	Verbs + prepositions	Specific prepositions that must follow certain verbs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • arrive in (a city/country) / arrive at (a place) • wait for, depend on, agree with • ask for, listen to, pay for, speak to • spend money on, worry about, believe in
	C	Paraphrasing	Describing a word when you don't know the name.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "It's a kind of... (machine/fruit)." • "It's the opposite of..." • "It's like a..." • "For example..."
۴	A	Housework: make vs. do	DO: Chores, work, general acts. MAKE: Creating, cooking, specific phrases.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • do: the dishes, the laundry, the ironing, the shopping, housework, homework, exercise, yoga, nothing. • make: lunch, dinner, a cake, a mistake, a noise, a phone call, friends, plans, the bed.

	B	Shopping	Words used in clothing and department stores.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Can I try this on?</i> • <i>It fits (size) / It suits (style).</i> • <i>receipt, refund, discount, sales, price</i> • <i>changing room, checkout, customer, size (S/M/L)</i>
	C	Adjectives: -ed vs -ing	<p>-ED: Feelings.</p> <p>-ING: Causes.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>bored / boring</i> • <i>interested / interesting</i> • <i>excited / exciting</i> • <i>depressed / depressing</i> • <i>tired / tiring</i> • <i>frightened / frightening</i>
۵	A	Time expressions	Verbs that collocate with "time".	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>spend time (use)</i> • <i>waste time (use badly)</i> • <i>save time (do it faster)</i> • <i>kill time (wait for something)</i> • <i>be on time (punctual)</i>
	B	Describing a city	Adjectives and landmarks.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>crowded, empty, polluted, historic, modern, dangerous, safe, noisy, quiet, boring, exciting.</i> • <i>cathedral, mosque, temple, castle, statue, town hall, department store, museum, ruins.</i>
	C	The body and health	Body parts and illnesses.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>head, neck, shoulders, back, stomach, knees, feet, arms, legs, fingers, toes.</i> • <i>headache, toothache, backache, stomach ache.</i> • <i>have a cold, have the flu, have a temperature, have a cough, have a virus.</i>
۶	A	Opposite verbs	Verbs with opposing meanings.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>buy => sell</i> • <i>lend => borrow</i> • <i>push => pull</i> • <i>pass => fail</i> • <i>teach => learn</i> • <i>win => lose</i> • <i>find => lose</i> • <i>remember => forget</i> • <i>turn on => turn off</i>
	B	Verb + back	Using <i>back</i> to mean "return".	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>give back (return an object)</i> • <i>call back (return a phone call)</i> • <i>pay back (return money)</i> • <i>take back (return something to a store)</i> • <i>come back (return to here)</i> • <i>go back (return to there)</i>
	C	Modifiers	Words that change the strength of an adjective.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>a bit / a little (weak)</i> • <i>quite / pretty (medium)</i> • <i>really / very (strong)</i> • <i>incredibly (very strong)</i>
۷	A	Verbs + infinitive	Verbs followed by <i>to + verb</i> .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>want, need, plan, decide, hope, expect, promise, offer, forget, learn, try, would like.</i> (e.g., <i>I decided to go.</i>)
	B	Verbs + gerund	Verbs followed by <i>verb + ing</i> .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>enjoy, hate, like, love, finish, stop, mind, suggest, spend time, feel like.</i> (e.g., <i>I enjoy reading.</i>)

	C	Adjectives + prepositions	Fixed prepositions after adjectives.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>afraid of, frightened of, scared of</i> • <i>good at, bad at, interested in</i> • <i>angry with (person) / about (thing)</i> • <i>famous for, crowded with</i> • <i>fed up with, different from</i>
۸	A	get	A common verb with many meanings.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Buy/Obtain: <i>get a newspaper, get a ticket</i> • Receive: <i>get an email, get a text, get a present</i> • Arrive: <i>get home, get to work, get to school</i> • Become: <i>get angry, get tired, get cold, get married</i> • Transport: <i>get a taxi, get the bus</i>
	B	Confusing verbs	Verbs that are similar but used differently.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>wear (clothes) vs. carry (bag)</i> • <i>win (a match) vs. earn (money/salary)</i> • <i>watch (TV/game) vs. look at (a photo)</i> • <i>know (person/fact) vs. meet (first time)</i> • <i>hope (want) vs. wait (stay)</i> • <i>look (appearance) vs. look like (similarity)</i>
	C	Adverbs of manner	Describes how you do something.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Regular (-ly): slowly, quickly, loudly, quietly, badly, carefully, patiently, beautifully.</i> • <i>Irregular: well (good), hard (hard), fast (fast), late (late).</i>
۹	A	Animals	Wild, domestic, and farm animals.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>shark, dolphin, whale, jellyfish.</i> • <i>bull, cow, sheep, pig, chicken, horse.</i> • <i>spider, mosquito, bee, butterfly, fly.</i> • <i>kangaroo, camel, crocodile, lion, tiger, elephant, giraffe, monkey, mouse/mice.</i>
	B	Phobias	Words related to fear.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>afraid, frightened, terrified, scared.</i> • <i>fear, panic, phobia.</i> • <i>claustrophobia (small spaces), arachnophobia (spiders).</i>
	C	Biographies	Verbs used to tell a life story.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>be born, go to elementary/high school.</i> • <i>leave school, go to university.</i> • <i>get a job, fall in love, get married.</i> • <i>have children, get divorced, retire, die.</i>
۱۰	A	Sports	Play / Go / Do.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Play: <i>soccer, basketball, tennis, golf, volleyball, baseball.</i> • Go: <i>skiing, swimming, running, cycling, sailing, surfing.</i> • Do: <i>yoga, judo, karate, aerobics, gymnastics.</i>
	B	Phrasal verbs	Verbs with a particle.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>look up (info), look for (search), look after (care).</i> • <i>turn on/off (power), turn up/down (volume).</i> • <i>throw away, put away, give up, pick up, fill out, try on, take back.</i>
	C	Passive Mix: People & Inventions	<p>۱. Nationalities: Words for people from countries.</p> <p>۲. Inventions: Talking about who created what.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Countries/People: <i>The French, The English, The Chinese, The Swiss.</i> • Passive Inventions: <i>The radio was invented by Marconi. / It is used for communicating.</i>

۱۱	A	School subjects	Education vocabulary.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>physics, chemistry, biology, history, geography, math, literature, art, music, IT (info tech), PE.</i> • <i>semester, schedule, exam, grade, cheat, expel, suspend, graduate.</i>
	B	Word building	Noun formation suffixes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>-ion: invent = invention, confuse = confusion.</i> • <i>-sion: decide = decision.</i> • <i>-ment: retire= retirement, agree= agreement.</i> • <i>-ence: differ= difference.</i> • <i>choose=choice, die=death.</i>
	C	Similarities	Words to show sameness.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>We both like pizza.</i> • <i>She looks similar to / like her mom.</i> • <i>Neither of us drives.</i> • <i>identical to, the same as, exactly the same.</i>
۱۲	A	Time sequencers	Storytelling adverbs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>suddenly, immediately, a moment later, a few minutes later.</i> • <i>eventually, in the end, finally, meanwhile.</i> • <i>the next day, the following morning.</i>
	B	say vs. tell	Reporting verbs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tell: <i>tell me, tell him, tell a lie, tell the truth, tell a secret, tell a story, tell a joke.</i> • Say: <i>say hello, say goodbye, say thank you, say sorry, say (to someone) that...</i>
	C	Review of question words	Reviewing common question words and how they are used.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Who (people), What (things), Where (place), When (time), Why (reason). • Which (choice), Whose (possession), How (manner). • How much (uncountable), How many (countable), How long (duration).