



## Adverbs of Frequency

Adverbs of Frequency		
<b>Always</b>	100%	I <b><u>always</u></b> eat breakfast before going to school.
<b>Usually</b>	90%	I <b><u>usually</u></b> go to school by bus.
<b>Sometimes</b>	50%	I <b><u>sometimes</u></b> eat fried fish for lunch.
<b>Never</b>	0%	I have <b><u>never</u></b> failed in any of my subjects.

Correct Word Order
Subject + Auxiliary Verb + Adverb + Main Verb
I have <b><u>always</u></b> completed my school works.
Raju has <b><u>always</u></b> lived in Texas.
Ahmad and Salim <b><u>usually</u></b> walk together to school.
My mother <b><u>usually</u></b> cooks lunch at 12.00 p.m.
I <b><u>sometimes</u></b> eat chicken curry with white rice.
He <b><u>sometimes</u></b> sleeps in the afternoon.
They <b><u>never</u></b> play tennis together.
We are <b><u>never</u></b> late for school.



## Present Continuous Tense

### Present Continuous Tense

A present continuous tense is a verb form of a sentence used to describe an ongoing action, event, or something that is happening now.

Subject + am/is/are + verb (-ing)  
They **are singing** on the stage now.

+

Subject + am/is/are + not + verb (-ing)  
They **are not singing** on the stage now.

-

Am/Is/Are + subject + verb (-ing)  
**Are they singing** on the stage now?

?

### Present Continuous Tense

Uses

**Things happening now** – I'm washing the plates.

**Temporary situations** – She's staying with her grandmother.

**Future plans** – We are having an online quiz next Monday.

Form

**Affirmative** – She is working at the school./I'm having my coffee.

**Negative** – She isn't working at the school./I'm not having my coffee.

**Interrogative** – Is she working at the school?/Are you having your coffee?

Time expressions

**Now, at the moment, today, this week**  
She's staying with her grandmother this weekend.



WH-Questions and Responses

**WH-Questions**

– Who? What? Where? When? Why? How? Which?

– To ask questions that require answers.

<b>Who?</b> To ask about people	<b>What?</b> To ask for information	<b>Where?</b> To ask for direction, place or location
<b>When?</b> To ask about time	<b>Why?</b> To ask for a reason	
<b>How?</b> To ask for explanation	<b>Which?</b> To ask about options	

Read the usage of “has to/have to” and “doesn’t have to/don’t have to”.

Has to	Doesn’t have to
Goes with pronouns “he”, “she”, “it” and singular nouns.  Example: ✍ He <b>has to</b> pass the examination before he can apply for the university.	To make a negative sentence in the simple present tense. “He”, “she” and “it” use “doesn’t”.  Example: ✍ She <b>doesn’t have to</b> stop here. She can stop at the car park.
Have to	Don’t have to
The form of the verb that goes with pronouns “I”, “you”, “we” and “they”, as well as plural nouns.  Examples: ✍ I <b>have to</b> arrive at the train station at 8.00 a.m. ✍ The plates <b>have to</b> be kept inside a box.	To make a negative sentence in the simple present tense. “I”, “you”, “we”, “they” and plural nouns use “don’t”.  Examples: ✍ You <b>don’t have to</b> drive; I will do it. ✍ The box <b>don’t have to</b> be too heavy.

GRAMMAR 

## Present Tense

- The tense of a verb that shows the time of an event or action.
- The action is simply mentioned and there is nothing being said about its completeness.
- To state facts or habitual actions.

**Subject + verb + object**

I/We/You/They + like + history.

He/She/It + likes + history.

**Subject + don't/doesn't + verb + object**

I + don't + like + history.

She + doesn't + like + history.

**Do/Does + subject + verb + object?**

Do + I/we/you/they + like + history?

Does + he/she/it + like + history?

**Placement of adverbs:**

1. with verb be:

 I am **usually** on time.

2. with other verbs:

 She **rarely** goes to the museum.

 You can **always** think of new inventions.

3. longer time expressions:

 They are late **sometimes**.

 **Sometimes**, they are late.



## Past Simple Tense

- To describe actions that happened in the past.

### Subject

I/You/We/They/He/She/It + verb

### Examples:

- ✎ I **lived** in Cairo, Egypt.
- ✎ She **lived** near the river.
- ✎ They **lived** together for years.

To make a regular past tense verb, add **-ed** at the end of a regular verb.

Regular verbs:	
end	ended
ask	asked
burn	burned
dream	dreamed
jump	jumped
own	owned
chop	chopped
colour	coloured

For some verbs that end with **-e**, add **-d** at the end.

Regular verbs that end with <b>-e</b> :	
dance	danced
place	placed
love	loved
manage	managed

### Adverbs of time:

- |              |                |
|--------------|----------------|
| • Yesterday  | • A moment ago |
| • Last week  | • Just now     |
| • Last month | • In March     |
| • Last year  | • In 2008      |



**GRAMMAR**



Form statements, questions and answers with “going to”.

Affirmative and negative statements with “going to”					
I You He/She/It We They	am are is are are	going to  not going to	celebrate.		
Questions with “going to”					
Am Are Is Are Are	I you he/she/it we they	going to	celebrate?		
Affirmative (Yes) answers with “going to”			Negative (No) answers with “going to”		
Yes,	I you he/she/it we they	am. are. is. are. are.	No,	I you he/she/it we they	am not. are not. (aren't) is not. (isn't) are not. (aren't) are not. (aren't)
Information questions with “going to”					
What When Where Why How	am are is are are	I you he/she/it we they	going to	celebrate?	

Subject	+	Be going to	+	verb (in base form)	+	complement
<b>Subject + am/is/are + going to + verb</b>						
I		am		open		the box.
He		is	going to	be		at the party tomorrow.
She				mop		the floor.
It				be		there tomorrow.
They				make		lunch.
You		are	going to	meet		Jane tonight.
We				make		butter cookies.

<b>When asking a question</b>					
Are	you		going to	meet	Jane tonight?
Is	he	not	going to	open	his presents?



Articles

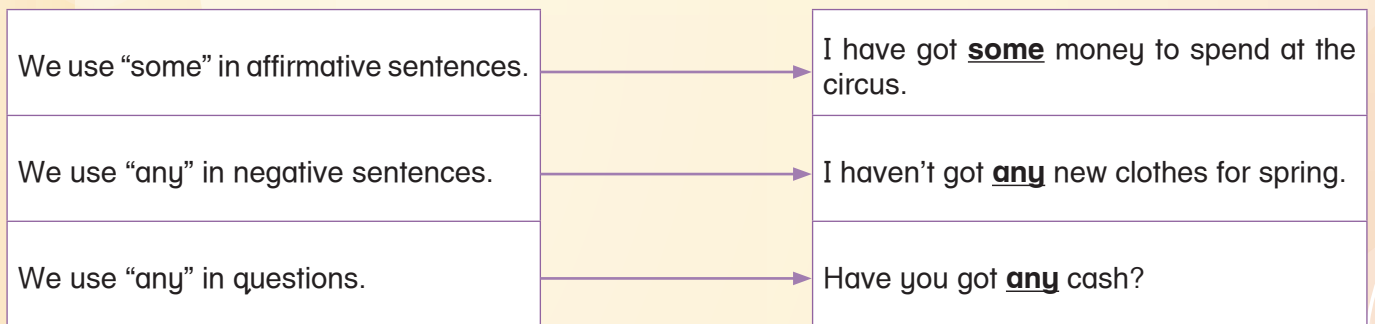
ARTICLES

Indefinite Articles		Definite Article
A	An	The
A boy	An egg	The Earth

A	An	The																																						
<p>“A” is used with words beginning with a consonant sound. (not spelling)</p> <p>E.g: “b”, “c”, “d”, “f”, “h”, “j” etc</p> <p>“A” is used before singular countable noun.</p> <p>“A” is used before an occupation.</p> <p>Examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mr John is a postman.</li> <li>She is a nurse.</li> </ul> <p>⇒ Used to express price.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Prawns cost RM38.00 a kilo.</li> <li>There is a 30% discount.</li> </ul>	<p>“An” is used with words beginning with vowels: “a”, “e”, “i”, “o”, “u”</p> <p>⇒ “An” is used before singular countable noun.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>an eagle</li> <li>an ink</li> </ul> <p>⇒ used before an occupation</p> <p>Examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mr Kamal is an architect.</li> <li>My uncle is an engineer.</li> </ul> <p>⇒ used to express time</p> <p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There are 60 minutes in an hour.</li> </ul>	<p>“The” refers to one specific person place or thing.</p> <p>Can be used with singular, plural, countable or uncountable noun.</p> <p>Examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The sugar is in the jar.</li> <li>Let me sit by the window.</li> <li>The waiter is pouring some tea for the lady.</li> </ul>																																						
<p>Examples:</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>a boy</td> <td>a girl</td> </tr> <tr> <td>a pen</td> <td>a horse</td> </tr> <tr> <td>a cat</td> <td>a leaf</td> </tr> <tr> <td>a dog</td> <td>a book</td> </tr> <tr> <td>a flower</td> <td>a ruler</td> </tr> <tr> <td>a box</td> <td>a chair</td> </tr> <tr> <td>a table</td> <td>a desk</td> </tr> <tr> <td>a man</td> <td>a woman</td> </tr> <tr> <td>a pencil</td> <td>a bag</td> </tr> </table>	a boy	a girl	a pen	a horse	a cat	a leaf	a dog	a book	a flower	a ruler	a box	a chair	a table	a desk	a man	a woman	a pencil	a bag	<p>Examples:</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>an ant</td> <td>an apple</td> </tr> <tr> <td>an arrow</td> <td>an apron</td> </tr> <tr> <td>an eagle</td> <td>an elephant</td> </tr> <tr> <td>an egg</td> <td>an eye</td> </tr> <tr> <td>an igloo</td> <td>an ink</td> </tr> <tr> <td>an idea</td> <td>an island</td> </tr> <tr> <td>an owl</td> <td>an onion</td> </tr> <tr> <td>an orange</td> <td>an ox</td> </tr> <tr> <td>an urn</td> <td>an umbrella</td> </tr> <tr> <td>an old man</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	an ant	an apple	an arrow	an apron	an eagle	an elephant	an egg	an eye	an igloo	an ink	an idea	an island	an owl	an onion	an orange	an ox	an urn	an umbrella	an old man		<p>Examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the sun</li> <li>the moon</li> <li>the sea</li> <li>the stars</li> <li>the London Bridge</li> <li>the Nile River</li> </ul>
a boy	a girl																																							
a pen	a horse																																							
a cat	a leaf																																							
a dog	a book																																							
a flower	a ruler																																							
a box	a chair																																							
a table	a desk																																							
a man	a woman																																							
a pencil	a bag																																							
an ant	an apple																																							
an arrow	an apron																																							
an eagle	an elephant																																							
an egg	an eye																																							
an igloo	an ink																																							
an idea	an island																																							
an owl	an onion																																							
an orange	an ox																																							
an urn	an umbrella																																							
an old man																																								
<p>⇒ Before words starting with vowels but with a consonant sound.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a useful book</li> <li>a uniform</li> <li>a European</li> <li>a university</li> <li>a one-eyed man</li> </ul>	<p>⇒ Before words with silent “h”.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>an hour</li> <li>an honour</li> <li>an heir</li> <li>an honest girl</li> <li>an honourable judges</li> <li>an hourglass</li> </ul>																																							



Some	Any
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✍ Some is used to mean “<b>a little</b>” or “<b>a few</b>”.</li> <li>✍ We use “some” with both countable and uncountable nouns.</li> <li>✍ When used with countable nouns, the nouns will be plural. When used with uncountable nouns, they are always singular.</li> <li>✍ Some is used in affirmative sentences.               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• I need to buy <b>some</b> bread.</li> <li>• There are <b>some</b> apples in the kitchen.</li> <li>• He will bring <b>some</b> friends to the birthday party next week.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✍ Any is used to mean “<b>no</b>” or “<b>zero</b>”.</li> <li>✍ We use “any” with both countable and uncountable nouns.</li> <li>✍ When used with countable nouns, they are always plural. When used with uncountable nouns, they become singular.</li> <li>✍ Any is used in both negative sentences and questions.               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• I don’t have <b>any</b> pen to use.</li> <li>• Do you have <b>any</b> pen you can lend me?</li> <li>• There isn’t <b>any</b> butter.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>












How Much/How Many
<p>1. Uncountable nouns are always singular.</p> <p>We use <b>how much</b> to ask the amount of something uncountable.</p> <p>Examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How much water did you drink?</li> <li>• How much sugar would he like?</li> </ul> <p>“Money” is uncountable. You can count dollars, pounds, ringgits, euros, coins or banknotes, but not “money”.</p>
<p>2. Countable nouns can be singular or plural.</p> <p>We use <b>how many</b> to ask the quantity of something countable.</p> <p>Examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How many burgers do we need?</li> <li>• How many oranges are left inside the fridge?</li> </ul>



**Imperative sentences** are among the preferred sentences types in English. They are used to give instructions, requests or orders. It begins with a verb and points directly to the second person.

- Imperative sentences always end with exclamation marks or a period.

Examples of such sentences are:

- |   |
|---|
|  Bring me a cup of coffee.               |
|  Don't touch my motorcycle!              |
|  Give me a phone and a computer.         |
|  Never forget the person who values you. |
|  Take your time or you'll lose it.       |
|  Please bring back the car I gave you. |
|  Don't text me anymore!                |
|  Stop doing this to me!                |
|  Enjoy!                                |

Function	Examples
 To give orders/commands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wake up now!</li> </ul>
 To give warnings/prohibitions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Watch out!</li> <li>• Don't touch me!</li> </ul>
 To give advice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Don't panic.</li> <li>• Don't eat too much.</li> </ul>
 To give instructions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Go straight ahead then turn left.</li> <li>• Take the pill after your meal.</li> </ul>
 To give requests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Please don't go!</li> <li>• Please reconsider.</li> <li>• Leave me alone, please.</li> </ul>



## Present Continuous Tense

Subject + am/is/are				Verb + -ing
Singular	I	am	I'm	going. doing. seeing. playing. fighting. telling. reading. baking.
	you	are	you're	
	he she it	is	he's she's it's	
Plural	you we they	are	you're we're they're	

### Present Continuous Tense

The present continuous tense is a verb tense that describes an ongoing action in the present moment.

Sentence	Formula and examples
Positive	(Sub + am/is/are + verb-ing) She is singing a song.
Negative	(Sub + am/is/are/ + not + verb-ing) She is not singing a song.
Question	(Am/Is/Are + sub + verb-ing?) Is she singing a song?
Wh-Questions	(Wh-Questions + am/is/are + sub + verb-ing?) Where is she singing?

Examples:

1. He is planning a road trip.
2. He is not painting a picture.
3. Is she cooking dinner for her family?
4. The phone is ringing in the other room.
5. How is she travelling to Seoul?



Pronoun Chart

	Subject Pronouns	Object Pronouns	Possessive Adjectives	Possessive Pronouns	Reflexive Pronouns
<b>1<sup>st</sup> person</b>	I	me	my	mine	myself
<b>2<sup>nd</sup> person</b>	you	you	your	yours	yourself
<b>3<sup>rd</sup> person (male)</b>	he	him	his	his	himself
<b>3<sup>rd</sup> person (female)</b>	she	her	her	hers	herself
<b>3<sup>rd</sup> person</b>	it	it	its	-	itself
<b>1<sup>st</sup> person (plural)</b>	we	us	our	ours	ourselves
<b>2<sup>nd</sup> person (plural)</b>	you	you	your	yours	yourselves
<b>3<sup>rd</sup> person (plural)</b>	they	them	their	theirs	themselves

Examples:

- The teacher will guide **us** for the event.
- I lent **you** the broom yesterday.
- Hasim would do anything to assist **them**.
- **Your** cleaning schedule is here.
- These clothes aren't **mine**.
- I clean the house **myself**.
- Anita sent the volunteer form **herself**.

## Demonstrative Pronouns

	Singular	Plural
<b>here</b> (something close by)	this	these
<b>there</b> (something far)	that	those

Examples:

- **This** is the broom.
- **These** are the brooms.
- **That** is the broom.
- **Those** are the brooms over there.

## Indefinite Pronouns

Indefinite pronouns	Example
somebody	<b>Somebody</b> was asking for help.
someone	<b>Someone</b> had fixed the telephone wires.
something	She wrote <b>something</b> on a piece of paper.
somewhere	I've seen the person <b>somewhere</b> before.
anybody	He is not friendly with <b>anybody</b> .
anyone	I don't care what <b>anyone</b> says.
anything	I don't know <b>anything</b> about volunteering.
anywhere	Did you go <b>anywhere</b> yesterday?
everybody	There is enough first aid kit for <b>everybody</b> .
everyone	<b>Everyone</b> should help each other out.



**GRAMMAR**



Comparative adjectives and positive adjectives.

### What is Comparative Adjectives?

We use comparative adjectives to compare two people, animals, places or things.

One syllable adjectives: add “-er”

- cold → colder
- high → higher

One syllable adjectives ending in a vowel + consonant: double the consonant and add “-er”

- big → bigger
- hot → hotter

Noun 1 + verb + comparative adjective + than + noun 2

- The Southern states are colder than the Northern states.
- Giraffes are taller than horses.
- Elephants are bigger than hippopotamuses.

Examples:

<b>One-syllable adjectives</b>	fat – fatter, bright – brighter, warm – warmer
<b>Two-syllable adjectives</b>	ugly – uglier, lucky – luckier, early – earlier
<b>Three or more syllables adjectives</b>	dangerous – more dangerous, popular – more popular
<b>Irregular adjectives</b>	bad – worse, good – better, little – less

### Comparative: Long adjectives

Use “more” to make comparative form.

Two-syllable adjectives that do not end in “-y”	Dogs are <b>more playful than</b> cats.
Adjectives of three-syllable or more	Parrots are <b>more colourful than</b> crows.

### Positive vs. Comparative

The positive form is used to show no differences between the two things or persons. To form the positive, use the word “as” before and after the adjective.

Example:

- Cheetahs are **as fast as** jaguars.

When two things or persons are being compared, the comparative adjective can be formed in two ways; add “-er” to the adjective or add the word “more” before the adjective.

Examples:

- Cheetahs are **faster** than jaguars.
- Butterflies are **more beautiful** than moths.



GRAMMAR



Superlative adjectives

Comparative and superlative adjective notes:

- Adjectives are words that describe nouns.
- The comparative form of an adjective compares two nouns.
- The superlative form of an adjective compares more than three nouns.
- The superlative is used to describe the highest or lowest degree of comparison.
- Add “-er” to most one-syllable and some two-syllable adjectives to form the comparative.
- Add “-est” to most one-syllable and some two-syllable adjectives to form the superlative.
- Add “the most” or “the least” or add “est”.

Examples:

- ✍ Aminah’s coin is **older than** Aisyah’s. (“older” compares two coins)
- ✍ Her collection is the **largest** I have ever seen. (“largest” compares her collection to what she’s already seen).

One-syllable adjectives + er/est	green	greener	The greenest
	cheap	cheaper	The cheapest
	high	higher	The highest
1 syllable Double consonant: +er/est	hot	hotter	The hottest
	big	bigger	The biggest
	thin	thinner	The thinnest
2-syllables ending with -y -y → -ier/-iest	healthy	healthier	The healthiest
	easy	easier	The easiest
	early	earlier	The earliest
2 or more syllables: More/Most + adjective	efficient	more efficient	The most efficient
	expensive	more expensive	The most expensive
	ambitious	more ambitious	The most ambitious
Irregular adjectives	good	better	The best
	bad	worse	The worst
	far	farther/further	The farthest/the furthest

**Because**

Used to show or give reasons. It is followed by a complete sentence with its own subject and verb. It subordinates clauses and connects the result of something with its reason.

Examples:

- ✍ She usually goes jogging in the evening **because** she goes to work in the morning.
- ✍ The girl ran **because** she was running late.
- ✍ They should bring their umbrellas **because** it will rain soon.



## GRAMMAR



## “Should” and “Shouldn’t”

Use “should” or “shouldn’t” to give advice or suggestions.

Examples:

1. A: I’ve had a really bad headache for the past week.  
B: That’s not good. You **should** go to the doctor.
2. A: I want to make more friends, but I don’t know how.  
B: First of all, you **shouldn’t** spend so much time on the computer. You **should** go out and join a club or start playing sports instead.
3. A: I had a fight with my best friend. What **should** I do?  
B: Hmm... I think you **should** call her and apologise.

We use “shouldn’t” to advise someone not to do something – for bad or wrong.

Examples:

- You **shouldn’t** ignore your health.
- Lim **shouldn’t** be playing with fire.
- Mr Ross **shouldn’t** worry so much.

We use the modal “should” to say something right/give advice/make recommendation. It is used with a base verb.

Examples:

- You **should** take a break from work.
- Faris **should** have stayed at home.
- What **should** we do if there’s an emergency?
- **Should** he go to the clinic?