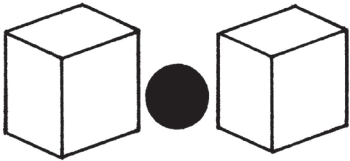


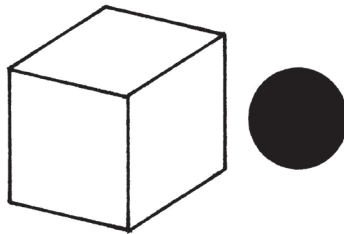


Preposition of Places and Positions

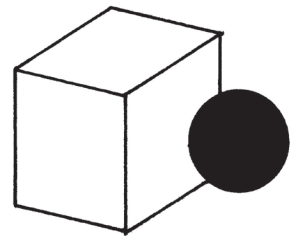
☛ We use preposition of places to show the position of something or someone.



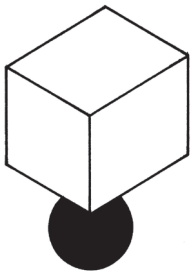
between



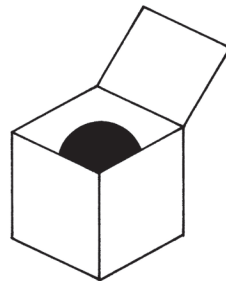
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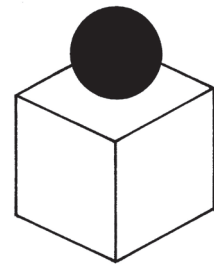
next to



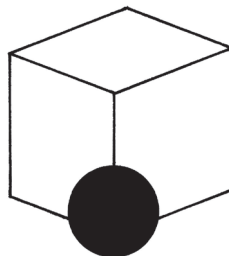
under



in



on



opposite

UNIT
2

TOWNS AND CITIES



GRAMMAR



Comparative Adjectives

Adjective is a describing word that tells us more about a noun (person, animal, place or thing).

person	animal	place	thing
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A strong boy A weak lady A tall girl An old man 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A fierce tiger A cunning fox A wise owl A long snake 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A clean town A big school A noisy market A busy street 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A black car A sharp knife A cheap watch A short pencil

We use the comparative form of adjective to compare two adjectives.

Short adjectives	
Positive	Comparative
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The building is tall. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The building is taller than the house.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A bicycle is small. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A bicycle is smaller than a bus.

Long adjectives	
Positive	Comparative
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> KLCC is beautiful. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> KLCC is more beautiful than KL Tower.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The museum is interesting. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> That museum is more interesting than the park.

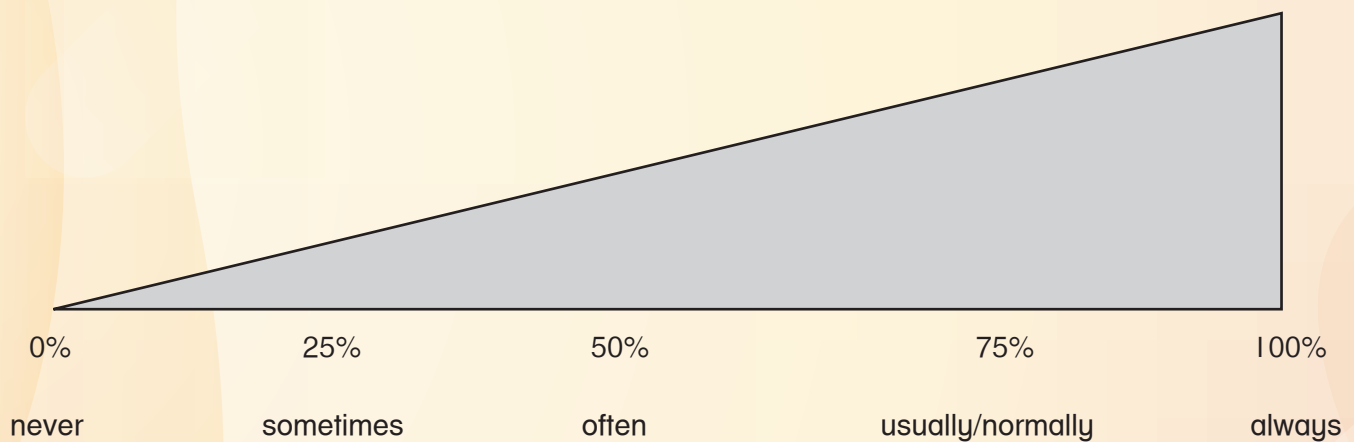


GRAMMAR



Adverbs of Frequency

Adverbs of frequency tell us **how often** an action takes place.



- He **always** gets up at 6.00 a.m. every day.
- She **usually** goes to school by bus.
- He has **never** been late for school.
- They **sometimes** go to school by bicycle.
- I **often** spend my free time watching the television.

Adverbs of frequency come:

1 **after** the verb be.

E.g.: He is **always** late.

2 **before** the other verbs.

E.g.: I **often** watch the television.



Superlative Adjectives

Adjective is a describing word that tells us more about a noun (person, animal, place or thing).

person	animal	place	thing
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A strong boy A weak lady A tall girl An old man 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A fierce tiger A cunning fox A wise owl A long snake 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A clean town A big school A noisy market A busy street 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A black car A sharp knife A cheap watch A short pencil

We use the superlative form of adjective to compare three or more adjectives.

Short adjectives		
Positive	Comparative	Superlative
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The book is thick. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The dictionary is thicker than the book. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The encyclopaedia is the thickest.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A mousedeer is small. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A mouse is smaller than a mousedeer. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An ant is the smallest.

Long adjectives		
Positive	Comparative	Superlative
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Anissa is beautiful. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nurhaliza is more beautiful than Anissa. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Surina is the most beautiful.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This story book is interesting. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> That story book is more interesting than the other one. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Harry Potter is the most interesting book.



Present Simple Tense

a) We use the present simple tense to talk about an action that is done often or every day.

Subject + verb + object

I You We They	like	swimming.
He She It Hani	likes	swimming.

b) We use the present simple tense to state a fact.

Giraffes	live	in Africa.
Giraffe	lives	

The following table shows the present tense form of the verb 'to be';

I	am	hungry.
He	is	
She		
It		
You	are	
We		
They		



Present Continuous Tense



We use the present continuous tense:

- to talk about an action happening at the moment.
- to talk about a continuous action happening at this time but not necessarily at the exact time of speaking.

Subject + am/is/are/+ verb-ing + ...

I	am playing	hockey now.
He	is playing	
She		
It		
Hani		
You	are playing	
We		
They		



Countable nouns are nouns that can be counted.
Uncountable are nouns that cannot be counted.

Countable Nouns	Uncountable Nouns
Table	Air
Chair	Water
School	Grass
Book	Sugar
Apple	Rice
Bowl	Rain
Burger	Flour
Egg	Salt
Banana	Sand

“A”, “an”, “many”, “a few”, “several”, “a lot of”, “plenty of”, “any” and “some” are used for countable nouns.

a	I have <u>a</u> bag of chips.
an	<u>An</u> apple a day keeps the doctor away.
a few	I ate <u>a few</u> apples last week.
several	<u>Several</u> servers were absent yesterday.
a lot of	<u>A lot of</u> palm trees were destroyed during the recent flood.
plenty of	The fishermen caught <u>plenty of</u> fish.
some	<u>Some</u> fruits are best eaten when it's ripe.
any	Do you have <u>any</u> spoons?

“Much”, “a little”, “a lot of”, “plenty of”, “some” and “any” are used for uncountable nouns.

much	I don't have <u>much</u> money to buy that cake.
a little	There is <u>a little</u> soup left in the pot.
a lot of	The girls used <u>a lot of</u> cream to make the custard.
plenty of	There was <u>plenty of</u> leftover food after the party.
some	Drink <u>some</u> milk before going to bed.
any	Is there <u>any</u> sugar in the bottle?



Past Simple Tense

a) We use the past simple tense to talk about an action that has already taken place.

E.g.: Yesterday, Liza **went** to her badminton practice. (go)
We **camped** by the waterfall last school holidays. (camp)

b) Most verbs in the past tense end with ‘-d’ or ‘-ed’.

E.g.: They **cycled** to school last weekend. (cycle)
The girls **walked** to the swimming centre yesterday. (walk)

c) There are some verbs in the past tense that required the change of spelling.

E.g.: They **flew** their kites at the park last Sunday. (fly)
Ali and Abu **swam** together last night. (swim)

The following table shows the past tense form of the verb ‘to be’

I	am	exhausted.
He		
She	was	
It		
You		
We	were	
They		

UNIT 8

GROWING UP



GRAMMAR



Past Simple Tense – Questions Form

a) We can use WH questions to ask questions about the past.

- Who?
- What?
- Where?
- When?
- Which?
- Why?
- Whom?
- Whose?
- How?

E.g.: Who cut your hair yesterday?
Whom did you speak to at the boutique?
Where did you go to get your nails done?
What do you think of my new shirt?
Why did Lily cut her fringe?
When did he shave his beard?
Whose dress did you wear to the gala last night?
Which one was your brother?
How did they recognise me?

b) We can use 'did' to ask questions about the past.

E.g.: Did you dye your hair?
Did you remember what Halim used to look like?



GRAMMAR 



Be Going To

'Be going to' is used to show plans and intentions.

Examples:

Affirmative	Negative
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We are going to London. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We aren't going to London.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I am going to cycle to school tomorrow. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I'm not going to cycle to school tomorrow.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> They are going to visit Scotland next week. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> They aren't going to visit Scotland next week.



Will and Won't

Will ('ll) is used to make affirmative sentences about the future predictions.

Won't (n't) is used to make negative sentences about the future predictions.

Examples:

Affirmative	Negative
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We will visit London. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We won't visit London.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I will cycle to school tomorrow. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I won't cycle to school tomorrow.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> They will visit Scotland next week. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> They won't visit Scotland next week.