



1. Present continuous:

The present continuous tense, also known as the present progressive tense, is used to describe actions that are happening right now or are ongoing. It's formed using the verb "to be" (am, is, are) + the base form of the verb + -ing.

Formation:

Structure: Subject + am/is/are + base verb + -ing

Examples:

I am working.

She is studying

They are playing tennis.

Conjugation of "to be":

I am

You/We/They are

He/She/It is

Spelling Changes:

If a verb ends in -e, drop the -e before adding -ing:

make → making



For one-syllable verbs with a single vowel followed by a single consonant, double the consonant:

run → running

For verbs ending in -ie, change -ie to -y:

die → dying

Uses:

Current Actions: To describe actions happening at the moment of speaking.

Ex: I am typing a message.

Temporary Situations: To indicate actions that are ongoing but not permanent.

Ex: She is staying with her friend for a few days.

Future Plans: To talk about fixed future arrangements.

Ex: We are visiting our grandparents next weekend.

Trends or Changes: To describe situations that are changing over time.

Ex: More people are working remotely these days.

***Questions and Negations:**

Questions: Invert the subject and the verb "to be."

Ex: Are you coming to the party?



Ex: Is he watching TV?

***Negations:** Add "not" after the verb "to be."

Ex: I am not going to the meeting.

Ex: They are not studying for the exam.

1. Comparative and superlative adjectives are used to compare differences between two or more things.

*Comparative Adjectives:

Use: To compare two things.

Formation:

For one-syllable adjectives, add -er (e.g., tall → taller).

For adjectives ending in -y, change -y to -i and add -er (e.g., happy → happier).

For two or more syllables, use more (e.g., beautiful → more beautiful).

Examples:

Tall → She is taller than her brother.

Happy → He is happier today.

Expensive → This car is **more** expensive than that one.

*Superlative Adjectives:

Use: To compare three or more things.

Formation:

For one-syllable adjectives, add -est (e.g., tall → tallest).

For adjectives ending in -y, change -y to -i and add -est



(e.g., happy → happiest).

For two or more syllables, use most (e.g., beautiful → most beautiful).

Examples:

Tall → She is the tallest in her class.

Happy → This is the happiest moment of my life.

Expensive → That is the most expensive restaurant in town.

Vocabulary:

Small → Smaller → Smallest

Fast → Faster → Fastest

Interesting → More interesting → Most interesting