

1.1 Position and Order of Adjectives

Most adjectives can be placed either before a noun or after a linking verb such as be, become, feel, get, look, seem, smell, sound, or taste.

When multiple adjectives describe a noun, they follow a specific order: opinion, then size, followed by age, colour, origin, and finally the noun itself.

Certain adjectives, especially those expressing states or feelings (like alone, afraid, alive, annoyed, asleep, glad), are generally not placed before nouns but are used after linking verbs or after another adjective with a similar meaning.

1.3 Use to and Would

Both used to and would describe habits or repeated situations in the past that no longer occur.

Neither used to nor would are used to express the length of time a past habit or situation lasted; the past simple tense is used instead for duration.

Used to can be used with state verbs to describe past states, while would cannot.

Would is uncommon in negative sentences and questions, where used to is preferred.

Negative forms such as never used to and would never are commonly used to express past habits or actions that did not happen.

1.2 Past Perfect Simple VS Past Perfect Continuous

Past Perfect Simple

Used to describe actions that were completed before a particular point or event in the past.

Commonly paired with state verbs and expressions of duration using "for" or "since" to indicate how long a state or condition lasted before that past moment.

After I had showered, I had my breakfast.

Past Perfect Continuous

Used for longer actions or situations before a specific time in the past.

Shows cause or reason for something in the past.

Frequently combined with action verbs and duration expressions using "for" or "since" to show how long the action had been happening.

They had been living in the same apartment for twelve years.

