



UDS

Mi Universidad

Notes

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Topic:

Partial: *I*

Subject: *English I*

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Quarter: *Ist grade*

Pichucalco, Chiapas; December 03th 2024

WH-WORDS

Preguntas con "wh-": Se caracterizan por comenzar con una palabra interrogativa como "who", "what", "when", "where", "why", o "which". Por ejemplo, "¿Qué es eso?" se dice "What is that?".



WH QUESTIONS

Las WH QUESTIONS sirven para preguntar información específica.

WHEN?	Cuándo When is your class? / ¿Cuándo es tu clase?
WHAT?	Qué / Cuál What is this? / ¿Qué es esto?
WHO?	Quién Who are you? / ¿Quién eres?
WHERE?	Dónde Where is Danna? / ¿Dónde está Danna?
WHY?	Por qué Why are you sad? / ¿Por qué estás triste?
HOW?	Cómo How are you? / ¿Cómo estás?

Wh-questions with be

What's your name? My name is Jill.	Who's that? He's my brother.	Who are they? They're my classmates.
Where are you from? I'm from Canada.	How old is he? He's twenty-one.	Where are they from? They're from Rio.
How are you today? I'm just fine.	What's he like? He's very nice.	What's Rio like? It's very beautiful.

Who's = Who is

ROPA EN INGLÉS CLOTHES

Dress: Vestido	Coat: Abrigo	Pants/trousers: Pantalón
Suit: Traje	Socks: Medias-calzetas	Shorts: Pantalones cortos
Skirt: Falda	Jacket: Chamarra	Pajama: Pijamas
Shoes: Zapatos	Sneakers: Zapatillas deportivas	Boots: Botas
Shirt: Camisa	T-shirt: Camiseta	Blouse: Blusa

COLORS

Black	Yellow	Pink	Gold	Light Red	Turquoise	Olive Drab	Orchid
Brown	Orange	Purple	Golden	Light Blue	Sandy Brown	Spring Green	Maroon
Gray	Red	Blue	Green	Light Cyan	Chocolate	Salmon	Ivory
White	Dark Red	Dark Blue	Silver	Aquamarine	Dark Green	Violet Red	Wheat

SUBJECT	POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVE	POSSESSIVE PRONOUN
I	my	mine
you (singular)	your	yours
he	his	his
she	her	hers
it	its	its
we	our	ours
you (plural)	your	yours
they	their	theirs

Action Verbs.

VERBOS FÍSICOS

Representan acciones que involucran movimiento.

- Breathe:** respirar
- Buy:** comprar
- Cook:** cocinar
- Dance:** bailar
- Drive:** conducir
- Eat:** comer
- Jump:** saltar
- Pay:** pagar
- Play:** jugar
- Run:** correr
- Sell:** vender
- Swim:** nadar
- Walk:** caminar



VERBOS MENTALES

Denotan una acción que no implica movimiento, sino una actividad que realizamos con nuestra mente.

- Analyze:** analizar
- Believe:** creer
- Conclude:** concluir
- Decide:** decidir
- Dream:** soñar
- Imagine:** imaginar
- Know:** conocer
- Learn:** aprender
- Plan:** planificar
- Remember:** recordar
- Suppose:** suponer
- Think:** pensar
- Understand:** comprender



PRESENT CONTINUOUS

STRUCTURE

AFFIRMATIVE

Subject + to be + verb+ing + complement

Example: I am playing tennis.

NEGATIVE

Subject + to be + not + verb+ing + complement

Example: Eve is not writing a letter

Interrogative

To be + Subject + verb+ing + complement

Example: Are you doing your homework?

Forming the Present Continuous	
Present Simple	Present Continuous
I walk. <i>Yo camino.</i>	I am walking . <i>Yo estoy caminando.</i>
He sleeps. <i>Él duerme.</i>	He is sleeping . <i>Él está durmiendo.</i>
She eats. <i>Ella come.</i>	She is eating . <i>Ella está comiendo.</i>
It talks. <i>Habla.</i>	It is talking . <i>Está hablando.</i>
You work. <i>Trabajas.</i>	You are working . <i>Estás trabajando.</i>
We think. <i>Pensamos.</i>	We are thinking . <i>Estamos pensando.</i>
They drink. <i>Ellos beben.</i>	They are drinking . <i>Ellos están bebiendo.</i>

Verbs + Ing

SPELLING RULES

- An -e at the end of the word is removed, but **-ee**, **-oe** and **-ye** remain unchanged.
Example:
come – **coming** (but: agree – **agreeing**)
- The final consonant is doubled in words that have a short stressed vowel before the final consonant. However, **-w**, **-x** and **-y** are not doubled.
Example:
sit – **sitting** (but: fix – **fixing**)

- An **-l** as the final consonant after a vowel is always doubled in British English but not in American English.
Example:
travel – **travelling** (British)
 – **traveling** (American)
- An **-ie** at the end of the word is replaced by a **-y**.
Example:
lie – **lying**

Signal words: English present continuous tense

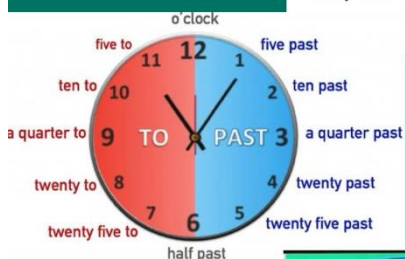
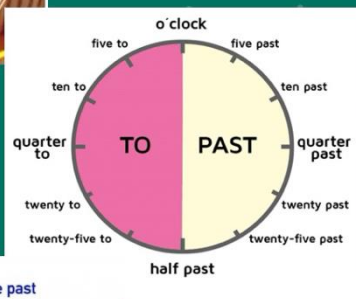
Signal words can help us decide which tense to use. The signal words for the present progressive are:

- at the moment
- now, just now, right now
- listen!
- look!

How to read the time



Six o'clock



01:00 One o'clock	
01:05 five past one	01:35 twenty-five to two
01:10 ten past one	01:40 twenty to two
01:15 a quarter past one	01:45 a quarter to two
01:20 twenty past one	01:50 ten to two
01:25 twenty-five past one	01:55 five to two
02:00 two o'clock	
02:05 five past two	
02:10 ten past two	
02:15 a quarter past two	
02:20 twenty past two	
02:25 twenty-five past two	
02:30 half past two	

am
(Ante meridiem)
11:00 am

pm
(post meridiem).
11:00 pm

Time of the day

Morning

Noon

00:00am
12:00pm

12:00pm

Afternoon

Evening

12:00pm
6:00pm

6:00pm
10:00pm

Night

Midnight

10:00pm
00:00am

00:00

ASKING FOR THE TIME

- > What time is it? /uat taim is it/
- > What is the time? /uat is de taim/
- > Could you tell me the time please? /cud iu tel mi de taim/
- > Do you have the time? /du iu jaf de taim/
- > What time are we meeting? /uat taim ar ui miirin/

TRANSPORTATION

