



UDS

Mi Universidad

Super Note

Student's name: Sarai Yamilé Ovalles Gómez.

Topic: Super Note.

Partial: I.

Subject: English I.

Teacher's name: Alejandra Vidal Escandón.

Degree: Social Work.

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WH- WORDS

Son aquellas que comienzan con palabras como «what», «where», «when», «why», «who», y «how». Estas palabras interrogativas se utilizan para solicitar información específica sobre diferentes aspectos de una situación, evento o tema.

| | |
|--------|-------------|
| What? | • ¿Qué? |
| Where? | • ¿Dónde? |
| When? | • ¿Cuándo? |
| Who? | • ¿Quién? |
| Why? | • ¿Por qué? |
| Which? | • ¿Cuál? |
| How? | • ¿Cómo? |

| | | |
|--------------------------------|--|---|
| Who is a person | What is a thing or an action | When is a time |
| Where is a place | Why is the reason something happened | How is a number, or the way something is done 2 or |

WH QUESTIONS WITH BE.

Wh-questions with be

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

CLOTHES.

CLOTHES
Prendas

- UNDERPANTS Calzoncillo
- SHIRT Camisa
- SCARF Bufanda
- BAG Bolso
- CAP Gorra
- SHORTS Pantalón Corto
- BELT Cinturón
- BOOTS Botas
- GLOVES Guantes
- SOCKS Calcetines
- SKIRT Falda
- T-SHIRT Camiseta

CLOTHING

- HAT
- SHIRT
- TROUSERS
- UNDERWEAR
- SANDAL
- WATCH
- SOCKS
- BIKINI
- SHOES
- FLIP-FLOPS
- JERSEY
- DRESS
- UNDERWEAR
- SHOES
- JACKET
- COAT
- ORANGERED
- TRACK SUIT
- SCARF
- GLOVES
- SHORTS
- TIE

COLORS.

| | | | | | | | |
|-----------|-------------|-------------|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|
| | | | | | | | |
| Yellow | Yellowgreen | Violetred | Violet | Wheat | Turquoise | Tomato | Thistle |
| | | | | | | | |
| Tan | Steelblue | Springgreen | Slategray | Skeyblue | Sienna | Seagreen | Salmon |
| | | | | | | | |
| Royalblue | Red | Purple | Palegreen | Orchid | Orangered | Navyblue | Limegreen |

| 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



PRESENTS CONTINUOUS

Afirmativo: Sujeto + verbo to be + verbo en gerundio + complemento.

EJEMPLO: I am listening to music

Negativo: Sujeto + verbo to be + not + verbo en gerundio + complemento.

EJEMPLO: You are not listening to music

Interrogativo: Verbo to be + sujeto + verbo en gerundio + complemento.

EJEMPLO: Are we listening to music?

Present Simple

She reads a book before bed.
 I drink coffee every morning.
 They watch movies on Friday nights.
 He studies English at the university.
 We play basketball on weekends.
 She listens to music while she works.
 The train arrives at 9 PM.
 He eats a sandwich for lunch every day.
 They visit their grandparents every Sunday.
 The sun sets in the west.

Present Continuous

She **is reading** a book before bed.
 I **am drinking** coffee right now.
 They **are watching** a movie right now.
 He **is studying** English at the moment.
 We **are playing** basketball right now.
 She **is listening** to music while she works.
 The train **is arriving** at 9 PM.
 He **is eating** a sandwich for lunch today.
 They **are visiting** their grandparents today.
 The sun **is setting** in the west.

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!

SHORT ANSWERS.

Yes, I am.

Yes, he is.

Yes, she is.

Yes, it is.

Yes, we are.

Yes, you are.

Yes, they are.

No, I'm not.

No, he isn't.

No, she isn't.

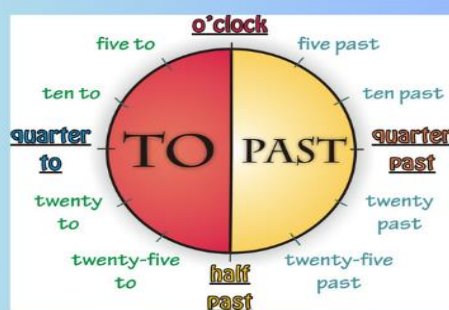
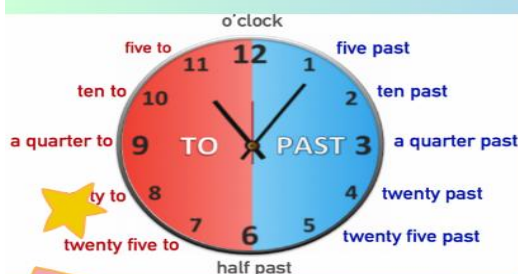
No, it isn't.

No, we aren't.

No, you aren't.

No, they aren't.

HOW TO READ THE TIME.



| | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| 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 |
| 01:30 half past one | |

AM
(ANTE MERIDIEM)

11:00 AM

4: AM

9:27 AM

PM
(POST MERIDIEM)

11:00 PM

4: PM

9:27 PM

TIME OF THE DAY.



| | |
|--|--|
| MORNING <p>Se refiere a la hora en que comienza el día, que es en cualquier momento entre las 00:00 y las 12:00.</p> | NOON <p>Se refiere exactamente a las 12 del mediodía, y es el comienzo de la tarde.</p> |
| AFTERNOON <p>Se refiere a cualquier momento entre las 12 pm (12:00) y las 6 pm (18:00), lo que comúnmente llamamos "la tarde".</p> | MIDNIGHT <p>Se refiere a la mitad de la noche, que es en cualquier momento entre las 12am y las 3am.</p> |

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.

| | | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| | | | |
| Truck | School Bus | Ambulance | Bicycle |
| | | | |
| Bus | Taxi | Police car | Mixer |
| | | | |
| Helicopter | Micro | Parachute | Zeppelin |
| | | | |
| Motorcycles | Lorry | Ship | Van |

LITERATURE

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