



UDS

Mi Universidad

Super Note

Student's name: Blanca Christmas Gómez Pérez.

Topic: 3rd and 4th class.

Partial: I

Subject: English I

Teacher's name: Alejandra Vidal Escandón.

Degree: Social Work.

Quarter: 1st grade

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NOTES 3RD AND 4TH CLASS.

Saturday, November 23th and 30th, 2024.



WH QUESTIONS

Examples:

What is your name? My name is Blanca.
Where is Blanca from? she is from Chiapas.

When is your birthday? my birthday is in august.
Who is she? She is the first year student.

Why are you happy? I am happy, because I finished my school activities.

How are you? I am happy.

WHO PEOPLE 	WHAT THING OR ACTION 	WHEN THE 
¿QUIÉN? WHERE PLACE 	¿QUÉ? WHY REASON 	¿CUÁNDO? HOW WAY SOMETHING IS DONE 

CLOTHING/VOCABULARY

example:



She's wearing a pink dress.
She isn't wearing a shirt.
She isn't wearing sandals.
She's wearing pink shoes.



 red	 yellow	 blue	 black
 green	 purple	 orange	 white

COLORS

example:

What are your favorite colors?

My favorite color is brown.

Describe the picture.

- The boots are black.
- The shirt is blue.
- The egg is white.

AIRLINE TICKET

POSSESSIVE PRONOUN AND POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVE

Example.

she's Blanca. Her favorite flowers are roses. Those white roses are hers.

Subject Pronoun	Possessive Adjective	Possessive pronoun
I	my	mine
You	your	yours
He	his	his
She	her	hers
It	its	-
We	our	ours
You	your	yours
They	their	theirs



ACTION VERBS

example:

arrive clean cook eat
 llegar limpiar cocinar comer

drink speak drive spell
 beber hablar conducir deletrear

PRESENT CONTINUOUS

structure.

Afirmativa	✓ sujeto	verbo to be presente	verbo principal -ing	comple mento
	Susan	is	driving	a car.
Negativa	✗ sujeto	verbo to be presente	not	verbo principal -ing
	Susan	is	not	driving a car.
Interrogativa	?	verbo to be presente	sujeto	verbo principal -ing
	Is		Susan	driving a car?



-ING SPELLING

General Rule In general we just add -ING to the end of a verb. ✓ eat → eating ✓ go → going ✓ read → reading	Verbs ending in W, X, or Y Do NOT double the final letter at the end of the verb when it is W, X, or Y. ✓ snow → snowing ✓ fix → fixing ✓ play → playing
Verbs ending in Consonant + E Remove the E from the end of the verb and add -ING. ✓ dance → dancing ✓ ride → riding ✓ write → writing	Verbs ending in IE Remove the IE from the end of the verb and add -ING. ✓ die → dying ✓ lie → lying ✓ tie → tying
Consonant + Vowel + Consonant When a verb with one syllable ends in a C + V + C we double the final consonant. ✓ cut → cutting ✓ run → running ✓ stop → stopping	Consonant + Vowel + Letter L Double the final L. Do NOT double the final L unless stressed. ✓ equal → equalling ≠ equaling ✓ travel → travelling ≠ traveling ✓ control → controlling ≠ controlling
Last syllable is NOT stressed Two or more syllables and final syllable is NOT stressed, do NOT double final letter. ✓ happen → happening ✓ open → opening ✓ visit → visiting	Last syllable IS stressed Verb with two or more syllables and final syllable IS stressed, double the final letter. ✓ begin → beginning ✓ forget → forgetting ✓ submit → submitting

RESPUESTAS CORTAS

AFIRMATIVA	NEGATIVA
Yes, you are.	No, you aren't.
Yes, I am.	No, I'm not.
Yes, he is.	No, he isn't.
Yes, she is.	No, she isn't.
Yes, it is.	No, it isn't.
Yes, you are.	Yes, you aren't.
Yes, we are.	No, we aren't.
Yes, they are.	No, they aren't.

SIGNAL WORDS

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!



THE TIME

How to read the time:

What Time Is It?

It's o'clock

It's five **to**.... It's five **past**....

It's ten **to**.... It's ten **past**....

It's quarter **to**.... It's quarter **past**....

It's twenty **to**.... It's twenty **past**....

It's twenty-five **to**.... It's twenty-five **past**....

It's half **past**....

ASKING FOR THE TIME

example:

What time it is?

What is the time?

Could you tell me the time please?

Do you have the time?

What time are we meeting?

Transportation in the U.S.

The Top Eight Ways to Get to Work

1. Drive
2. Walk
3. Take the bus
4. Ride a bike
5. Take the train
6. Take the subway
7. Take a motorcycle
8. Ride a motorcycle

TRANSPORTATION

example:

- Drive.
- Walk.
- Take the bus.
- Take the subway.
- Take the train.
- Ride a bike.
- Take a taxi/cab.
- Ride a motorcycle.

PRESENT SIMPLE

<p>Hábitos y rutinas → Steve goes to school everyday.</p> <p>Verdades absolutas → Water boils at 100 degrees.</p> <p>Situaciones permanentes → John works in Iberia.</p> <p>Morarios de transportes → The train leaves at 7 o'clock.</p>
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Always, often, usually, occasionally, sometimes, rarely, hardly ever, scarcely, never, every week, once / twice a year, on Wednesdays...

STRUCTURE

RULES

- o Los verbos normales añaden una -s al final sin cambiar nada.
Know- knows Drink-drinks
- o Los verbos acabados en "-o", "-sh", "-ch", "-ss", "-x", "-z", "-y" se añade "-es" en lugar de "-s"
Do- does Dress-dresses Buy- buys
- o Los verbos acabados en "-y" cuando va precedida de consonante, añaden "-ies" al final.
Study- studies
Cuando la "-y" va precedida de vocal forman la 3ª persona como los verbos normales: buy- buys

+ AFIRMATIVA	+ AFIRMATIVA
sujeto + verbo + complemento.	I / you / we / they eat pizza. he / she / it eats pizza.
- NEGATIVA	- NEGATIVA
sujeto + don't / doesn't + verbo + complemento.	I / you / we / they don't eat pizza. he / she / it doesn't eat pizza.
? INTERROGATIVA	? INTERROGATIVA
Do / does + sujeto + verbo + complemento?	Do I / you / we / they eat pizza? Does he / she / it eat pizza?
= RESPUESTAS CORTAS	= RESPUESTAS CORTAS
Yes, sujeto + do / does . No, sujeto + don't / doesn't .	= Yes, I do . No, I don't . = Yes, she does . No, she doesn't .