



**UDRS**

**Mi Universidad**

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***Topic: Class notes 3 and 4.***

***Partial: 1***

***Subject: English I***

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***Degree: Social work.***

***Quarter: 1st grade Pichucalco, Chiapas;  
Diciembre 03, 2024.***



# INGLES.



## INTERROGATIVE ADVERBS.

words) are words that are used to formulate questions that require information as an answer (wh-questions).

el momento

## EXAMPLES

- What's your name?
- Where is Robbie from?
- When is your birthday?
- Who is she?
- Why are you sad?
- How are you ?

**Adverbios interrogativos**

- Son términos que dotan a una oración de un carácter interrogativo.
- Generalmente se colocan al inicio de la frase.
- *Where do you live?* / *Dónde vives*
- *Why do you study English?* / *¿Por qué estudias inglés?*

Los adverbios interrogativos son:

- Why?** / ¿por qué?
- When?** / ¿cuándo?
- Where?** / ¿dónde?
- How?** / ¿cómo?

Algunos adverbios interrogativos pueden también formarse con **How**

- How much?** / ¿cuánto?
- How many?** / ¿cuántos?
- How often?** / ¿con qué frecuencia?

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**Wh-questions with be**

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

Who's = Who is

Who, what, when, where, how, why  
Wh word + verb to be + pronoun / complement

## CLOTHING FOR HOT WEATHER AND COLD.

- Winter coat.
- Sweater.
- Scarf.
- Gloves.
- Hat.
- Boots.
- Thermal underwear.
- Mittens.
- Beanie.
- Ear muffs.

- Sun hat.
- Sunglasses.
- T-shirt.
- Hawaiian shirt.
- Sandals.
- Swimsuit / bathing suit.
- Dress.
- Sundress.
- Cap.
- Hat.

## CLOTHES FOR WORK.

- tie.
- shirt.
- scarf.
- blouse.
- high heels.
- dress.
- coat.
- shoes.
- raincoat.

- shirt.
- scarf.
- blouse.
- high heels.
- dress.



# INGLES.



## THE COLORS.



the moment

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 verb.

Run, jump, dance, swim, read, write, speak, ect.



## PRESENT CONTINUOUS.

### PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE

#### Definition

The present continuous tense is used to talk about things that are happening right now or are currently in progress. You make this tense by using "am," "is," or "are" with the base form of the verb and adding "ing."



Pat: Oh, no!  
 Julie: What's the matter?  
 Pat: It's snowing! And it's windy, so it's really cold.  
 Julie: Are you wearing your gloves?  
 Pat: No, I'm not. They're at home.  
 Julie: What about your scarf?  
 Pat: It's at home, too.  
 Julie: Well, you're wearing your coat.  
 Pat: But my coat isn't very warm. And I'm not wearing boots!  
 Julie: Let's take a taxi.  
 Pat: Good idea!

## STRUCTURE.

Afirmative. **subject + to be + ver+ING + complement**

I am playing tennis.

Negative **subject + to be + not + ver+ING + complement**

Eve is not writin a letter.

Interogative **subject + to be + ver+ING + complement**

Are you doing you homework.



# INGLES.

## EXAMPLE

**+**

I **am** verb + ing .  
I **am waiting** for you.

He/she/it **is** verb + ing .  
It **is raining** heavily outside.

We/you/they **are** verb + ing .  
They **are looking** for keys.

**-**

I **am not** verb + ing .  
I **am not waiting** for you.

He/she/it **isn't** verb + ing .  
It **isn't raining** heavily outside.

We/you/they **aren't** verb + ing .  
They **aren't looking** for keys.

**?**

Am I **verb + ing** ?  
Am I **waiting** for you?

Is **he/she/it** verb + ing ?  
Is it **raining** heavily outside?

Are **we/you/they** verb + ing ?  
Are they **looking** for keys?

at the moment

## SPELLING RULES.

- An -e at the end of word is removed. but -ee, -oe and -ye remain unchanged  
Example: come - coming  
(but: agree - agreeing)
- The final consonant is double 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 -i as the final consonant after a vowel is always doubled in British 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.

Are **Mary and Harry** having a date?  
(they)

**EXAMPLE**

✓ Yes, they are.

✗ No, they're not they aren't.

✓ Yes, I am.

✗ No, I'm not.

pronoun verb

pronoun verb NOT



# INGLES.

## HOW TO READ THE TIME.

HOURS (S).



MINUTES (S)

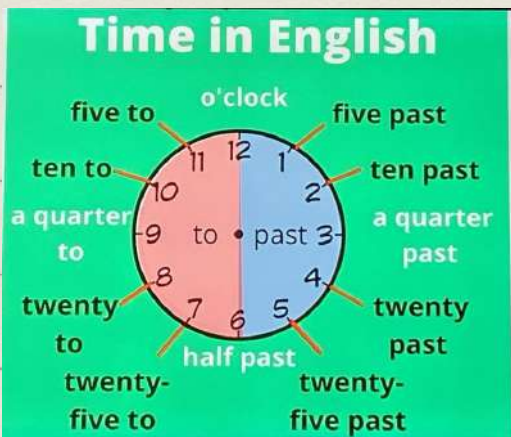
EIGHT TWENTY - THREE

el momento



01:00 Ome oclock.

- 01:05 five past one.
- 01:10 ten past one.
- 01:15 a quarte pas one.
- 01:25 twnty pas one.
- 01:25 tewenty-five pastone.
- 01:35 twenty-five to two.
- 01:40 twenty to two.
- 01:45 a quarte to two.
- 01:50 ten to twon.
- 01:55 five to two



What is the meaning of.....?

am  
(ante meridiem)

pm  
(post meridiem)

11:00 AM  
4:45 AM  
9:27 AM

11:00 PM  
4.45 PM  
9:27 PM



## TIMES OF THE DAY

se refiere a la hora en que comienza el día, que es en cualquier momento entre las 00:00 y las 12:00.



se refiere exactamente a las 12 del mediodía y es el comienzo de la tarde.

se refiere a cualquier momento entre las 12 pm (12:00) y las 6 pm (18:00), lo que comúnmente llamamos " la tarde".



se refiere a la mitad de la noche, que es en cualquier momento entre las 12 am y las 3 am.



# INGLES.

## ASKING FOR THE TIME.

- < What time is it? /uat taim is it/
- < What is the time? / uat iu 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.

### Transportation in the U.S.

1. Driver



2. Walk



3. Take the bus.



4. Take the subway.



5. Take the train.



6. Ride a bike.



7. Take a taxi/cab.



8. Ride a motorcycle.



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