



# UDS

Mi Universidad

## SUPER NOTE

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**Topic:** Super Note.

**Partial:** I.

**Subject:** English I.

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**Degree:** Social Work.

**Quarter:** 1st grade

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# Introduce yourself

## DIALOGUE ( Diálogo)

**Juan:** Hello, María!  
**María:** Hi, Juan! How are you?  
**Juan:** Fine, thanks. Let me introduce you to my friend, Ana.  
**Ana:** Hello, It's nice to meet you.  
**María:** Nice to meet you, too. What do you do, Ana?  
**Ana:** I'm a student. What about you?  
**María:** I'm a lawyer.

## Introducing yourself

See this conversation:

Hello!  
 Hola!

I'm fine, thanks. How about you?  
 Yo estoy bien, ¿y qué tal estás tú?

What's your name?  
 ¿Cuál es tu nombre?

Well, my name is Brenda  
 Bueno, yo me llamo Brenda

Nice to meet you, Brenda!  
 Encantado de conocerle, Brenda

Nice to meet you, too, Jack.  
 Es un agrado para mí, también, Jack

Hello, how are you?  
 Hola, ¿Cómo estás?

Oh, I'm fine too!  
 Estoy bien, también

My name is Jack. What's yours?  
 Mi nombre es Jack, ¿y el tuyo?

( Los signos de Interrogación y de exclamación van únicamente al final de la oración en inglés. )

## FORMAL

- Hello Mary!
- Hello.
- How are you?
- Good morning.
- Good afternoon.
- Good evening.



## INFORMAL

- Hi!
- Hey!
- What's up?
- Howdy!
- How are ya?
- What's new?

## FORMAL GREETINGS

- Good morning (Buenos días).
- Good afternoon (Buenos tardes).
- Good evening (Buenos noches).
- Good night (Buenos noches).

## CLASSROOM LANGUAGE

**COMMON CLASSROOM LANGUAGE**

I am sorry. I did not hear.	When is the homework for?
Can I open the window?	Can I go to the board?
Can I go to the toilet?	I have done this.
Sorry, for being late.	May I join the class/group?
May I go out, please?	May I open/ close the window?
What page are we on?	Where is the exam?
Can you speak louder, please?	Which book?
Can you explain that again?	I am ready. May I start it?
Can I come in?	Can I pull up the blinds?
Can I answer the question?	Can I switch off the lights?
What is the homework?	Do we have to write this down?
	Can we pack our things now?

Speech bubbles include: "May I join the class/group?", "Can't come in?", "Can you explain it once more, please.", "I don't understand. Could you repeat that, please?", "May I go to the toilet, please?", "Sorry, for being late.", "What does mean in our language?", "May I go out please?", "Could you help me please?", "What do we have to do now?", "May I open/close the window?", "What page are we on?", "I'm ready. May I start it?", "May I open/close the window?", "How do you say... in English?", "What is the homework?", "I could not do my homework because...", "Do we have to hand in this exercise?", "How do you spell that word?", "I don't have to write this down?", "Can I borrow that?", "Do we have to write this down?"

## PERSONAL PRONOUNS

I, You, She, He, It, We, They

## AFIRMATIVE FROM

An affirmative sentence is any sentence that is positive. A negative sentence is a sentence that represents a negative thought, action or opinion. It can be an assertive sentence or a declarative sentence which has no negative words. It is a statement with the word 'not' after the verb.

- I am / I'm
- You are / You're
- He is / He's
- She is / She's
- It is / It's
- We are / We're
- You are / You're
- They are / They're

## THE VERB BE

We use verb 'be' to talk about permanent or temporary qualities or states, nationalities; a job or profession, age, relationships, place and time.

### Present Tense Verb "to be"

	+	-	?
I	am	am not ('m not)	Am I?
You	are	are not (aren't)	Are you?
He/She/It	is	is not (isn't)	Is he/she/it?
We	are	are not (aren't)	Are we?
They	are	are not (aren't)	Are they?

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## INTERROGATIVE FORM

An interrogative sentence is a sentence that asks a question. Interrogative sentences can be direct or indirect.

Interrogative:  
 Do / Does + + verb + complement + ?  
 Do they speak Italian ?  
 Does she eat salad ?

Did		
Question	+	-
Did I...?	Yes, you did.	No, you didn't.
Did you...?	Yes, I did.	No, I didn't.
Did he/she/it...?	Yes, he/she/it did.	No, he/she/it didn't.
Did we...?	Yes, we did.	No, we didn't.
Did they...?	Yes, they did.	No, they didn't.
Was/Were		
Question	+	-
Was I...?	Yes, you was.	No, you weren't.
Were you...?	Yes, I were.	No, I wasn't.
Was he/she/it...?	Yes, he/she/it was.	No, he/she/it wasn't.
Were we...?	Yes, we were.	No, we weren't.
Were they...?	Yes, they were.	No, they weren't.

## SHORT ANSWERS

Short answers are brief but complete—they can answer "yes or no" questions or more complicated queries. Conventionally, the verb in a short answer is in the same tense as the verb in the question asked.

## SUBJECT PRONOUN

Subject pronouns are usually placed in the first part of a sentence, just before the verb, to indicate the doer of the action.

SUBJECT PRONOUN		OBJECT PRONOUN	
I	I need help.	ME	Can you help me?
YOU	You need help.	YOU	Can I help you?
HE	He needs help.	HIM	Can you help him?
SHE	She needs help.	HER	Can you help her?
IT	It needs help.	IT	Can you help it?
WE	We need help.	US	Can you help us?
THEY	They need help.	THEM	Can you help them?

verb + object pronoun      preposition + object pronoun

- ✓ Can you **help me**?
- ✓ I **sent her** some chocolate.
- ✓ I will **miss him**.
- ✓ Where's Phillip? I'm waiting **for him**.
- ✓ Do you want to come **with us**?
- ✓ Why are you looking **at me**?

## A - An

a + consonant

lamp  
door  
a + house  
bag  
tomato

an + vowel

apple  
elephant  
an + ice-cream  
orange  
umbrella

## PERSONAL PRONOUNS

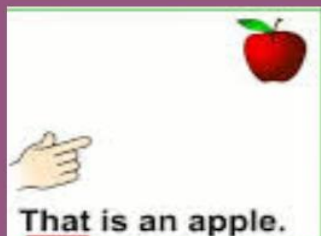
In English, the articles "a" and "an" are used to refer to something or someone in the singular. They are equivalent to the articles "un" and "una" in Spanish.

## SINGULAR THIS

E used to refer to something that is close in time or distance, or that can be physically touched. For example, "Try to repeat this exercise every morning and evening."



## SINGULAR THAT



"That" is a singular demonstrative adjective in English that translates into Spanish as "ese", "eso", "esa", "aquella", "aquello", or "aquel". It is used to point to objects or people, and is placed at the beginning of the sentence to indicate that the object is far from the person speaking.

# SUPER NOTE

## PLURAL THESE

Is a demonstrative pronoun that refers to a plural noun that is close to the speaker.

### These

Plural

For example:

I like these apples.



## PLURAL THOSE

### Those

Plural

For example:

I like those apples.



"Those" es el plural de "that" y también se utiliza para referirse a una cosa, un objeto o una persona que está lejos del hablante.

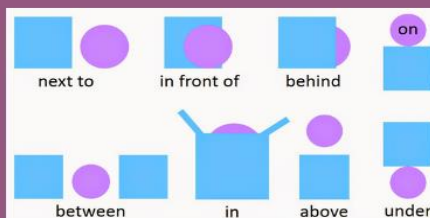
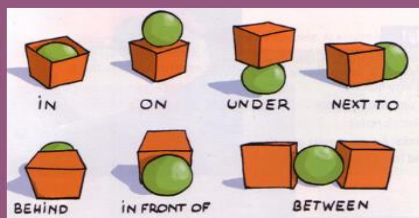
## COUNTRIES AND NATIONALITIES



### Countries Nationalities

US	→	American
UK	→	British
Canada	→	Canadian
Mexico	→	Mexican
Brazil	→	Brazilian
Argentina	→	Argentinian
France	→	French
Russia	→	Russian
Spain	→	Spanish
Portugal	→	Portuguese
Poland	→	Polish
Greece	→	Greek
Turkey	→	Turkish
Egypt	→	Egyptian
China	→	Chinese
Japan	→	Japanese
India	→	Indian
Pakistan	→	Pakistani
Morocco	→	Moroccan
Australia	→	Australian
Germany	→	German

## PREPOSITIONS OF PLACE



## NUMBERS IN ENGLISH

### LOS NÚMEROS EN INGLÉS

1	one	11	eleven	21	twenty one
2	two	12	twelve	22	twenty two
3	three	13	thirteen	23	twenty three
4	four	14	fourteen	24	twenty four
5	five	15	fifteen	25	twenty five
6	six	16	sixteen	26	twenty six
7	seven	17	seventeen	27	twenty seven
8	eight	18	eighteen	28	twenty eight
9	nine	19	nineteen	29	twenty nine
10	ten	20	twenty	30	thirty
40	forty	50	fifty	60	sixty
70	seventy	80	eighty	90	ninety
100	one hundred				

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1	One	2	Two	3	Three	4	Four	5	Five	6	Six	7	Seven	8	Eight	9	Nine
10	Ten	11	Eleven	12	Twelve	13	Thirteen	14	Fourteen	15	Fifteen	16	Sixteen	17	Seventeen		
18	Eighteen	19	Nineteen	20	Twenty	30	Thirty	40	Forty	50	Fifty						
60	Sixty	70	Seventy	80	Eighty	90	Ninety	100	One hundred								

# LITERATURE

[https://avi.cuaed.unam.mx/uapa/avi/ing\\_1/U\\_1/ing1\\_u1\\_t1/index.html](https://avi.cuaed.unam.mx/uapa/avi/ing_1/U_1/ing1_u1_t1/index.html)

<https://byjus.com/english/interrogative-sentences/#:~:text=An%20interrogative%20sentence%20is%20one,at%20all%20%E2%80%93%20casual%20or%20specific.>

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l).

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