



**UDS**  
**Mi Universidad**

## **Super note**

**Student's name:** *Diego Heberto Juarez Montellanos*

**Topic:** *class notes*

**Partial:** *I*

**Subject:** *English I*

**Teacher's name:** *Alejandra Vidal Escandón*

**Degree:** *Social work*

**Quarter:** *Ist grade*

*Pichucalco, Chiapas; November 11, 2024.*

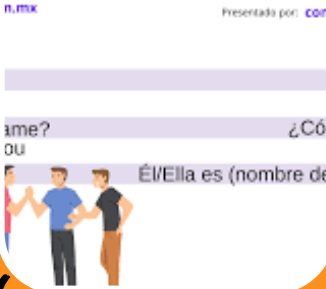
# SUPER NOTE

## 1ST CLASS

Hello my name is Diego  
I am 18 years old  
I am from Pichucalco, Chiapas.  
I am a waiter



### PRESENTARSE EN INGLÉS



what's your name?  
¿cual es tu nombre?  
nice to me you.  
un placer conocerte.  
where are you from?  
de donde eres?  
how old are you?  
cuantos años tienes?

are you married or single?  
eres casado o soltero?  
my name's  
mi nombre es  
nice to meet you too  
tambien  
i'm from  
soy de



### ENGLISH GREETINGS



### FORMAL GREETINGS

good morning  
buenos dias  
good afternoon  
buenas tardes  
good evening  
buenas noches  
good night  
buenas noches  
(leaving someone)

### CLASSROOM LANGUAGE

students  
may i go to the bathroom, please?  
puedo ir al baño, porfavor?  
/mai ai gou tu de badrum?/  
may i go out, please?  
puedo salir, porfavor?  
/mai ai gou aut?/  
may i come in?  
puedo pasar?  
/mai ai comin?/  
can you repeat it, please?  
podria repertirlo; porfavor?  
/ken iu repilt, please?  
teacher, i don't understand it  
maestra no entiendo.  
/ticher, ai dont yunderstan it/  
teacher  
do you any question?  
tienen alguna pregunta?  
/du iu jaf eni cuestion?/  
so far so good  
todo bien hasta ahora?  
/sou far sou gud/  
did you understand what i did?  
se entendio lo que hice?  
/did iu yunderstand uat ai did?/  
have you finish?  
han terminado?  
/jaf iu finish?/

### COMMON CLASSROOM LANGUAGE



# SUPER NOTE

## 1ST CLASS

### personal pronouns

i  
he  
she  
it  
we  
they  
you



### affirmative form

i /am  
he /is  
she /is  
it/is  
we/are  
you/are  
they/are

### To Be - Affirmative

Subject + to be

Subject	To be	Short form*
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)

To be is one of the most commonly used auxiliary verbs. To be is often used with nouns, adjectives and prepositional phrases. In its affirmative form, it confirms characteristics of the subject.

### examples

i am katia  
you are a student  
he is my brother  
she is a nurse  
it is a chair  
we are the champions  
you are students  
they are friends

### Verb TO BE

(La traducción de español del verbo BE es SER o ESTAR.)

**AFFIRMATIVE FORM**

Subject	+ V <sub>be</sub>	+ Complement
I	am	a student.
He	is	a nurse.
She	is	a nurse.
It	is	a nurse.
You	are	good friends.
We	are	good friends.
They	are	good friends.

\* Recuerda que estas formas de verbo to be en tiempo PRESENTE.

### NEGATIVE FORM

i am not /i'm not  
he is not /he isn't  
she is not /she isn't  
it is not /it's not  
we are not /we aren't  
you are not / you aren't  
they are not /they aren't

I am	She isn't
You are	We aren't
He is	You aren't
She is	I'm not
It is	He isn't
We are	They aren't
You are	It isn't
They are	You aren't

### INTEROGATIVE FORM

example  
verb + subject + complement

### To Be - Interrogative

To be + subject + ?

To be	Subject	Question Mark
Am	I	...?
Are	you	...?
Is	he	...?
Is	she	...?
Is	it	...?
Are	we	...?
Are	you	...?
Are	they	...?

To be is one of the most commonly used auxiliary verbs. To be is often used with nouns, adjectives and prepositional phrases. In its interrogative form, it asks for the characteristics of the subject.

### affirmative:

+ + verb + compleme

they speak italian ?  
she eat salad ?

am i katia?

are you a student?

is he my brother?

is she a nurse?

is it a chair?

are we the champions?

are you students?

are they friends?

### SHORT ANSWERS

examples  
am i katia?  
yes, you are no, you aren't  
are you a students?  
yes, i am no i'm not  
is he my brother?  
yes, he is no, he isn't

Question	Answer
Is she your sister?	Yes, it is
Is it Monday today?	No, they aren't
Are they twins?	Yes, she is
Are we on the ...?	No, I'm not

# SUPER NOTE

## 2ND CLASS

subject pronoun  
 i=i have a shirt.  
 you=you have a book  
 he=he has a pillow  
 she=she has a dog  
 it=it has a bone  
 we=have a bird  
 you=you have a house  
 they=they have a car

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

PERSONAL PRONOUNS	POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES
I	MY
YOU	YOUR
HE	HIS
SHE	HER
IT	ITS
WE	OUR
YOU	YOUR
THEY	THEIR

possessive adjective  
 my=my shirt is green  
 your=your book is new  
 his=his pillow is soft  
 her=her dog is small  
 its=its bone is old  
 our=our bird is noisy  
 your=your house is big  
 their=their car is slow

A  
 we use A with nouns that begin a consonant sound  
 example  
 a christmas tree  
 a house  
 a snowman

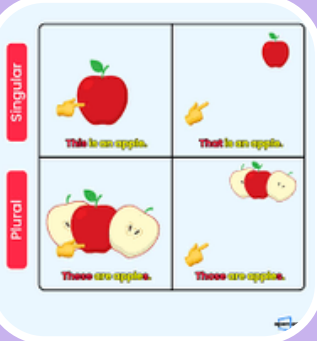
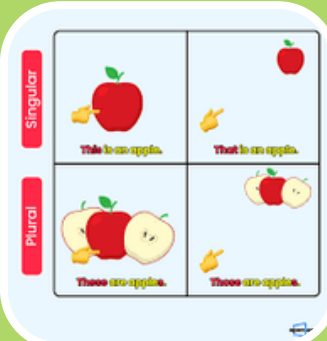


I am	She isn't
You are	We aren't
He is	You aren't
She is	I'm not
It is	He isn't
We are	They aren't
You are	It isn't
They are	You aren't

AN  
 we use An with nouns that begin with a vowel sound  
 An elephant  
 An orchestra  
 An animal

### SINGULAR

this  
 este/esta  
 this is my marker  
 that  
 ese/esa  
 that is my book

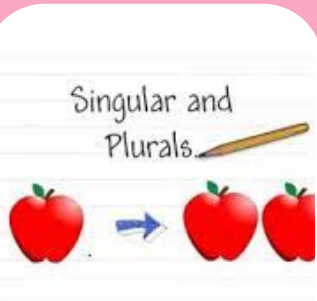


PLURAL  
 these  
 estos/estas  
 these are my markers  
 those  
 esos/esas  
 those are my books

EXERCISE. WRITE THIS, THAT, THESE, THOSE

these cellphones are chinese.  
 that house is big.  
 those are flowers.  
 this is a house,  
 i drive that car.

	<b>That</b> Singular For example: I like <u>that</u> apple.
	<b>Those</b> Plural For example: I like <u>those</u> apples.



SINGULAR - PLURAL  
 this - these  
 it is (it's) - they are (they're)

# SUPER NOTE

## 2ND CLASS

in  
on  
under  
next to  
behind  
in front of  
between



three	13	thirteen	23	twenty-three	
four	14	fourteen	24	twenty-four	
five	15	fifteen	25	twenty-five	
six	16	sixteen	26	twenty-six	
seven	17	seventeen	27	twenty-seven	
eight	18	eighteen	28	twenty-eight	
nine	19	nineteen	29	twenty-nine	
30	thirty	40	forty	50	fifty
31	thirty-one	41	forty-one	51	fifty-one
32	thirty-two	42	forty-two	52	fifty-two
33	thirty-three	43	forty-three	53	fifty-three
34	thirty-four	44	forty-four	54	fifty-four
35	thirty-five	45	forty-five	55	fifty-five
36	thirty-six	46	forty-six	56	fifty-six
37	thirty-seven	47	forty-seven	57	fifty-seven
38	thirty-eight	48	forty-eight	58	fifty-eight
39	thirty-nine	49	forty-nine	59	fifty-nine
60	sixty	70	seventy	80	eighty
61	sixty-one	71	seventy-one	81	eighty-one
62	sixty-two	72	seventy-two	82	eighty-two
63	sixty-three	73	seventy-three	83	eighty-three
64	sixty-four	74	seventy-four	84	eighty-four
65	sixty-five	75	seventy-five	85	eighty-five

los numeros en ingles

- 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

- 30 Thirty
- 40 Forty
- 50 Fifty
- 60 Sixty
- 70 Seventy
- 80 Eighty
- 90 Ninety

2	3	4	5	6	7
TWO	THREE	FOUR	FIVE	SIX	SEVEN
10	11	12	13		
TEN	ELEVEN	TWELVE	THIRTEEN		
16	17	18	19		
SIXTEEN	SEVENTEEN	EIGHTEEN	NINETEEN		

- 16 sixteen
- 17 seventeen
- 18 eighteen
- 19 nineteen
- 20 twenty
- 30 thirty

LISTEN. COMPLETE

- this is a book
- this is an eraser
- this is an English book
- this is a marker
- this is a notebook
- this is a clock



a: what are these  
b: they're schoolbags

a: what is this  
b: it's a watch

a: what is this  
b: it's an umbrella

a: what is this  
b: it's a sunglasses