



Super note

Student's name: Herman Martinez Gonzalez

Topic: Wh- questions with be.

Partial: 1st.

Subject: English.

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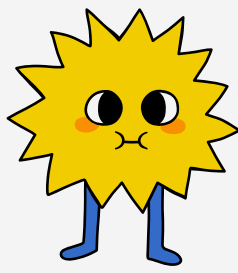
Degree: Social Work and Community Management.

Quarter: 1st Grade.

Pichucalco, Chiapas; December 03, 2024.

3RA CLASS

WH
WHO? - QUIEN ?
WHAT? - ¿QUE?/ ¿CUÁL?
WHEN - ¿CUÁNDO?
WHERE - ¿DÓNDE?
WHY - ¿POQUE?
HOW - ¿COMO?

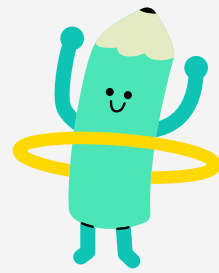


CLOTHES FOR WORK AND LEISURE



Read and practice

Emma: Who's that?
 Jill: He's my brother.
 Emma: Wow! He's cute. What's his name?
 Jill: James. We call him Jim.
 Emma: Oh, how old is he?
 Jill: He's twenty-one years old.
 Emma: What's he like? Is he nice?
 Jill: Yes, he is - and he's very smart, too!
 Emma: And who's that?
 Jill: My sister Tammy. She's only twelve. She's the baby of the family.



COLORS

COLORES EN INGLÉS			
	Amarillo	Yellow	
	Rosa	Pink	
	Morado	Purple	
	Azul	Blue	
	Naranja	Orange	
	Verde	Green	
	Blanco	White	
	Gris	Gray	
	Rojo	Red	
	Negro	Black	

Examples

What ¿Cuál	is es	your name? tu nombre?	from?
Where ¿De dónde	is es	Robbie Robbie?	from?
When ¿Cuándo	is es	your birthday? tu cumpleaños?	
Who ¿Quién	is es	she? ella?	
Why ¿Por qué	are estás	you tú	sad? triste?
How ¿Cómo	are estás	you? tú?	

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
hey	their	theirs

VERBS



PRESENT CONTINUOUS

present simple : I eat pizza.

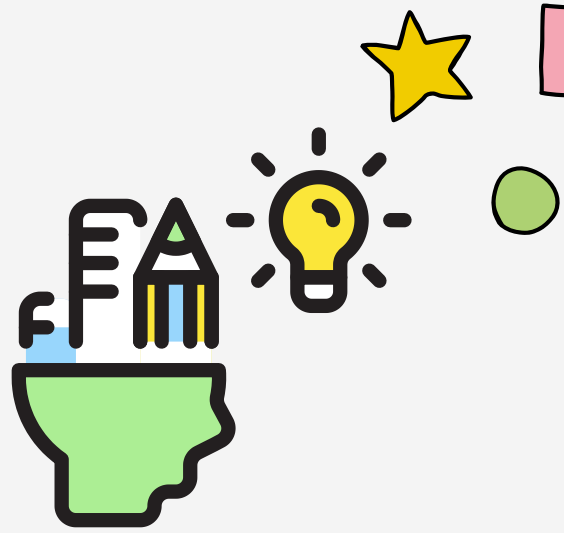
present continuous I am eating pizza.

structure

affirmative : subject + tobe + verb-ing + complement

negative : subject + tobe + not + verb-ing + complement

interrogative: tobe + subject + verb- ing + complement?



SPELLING RULES

1. AN-E AT THE END OF THE WORD IS REMOVED. BUT -EE, -OE ANDS -YE REMAIN UNCHANGED.

EXAMPLE:
 COME - COMING

THE FINAL CONSONANT IS DOUBLE IN WORDS THAT HAVE A SHORT STRESSED VOWEN BEFORE THE FINAL CONSONAT. HOWEVER, -W, -X AND -Y ARE NOT DOUBLED

EXAMPLE:
 SIT - SITTING (BUT: FIX - FIXING)

READ AND PRACTICE

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!



inglish

4TA CLASS

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

✓ YES, THEY ARE.

✗ NO, THEY'RE NOT. THEY AREN'T.

TIMES OF THE DAY

MORNING



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.

NOON

AFTERNOON



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 12am y las 3am.

MIDNIGHT

CLOCKS

HOW TO THE TIME



WHAT IS THE MEANING OF...?

AM (ANTE MERIDIEM)
11: 00 AM
4.45 AM

PM (POST MERIDIEM)
11:00 PM
4:45 PP

TIMES OF THE DAY

morning . 00.00 am - 12:00 pm

noon : 12:00 pm

afternoon : 12:00 pm - 6:00 pm

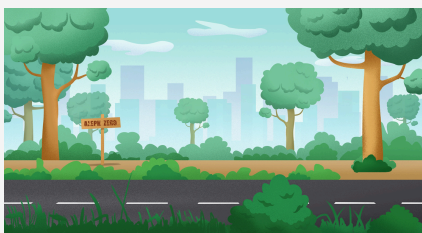
evening : 6:00 pm - 10:00 pm

night : 10:00 pm - 00:00 am

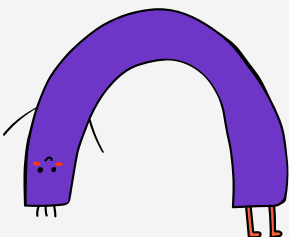
midnight: 00:00 am

01:00 One o'clock

- 01:05 five past one
- 01:10 ten past one
- 01:15 a quarter past one
- 01:20 twenty past one
- 01:25 twenty-five past one
- 01:30 half past one
- 01:35 twenty-five to two
- 01:40 twenty to two
- 01:45 a quarter to two
- 01:50 ten to two
- 01:55 five to two



TOPICS: TRANSPORTATION / THE TIME / THE FAMILY



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