



Super note

**Student's name:
Jhoanny del Carmen Mendez Diaz.**

**Topic:
Wh- questions with be.**

**Partial:
1st.**

**subject:
English.**

**Teacher's name:
Alejandra Vidal Escandon.**

**Degree:
social work and community management.**

**Quarter:
1st grade.**

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WH



Inglés.

Español.

Who?	¿Quién?
What?	¿QUE? / ¿Cuál?
when?	¿Cuándo?
Where?	¿Dónde?
why?	¿Por qué?
How?	¿Cómo?



Examples.

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

Wh -questions with be.

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

Clothes for work.

Clothes for leisure.



Colors.



B) Group work así about favorito colores.

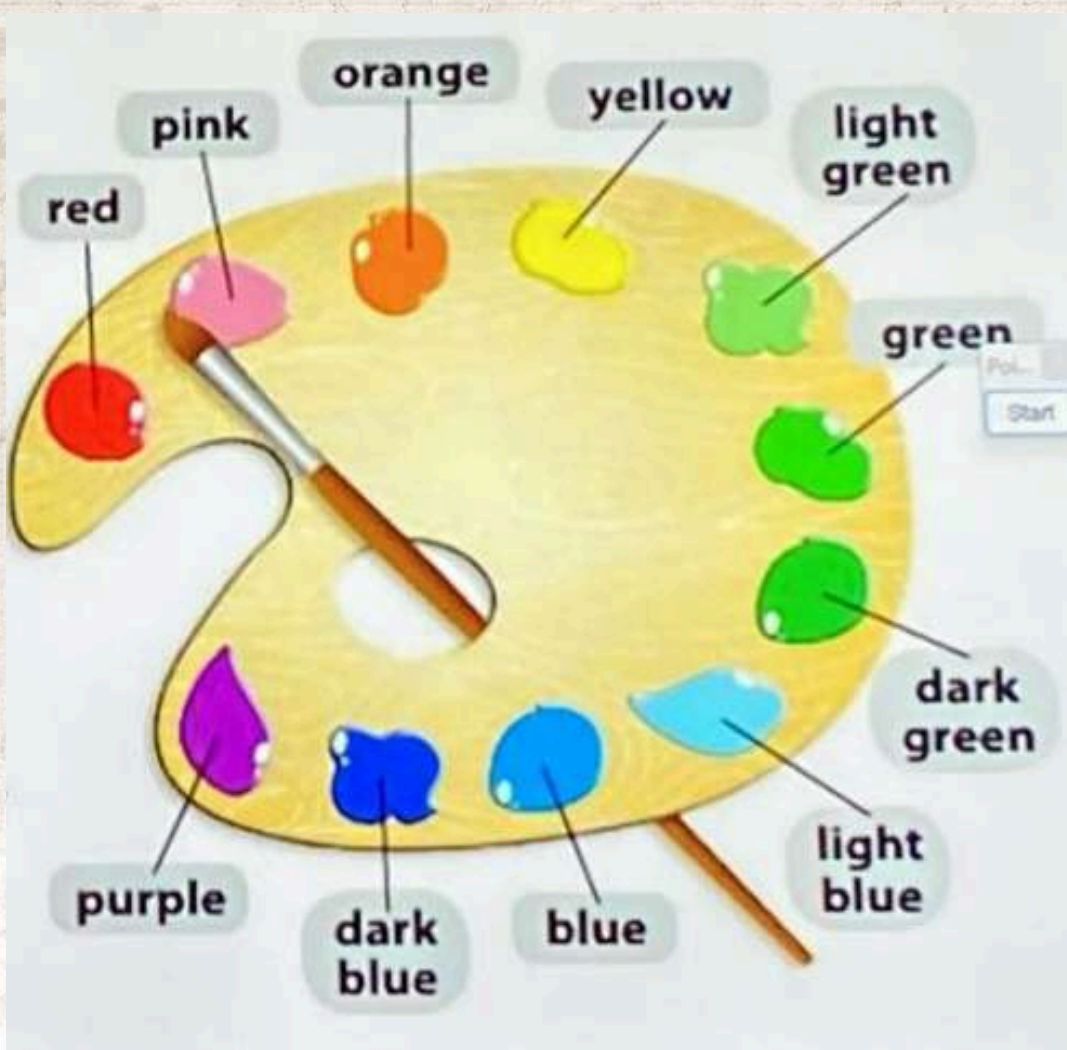
A: What are your favorito colores?

B: My favorite colores are dark green and purple.

C) Group work describe the clothes in exercise 1.

A: The suit is beige.

B: The pajamas are light blue.



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



She's Elena. Her favorite flowers are sunflowers. Those flowers are hers.



Possessives.

Adjectives

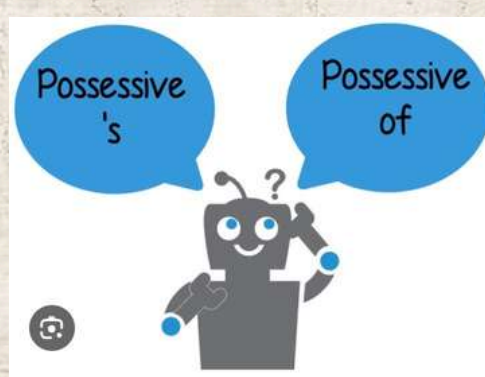
My
Your
These are his socks.
Her
Our
Their

Pronouns.

Mine
Yours
these socks are his
Hers
ours
Theirs

Names

Pat's blouse.
Julie's jeans.
Rex's t-shirt.
Whose blouse is this? It's pat's.
Whose jeans are these? They're Julie's.



ACTION VERBS

englishan.com



Now, I'm going to present you a list with 200 verbs at least.



Present continuous.



Check these sentences

Present simple.

I eat pizza.

I am eating pizza.

Present continuous.



Structure.

Afirmative: sujet + to be + verb + ing+ complement.

I am playing tennis.

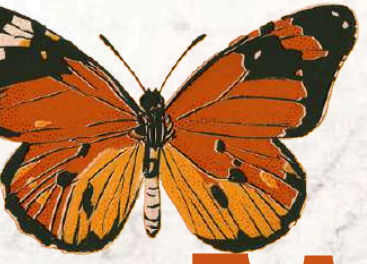
Negative: sujet + to be+ not + verb + ing+ complement.

Eve is not writing a latter.

Interrogativo: to be+ subject + verb+ ing+ complement?

Are you doing your homework?





Spelling rules.



- An - e at the end of the words is removed, but - ee, oe and - ye remain unchanged.

Example:

come - coming. (but: fix-fixing)

The final consonant is doubled in words that have a short stressed vowel before the final consonant, however -w, -x and -y not doubled.

Sit - sitting. (but: fix-fixing)



- An - l as the final consonant after a vowel is always doubled in British English but not in American English.

Example:

travel- travelling (British)

Traveling (American)

- An - ie at the end of the words is replaced by a - y.

Example:

Lie- lying.

Signal words: English present continuous tense.

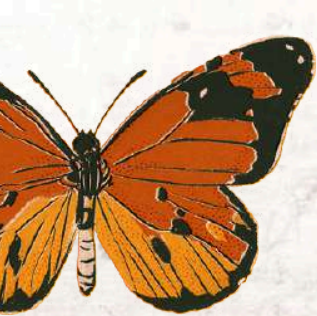
Signal words can help us decide which tense to use. The signal words for the present progressive are:

- at the moment.

- now, just now, right now.

- listen!

- Look!



Short Answers.




Yes, I am

No, I'm not.

short answers

Yes, I am.	No, I'm not.
Yes, { he / she / it } is.	No, { he's / she's / it's } not. or No, { he / she / it } isn't.
Yes, { we / you / they } are.	No, { we're / you're / they're } not. or No, { we / you / they } aren't.



Are Mary and Harry having a date?



Yes, they are.

they're not.

No, they aren't.

How to read the time.

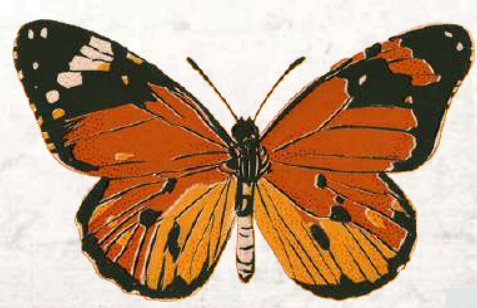
Hour(s)



Minutes(s)

Eight twenty-three.





It's nine o' clock.

O' clock.
En punto.



It's a quarter to ten.

Quarter to.
Cuarto hacia la siguiente. Hora.



It's a quarter past nine.

Quarter past.
Cuarto de hora.

Half past.
Media.

It's a half past nine.

01:00 one o'clock.

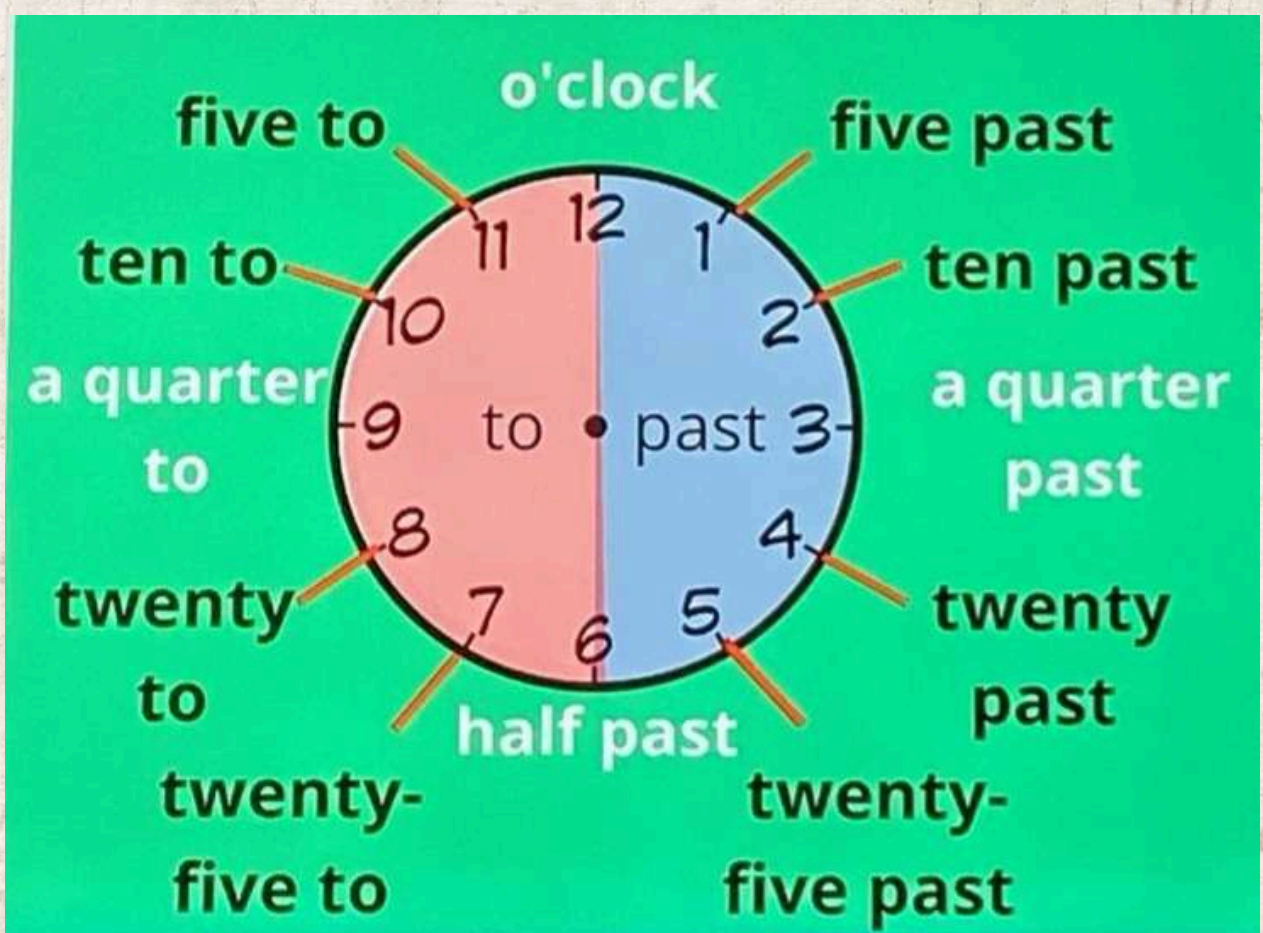
01:05 Five past one
 01:10 ten past one
 01:15 a quarter past one
 01:20 twenty past one
 01:25 twenty-five past one

01:35 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

01:30 half past one.



Time in english.



What is the meaning of...?

Am

Pm

(Ante meridiem)

(Post meridiem?)

11:00 am

11:00 Pm

4:45 am

4:45 pm

9:27 am

9:27 pm



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

Morning



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

Noon

Se refiere exactamente a las 12 de medio día y es el comienzo de la tarde.



Afternoon



Se refiere a cualquier momento entre las 12pm y las 6pm, lo que comúnmente llamamos "La tarde".



Midnight



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



Asking for the time.

- >What time is it? /uat taim is it/
- >What is the time? /uat is de taim/
- >Could you tell me the time please? /cut iu tel mide taim/
- >Do you have the time? /du iu jaf de taim/
- >What time are we meeting? /uat taim ar ui miirin/

Transportation in the u.s.

The top eight ways to get to work.

Drive



Take the Subway



Walk



Ride a bike



Take the train



Take the bus



Take a taxi/cab



Ride a motorcycle



Literature.

Anthology UDS.

- Richards C Jack., (2013) Interchange Intro. Cambridge.
- Doff, Adrian., (2016) Empower. Cambridge.
- Richards C Jack., (2011) Four corners. Cambridge.
- Puchta, Herbert., (2016) Think. Cambridge.