



**UDS**  
**Mi Universidad**

## Super note

**Student's name:** Jocsan Bautista  
Vilatoro

**Topic:** Clase 1 y 2

**Partial:** 1

**Subject:** English I

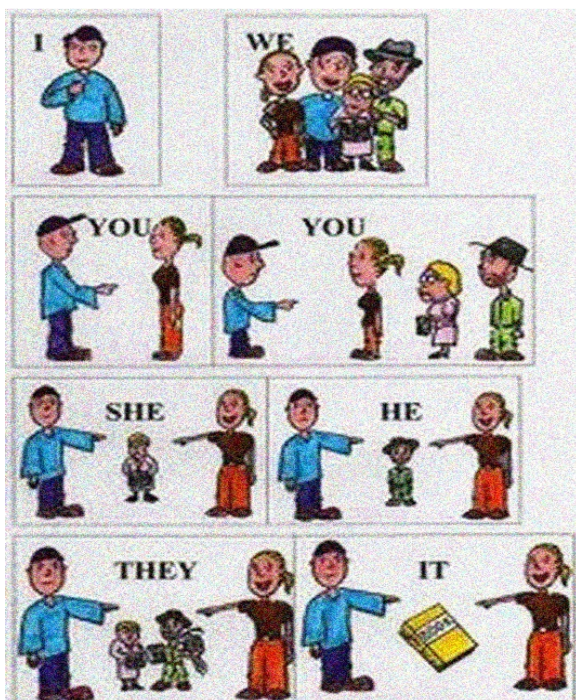
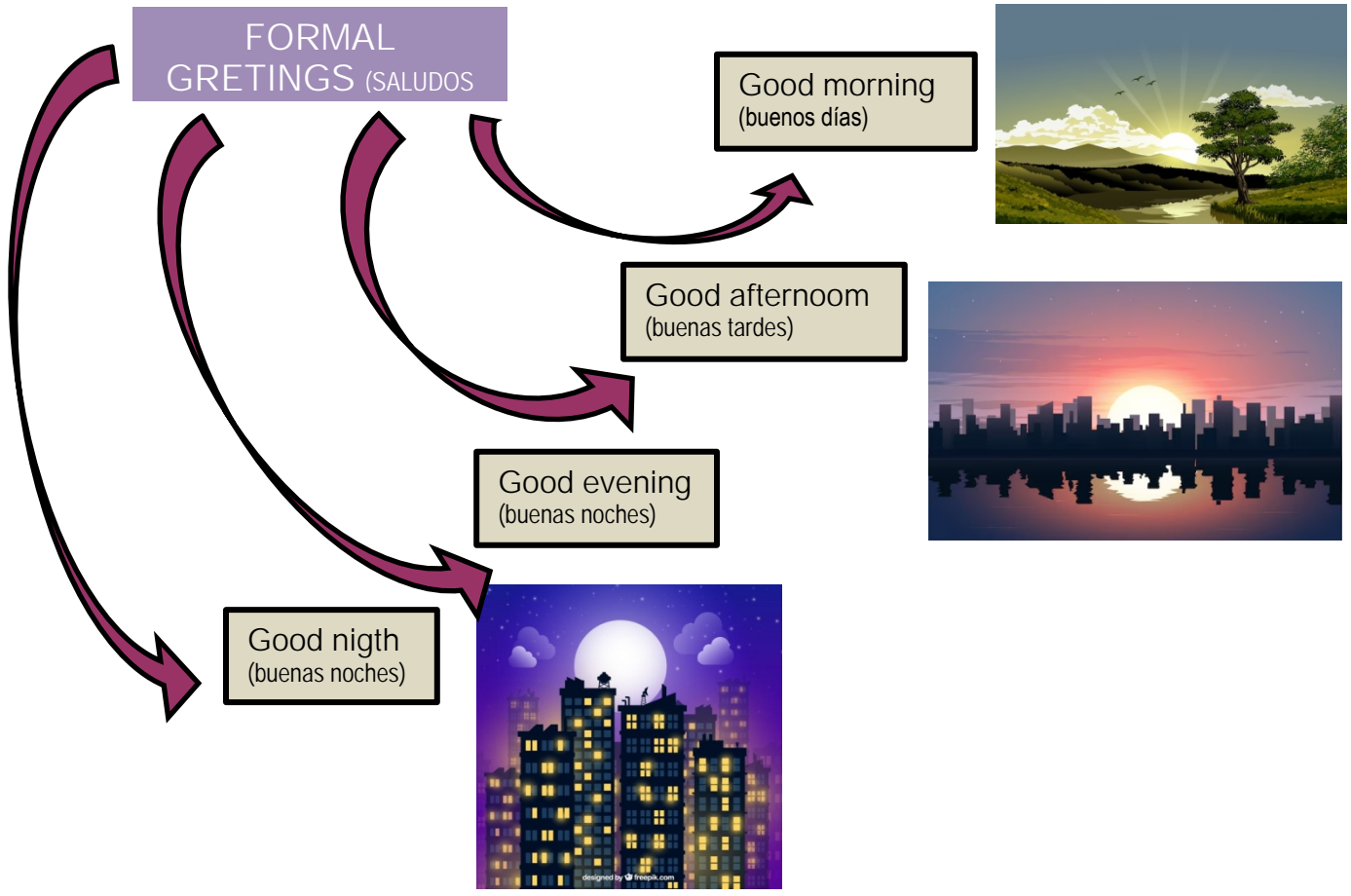
**Teacher's name:** Alejandra Vidal  
Escandón

**Degree:** 1

**Quarter:** 1

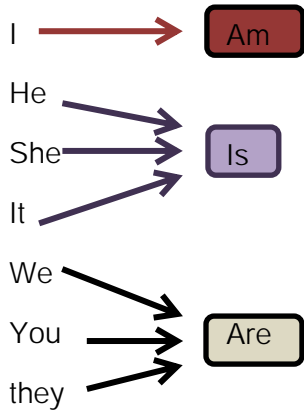
Pichucalco, Chiapas; Novenbrer 12 ,  
2024.

# ENGLISH



## VERB TO BE (VERBO SER)

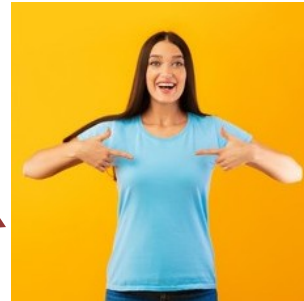
I	→	Yo
He	→	El
She	→	Ella
It	→	Eso
We	→	Nosotr@s
You	→	Tu
they	→	ell@s



I am Katia.

He is mi brother.

We are the champions.



Verb to be

To=para, hacia

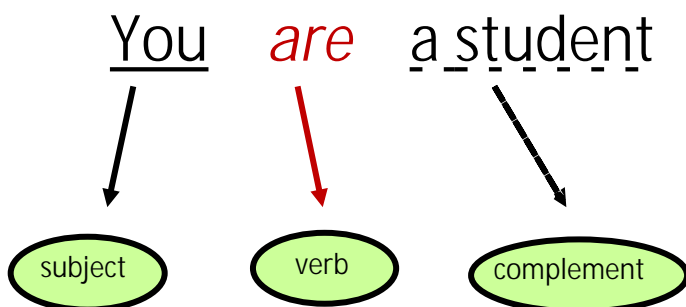
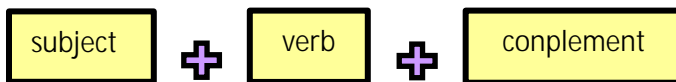
Be=ser, para

AFIRMATIVE FORM

EXAMPLES



AFIRMATIVE FORM



En ingles, la forma afirmativa se usa en el presente simple para describir acciones habituales, hechos generales, verdades universales y situaciones permanentes.

**NEGATIVE FORM**

NEGATIVE FORM  
**EXEMPLES**

**VERB TO BE – NEGATIVE**

 I am not - I'm not

 You are not - You aren't

 He is not - He isn't

 She is not - She isn't

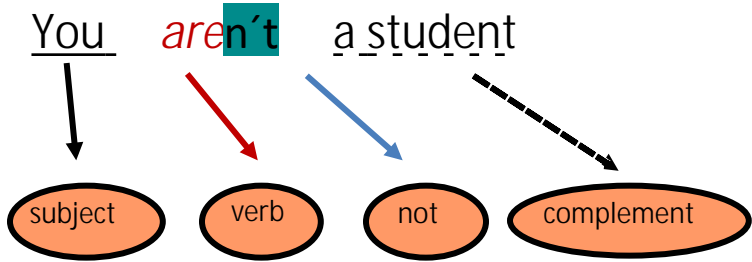
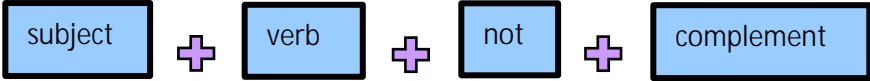
 It is not - It isn't

 We are not - We aren't

 You are not - You're not

 They are not - They aren't

@lovetolearn.22

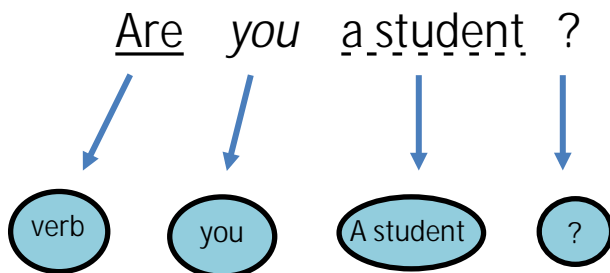


La forma negativa del verbo to be en ingles se usa para indicar que algo no es o no está. Por ejemplo, para hablar de características, emociones, ubicación, profesiones, etc.

## INTERROGATIVE FORM



## EXAMPLES



La forma interrogativa del verbo to be en inglés se usa para preguntar sobre el estado de alguien o algo. Para lograrlo se cambia la posición del verbo por el sujeto.

Puede ser afirmativo, negativo o pasado

Am I Katia?

Yes, I am Katya



1. Am I Katia?
2. Are you a student?
3. Is he my brother?
4. Is she a nurse?
5. Is it a chair?
6. Are we the champions?
7. Are you students?
8. Are they Friends?

**SHORT ANSWERS**

**EXAMPLES**

Are you student?

Yes, I am

Nou, I'm not



1. Am I Katia?  
Yes, you are. No, you aren't.
2. Is he my brother  
Yes, he is. No, he isn't

**SUBJECT PRONOUN**  
(PRONOMBRE, SUJETO)

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	We have a birb.
You	You have a house
They	They have a car.

**POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVE**  
(ADJETIVO POSESIVO)

My	My shirt is green.
Your	Your book is new.
His	His pillow is soft.
Her	Her dog is smail.
Its	Its bones is old.
Our	Our bird is noisy.
Your	Your house is big.
Their	Their car is slow.



# ARTICLES A/AN

We use A with nouns that begin with a consonant sound.  
(usamos A con los sustantivos que inician con sonido de consonante)



A horse



A car



A dog

We use AN with nouns that begin with a vowel sound.  
(usamos AN con los sustantivos que inician con sonido de vocal)



An orchid



An iguana



An orchestra

# DEMONSTRATIVES

(DEMONSTRATIVOS)

SINGULAR

Pronunciación: dez

**THIS**

Este/esta



This is my



En inglés, this se usa para indicar que algo esta cerca en tiempo o distancia.



That is my



Pronunciación: dat

**THAT**

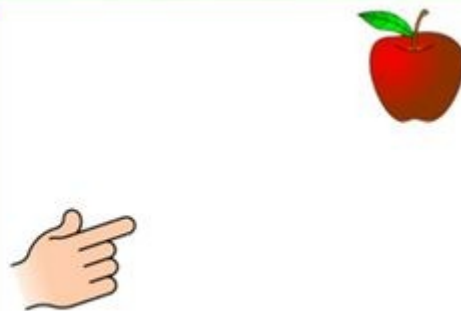
Ese/esa

En ingles la palabra THAT se usa en diferentes contextos. Pero como demostrativo, se usa para indicar que algo esta lejos de la persona.

**Singular**



This is an apple.



That is an apple.



# DEMONSTRATIVES

(DEMONSTRATIVOS)

PLURAL

Pronunciación: di:z

## THESE

estos/estas

These are my



En inglés, THESE se usa para referirse a objetos, personas, animales o lugares que están cerca a tiempo y distancia



Those are my

Pronunciación: douz

## THOSE

Esos/esas

La palabra THOSE en inglés se usa para referirse a un objeto o persona que esta lejos del hablante, y se utiliza con sstantivos en plural.

Plural



These are apples.



Those are apples.

# SINGULAR

This  
It is  
It's

Esto/esta  
Es  
Es

# PLURAL

These  
They are  
They're

Estas/estos  
El@s son  
El@s son

# PREPOSITIONS OF PLACE

