



Súper Nota

Student's name: Karla Lilian Martínez Bustamante

Topic: Notes 1st and 2nd class.

Partial: 2

Subject: English III

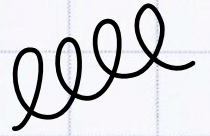
Teacher's name: Alejandra Vidal Escandón

Degree: Nursing

Quarter: 3rd grade

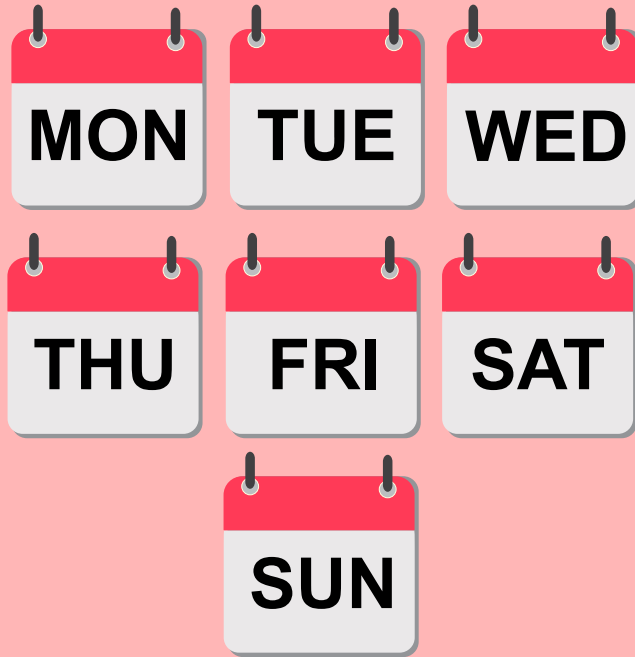
Pichucalco, Chiapas; July 15th, 2025.

1. DATES



1.1 Days of the week:

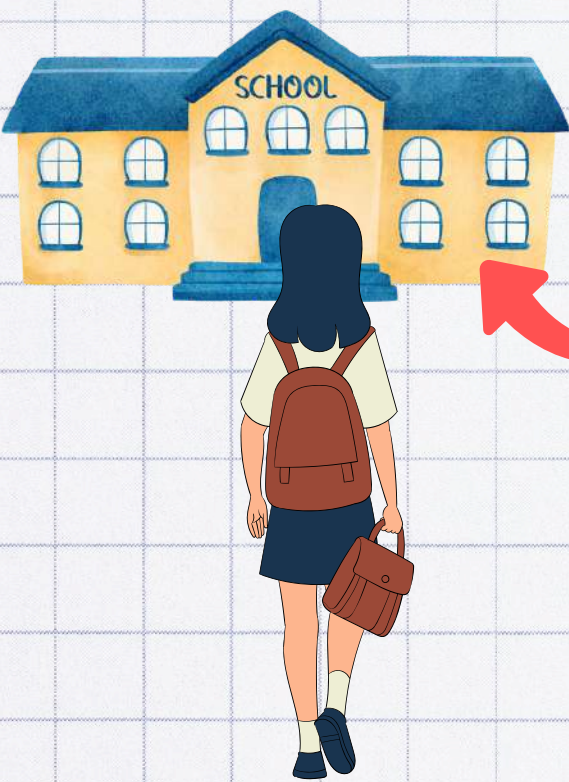
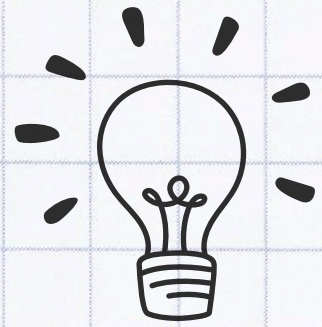
- Monday
- Tuesday
- Wednesday
- Thursday
- Friday
- Saturday
- Sunday



There are 7 days
in a week

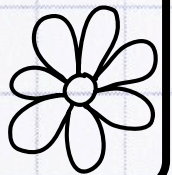


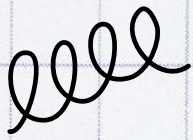
- The week starts on Monday (or Sunday in some countries).
- We use capital letters for days in English



Examples sentences:

- I go to the school on Monday
- Saturday and Sunday are the weekend



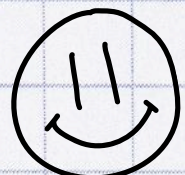


1.2 Months of the year

- January
- February
- March
- April
- May
- June
- July
- August
- September
- October
- November
- December

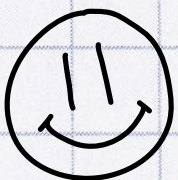
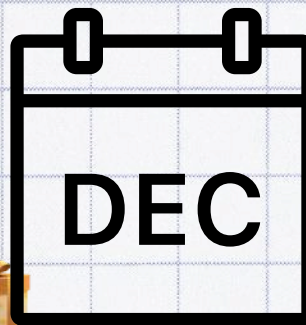


There are 12
months in a year



Examples sentences:

- My birthday is in April.
- December is the last month of the year.



1.3 Seasons

- Spring
- Summer
- Autumn (or Fall)
- Winter



There are 4 seasons
in the year



Examples sentences:

- I love summer because it's hot.
- In autumn, the leaves fall from the trees.



1.4 Years

- 2025 → Two thousand twenty-five.
- 1999 → Nineteen ninety-nine.
- 2010 → Two thousand ten

1984
nineteen eighty-four

1066 *ten sixty-six*

1652 *sixteen fifty-two*

1941 *nineteen forty-one*

2017 *twenty seventeen*

Years are normally divided into two parts.



* **Exception:** For the years from 2000 to 2010, we normally say *two thousand and + number.*

When a year ends in a number between 01 and 09, then that last part is pronounced as the name of the letter O + number.

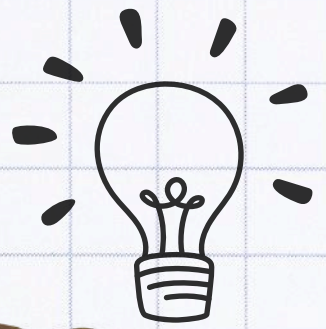
1709 *seventeen O nine*

1901 *nineteen O one*

When a year ends in 00 (e.g. 1600), then the year is said as the digits before 00, and then hundred.

1300 *thirteen hundred*

1800 *eighteen hundred*



2000 - 2010

For the year 2000 you say (the year) **two thousand**.

For the years 2001 to 2010, we normally say **two thousand and + number**.

2001 *two thousand and one*

2005 *two thousand and five*

2008 *two thousand and eight*

After 2010

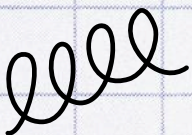
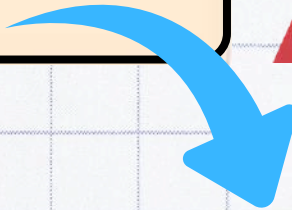
For the first years after 2010, you may hear two different versions.

2012 *two thousand and twelve*

2012 *twenty twelve*

They are both used and correct.

Now, we continue to say the year divided into two parts as before.



1.5 Ordinal numbers

- 1st (First)
- 2nd (Second)
- 3rd (Third)
- 4th (Fourth)
- 5th (Fifth)
- 6th (Sixth)
- 7th (Seventh)
- 8th (Eighth)
- 9th (Ninth)
- 10th (Tenth)
- 11th (Eleventh)
- 12th (twelfth)

Use ordinal numbers
for dates and order

What are Ordinal Numbers?

An ordinal number is a number that indicates the position or order of something in relation to other numbers, like, first, second, third, and so on. This order or sequence may be according to the size, importance, or any chronology. Let us understand the ordinal numbers with an example. Ten students participated in a contest. Out of them, the top winners were given medals and were ranked as 1st, 2nd, and 3rd. In this case, the positions: 1st, 2nd, and 3rd are ordinal numbers.



Difference Between Cardinal and Ordinal Numbers

Cardinal Numbers		Ordinal Numbers	
1	one	1 th	first
2	two	2 nd	second
3	three	3 rd	third
4	four	4 th	fourth
5	five	5 th	fifth
6	six	6 th	sixth
7	seven	7 th	seventh
8	eight	8 th	eighth
9	nine	9 th	ninth
10	ten	10 th	tenth
11	eleven	11 th	eleventh
12	twelve	12 th	twelfth
13	thirteen	13 th	thirteenth
14	fourteen	14 th	fourteenth
15	fifteen	15 th	fifteenth
16	sixteen	16 th	sixteenth
17	seventeen	17 th	seventeenth
18	eighteen	18 th	eighteenth
19	nineteen	19 th	nineteenth
20	twenty	20 th	twentieth



2. FUTURE: BE GOING TO



2.1 Affirmative Form

Structure:

Subject + am/is/are + going to + base verb



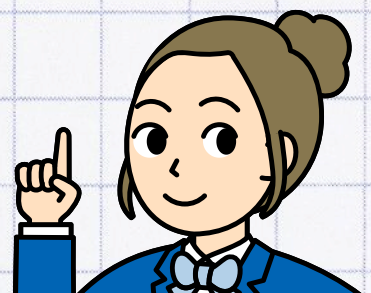
Examples:

- I am going to study.
- She is going to cook dinner.
- We are going to travel next month.

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- ◆ Use for plans or intentions in the future.
- ◆ “Going to” never changes form – only the verb “to be” does.





✗ 2.2 Negative Form

Structure:

Subject + am/is/are + not + going to
+ base verb

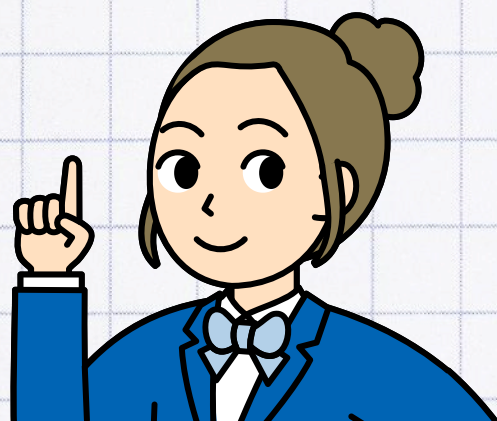
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Examples:

- I'm not going to watch TV.
- He isn't going to play football.
- They aren't going to visit us.

◆ Use for things you don't plan to do.





? 2.3 Interrogative Form

Structure:

Am/Is/Are + subject + going to + base verb?

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Examples:

- Are you going to do your homework?
- Is she going to call me?
- Are they going to travel to Spain?



◆ Use to ask about someone's plans.

