

Notes
Student´s name: Lizbeth Alessandra Santiago Velazco

Topic: Notes of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd class.

Partial: 1

Subject: English III

Teacher´s name: Alejandra Vidal Escandón

Degree: Nursing
Quarter: 3rd grade

Pichucalco, Chiapas; January 28th, 2025.

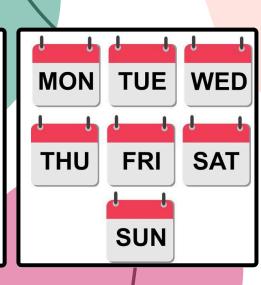
DATES

DAYS OF THE WEEK

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, and Sunday.

Example:

- 1. Our next lesson is on Thursday.
- 2. We've got an appointment on Tuesday morning.
- 3. My birthday is next Sunday.





MONTHS OF THE YEAR

January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, y December.

Example:

- 1. My birthday is in June.
- 2. The first month of the year is January.
- 3. We are going on vacation in July.

SEASONS

Spring, summer, autumn e winter

- 1. Spring is a time of renewal, with flowers blooming and birds singing.
- 2. Summer is the hottest season, perfect for swimming and vacations.
- 3.My favorite season is summer because I love spending time outdoors.



YEARS

- 1. I have been working here for five years.
- 2. She is twenty-two years old.
- 3. The building is over a hundred years old.

ORDINAL NUMBERS

Ordinal numbers specify the position of an item in a sequence, like first, second, third, etc.

Cardinal vs. Ordinal:

Cardinal numbers (one, two, three) indicate quantity, while ordinal numbers (first, second, third) indicate order or position.

Examples:

- 1. "He lives on the fourth floor of the building.
- 2. "This is the fifth question on the test.
- 3. "She's the sixth person in line

First 11th Eleventh 1st 12th Twelfth 2nd Second 13th Thirteenth 3rd Third 14th Fourteenth **Fourth** 4th **15th** Fifteenth Fifth 5th **16th** Sixteenth 6th Sixth Seventh **17th** Seventeenth **18th** Eighteenth Eighth 8th Ninth 9th 19th Nineteenth

10th Tenth

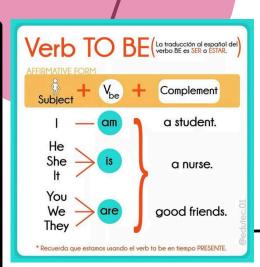
20th Twentieth

FUTURE BE GOING TO

AFFIRMATIVE FORM

The affirmative form is the positive form of a statement, indicating that something is true or exists. It's the opposite of a negative statement, which indicates that something is not true or does not exist. Essentially, an affirmative sentence confirms something without using negative words like "not" or "never"

- 1. She likes to read books.
- 2. They play soccer on the weekends.
- 3. He goes to work every day.





pronouns	"to be"	NOT	complement
1	am	not	happy
you	are	not	sad
he	is	not	angry
she	is	not	7 years old
it	is	not	yellow
we	are	not	rich
you	are	not	poor
they	are	not	cold

NEGATIVE FORM

The negative form of a sentence or verb typically involves adding a negative word like "not", "no", "never", or "nothing" to indicate the absence of something, the non-occurrence of an action, or the lack of a quality. In English, the placement of these negative words varies depending on the verb tense and type.

Examples:

- 1. I am not happy. or "I'm not happy."
- 2. They did not go to school. or "They didn't go to school."
- 3. She does not have a car. or "She doesn't have a car."

INTERROGATIVE FORM

The term "interrogative form" refers to the grammatical structure used to ask questions. It's characterized by specific words (like "who," "what," "where," "when," "why," and "how") and/or a rearrangement of sentence elements to indicate a query. Essentially, it's the way we phrase a sentence to elicit information or confirmation.

- 1. What time is it?
- 2. Where did you go on vacation?
- 3. Why are you so sad?

