



UDS

Mi Universidad

Supernote.

Cinthya Anahi Vázquez Magaña.

Notes 1st and 2nd class.

1. Dates:

- *Days of the week.*
- *Months of the year.*
- *Seasons.*
- *Years.*
- *Ordinal numbers.*

2. Future be going to:

- *Affirmative form (grammar structure and 3 examples).*
- *Negative form (grammar structure and 3 examples).*
- *Interrogative form (grammar structure and 3 examples).*

Partial II.

English III.

Lic. Alejandra Vidal Escandón.

Bachelor's Degree in Nursing

3° D

Pichucalco, Chiapas, Mexico, July 15th, 2025.

Dates.

Ordinal numbers.

Are used primarily to indicate the position or order of something in a sequence, as in lists, dates, building floors, and titles. They are also used to refer to ranks, classifications, and locations, and are essential for talking about dates and time sequences.

1st First.	2nd Second.	3rd Third.	4th Fourth.	5th Fifth.	6th Sixth.	7th Seventh.	8th Eighth.
9th Ninth.	10th Tenth.	11th Eleventh.	12th Twelfth.	13th Thirteenth.	14th Fourteenth.	15th Fifteenth.	16th Sixteenth.
17th Seventeenth.	18th Eighteenth.	19th Nineteenth.	20th Twentieth.	21st Twenty-first.	22nd Twenty-second.	23rd Twenty-third.	24th Twenty-fourth.
25th Twenty-fifth.	26th Twenty-sixth.	27th Twenty-seventh.	28th Twenty-eighth.	29th Twenty-ninth.	30th Thirtieth.	31st Thirty-first.	40th Fortieth.
41st Forty-first.	50th Fiftieth.	51st Fifty-first.					

Examples of use:

- ✓ **Dates:** June 1st (first of June), July 20th (twentieth of July).
- ✓ **Position in a sequence:** the first chapter of the book / the second time I visited.
- ✓ **Floors of buildings:** the third floor, the fifth floor.
- ✓ **Rankings:** Finished first in the race. / It's the third time they've won the competition.
- ✓ **Anniversaries:** tenth anniversary of the company.
- ✓ **Fractions:** one third, two fifths.

Days of the week.

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

SEASONS



Spring.



Summer.



Autumn.



Winter.

Months and years.

<p>January.</p> <p>1980</p> <p>One thousand nine hundred eighty.</p>	<p>February.</p> <p>1985</p> <p>One thousand nine hundred eighty five.</p>	<p>March.</p> <p>1990</p> <p>One thousand nine hundred ninety.</p>
<p>April.</p> <p>1995</p> <p>One thousand nine hundred ninety five.</p>	<p>May.</p> <p>2000</p> <p>Two thousand.</p>	<p>June.</p> <p>2005</p> <p>Two thousand five.</p>
<p>July.</p> <p>2010</p> <p>Two thousand ten.</p>	<p>August.</p> <p>2015</p> <p>Two thousand fifteen.</p>	<p>September.</p> <p>2020</p> <p>Two thousand twenty.</p>
<p>October.</p> <p>2025</p> <p>Two thousand twenty five.</p>	<p>November.</p> <p>2030</p> <p>Two thousand thirty.</p>	<p>December.</p> <p>2035</p> <p>Two thousand thirty five.</p>

Future be going to.



Affirmative form .

Subject + to be + going to + verb + complement.

Examples.

- 1 I am going to study tonight.
- 2 She is going to travel to New York.
- 3 He is going to work tomorrow.



Negative form .

Subject + to be (not) + going to + verb + complement.

Examples.

- 1 She is not going to travel to Europe this summer.
- 2 I am not going to go to the gym tomorrow.
- 3 He is not going to go to a restaurant.



Interrogative form .

to be + subject + going to + verb + complement.

Examples.

- 1 Are you going to visit your parents next weekend?
- 2 Are they going to play basketball next summer?
- 3 Are you going to work tomorrow?