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# Chapter 1 Basic One

## 1.1 Numbers

#	Cardinal	Ordinal
1	One	First
2	Two	Second
3	Three	Third
4	Four	Fourth
5	Five	Fifth
6	Six	Sixth
7	Seven	Seventh
8	Eight	Eighth
9	Nine	Ninth
10	Ten	Tenth
11	Eleven	Eleventh
12	Twelve	Twelfth
13	Thirteen	Thirteenth
14	Fourteen	Fourteenth
15	Fifteen	Fifteenth
16	Sixteen	Sixteenth
17	Seventeen	Seventeenth
18	Eighteen	Eighteenth
19	Nineteen	Nineteenth
20	Twenty	Twentieth
21	Twenty-one	Twenty-First
30	Thirty	Thirtieth
40	Forty	Fortieth
50	Fifty	Fiftieth
60	Sixty	Sixtieth
70	Seventy	Seventieth
80	Eigthy	Eightieth
90	Ninety	Ninetieth
100	One hundred	Hundredth
500	Five hundred	Five Hundredth
1.000	One thousand	Thousandth
1.500	One thousand five hundred	One Thousandth five Hundredth
100.000	One hundred thousand	hundred Thousandth
1000.000	One million	Millionth

 **Note** *Million is ok but never Millions*

## 1.2 WH Questions

### Corollary 1.1. Syntax WH Questions

WH + V+ 😊 + C



What	Normally used for talking about <b>things</b>
When	Normally used for talking about <b>time</b>
Where	Normally used for talking about <b>places</b>
Why	Normally used for talking about <b>reasons</b>
How	Normally used for talking about <b>manner</b>
Which	Normally used for talking about <b>Options</b>
Who	Normally used for talking about <b>people</b>

### Example 1.1

1. What is our favorite car's brand?
2. Which is your favorite color?
3. Where are you?
4. Who is your mother?
5. What is your name mother?
6. How are you today?
7. Is he your brother?
8. Are they teachers?
9. Is it a nice car?
10. Are we ready for the job?
11. Is she a good person?

## 1.3 Countries and Nationalities

Country	Nationality
Egypt	Egyptian
Brazil	Brazilian
India	Indian
Australia	Australian
Colombia	Colombian
Canada	Canadian
Korea	Korean
Malaysia	Malaysian
Scotland	Scottish
Ireland	Irish
Vietnam	Vietnamese
Greece	Greek
Germany	German





**Note** To see more countries in <http://www.esidesk.com/vocabulary/countries>

## 1.4 Regular Plural Forms

### 1.4.1 Nouns Ending In Sibilants

**Property** Sounds that sound as S as *ch, sh, x, z, s, o*

**Property** If the noun end in *-che* add *-es*

**Property** If the noun end in *-e* add *-s*

Singular	Plural
One box <u>es</u>	two box <u>es</u>
a Suitcase <u>s</u>	Two suitcases <u>s</u>
a Sandwich <u>s</u>	Two Sandwiches <u>s</u>
go <u>s</u>	goes <u>s</u>

### 1.4.2 Nouns Ending In y

#### 1.4.2.1 y After a Consonant

**Property** Change y to *i* and then add *es*

Singular	Plural
a city <u>ies</u>	Two cities <u>ies</u>
a lady <u>ies</u>	Two ladies <u>ies</u>

#### 1.4.2.2 y After a Vowel

**Property** Add *s*

Singular	Plural
a boy <u>s</u>	Two boys <u>s</u>
a day <u>s</u>	Two days <u>s</u>

### 1.4.3 Nouns Ending in *f* or *fe*

**Property** Add *s*.


**Property** Add *s* for words ending in *ff*.

Singular	Plural
a roof <u>s</u>	Two roofs <u>s</u>
a cliff <u>s</u>	Two cliffs <u>s</u>
a sheriff <u>s</u>	Two sheriffs <u>s</u>

### 1.4.4 Substitute with *ves*

Singular	Plural
calf <u>ves</u>	calves <u>ves</u>
half <u>ves</u>	halves <u>ves</u>
life <u>ves</u>	lives <u>ves</u>
wife <u>ves</u>	wives <u>ves</u>
yourself <u>ves</u>	yourselves <u>ves</u>

### 1.4.5 Noun ending in o

 **Note** To this there isn't a rule when add *s* or *es*.

**Property** Add *-s* for this words:

Singular	Plural
A disco	Two discos <u>es</u>
A piano	Two pianos <u>es</u>
A photo	Two photos <u>es</u>

**Property** Add *-es* for this words:

Singular	Plural
A tomato	Two tomatoes <u>es</u>
A potato	Two potatoes <u>es</u>
A hero	Two heroes <u>es</u>

## 1.5 Irregular Plural Forms

Singular	Plural
a man	two men
a woman	two women
a child	two children
a mouse	two mice
a tooth	two teeth
a goose	two geese
a foot	two feet
a ox	two oxen

## 1.6 Don't Change

Singular	Plural
1 sheep	2 sheep
1 deer	2 deer
1 fish	2 fish
1 series	2 series
1 species	2 species

 **Note** *a* and *an* ONLY use for SINGULAR:

- *a* car
- *an* apple
- *an* orange

## 1.7 Demonstrative Pronouns

Demonstrative Pronouns		Significado
This		esto/este/esta
That		eso/esa/ese - aquél/aquello/aquella
These		estos/estas
Those		esos/esas - aquellos/aquellas

	Near	Far
<b>Singular</b>	<b>This</b> is an apple	<b>That</b> is an apple
<b>Plural</b>	<b>These</b> are apples	<b>Those</b> are apples

## 1.8 Possessive Pronouns And Adjectives

<b>Subject</b>	<b>Possessive Adjective</b>	<b>Significado</b>	<b>Possessive Pronoun</b>	<b>Significado</b>
I	My	Mi(s)	Mine	Mio(s)
You	Your	Mi(s)	Yours	tuyo/suyo
He	His	sus/de él	His	Suyo(s)
She	Her	sus/de ella	Hers	Suyo(s)
It	Its	su(s)	Its	Su
We	Our	nuestro/de nosotros	Ours	nuestro
They	Their	sus/de ellos	Theirs	suyo(s)

### Corollary 1.2

**Possessive Adjective:** *Después de uno de ellos va sí o sí un sustantivo*

*Possessive Pronoun: El sustantivo va **antes**, después de alguno de ellos **no** va nada.*

### Example 1.2

### Possessive Adjective

- This is **my** car.
- This is **your** book.

### Possessive Pronoun

- This car is **mine**.
- This house is **yours**.



## 1.9 Reflexive Pronouns

myself	yo mismo, a mi
himself	él mismo, a si mismo
herself	ella misma, a si misma
itself	el mismo, a si mismo
yourselves	ustedes mismos
yourself	tú mismo, usted mismo
ourselves	nosotros mismos
themselves	ellos mismos

## 1.10 Present Simple Do-Does

### Corollary 1.3

WH + Do/Does + 😊 + V + C



Describing habits or routines.

	Positive	Negative
I		
We	Listen to the music on	Don't listen to music
You	the bus	
They		
He	Listens to the music on	Doesn't listen to music
She	the bus	
It		

Interrogative		
	Positive Answer	Negative Answer
Do we listen to music?	Yes, We do	No, We don't
Does he listen to music?	Yes, He does	No, He doesn't

### Example 1.3

1. Do you like your English classes?
2. Do they go running every day?
3. Do you chat with friends a lot?
4. Do you like eating junk food?
5. Do they watch football on TV?
6. Do you go to the cinema a lot?

### Example 1.4

- My brother works on monday
- ? Does my brother work on monday ?
- + yes, he does
- no, he doesn't
- no, he does not



- The store opens early
- ? Does the store open early ?
- + yes, it does
- no, it doesn't
- no, it does not
- ? What time does it start ?
- ? Where does it leave from ?
- ? When does the tour finish ?
- ? How much does it ?
- ? Do you take credit cards ?

## 1.11 Daily Routines

Get up	Levantarse
Get home	Llegar a casa
Leave home	Salir de casa
Go to bed	Ir a la cama
Have lunch	Almorzar
Finish work	Terminar la jornada laboral
Start work	Empezar a trabajar
Have dinner	Comer/cenar
Have breakfast	Desayunar

## 1.12 What Time Is It?

**insertar imagen de horas, reloj**

- 8:15    Quarter past eight  
 9:20    Twenty past nine  
 10:35   Twenty-five to eleven  
 5:55    Five to six  
 4:30    Half past four

## 1.13 Making Request

- Can I have a sandwich please?
- Could I have a single to Sidney please? *Más formal*

## 1.14 Family

**insertar imagen de parentesco, familia**





## 1.15 Have/Has Got

### Corollary 1.4. Syntax

Have + 😊 + got + c

Has + 😊 + got + c

*I have blue eyes == I have got blue eyes*



	Positive	Negative
I	Have got a phone	They haven't got any sisters
We		He hasn't got a car
You		He hasn't any car
They		

Interrogative		
	Positive	Negative
Have we got any cousin?	yes, we have	no, we haven't

### Example 1.5

*Negative*

- + I **have** blue eyes
- + I **have got** blue eyes
- ? **Do** I **have** blue eyes?
- ? **Have** I **got** blue eyes?
- I **don't have** blue eyes.
- I **haven't got** a blue eyes.
- + You have a new car
- You **don't have** a new car.
- You **haven't got** a new car.
- + He **has** got a headache
- ? **Does** He **have** a headache?
- ? **Has** he **got** a headache?
- He **doesn't have** a headache -Forma Americana
- You **hasn't got** a headache -Forma Británica



### Note

*En Americano: I don't have a car*

*En Británico (más formal): I haven't got a car.*

*Ojo con el uso del **does** o **doesn't** el verbo cambia, ejemplo el has pasa a have.*

*La contracción solo se puede usar si va con el **got**, si no lo lleva entonces toca escribir el have completo*

*I've got blue eyes (bien) I've blue eyes (mal)*



## 1.16 Adverbs Of Frequency

### Corollary 1.5. Syntax

- 😊 + *adverb* + *main verb*
- 😊 + *Aux* + *adverb* + *main verb*
- 😊 + *BE* + *adverb*



### Pegar imagen de adverbios de frecuencia

**Property** Normalmente va antes del verbo a menos que exista TO-BE

**Property** Los siguientes pueden ir al comienzo, antes del 😊:

- Usually
- Normally
- Frequently
- Generally
- Occasionally
- Sometimes

**Property** Los siguientes **NO** pueden ir al comienzo, antes del 😊.

- Always
- Hardly ever
- Seldom
- Rarely
- Never

### Example 1.6

- I always work on monday
- She never goes to the gym
- I have always done my work
- I am normally busy at work
- He is always happy
- Occasionally I have pancakes for breakfast
- Normally our English class is in the morning
- I always get up early
- Do you always have breakfast in your house?
- How often do you have breakfast in your house?
- Does he often drink milk?
- How often does he drink milk?
- Do they frequently go to the gym?
- How frequently do they go to the gym?
- Do they normally work on weekends?
- How often do they work on weekends?
- Do you study English very often?
- How often do you study English?



## 1.17 Time Expressions

**Property** Van al inicio o final de una frase, normalmente al final.

**Property** *Once* y *Twice* van sin el *times*.

- Every day/month/year
- Once/ Twice a day/week/month/year
- Three **times** a day/week/month/year
- Four **times** a day/week/month/year
- In the Morning/Evening/Afternoon
- At night
- On monday
- In July

## 1.18 There is - There are

**Property** There is -> Hay, existencia, Singular

**Property** There are -> Mismo significado pero en Plural

**Property** Any normalmente para plural o negativo

Positive	Negative	Interrogative
There is a table	Isn't a table	Is there a table?
There are two tables	Aren't <u>any</u> table	Are there <i>any</i> desk?

## 1.19 Prepositions

**Property** Normalmente no es necesario poner el "of", lo tienen incluido, solo algunos si lo necesitan.

- Under
- Behind
- Above
- In front of
- Next to
- Between
- In
- On

### 1.19.1 Prepositions in time *IN, ON, AT*

#### In

**Property** Contención ó adentro

**Property** Use *in* with **seasons** as a *winter*

**Property** Use *in* with **months**

## On

**Property** Superficie ó encima

**Property** Use *on* with special days, *on easter monday*

**Property** Use *on* when you write the fulldate, *on 4th July, 1998*

## At

**Property** Ubicación o grado de medida

**Property** Use with the time of the day, *at 4pm*

**Property** Use with festivals, *at Christmas*

### Example 1.7

- Water boils **at** 100<sup>0</sup>C
- Wait for me **at** 4pm
- I'm **at** the corner
- I have coins **in** my pocket
- Lucy is **in** Chicago
- I left my keys **on** the table
- She left a note **on** the desk

## 1.20 Can for possibility

**Property** Si uso el **CAN** entonces el verbo que esta al lado va normal, sin conjugarlo, en infinitivo, en forma base.



## 1.21 A, An, Some, Any

**Property** *a* and *an* use with **singular, countable nouns**

**Property** *Some* and *Any* for **countable and uncountable**

**Property** *Some*

- Para ofrecer cosas ó pedir cosas
- Would you like *some* water?
- Can I have *some* sugar?

**Property** *Any*

- Se usa para preguntas en General
- Are there *any* students in the class?

### Example 1.8

- We need **some** apples
- There isn't **any** juice
- The coffee needs **some** sugar
- There aren't **any** students in the class
- The pot doesn't have **any** salt
- Do you want **some** apples?
- Is there **any** of water in the bottle?
- Would you like **some** of milk?
- Are there **any** animals in your house?

## 1.22 NO OLVIDAR AGREGAR UNA PAGINA EXCLUSIVA PARA VOCABULARIO Y OTRA PARA PRONUNCIACIÓN

## 1.23 Quantifiers

### Corollary 1.6

*How much + uncountable nouns*

*How many + plural countable nouns*

*A lot / lots (of) / quite a lot (of) / not much/many + noun*



**Property** *How much* - Always is for singular

**Property** *How many* - Always is for plural

A lot of + noun  
 Lots (of) + noun  
 Quite a lot (of)  
 Not much + noun  
 Not many + noun  
 None



**Example 1.9**

- How much sugar have we got?
- How much milk is there in the fridge?
- How many tomatoes are there in the bag?
- How many vegetables do you eat in a week?
- I eat **a lot of** fruit
- I don't drink **much** water
- How much exercise do you do in a week?
- How many glasses of water do you drink in a day?



**Note** Use quantifiers for short answers:

How much cheese have we got? **none**