


Contents

1 Basic One	1
1.1 Numbers	1
1.2 WH Questions	2
1.3 Countries and Nationalities	2
1.4 Regular Plural Forms	3
1.5 Irregular Plural Forms	4
1.6 Don't Change	4
1.7 Demonstrative Pronouns	5
1.8 Possessive Pronouns And Adjectives	5
1.9 Reflexive Pronouns	6
1.10 Present Simple Do-Does	6
1.11 Daily Routines	7
1.12 What Time Is It?	7
1.13 Making Request	7
1.14 Family	7
1.15 Have/Has Got	8
1.16 Adverbs Of Frequency	9
1.17 Time Expressions	10
1.18 There is - There are	10
1.19 Prepositions	10
1.20 Can <i>for possibility</i>	11
1.21 A, An, Some, Any	12
1.22 NO OLVIDAR AGREGAR UNA PAGINA EXCLUSIVA PARA VOCABULARIO Y OTRA PARA PRONUNCIACIÓN	12
1.23 Quantifiers	12

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 things
When	Normally used for talking about time
Where	Normally used for talking about places
Why	Normally used for talking about reasons
How	Normally used for talking about manner
Which	Normally used for talking about Options
Who	Normally used for talking about people

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
Singular	This is an apple	That is an apple
Plural	These are apples	Those are apples

1.8 Possessive Pronouns And Adjectives

Subject	Possessive Adjective	Significado	Possessive Pronoun	Significado
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** 100⁰C
- 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**