



**UNIVERSIDAD AUTÓNOMA
DEL ESTADO DE HIDALGO
ESCUELA SUPERIOR DE
ZIMAPÁN**

**Licenciatura en Derecho
Logros y experiencias. Lengua
Extranjera.
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Resumen (Abstract)

- Las preguntas que en el idioma inglés inician con WH, son muy comunes y útiles cuando queremos ser mucho mas especifico al hacer una pregunta.
- WH Queestions are very common and useful in English, mainly when we want to be more specific when making a question.

Palabras clave (Keywords):

- What, who, where, which, when, how, etc.
- Que, quien, donde, cual , cuando, como, etc.

Objetivo general:

Al término del curso, el alumno será capaz de:

- Entender y proporcionar descripciones de manera escrita y verbal con el fin de poder comparar personas, lugares y cosas en contextos donde se requiera la información descriptiva.
- Entender y realizar de manera oral y escrita planes de proyectos futuros así como compromisos, posibilidad, y gustos y preferencias con referencia al futuro.
- Expresar información adicional de personas, lugares y cosas con la finalidad de proporcionar de manera oral y escrita información en estructuras complejas.
- Expresar anécdotas coherentes y creativas de manera escrita y oral, considerando la secuencia de eventos.

Nombre de la unidad:

3. Proporcionar información adicional de personas, lugares y cosas.

Objetivo de la unidad:

Expresar información adicional de personas, lugares y cosas con la finalidad de proporcionar de manera oral y escrita información en estructuras complejas.

Tema:

3. 1. Proporcionar información adicional.

Desarrollo del Tema:

There are two types of basic questions:

- a. Yes - No questions (where the answer is basically a *Yes* or a *No*).
- b. Open questions (where you need a more extensive answer, with more information).



These are WH Questions:



WHAT?

To ask about things, or a big number of possible answers.

What do you do?

When



To ask about time.

When were you born?

The image shows the word "WHO?" written in a bold, red, hand-drawn style. The letters are thick and rounded, with a black outline. The question mark is also red and has a small dot below it. The entire text is set against a white background.

To ask about people.

Who's the guy over there?

WHERE?

To ask about places.

Where do you live?



HOW?

How could you?!

To ask about a way of doing something.



Why are you sad?

To ask about a reason.

*NOTE: We start the answer to this question with the word:
because.

Which?

To ask about a thing, with a small number of possible answers.

**Which
classroom do
you prefer?**

HOW OLD?

To ask about age.

HOW OFTEN

To ask about frequency.

How Long

To ask about time or distance.

*Note: Uncountable nouns are those for which we need a quantity phrase if we want to count them, for example: distance, volume, weight, money, etc.



COUNTABLE AND UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS

COUNTABLE NOUNS

We can count

Have a singular and plural form → a tree two trees
 Can use a *singular* verb or → The **book** is old.
 a *plural* verb → The **books** are old.

UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS

We cannot count

Have only one form (no plural) → butter butters~~s~~
 Always use a singular verb → **Sugar** is sweet.
 Cannot use *a*, *an* or *a number* → ~~a~~ rice ~~two~~ rice
 before them → ~~a~~ bread ~~two~~ bread

UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS ARE OFTEN...

ABSTRACT IDEAS (cannot touch)

love, freedom, education, luck,
help, beauty, music, thunder

LIQUIDS & GASES

water, milk, wine, oil, coffee, rain,
soup, air, smoke, blood, juice, fog

MADE OF SMALLER PARTS

sugar, rice, salt, sand, flour, dirt,
dust, traffic, grass, spaghetti

MATERIALS

wood, glass, paper, gold, silver,
ice, iron, cotton, wool, steel

SOME FOOD (cut into small parts)

bread, fish, cheese, chocolate,
meat, bacon, food, ham

BE CAREFUL! (uncountable in English)

furniture, advice, work, news,
information, luggage, money

Referencias:

- Paul Davies, M. G. (2014). *Make it Real! Professional*. Mexico: Universidad Autónoma del Estado Hidalgo.