

Interrogative pronouns. Las preguntas en inglés.

Esta unidad te puede ayudar a quitarte algún quebradero de cabeza. Es cierto que formular preguntas es de los pocos aspectos gramaticales que son más 'complicados' en la lengua inglesa que en la española. ¿Te has fijado que en español, básicamente, sólo cambiamos la entonación para preguntar? Así de sencillo. ¡Pero en inglés tampoco es que sea una ecuación matemática! Aunque se parece bastante a una fórmula lo que te vamos a proponer para que la apliques y puedas elaborar todas las preguntas que quieras para satisfacer tu curiosidad. Dicen que "preguntando se llega a Roma". Pues, ya estás tardando en emprender tu viaje...

En el apartado de pronunciación vamos a tratar las semivocales. Seguro que nunca habías oído hablar de ellas. Bueno, sería más fácil si te dijéramos que se trata de la "w" y la "y": a veces funcionan como vocales y, otras, como consonantes.

Inglés

Módulo IV
Unidad Didáctica 5

Índice

| | |
|---|-----------|
| 1. PRONOMBRES INTERROGATIVOS. PREGUNTAS EN PRESENTE SIMPLE | 3 |
| 1.1. Preguntas en presente simple con el verbo TO BE | 3 |
| 1.2. Preguntas en presente simple con el verbo HAVE | 5 |
| 1.3. Preguntas en presente simple con otros verbos | 7 |
| 1.4. Partículas interrogativas simples..... | 9 |
| 1.5. Partículas interrogativas compuestas | 12 |
| 2. PREGUNTAS EN PRESENTE CONTINUO | 15 |
| 3. PREGUNTAS EN PASADO SIMPLE | 16 |
| 3.1. Preguntas en pasado simple con el verbo TO BE | 16 |
| 3.2. Preguntas en pasado simple con otros verbos | 17 |
| 4. PREGUNTAS EN PASADO CONTINUO | 19 |
| 5. PREGUNTAS EN FUTURO SIMPLE CON WILL | 20 |
| 6. PRONUNCIACIÓN | 21 |
| 6.1. Las semivocales | 21 |
| EJERCICIOS DE AUTOEVALUACIÓN | 22 |
| SITIOS WEB DE REFERENCIA | 24 |

1. Pronombres interrogativos. Preguntas en presente simple

En inglés podemos clasificar las preguntas en dos tipos básicos:

- ✓ preguntas totales (yes/no questions) y
- ✓ preguntas parciales o de información (wh- questions).

Las preguntas totales son introducidas por los verbos **be**, **have**, **do** u otro verbo modal (**can**, **could**, **will**, ...). Esas preguntas siempre empiezan con uno de esos verbos y se contestan con **yes** (sí) o **no**, es decir, con la pregunta repetida como una afirmación.

RECUERDA

No es posible hacer una pregunta de este tipo sin que uno de esos verbos auxiliares comience la oración.

| INCORRECTO | CORRECTO | TRADUCCIÓN |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------|
| He wants a car? | Does he want a car? | ¿Quiere un coche? |
| You going to eat with us? | Are you going to eat with us? | ¿Vas a comer con nosotros? |

Las preguntas parciales son introducidas por los pronombres interrogativos (*wh- words*, que explicaremos en el punto 1.2.) seguidas del verbo y del sujeto.

1.1. Preguntas en presente simple con el verbo TO BE

Como se puede observar en los ejemplos que siguen, este verbo puede realizar las interrogaciones por él mismo. Lo único que precisa es un intercambio de posición con el sujeto de la oración llamado INVERSIÓN y consiste en poner el verbo BE en primer lugar y el sujeto pasa a segundo lugar:

Ejemplos:

AFFIRMATIVE → You **are** always by my side -Siempre estás a mi lado
INTERROGATIVE → **Are** you always by my side? -¿Estás siempre a mi lado?

AFFIRMATIVE → It **is** delicious -Está delicioso
INTERROGATIVE → **Is** it delicious? -¿Está delicioso?

| Affirmative | Negative | Interrogative |
|--|--|--|
| I am You are He is She is It is We are You are They are | I am not You are not He is not She is not It is not We are not You are not They are not | Am I? Are you? Is he? Is she? Is it? Are we? Are you? Are they? |

| Positive short answers | Negative short answers |
|--|--|
| Yes, I am. Yes, you are. Yes, he is. Yes, she is. Yes, it is. Yes, we are. Yes, you are. Yes, they are. | No, I'm not. No, you aren't. No, he isn't. No, she isn't. No, it isn't. No, we aren't. No, you aren't. No, they aren't. |

Actividad 1. Complete with the interrogative form of TO BE and give a short answer

1.**Is**.....she a good student? -Yes, **she is**
2. they at home? -No,
3. I crazy? -Yes,
4. he a nice guy? -No,
5. we English? -No,
6. I Spanish? -Yes,
7. Lauren a teacher? -Yes,
8. we on the right bus? -No,

Se usa el verbo **be** para preguntar sobre la identidad, la descripción o la ubicación de algo o alguien, o sobre unas actividades o situaciones en el presente o el pasado:

- Se usa *be* con un nombre o adjetivo para preguntar sobre la **identidad o la descripción** de una persona, un lugar o una cosa.

| | |
|--|----------------|
| Am I your best friend? -¿Soy tu mejor amigo? | Yes, you are. |
| Is this interesting? -¿Eso es interesante? | No, it isn't. |
| Are these islands part of Greece? -¿Esas islas pertenecen a Grecia? | Yes, they are. |

- *Be*, más una frase preposicional, se usa para preguntar sobre la **ubicación** de de una persona o una cosa.

| | |
|--|------------------|
| Am I near your house? -¿Estoy cerca de tu casa? | No (you aren't). |
| Is he in Panamá? -¿Está en Panamá? | Yes (he is). |

- Se usa *be* en la estructura **There is / There are** (hay) en cuyo caso también se realiza la inversión para preguntar:

| | |
|---|------------------|
| Is there a cinema near here? -¿Hay un cine cerca de aquí? | Yes, there is |
| Are there any students in the class? -¿Hay alumnos en clase? | No, there aren't |

1.2. Preguntas en presente simple con el verbo HAVE

Formación:

| Affirmative | Negative | Interrogative |
|---|---|---|
| I have got You have got He has got She has got It has got We have got You have got They have got | I have not got You have not got He has not got She has not got It has not got We have not got You have not got They have not got | Have I got ? Have you got ? Has he got ? Has she got ? Has it got ? Have we got ? Have you got ? Have they got ? |

| Positive short answers | Negative short answers |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| Yes, I have | No, I haven't |
| Yes, you have | No, you haven't |
| Yes, he has | No, he hasn't |
| Yes, she has | No, she hasn't |
| Yes, it has | No, it hasn't |
| Yes, we have | No, we haven't |
| Yes, you have | No, you haven't |
| Yes, they have | No, they haven't |

Este verbo (tener o poseer) tiene ciertas irregularidades que pasamos a describir seguidamente.


- Al ser *have* un verbo auxiliar, puede construir por sí mismo oraciones interrogativas invirtiendo el orden con el sujeto, como en su caso el verbo *be*.
Have you got a dictionary? ¿Tienes diccionario?
- En la variedad de **inglés americano** y, cada vez más extendido, el *have got* se sustituye simplemente por *have* y ya deja de funcionar como verbo auxiliar.

INGLÉS BRITÁNICO

I have got a bicycle
I haven't got a motorcycle
Have you got a car?

INGLÉS AMERICANO

→ *I HAVE a bicycle*
→ *I DON'T have a motorcycle*
→ *DO you have a car?*



RECUERDA

En Estados Unidos (inglés americano) el verbo **HAVE** no se considera verbo auxiliar, por lo que necesita de un auxiliar **-do, does, did-** para formar la negación y la interrogación tanto en presente simple como en pasado simple.

| AFIRMATIVO | NEGATIVO | INTERROGATIVO |
|---|--|--|
| I have you have he has she has it has we have you have they have | I don't have you don't have he doesn't have she doesn't have it doesn't have we don't have you don't have they don't have | Do I have? Do you have? Does he have? Does she have? Does it have? Do we have? Do you have? Do they have? |

- Como verbo ordinario (sin got) significa tomar o echar.
I always have coffee for breakfast -Siempre tomo café en el desayuno

Actividad 2. Complete with the interrogative form of HAVE and give a short answer.

1.**Has**..... she got a book? -No, **she hasn't**.
2. they got a new car? -Yes,
3. Jane and Peter got a new computer game? -Yes,
4. he got a brother? -Yes,
5. your mother got a cook book? -No,
6. they got a boat? -No,
7. Juno got a green pen? -Yes,
8. you got a sister? -Yes,

1.3. Preguntas en presente simple con otros verbos

Repetimos la estructura general para realizar oraciones interrogativas:

- ✓ Para hacer preguntas en tiempos verbales simples en las que se cuestione sobre la totalidad de la información seguimos esta secuencia:

Verbo auxiliar* + sujeto + infinitivo + complementos ?

Oraciones interrogativas totales: **YES / NO- QUESTIONS.**

- ✓ Para hacer preguntas parciales en tiempos verbales simples con palabras interrogativas seguimos esta secuencia:

Palabra interrogativa + verbo auxiliar* + sujeto + infinitivo + complementos?

RECUERDA

Cuando hablamos de complementos (Comp.) nos estamos refiriendo a los complementos directos, indirectos o circunstanciales (de lugar, de tiempo, de modo, etc) que pueden aparecer o no en la oración.

Oraciones interrogativas parciales: WH- QUESTIONS.

ORDEN EN LAS ORACIONES INTERROGATIVAS

- ❖ Preguntas totales (Yes / No questions):

VERBO AUXILIAR + SUJETO + VERBO + COMPLEMENTOS ?
Does he like cheese?

- ❖ Preguntas parciales (Wh-questions):

Wh- + VERBO AUXILIAR + SUJETO + VERBO + COMPLEMENTOS ?
Where do you go on holidays?

*Cuando hablamos de “verbo auxiliar” estamos queriendo decir:

VERBO AUXILIAR

El verbo auxiliar más común es **DO**:

- En 3ª persona: **DOES**
- En pasado: **DID**

Con los verbos to be, have got y can, la interrogativa no se hace con el verbo DO, sino que hacemos una **inversión del sujeto y el verbo**:

Ejemplos:

How old are you? - ¿Cuántos años tiene usted?

Where is the hotel? - ¿Dónde está el hotel?

What have you got in your handbag? - ¿Qué tiene usted en el bolso?

Can you speak Chinese? – ¿Sabes hablar chino?

***Excepción** a la regla general para realizar oraciones interrogativas parciales

Wh-QUESTIONS:

Decíamos que para hacer preguntas parciales con palabras interrogativas seguíamos esta secuencia:

Palabra interrogativa + **verbo auxiliar** + sujeto + infinitivo + (complementos)?

Sin embargo, esto no ocurre así cuando lo que estemos preguntado es por el sujeto de la oración o, dicho de otro modo, quién realiza la acción.

Ejemplos:

¿Quién vino anoche?

-Who came last night?

¿Qué sucedió?

-What happened?

Como se ve, en estos casos en los que se pregunta por el sujeto, se omite el **AUXILIAR**, quedando la estructura así:

Palabra interrogativa + ~~verbo auxiliar~~ + sujeto + infinitivo + (complementos)?

→ **Palabra interrogativa + sujeto + infinitivo + (complementos)?**

RECUERDA

Recuerda que en inglés sólo usamos el signo de interrogación al final, nunca al principio.

How are you?

APRENDE

Se puede hacer la forma contracta con partículas interrogativas combinadas con IS.

Las más comunes son:

*What is... → **What's...***

*Who is... → **Who's...** (no confundir con "whose")*

Actividad 3. Make a question about the underlined word using different verbs.

To be.

The children are on holiday because it is Christmas. –Why...

James is at school. –Where...

Have got.

I've got my best CD in a box in my bedroom. –Where...

They've got a lot of milk in their fridge. –How much...

There is / are.

There are twenty students in class. –How many...

Rest of verbs.

I eat lunch at 8 AM. –What time...

She does yoga because it's very healthy. –Why...

I love Taylor Swift's songs. –What...

1.4. Partículas interrogativas simples

Los pronombres y expresiones interrogativas simples:

- ✓ Están formados por una sola palabra.
- ✓ Todos comienzan por wh- (excepto "how").

✓ Los más usados son los siguientes:

| Wh-Words | Traducción | Ejemplos |
|-------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| What... ? | ¿ Qué / cuál... ? | What is your name? |
| Who... ? | ¿ Quién ? | Who is that girl? |
| Where ? | ¿ Dónde... ? | Where are the flowers? |
| When... ? | ¿ Cuándo...? | When did you arrive home? |
| Which... ? | ¿Cuál...? (opciones limitadas) | Which colour do you prefer? |
| Why... ? | ¿ Por qué...? | Why didn't you come to the party? |
| How... ? | ¿ Cómo...? | How are you today? |
| Whose...? | ¿ De quién...? | Whose is this pencil? |

Actividad 4. Match the two columns of questions and meanings.

- | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. What does it mean? | - ¿De quién es este lápiz? |
| 2. Where do you live? | - ¿Quién sabe la respuesta? |
| 3. What time is it? | - ¿Cuándo juegas al tenis? |
| 4. What nationality are you? | - ¿Por qué llegas tarde? |
| 5. Who is that pretty girl? | - ¿De qué nacionalidad es usted? |
| 6. Who knows the answer? | - ¿Qué significa? |
| 7. Which one do you like? | - ¿Dónde vives? |
| 8. When do you play tennis? | - ¿Qué hora es? |
| 9. Why are you late? | - ¿Quién es esa chica tan guapa? |
| 10. Whose pencil is this? | - ¿Cuál de éstas te gusta? |

Actividad 5. Answer the questions.

1. Which is your favourite season?
2. When do you say "Good evening!"?
3. Which is the last day of the week?
4. Which is the last month of the year?
5. How do you spell your name?
6. What is your address?
7. What sports do you play?
8. Why do you go to the cinema?
9. When do you go on holiday?

Actividad 6. Place WHAT or WHEN in the questions:

- 1 is she doing?
- 2 do you want?
- 3 does she look like?
- 4 did he phone?
- 5 are you going to the doctor?
- 6 can I do for you?
- 7 time is it?
- 8 colour is your car?
- 9 size is this shirt?
- 10will you go to France?

Actividad 7. Place WHICH or WHY in the questions:

- 1 country is bigger, Spain or France?
- 2 are you wearing a coat?
- 3 are you running?
- 4 are you here?
- 5 of these bicycles is yours?

Actividad 8. Place WHOSE or HOW in the questions:

- 1 shoes are these?
- 2 can I get there?
- 3 do you say "árbol" in English?
- 4 is this?
- 5 are these?

1.5. Partículas interrogativas compuestas

Están formadas por dos o más palabras siempre en combinación con un elemento Wh-. Las más comunes son las siguientes:

| <u>Wh-words</u> | <u>Traducción</u> | <u>Ejemplos</u> |
|-------------------|-----------------------|--|
| What time... ? | ¿A qué hora... ? | What time do you wake up? |
| How much... ? | ¿Cuánto ? | How much money do you pay? |
| How many... ? | ¿Cuántos... ? | How many people are there? |
| How often... ? | ¿Cada cuánto...? | How often do you go dancing? |
| What kind of... ? | ¿Qué tipo de...? | What kind of food do you prefer? |
| How old... ? | ¿Cuántos años... ? | How old is your son? |
| How long... ? | ¿Cuánto tiempo... ? | How long does it take to get to Segovia? |
| How far... ? | ¿A qué distancia... ? | How far is your school? |

Actividad 9. Answer the questions:

How much money do you spend on clothes?

-

How often do you go swimming?

-

How many pets have you got?

-

How often do you go to the theatre?

-

How many cinemas are there in your town?

-

What time do you arrive home?

-

What time do you have dinner?

-

Actividad 10. Place *how often, how long, how much or how many* in the questions:

1 do you go to the cinema?

2 have you learnt English?

3 have you waited for me?

4 does it rain in summer?

5 do you go to Europe?

6 have you lived in Berlin?

7 is this necklace?

8 does it cost?

9 did your car cost?

10does it take by car from your house to the station?

Actividad 11. Read the information from the text and answer the questions using the following expressions:

Where - When - What - How many - How much

Amy Samantha Bolan died last Saturday. She was a great actress and also a beautiful and fascinating woman. She had an interesting long life: she made a lot of films. She married several times and had some children. She recorded a few CD's.



Name: Amy Samantha Bolan
Place of birth: Little Rock, Arkansas
Date of birth: 18/09/1930
Family: father (alcoholic), mother (died young), four sisters and two brothers
Marriages: Ben Wilkins, Lucas Grant, Simon Hilton
Children: Mary Ann, Paul, Lucas and Rick (died 2004)
Career: 35 films, 18 theater plays (first film at the age of 9)

Awards and nominations: two Oscars (1956, 1963) both for Best Actress and seven more nominations
Other interests: cars (one Porsche, one Bentley, two Jaguars), jewels, houses (Hollywood, London, Paris, New York). Write autobiography (1995)
Fortune: 50 million dollars

Fuente: <http://www.catedu.es/webcatedu/>

Example: Where / be born?

Where was she born? She was born in Little Rock, Arkansas.

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. When / be born? | 6. Oscars / win? |
| 2. happy childhood / have? | 7. cars / drive? |
| 3. times / get married? | 8. houses / buy? |
| 4. children / have? | 9. autobiography / write? |
| 5. film / first appear? | 10. money / make? |

RECUERDA

*Who y What pueden actuar como sujeto de la oración. En ese caso, la estructura de la pregunta será:

Wh- + VERBO + (COMPLEMENTOS) ?

Ejemplos:

What happens? Who is coming to the party?

Compara:

Who loves Romeo? Juliet (sujeto) loves Romeo

-¿Quién ama a Romeo? Julieta ama a Romeo.

Pero...

Who does Romeo love? Romeo loves Juliet (objeto).

-¿A quién ama Romeo? Romeo ama a Julieta.

2. Preguntas en Presente Continuo

Hasta ahora sólo hemos tratado las preguntas con el tiempo verbal presente simple de distintos verbos.

Aunque la estructura interrogativa no va a variar mucho es conveniente señalar las diferencias.

RECUERDA

*El PRESENTE CONTINUO tiene la siguiente estructura:
(Sujeto) + AM / IS / ARE + V-ing*

Ejemplos:

I am studying at the moment.

She is having fish for dinner.

RECUERDA

*Con el verbo to be, la interrogativa no se hace con el verbo auxiliar DO, sino que hacemos una **inversión** del sujeto y el verbo:*

Ejemplos:

How old are you? - ¿Cuántos años tienes?

Where is the hotel? - ¿Dónde está el hotel?

Is your brother's name John? - ¿Se llama John tu hermano?

- ❖ Preguntas totales (Yes / No questions) en presente continuo:

AM / IS / ARE + SUJETO + VERBO en -ing + COMPLEMENTOS ?

Are they playing in the garden?

- ❖ Preguntas parciales (Wh-questions) en presente continuo:

Wh- + AM/IS/ARE + SUJETO + VERBO en -ing + COMPLEMENTOS ?

Where is she going on holidays?

Ejemplos:

| | |
|---|---------------|
| Am I going with you and Tom? <i>¿Voy contigo y con Tom?</i> | Yes, you are |
| Is England adopting the euro? <i>¿Inglaterra adoptará el euro?</i> | No, it isn't |
| Is she working today? <i>¿Ella está trabajando hoy?</i> | No, she isn't |
| Are they going there now? <i>¿Están yendo allá ahora?</i> | Yes, they are |
| Are we seeing a play tonight? <i>¿Veremos una obra de teatro esta noche?</i> | Yes, we are |

Actividad 12. Identify each part of these interrogative sentences.

What is your sister listening to?

Where are you going to?

Are you wearing a coat?

3. Preguntas en pasado simple

3.1. Preguntas en pasado simple con el verbo TO BE

Como se puede observar, la estructura se mantiene con respecto al presente simple y este verbo puede realizar las interrogaciones por él mismo. Recordamos que precisa de un proceso de intercambio de posición con el sujeto de la oración llamado INVERSIÓN y consiste en poner el verbo BE en primer lugar y el sujeto pasa a segundo lugar:

Ejemplos:

AFFIRMATIVE → You **were** a brilliant student -Eras un alumno estupendo.
 INTERROGATIVE → **Were** you a brilliant student? -¿Eras un alumno estupendo?

AFFIRMATIVE → It **was** beautiful -Era precioso.
 INTERROGATIVE → **Was** it beautiful -¿Era precioso?

| Affirmative | Negative | Interrogative |
|--|--|--|
| I was You were He was She was It was We were You were They were | I wasn't You weren't He wasn't She wasn't It wasn't We weren't You weren't They weren't | Was I? Were you ...? Was he ...? Was she? Was it ...? Were we...? Were you ...? Were they ...? |

| Positive short answers | Negative short answers |
|---|--|
| Yes, I was Yes, you were Yes, he was Yes, she was Yes, it was Yes, we were Yes, you were. Yes, they were | No, I wasn't No, you weren't No, he wasn't No, she wasn't No, it wasn't No, we weren't No, you weren't No, they weren't |

3.2. Preguntas en pasado simple con otros verbos

Como tiempo simple, las preguntas se hacen como ya se ha indicado en el presente simple teniendo en cuenta lo siguiente:

- ❖ Preguntas totales (Yes / No questions) en pasado simple:
 VERBO AUXILIAR* + SUJETO + INFINITIVO + COMPLEMENTOS ?
Did she have a good time ?
Could he swim five years ago ?

- ❖ Preguntas parciales (Wh-questions) en pasado simple:
 PALABRA INTERROGATIVA + VERBO AUX + SUJ + INFINITIVO + COMP ?
When did Peter learn French ?

Incluimos el verbo **HAVE** en este apartado de “otros verbos” pues en pasado funciona como un verbo no auxiliar, lo cual implica que necesita el apoyo del auxiliar DID para las negaciones

e interrogaciones.

Ejemplo:

She had a bad dream last night

→ **Did** she have a bad dream last night?

APRENDE

El verbo auxiliar más común es DO:

- En 3ª persona: **DOES**
- En pasado: **DID**

En pasado, con los verbos to be y can, la interrogativa no se hace con el verbo DID, sino que hacemos una inversión del sujeto y el verbo **en pasado**.

Ejemplos:

I am → I **was**.

You/We /They are → You/We /They **were**.

He/She/It is → He/She/It **was**.

Can → **could**.

Actividad 13. Put the words in the correct order to form questions in the past.

1. with my friends - French - I - speak – could
2. to the beach - she - was - happy - to go
3. broke - they - his bicycle
4. Susan - came - to my house
5. a lot - drank - You - of coke

Actividad 14. Make the questions for these answers.

1. She practiced a lot of swimming.
2. I watched TV because I liked the show.
3. We had a great time at the swimming pool.
4. Peter drove very slowly.
5. I read two books last weekend rang.

4. Preguntas en pasado continuo

Estas estructuras guardan una gran similitud con las de PRESENTE CONTINUO. Tan sólo modificaremos la parte del verbo auxiliar de presente a pasado.

Lo vemos mejor aquí:

RECUERDA

El PASADO CONTINUO tiene la siguiente estructura:
(Sujeto) + WAS / WERE + V -ing

Ejemplos:

*I was studying English when the phone rang.
She was having cereal for breakfast.*

RECUERDA

Con el verbo *to be*, la interrogativa **no** se hace con el verbo auxiliar DO, sino que hacemos una **inversión** del sujeto y el verbo:

Ejemplos:

*How old are you? - ¿Cuántos años tienes?
Where was the old station? - ¿Dónde estaba la antigua estación?*

❖ Preguntas totales (Yes / No questions) en presente continuo:

WAS / WERE + SUJETO + VERBO en -ing + COMPLEMENTOS ?

Were they playing in the garden?

- ❖ Preguntas parciales (Wh-questions) en presente continuo:

Wh- + WAS / WERE + SUJETO + VERBO en -ing + COMPLEMENTOS ?

Why were they driving that car ?

Actividad 15. Identify each part of the sentences.

What was your sister listening to ?

Where were you going last night ?

Were you wearing a coat yesterday ?

Actividad 16. Make questions for these answers.

1. She was doing karate when she was 8.

1. When _____

2. I was watching TV because Big Brother is my favourite programme.

2. Why _____

3. We were having breakfast at home and the phone rang.

3. What _____

4. Peter was driving too fast.

4. How _____

5. I was reading a book all evening.

5. When _____

5. Preguntas en futuro simple con WILL

Como tiempo simple, las preguntas se hacen como ya se ha indicado en el presente simple y en el pasado simple teniendo en cuenta lo siguiente:

- ❖ Preguntas totales (Yes / No questions) en futuro simple:

VERBO AUXILIAR + SUJETO + INFINITIVO + COMPLEMENTOS ?

Will she have enough food ?

- ❖ Preguntas parciales (Wh-questions) en futuro simple:

PRON. INTERROGATIVO + VERBO AUX + SUJ + INFINITIVO + COMP ?

When will you learn to drive ?

Actividad 17. Ask about Lauren's plans for the future.

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Pack the cases | 1. <i>Will Lauren pack the cases?</i> |
| 2. Go shopping | 2. |
| 3. Meet some friends | 3. |
| 4. Have a tea | 4. |
| 5. Phone her grandmother | 5. |

6. Pronunciación

6.1. Las semivocales

En el inglés encontramos dos semivocales (w, y), es decir, consonantes que a veces suenan o se comportan como vocales:

- Semivocal **W**: junto a vocales, generalmente tiene el sonido de la **u** del español: **win**, **wonderful**, **window** (**uin**, **uanderful**, **uindow**).
 - Seguida de **h** se combina con esta para formar un sonido de -h- aspirada: **wheel** (**huil**)= **rueda**.
 - Seguida de "r" es **muda**: **wreck** (**rek**)= **naufragio**, **wrong** (**rong**)= **equivocado**.
- Semivocal **Y**: tiene estos sonidos:
 - Tiene el sonido de **i** cuando empieza palabra o precede a una vocal, **yes** (**ies**)= **sí**, o cuando va al final de palabra en sílaba átona (no acentuada), **very** (**veri**)= **muy**.
 - Tiene el sonido de **ai** cuando es controlada por "e" final, **type** (**taip**)= **tipo**, **clase**, o está al final de palabra, **my** (**mai**)= **mi**.

Ejercicios de autoevaluación

Ejercicio 1. Use these pronouns to complete the sentences:

what, where, when, how, who, why.

- _____ is your name? - My name is Ana.
- _____ is Peter's house? - In Brighton.
- _____ did you arrive? - One hour ago.
- _____ is that boy? - He's my friend.
- _____ are you? - Fine, thanks.
- _____ is your brother? - He's at school.
- _____ is your birthday? - On June 3rd.
- _____ were you yesterday? - I was at home.
- _____ do you go on foot? - Because I haven't got a car.

Ejercicio 2. Make questions for the following answers.

1. She's doing karate at the moment.
2. I'm watching TV because Big Brother is my favourite programme.
3. We're having breakfast at home.
4. Peter's driving fast.
5. I'm reading a book.

Ejercicio 3. Ask the right questions beginning with:

1. He will be at home tonight.
When...
2. Europe will have one government in the year 2300.
What...
3. Mary will phone you tomorrow.
Who...
4. We will meet at 6 o'clock.
What time...
5. In the future, people will travel to other planets.
Where...

Ejercicio 4. Place WHERE or WHO in the questions:

1. are my shoes?
2. cleaned the kitchen?
3. told you that?

4. do you live?
5. do you have lunch?
6. did you buy this shirt?
7. knows the answer?
8. wants to see me?
9. gave you this book?
10.has Susan gone?

Ejercicio 1. SOLUCIÓN

- ___ *What* ___ *is your name? - My name is Ana.*
- ___ *Where* ___ *is Peter's house? - In Brighton.*
- ___ *When* ___ *did you arrive? - One hour ago.*
- ___ *Who* ___ *is that boy? - He's my friend.*
- ___ *How* ___ *are you? - Fine, thanks.*
- ___ *Where* ___ *is your brother? - He's at school.*
- ___ *When* ___ *is your birthday? - On June 3rd.*
- ___ *Where* ___ *were you yesterday? - I was at home.*
- ___ *Why* ___ *do you go on foot? - Because I haven't got a car.*

Ejercicio 2. SOLUCIÓN

1. *What is she doing at the moment?*
2. *Why are you watching TV?*
3. *What are you doing? / Where are you having breakfast?*
4. *What is Peter doing? / How is Peter driving?*
5. *What are you doing?*

Ejercicio 3. SOLUCIÓN

1. *When...will he be at home?*
2. *What...will Europe have in the year 2300?*
3. *Who...will phone you tomorrow?*
4. *What time...will we meet?*
5. *Where...will people travel in the future?*

Ejercicio 4. SOLUCIÓN

1. *Where are my shoes?*
2. *Who cleaned the kitchen?*
3. *Who told you that?*

4. *Where do you live?*
5. *Where do you have lunch?*
6. *Where did you buy this shirt?*
7. *Who knows the answer?*
8. *Who wants to see me?*
9. *Who gave you this book?*
10. *Where has Susan gone?*

Sitios web de referencia

<http://www.agendaweb.org/>

www.learnenglish.be

www.mansioningles.com/

www.practicaringles.com/

www.ompersonal.com.ar/