

# 3<sup>o</sup> GRADE - REVIEW

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TEACHER: HÉCTOR QUINTUL

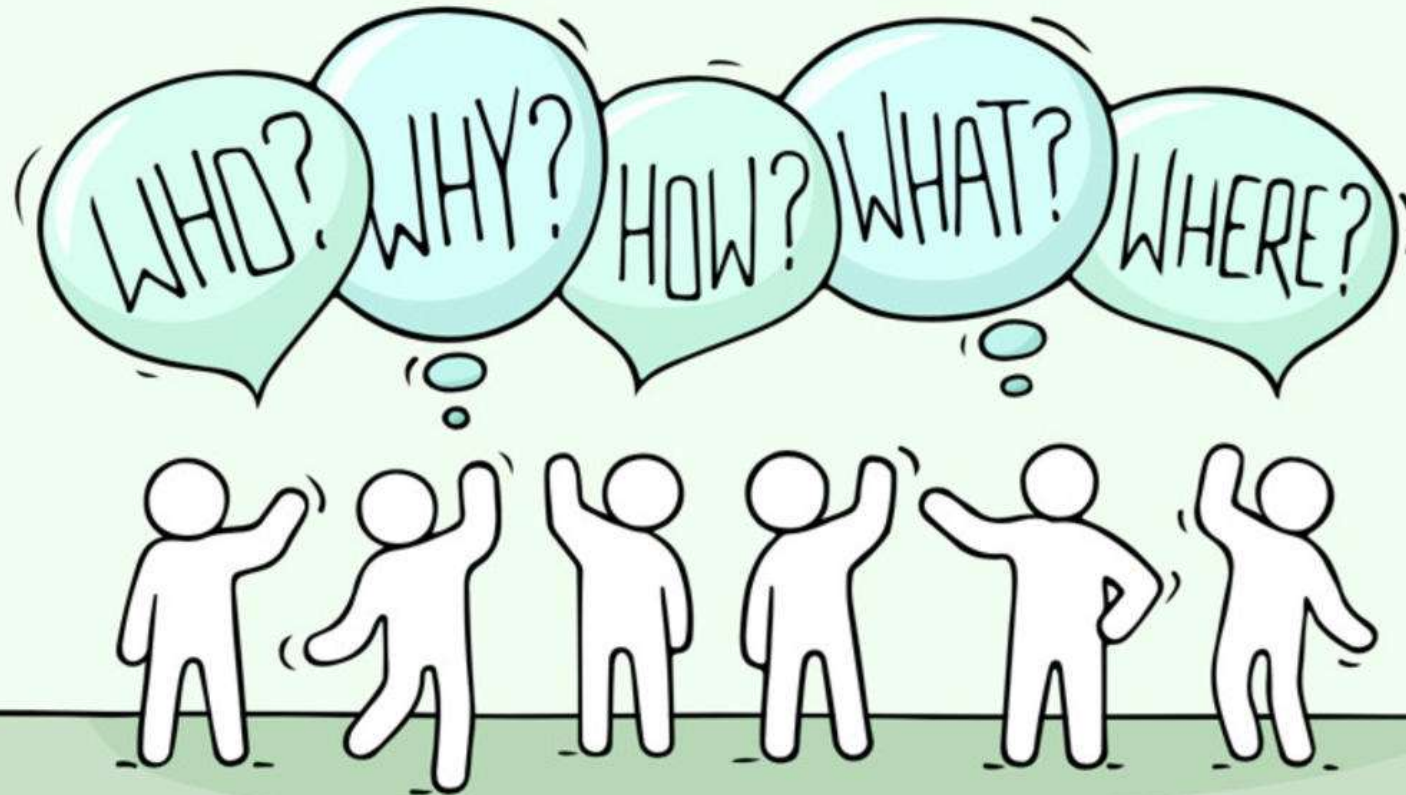
Question words	Meaning	Examples
who	Person	Who's that? That's Nancy.
where	place	Where do you live? In Boston
why	reason	Why do you sleep early? Because I've got to get up early
when	time	When do you go to work? At 7:00
how	manner	How do you go? By car
what	object, idea or action	What do you do? I am an engineer
which	choice	Which one do you prefer? The red one.



<b>whose</b>	possession	Whose is this book? It's Alan's.
<b>whom</b>	object of the verb	Whom did you meet? I met the manager.
<b>what kind</b>	description	What kind of music do you like? I like quiet songs
<b>what time</b>	time	What time did you come home?
<b>how many</b>	quantity (countable)	How many students are there? There are twenty.
<b>how much</b>	amount, price (uncountable)	How much time have we got? Ten minutes
<b>how long</b>	duration, length	How long did you stay in that hotel? For two weeks.
<b>how often</b>	frequency	How often do you go to the gym? Twice a week.
<b>how far</b>	distance	How far is your school? It's one mile far.
<b>how old</b>	age	How old are you? I'm 16.
<b>how come</b>	reason	How come I didn't see you at the party?

# ASKING QUESTIONS

~~11 IN 15 10TH 1 2020~~



I.  
IF YOU ASK ABOUT THE **SUBJECT (SUJETO)** OF THE SENTENCE (ORACIÓN), SIMPLY ADD THE **QUESTION WORD** AT THE BEGINNING:

- Example:
- **Someone** writes good poems.
- Who writes good poems?
- **Answer:** James does it. James writes good poems.
  
- **Something** makes a horrible noise.
- What or who makes such a horrible noise?
- **Answer:** A radio makes a horrible noise.

2.

## IF YOU ASK ABOUT THE PREDICATE OF THE SENTENCE, THERE ARE THREE OPTIONS:

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- If there is a helping (auxiliary) verb that precedes the main verb ( for example: **can, is, are, was, were, will, would, may, might, should...**), add the question word and invert the subject and the helping (auxiliary) verb.
- Subject + verb(s) + **predicate**
- Examples:
- He **can** speak **something**. — **What can he speak? : He can speak Chinese.**
- They **are** leaving **somewhere or sometime?**. **When and where** **are they leaving? They are living tonight.**

- 3
- If you ask about the predicate and there is no helping (auxiliary) verb and the verb is "to be", simply add the question word and invert the subject and the verb.

- Example:

- The play was something?. — How was the play? A: The play was Interesting.



# 4

IF THERE IS NO HELPING (AUXILIARY) VERB IN THE PREDICATE AND THE MAIN VERB IS NOT "TO BE", ADD THE AUXILIARY "DO", "DOES" OR DID IN THE APPROPRIATE FORM.

- Do (present form): I, you, we, they
- Does (present form): he, she, it
- Did (past form) : (todos los pronombres)
  
- Examples:
- They go to somewhere every Saturday. — Where do they go every Saturday? Answer: They go to the movies.
- He wakes up x?. — \_when does he wake up? Answer: He wakes up early.
- They sent a something?. — \_What did they send? Answer: They sent a letter.



# WRITE QUESTION ABOUT THE WORDS **IN RED**.

- He drank **something**. - What did he drink? He drank a glass of juice.

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- They went to **Spain**. - Where did they go? To Spain
- He writes **novels**. – what does he write? Novels
- **SOMEONE** likes soccer. Who likes soccer? Robert likes soccer.
- The girls watched **SOMETHING**. What did the girls watch? They watched a fiction movie.
- He discovered **SOMETHING**. What did he discover (find out)? He discovered the truth.

# QUESTION WORDS EXERCISE

- **what**    is the weather like today? ¿cómo está el clima?
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- you like apple juice? (**do not**)

- about a walk through the forest?

- you play volleyball? (**do**)

- is my red sweat shirt, Mum?



- \_\_\_\_\_ Anne and Betty get to school every day? (do)

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- \_\_\_\_\_ your father go to work? (do)

- \_\_\_\_\_ is the dog's bone?

- \_\_\_\_\_ are we going for a holiday by the sea again?

- \_\_\_\_\_ you like your coffee? (do)

# A PIECE OF NEWS

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Everyone has inside of him a piece of good news.  
The good news is that you don't know how great you can be!

**How much you can love!**  
**What you can accomplish!**  
**And what your potential is!**

-Anne Frank

Daily Love Quotes.Co.Uk



# HOW TO WRITE ABOUT A PIECE OF NEWS

## 1. Opening of the piece of news :

- Sum up what happened : Who, What, Where, When

## 2. Complete :

- Give more details about the event. What makes it worth sharing? Why is it extraordinary? (rule of a game, specificity of a new technology, background of a story, content of a speech, arguments of a presidential candidate, etc.)

## 3. Conclude :

- What are the consequences? The perspectives? The reaction of the people? Possible controversy?

## 4. Enrich

- Use Wordreference / Reverso Context / Linguee



- Answer these questions

1. What is a piece of news?
2. What is the purpose of a piece of news?
3. Should the language of a piece of news be objective or subjective? Why?
4. Which should be the structure of a piece of news?

\*A PIECE OF NEWS: esta frase quiere decir en castellano “una noticia”, en inglés no se puede simplemente decir “a new”, como se podría pensar erróneamente al hacer la traducción del castellano al inglés. Ya que la palabra “NEWS” es un sustantivo incontable, y por ende no puede ir la palabra sola y se debe acompañar de “a piece of” para hablar de “UNA” noticia. Lo que si está correcto decir es “The News” y quiere decir “las noticias”.

Example: I have read an interesting piece of news this morning about climate change. (He leído una interesante noticia esta mañana acerca del del cambio climático)

The news about climate are truly alarming. (Las noticias acerca del cambio climático son realmente alarmantes)

# I. FIRST PARAGRAPH

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- In your first one or two sentences tell **who, what, when, where,** and **why.** Try to hook the reader by beginning with a funny, clever, or surprising statement. Go for variety: try beginning your article with a question or a provocative statement.

## 2. SECOND/THIRD/FOURTH PARAGRAPHS

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- Give the reader the details. Include one or two quotes from people you interviewed.

Write in the third person (he, she, it, they). Be objective -- never state your opinion. Use quotes to express others' opinions!



# 3. LAST PARAGRAPH

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- Wrap it up somehow ( don't leave the reader hanging. Please don't say..."In conclusion" or "To finish..." (yawn!) Try ending with a quote or a catchy phrase.
- Use active words (verbs that show what's really happening.)
- Take notes when you interview. Write down quotes!
- Tell the really interesting info first!