



SECRETARIA DE EDUCACION MUNICIPIO DE MEDELLIN

**INSTITUCIÓN EDUCATIVA YERMO Y PARRES**

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## INDIRECT QUESTIONS

**DIRECT VS. INDIRECT QUESTIONS**

DIRECT	INDIRECT
<b>WH - QUESTIONS</b>	<b>POSITIVE WORD ORDER</b>
Where is Tondo street?	Can you tell me where Tondo street is?
What time does the supermarket open?	Do you know what time the supermarket opens?
How much do you earn?	Could you tell me how much you earn?
What is he doing?	May I ask what he is doing?
What is your last name?	May I know what your last name is?
<b>YES/NO QUESTIONS</b>	<b>IF/WHETHER + POSITIVE WORD ORDER</b>
Are you living in London?	I'd like to know if you are living in London.
Does John like flying?	Do you know whether John likes flying?
Did she go shopping?	I'm not sure if she went shopping.
Was she a teacher?	Can you tell me whether she was a teacher?

**EMBEDDED or INDIRECT QUESTIONS**

An embedded question is a question that is included inside another question or statement. They are common after introductory phrases, such as:

1. I wonder ...
2. Can/Could you tell me
3. Do you know ...
4. Can you remember
5. Let's ask
6. We need to find out
7. I'd like to know...
8. I'm not sure
9. Would you mind explaining...
10. Do you have any idea

### ACTIVITY 1

- a. Identify *y/n questions* and *Information questions*.  
b. Rewrite these direct questions into **INDIRECT ONES**. Remember the structures.

1. Where is the cafeteria?  
Could you tell me \_\_\_\_\_ ?
2. What time does the movie start?  
Do you know \_\_\_\_\_ ?
3. Where does Maria live?  
Can you tell me \_\_\_\_\_ ?
4. Why is the teacher angry?  
Do you know \_\_\_\_\_ ?
5. When will the exam be?  
Could you tell me \_\_\_\_\_ ?
6. How does this computer work?  
Do you know \_\_\_\_\_ ?
7. What does this word mean?  
Can you tell me \_\_\_\_\_ ?
8. Is the teacher in the classroom?  
Do you know \_\_\_\_\_ ?
9. Did they finish the project?  
Could you tell me \_\_\_\_\_ ?
10. Are the students ready for the exam?  
Do you know \_\_\_\_\_ ?
11. Will the meeting start soon?  
Can you tell me \_\_\_\_\_ ?
12. Is the library open today?  
Do you know \_\_\_\_\_ ?
13. Did she call you yesterday?  
Could you tell me \_\_\_\_\_ ?
14. Are they studying for the test?  
Do you know \_\_\_\_\_ ?
15. Will the school organize the trip?  
Can you tell me \_\_\_\_\_ ?
16. Is this the correct answer?  
Do you know \_\_\_\_\_ ?
17. Did he send the email?  
Could you tell me \_\_\_\_\_ ?

18. Are your parents at home?  
Do you know \_\_\_\_\_ ?
19. Will they arrive on time?  
Can you tell me \_\_\_\_\_ ?
20. Did the movie start already?  
Do you know \_\_\_\_\_ ?
21. Is the homework difficult?  
Could you tell me \_\_\_\_\_ ?
22. Are we allowed to use our phones in class?  
Do you know \_\_\_\_\_ ?
23. Did she understand the lesson?  
Can you tell me \_\_\_\_\_ ?
24. Will the teacher give us extra time?  
Do you know \_\_\_\_\_ ?
25. Are they coming to the party tonight?  
Could you tell me \_\_\_\_\_ ?
26. Did the students complete the assignment?  
Do you know \_\_\_\_\_ ?
27. Will the exam be next week?  
Can you tell me \_\_\_\_\_ ?
28. Where can I buy a notebook?  
Do you know \_\_\_\_\_ ?
29. Who is the new student?  
Could you tell me \_\_\_\_\_ ?
30. How much does this backpack cost?  
Do you know \_\_\_\_\_ ?
31. When is the English test?  
Can you tell me \_\_\_\_\_ ?
32. Why did they leave early?  
Do you know \_\_\_\_\_ ?
33. Where are they going after school?  
Could you tell me \_\_\_\_\_ ?
34. What are the students doing?  
Do you know \_\_\_\_\_ ?
35. How long will the meeting last?  
Can you tell me \_\_\_\_\_ ?
36. Where did you buy your shoes?  
Do you mind telling me \_\_\_\_\_ ?

37. What is your favorite sport?  
Could you tell me \_\_\_\_\_ ?
38. How old is your sister?  
Do you know \_\_\_\_\_ ?
39. When did the class start?  
Can you tell me \_\_\_\_\_ ?
40. Why are they laughing?  
Do you know \_\_\_\_\_ ?

## ACTIVITY 2 READING PRACTICE: HIGH SCHOOL STEREOTYPES

### A. READ THE TEXT CAREFULLY AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS.

In many movies and television shows, high schools are often shown with different stereotypes. A stereotype is a general idea or belief about a group of people, but it is not always true.

One common stereotype is the “**popular students.**” These students are usually shown as confident, attractive, and admired by everyone. They often participate in sports or social activities and have many friends.

Another stereotype is the “**nerd**” or “**brain.**” This student is usually very intelligent and studies a lot. In movies, nerds are sometimes shown as shy or socially awkward, but in real life many intelligent students also have strong social skills.

There is also the “**jock.**” A jock is a student who is very interested in sports and athletics. These students spend a lot of time practicing and competing in games. Some people think that athletes only care about sports, but many of them also work hard in their classes.

Another stereotype is the “**artist.**” These students enjoy music, drawing, theater, or creative writing. They often express their feelings through art and creativity.

Although these stereotypes are common in movies, real high schools are much more complex. Students can be athletes, artists, and good students at the same time. Every person has different interests, talents, and personalities. For this reason, it is important not to judge people based on stereotypes.

### B. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER.

1. What is a stereotype?
  - a) A school subject
  - b) A general belief about a group of people
  - c) A type of sport
  - d) A school rule
  
2. How are popular students usually described in movies?
  - a) Shy and quiet

- b) Confident and admired
- c) Lonely and bored
- d) Angry and aggressive

3. What is a “nerd” usually known for?
- a) Playing sports
  - b) Being very intelligent and studying a lot
  - c) Being very popular
  - d) Being a teacher
4. What do “jocks” usually like?
- a) Music
  - b) Reading books
  - c) Sports and athletics
  - d) Science
5. What do “artists” usually enjoy?
- a) Creative activities
  - b) Playing soccer
  - c) Doing homework
  - d) Watching TV

**C. True or False: Write T (True) or F (False).**

- 6. Stereotypes are always completely true. \_\_\_\_\_
- 7. Nerds are usually shown as intelligent students. \_\_\_\_\_
- 8. Jocks only study and never play sports. \_\_\_\_\_
- 9. Artists express themselves through creative activities. \_\_\_\_\_
- 10. The text says students can have different talents and interests. \_\_\_\_\_

**D. Short Answer: Answer in complete sentences.**

11. What is one stereotype mentioned in the text? \_\_\_\_\_
12. Why are stereotypes not always accurate? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
13. What activities might an artist enjoy? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
14. Can a student be good at sports and academics at the same time? Explain.  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
15. Why is it important not to judge people based on stereotypes?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

## ACTIVITY 3: READING COMPREHENSION

### Teacher Stereotypes in High School

In movies, television shows, and social media, teachers in high school are often represented through stereotypes. These stereotypes create simple images of teachers, but they do not always represent reality.

One common stereotype is the “**strict teacher.**” This teacher is usually serious and has many rules in the classroom. Students often think this teacher is too demanding. However, strict teachers usually want their students to learn, stay organized, and develop discipline.

Another stereotype is the “**cool teacher.**” This teacher is friendly, relaxed, and sometimes jokes with students. Many students like this type of teacher because they create a comfortable learning environment. However, being friendly does not mean they do not care about learning.

There is also the “**boring teacher.**” In movies, this teacher talks a lot, gives many lectures, and does not make the class interesting. Students sometimes believe that these teachers do not understand their needs.

Another stereotype is the “**inspiring teacher.**” This teacher motivates students, encourages them to follow their dreams, and supports them during difficult moments. Many students remember these teachers for the positive impact they have on their lives.

In reality, teachers are much more complex than stereotypes. A teacher can be strict and supportive at the same time. They may try different methods to help students learn. Understanding teachers beyond stereotypes can help students appreciate their effort and dedication.

### A. Multiple Choice

1. What does the text say about teacher stereotypes?
  - a) They always represent reality
  - b) They create simple images of teachers
  - c) They are scientific facts
  - d) They are school rules
2. How is the “strict teacher” usually described?
  - a) Very relaxed and funny
  - b) Serious and with many rules
  - c) Always late
  - d) Very quiet
3. Why do students often like the “cool teacher”?
  - a) Because they never give homework
  - b) Because they create a comfortable environment
  - c) Because they do not teach
  - d) Because they cancel exams

4. What is the “boring teacher” stereotype?
  - a) A teacher who tells many jokes
  - b) A teacher who talks a lot and gives many lectures
  - c) A teacher who likes sports
  - d) A teacher who travels a lot
  
5. What does an “inspiring teacher” do?
  - a) Motivates and supports students
  - b) Ignores students
  - c) Cancels classes
  - d) Only gives exams

**B. True or False: Write T (True) or F (False).**

6. Stereotypes always describe teachers perfectly. \_\_\_\_\_
7. Strict teachers usually want their students to learn. \_\_\_\_\_
8. Cool teachers do not care about education. \_\_\_\_\_
9. Inspiring teachers can motivate students. \_\_\_\_\_
10. Teachers can have different teaching styles. \_\_\_\_\_

### GRAMMAR: RELATIVE CLAUSES

Relative clauses give **extra information** about a noun. These pronouns are very common: **WHO – WHICH – THAT – WHERE – WHOSE- WHEN**

Pronoun	Use	Examples
<b>Who</b>	People	The teacher <b>who</b> helps us lives in the park.
<b>Which</b>	Things	The book <b>which</b> is on the table is new.
<b>That</b>	People or things	The movie <b>that</b> we watched was great.
<b>Where</b>	Places	The school <b>where</b> I study has excellent students.
<b>Whose</b>	Possession	The house, <b>whose</b> windows were broken, was finally sold.

### ACTIVITY 4

**A. Complete with the correct relative pronoun (who – which – that – where – whose)**

1. The teacher \_\_\_\_\_ teaches math is very kind.
2. This is the classroom \_\_\_\_\_ we study English.
3. The student \_\_\_\_\_ won the competition is very fast.
4. The book \_\_\_\_\_ I am reading is interesting.
5. The girl \_\_\_\_\_ brother is in my class is very friendly.

## B. Combine the sentences using relative clauses

1. The teacher is very patient. She helps us every day.

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2. I have a friend. He plays basketball very well.

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3. This is the school. I study here.

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4. The movie was exciting. We watched it yesterday.

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5. The student is very intelligent. His project won the prize.

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## LINKING WORDS- CONNECTORS

*Linking words or connecting words help you to build a logical argument in your text by linking one statement to another. A text without linking words reads like a series of unrelated statements with no flow.*

<b>ADICIÓN (ADDITION)</b>	
y	and
Además	also, moreover, furthermore, in addition, besides
También	too, as well
Además de	as well as
Incluso	even
<b>CONTRASTE (CONTRASTING)</b>	
Pero	But
Sin embargo	However
Aunque	Although
Mientras que	Whereas/while
No obstante	Nevertheless
A pesar de (que)	Despite/ in spite of
<b>CAUSA(CAUSE)</b>	
Porque	Because
Como	As
A causa de	Because of
Debido a	Due to
Ya que	Since
<b>CONSEQUENCE (CONSECUENCIA)</b>	
Entonces	Then
Así que	So
Por lo tanto / por eso	Therefore

