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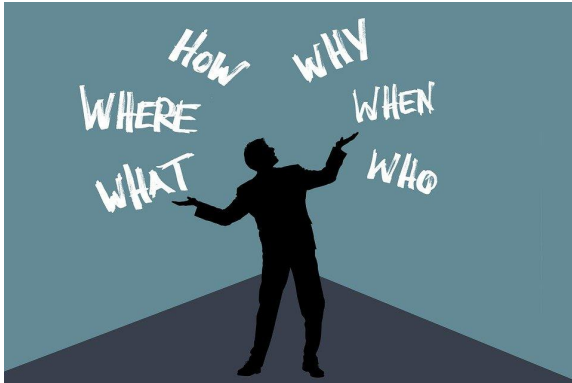
INGLÉS PARA DESARROLLO DE Software

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Clase N°7

Estrategias comunicativas *Communicative strategies*

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Wh- questions,
personal information



What

→ Asking for specific thing, object

What color is it?



Which

→ Asking about choice

Which one of the papers is yours?





Why

→ Used to ask about reason

Why are you taking so long?

Why is it so expensive?



When

→ When we want to ask about a time

When did they leave?

When is your birthday?



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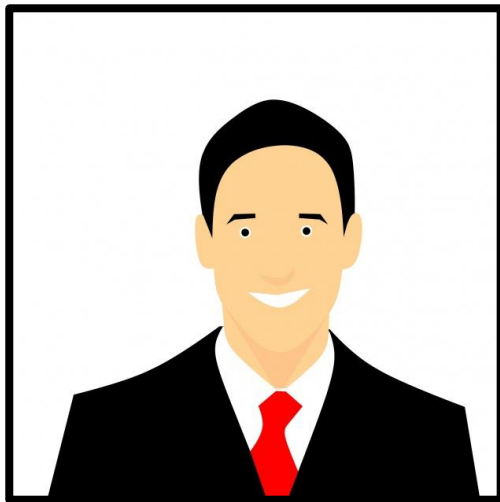


Where

→ When we want to ask about a place

Where did you go last night?

Where are the kids hiding?



→ It is used to ask about people. Never use it to ask about things

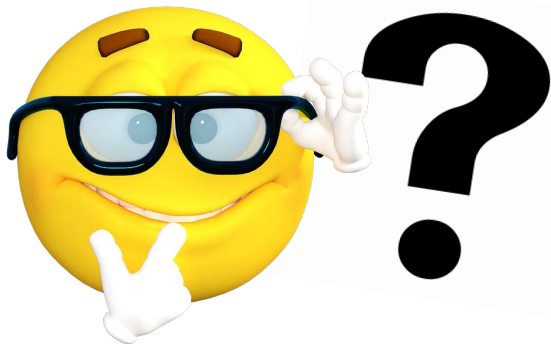
Who did you see there?



How

→ Used to ask for a manner, way

How are you?

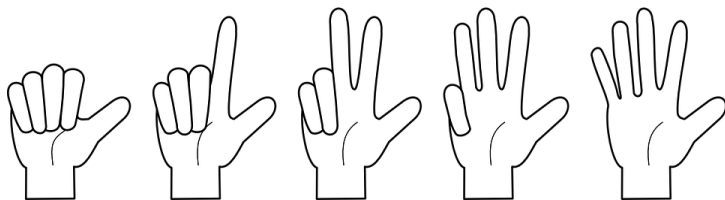


How often

→ Used to ask about frequency

How often do you visit the dentist





How many?

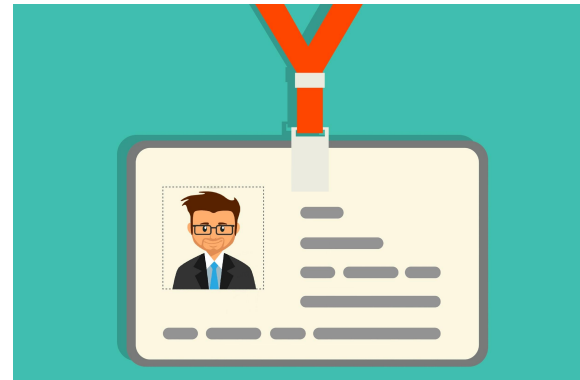
- Used to ask about quantity
- Used with countable nouns

How many computers are there in the room?





Personal information





What's your name?

My name is Rachel (Rachel Cruise)
My name's Rachel Cruise.
I'm Rachel (Rachel Cruise)

Otras variaciones pueden ser:

What's your first name? It's Rachel.
What's your last name? It's Cruise.
What's your full name? It's Rachel Cruise

Where are you from?

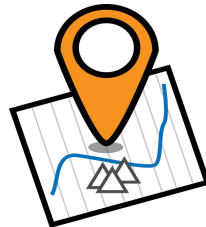
I'm from Spain.
I'm Spanish.
Recuerda que para nombrar tu país de origen usas
"from" y cuando dices tu nacionalidad no se usa.

How old are you?

Se responde usando I am o I'm y el número de años.
I'm 27 years old.

What is your address?/What's your address?

My address is 25 High Street Apt. 5, door 26B





What is your phone number?
What's your phone number?

"my phone number is..."
"it's 99635289...."

What is your job?/What's your job?

I am a software developer
I'm a webmaster



Are you married?

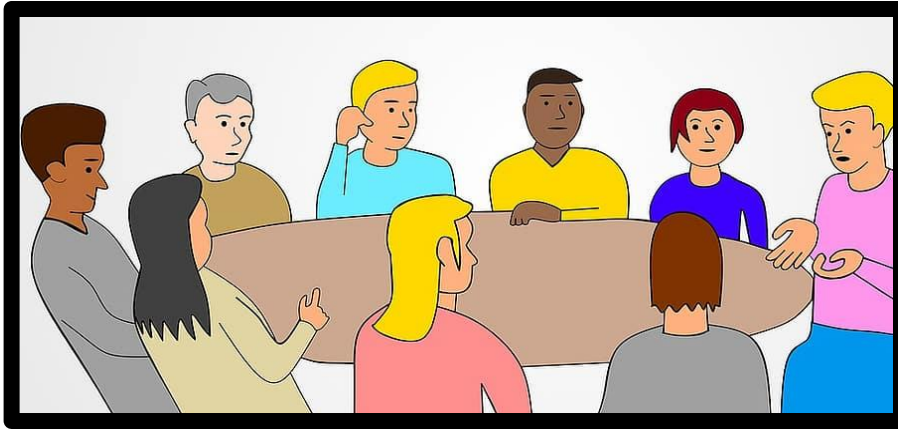
Yes, I am.
No, I'm not.
No, I'm single

What's your email address?

My email address is
webmaster@gmail.com



at



Useful expressions for meetings

Expresiones útiles para reuniones

Para interrumpir a alguien

- May I have a word? (*¿Puedo decir una cosa?*)
- Excuse me for interrupting, but... (*Siento interrumpir, pero...*)
- May I come in here? (*¿Puedo pasar?*)

Para dar/pedir una opinión

- I really feel that... (*Realmente pienso que...*)
- How do you feel about...? (*¿Qué opinan de...?*)
- I have to agree with Sarah: (*Estoy de acuerdo con Sarah.*)
- I understand what you are saying, however ...: (*Entiendo lo que dices. Sin embargo, ...*)
- Up to a point I agree with you, but... (*Estoy de acuerdo contigo hasta cierto punto, pero...*)
- I'm not sure it's the best idea: (*No estoy seguro de que sea la mejor idea*)

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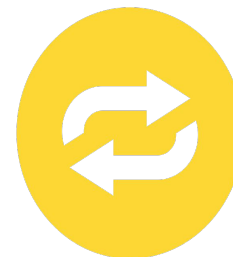




Para pedir aclaraciones:

- **I didn't catch that. Could you repeat that, please?** (*No he entendido eso. ¿Podrías repetirlo, por favor?*)
- **I'm afraid I missed that. Could you say it again,**
- **please?** (*Me temo que me lo he perdido. ¿Podrías decirlo de nuevo?*)
- **I don't see what you mean. Could we have some more details, please?** (*No veo lo que quieres decir. ¿Podrías darnos más detalles, por favor?*)

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Expresiones útiles para presentaciones



Bienvenida

I would like to thank you for inviting me here today to talk about: (*Quiero darles las gracias por invitarme hoy aquí a hablar de...*)

Feel free to interrupt me if you have any questions: (Pueden interrumpirme si tienen alguna pregunta.)

Introducción

- The subject of my talk is... (*El tema de mi presentación es...*)
- There are a number of points I would like to make. (*Hay una serie de cuestiones que me gustaría plantear.*)
- I'm going to divide this talk into three parts: (*Voy a dividir esta charla en tres partes*)

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Para resumir y cerrar

- **Finally, let me remind you of some of the issues we have covered:** *(Para terminar, déjenme recordarles algunos de los temas que hemos tratado.)*
- **Let's summarise briefly what we have looked at:** *(Vamos a resumir brevemente lo que hemos visto.)*
- **Thank you very much for coming. I hope you have found this presentation useful:** *(Gracias por venir. Espero que esta presentación les haya parecido útil.)*





Conectores



As well as. «así como» o «también». *The moon as well as the stars give us light at night.*

Moreover. «además». *Basketball is a fun sport; moreover, it keeps you in great physical condition*

For instance. Un sinónimo de for example. *They have taken measures against air pollution, for instance, encouraging citizens to use their bikes more.*

Therefore. Equivale a «por lo tanto», *Sarah studied hard and, therefore, passed the exam.*

Likewise. «así mismo» o «del mismo modo». *Likewise, travelling by plane can be cheaper than travelling by car.*

Although. «aunque». *Although I'm on a diet, I occasionally eat chocolate –I just can't live without the stuff!*





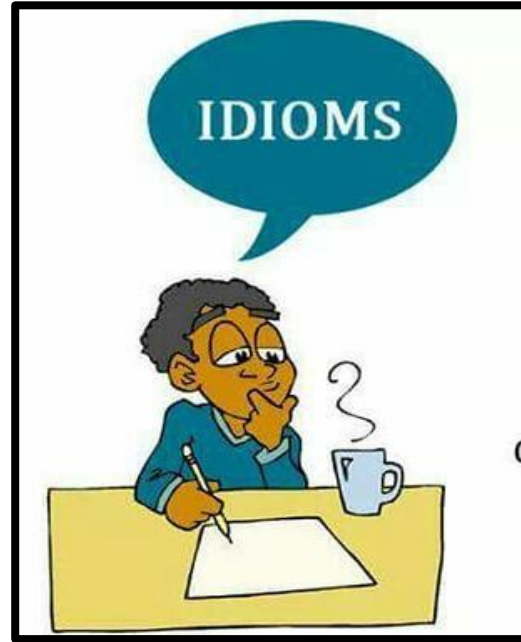
Whereas. «mientras que». *I really love shopping whereas my girlfriend hates it.*

Otherwise. «de otro modo». *You'll have to hurry up, otherwise you'll miss the train.*

On the other hand.. *On the one hand, unemployment benefits increase social equality; on the other, they put more pressure on the tax system.*

Indeed. «de hecho» o «en efecto». *This job offer is indeed a great opportunity to further my career.*

Some idioms / Algunos dichos



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Can of worms: Esta expresión es usada para describir una situación o que puede ser peligrosa o difícil. Casi siempre se usa esta expresión con el verbo “open”.

Let's not open that can of worms – it could cause a lot of trouble for us!

Bottom line: Esta expresión literaria se usa por referirse a la última línea de un estado de cuentas, donde dice si hay ganancias o pérdidas. También significa la conclusión o el factor decisivo.

The bottom line is that we need to raise prices.

24-7 (Twenty-four Seven): *Our lawyers are working 24-7 to crack the case.*





Up to speed: *ponerse al corriente*, informarse acerca de algo. Usa esta expresión con la palabra “**get**” para hablar del proceso de informarte acerca de algo.

*You'll need to **get up to speed** on the financial situation before you can make any important decisions.*

Push the envelope: Esta frase significa que hagas cosas inteligentes, creativas e innovadoras que otros no han hecho todavía.

*Our firm won't survive unless we are **pushing the envelope***





No-win/win-win situation: Una situación “**no-win**” es cuando no hay un buen resultado para nadie y todos pierden. Y una situación “**win-win**” es todo lo contrario; todos se benefician.

Fair trade is a win-win situation because both producers and consumer benefit.

Give and take: Esta expresión se usa cuando en una negociación hay que llegar a un punto medio. Cada lado gana algo, pero también cede en otros puntos.

*The final deal was a compromise. It wasn't ideal but you have to **give and take**.*





Networking: Así se conoce a la habilidad de conocer gente y aumentar tu lista de contactos. El ser “**networked**” significa estar bien conectado.

*The conference next week will be a good chance to do some **networking**.*

Muscle: En los negocios, esto se refiere a la fuerza o al poder.

*The company’s success is due to their marketing **muscle**.*

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