

PRESENTACIÓN



UNIVERSIDAD DEL SURESTE

MATERIA: Ingles IV.

TRABAJO: Workbook exercises Topic 3.

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Índice

WORKBOOK.....	3
I come from a big family.	3
Which words are for males? Which are for females? Complete chart.....	3
Complete this conversation. Use the present continuous of the verbs given.	3
Rewrite these sentences. Find another way to say each sentence using the words given.....	4
Choose the correct sentences to complete this conversation.	4
Complete these sentences. Use the simple present or the present continuous of the verbs given.....	5
Choose a friend or a family member. Write about him or her using the simple present and present continuous.	5
Home or away?	6
Choose the correct words or phrases to complete this paragraph.	7
Complete these sentences about your country. Use the words in the box.	8
Bibliography.	8

WORKBOOK.

I come from a big family.

- Which words are for males? Which are for females? Complete chart.

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> aunt	<input type="checkbox"/> daughter	<input type="checkbox"/> husband	<input type="checkbox"/> nephew	<input type="checkbox"/> sister	<input type="checkbox"/> uncle
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> brother	<input type="checkbox"/> father	<input type="checkbox"/> mother	<input type="checkbox"/> niece	<input type="checkbox"/> son	<input type="checkbox"/> wife

Males			Females		
Brother	Husband	Son	Aunt	Mother	Sister
Father	Nephew	Uncle	Daughter	Niece	Wife

- Complete this conversation. Use the present continuous of the verbs given.

Joel: you look tired, Don. Are you studying (study) late at night these days?

Don: No, I'm not. My brother and sister are staying (stay) with me right now. We go to bed after midnight every night.

Joel: really? What are you doing (do) this summer? You are taking (take) classes, too?

Don: No, they aren't. My brother is on vacation now, but he is looking (look) for a part – time job here.

Joel: what about your sister? Is working (work)?

Don: Yes, she is. She has a part – time job at the university. What about you, Joel? Are you in school this summer?

Joel: yes, I am. I am studying (study) two languages.

Don: Oh, are you taking (take) french and Spanish again?

Joel: Well, I'm taking Spanish again, but I'm starting (start) Japanese.

Don: Really? That's exciting!



➤ Rewrite these sentences. Find another way to say each sentence using the words given.

1. **Joseph is Maria's uncle.**

Maria is Joseph's niece. (niece).

2. **Liz is married to Peter.**

Peter is Liz's husband (husband)

3. **Isabel is Frank's and Liza's granddaughter.**

Franco and Liza are Isabel's grandparents. (grandparents)

4. **We have two children.**

We have a son and a daughter. (son and daughter)

5. **My wife's father is a painter.**

My father-in-law is painter. (Father-in-law).

6. **Michael does not have a job right now.**

Michael is looking for a job right now. (look for)

➤ Choose the correct sentences to complete this conversation.



San Francisco

Honolulu

Yes, he is. He loves it there.

No, I'm not. I'm living in Honolulu now.

Yes, we are. We really love San Francisco.

Yes, I do. I like it a lot.

No, they aren't. They're living in New York these days.

Chris: Are you still living in San Francisco, Philip?

Philip: No, I'm not. I'm living in Honolulu now.

Chris: Wow! Do you like it?

Philip: Yes, I do like it a lot.

Chris: And is your brother still working in Hong Kong?

Philip: Yes, he is. He loves it there.

Chris: And how about your parents? Are they still living in Florida?

Philip: No, they aren't. They're living in New York these days. How about you and your family, Chris? Are you still living here?

Chris: Yes, we are. We really love San Francisco.

➤ **Complete these sentences. Use the simple present or the present continuous of the verbs given.**

1. **This is my aunt Barbara.**

She lives (live) in Rome, but she visits (visit) Chile this summer. She takes (take) some summer classes there.

2. **And these are my parents.**

They are working (work) in London.
They are being (be) on vacation right now.

3. **And here you can see my grandparents.**

They are not working (not work) now.
They are being (be) retired.

4. **This is my brother-in-law Edward.**

He is wanting (want) to be a company director. He is studying (study) business in Canada right now.

5. **And this is my niece Christina.**

She is going (go) to high school.
She is liking (like) mathematics, but she is not liking (not like) English.

➤ **Choose a friend or a family member. Write about him or her using the simple present and present continuous.**

This is my friend Karen.

She works in Liverpool, but for now she is not studying.

She visits me in her free time.

Home or away?

A. Answer these questions. Then read the passage.

1. At what age do most young people leave their parents home in your country? At 18 or 20 years.
2. Do some young people live with their parents after they get married? Yes, some do.

Leaving Home

Young people leave their parents' homes at different ages in different parts of the world. In the United States, a lot of college students do not live at home. They often choose to go to college in different cities – away from their parents. At college, many live in university housing. After college, most people prefer to live in their own homes. They often live alone, but some people rent apartments with others. These people are called *roommates*.

By the age of 22, few young people in the United States live with their parents. Families stay together longer in many Asian countries and cities. In Hong Kong, for example, nearly all university students live with their parents. Rents in the city are very expensive, and few students have the money to pay for their own apartments. Very few young people live alone or become roommates in a shared apartment. Many young people in Hong Kong continue to live with their parents even after they marry.

DEJAR EL HOGAR

Los jóvenes abandonan el hogar de sus padres a diferentes edades en diferentes partes del mundo. En los Estados Unidos, muchos estudiantes universitarios no viven en casa. A menudo eligen ir a la universidad en diferentes ciudades, lejos de sus padres. En la universidad, muchos viven en viviendas universitarias. Después de la universidad, la mayoría de la gente prefiere vivir en sus propios hogares. A menudo viven solos, pero algunas personas rentan apartamentos con otras. Estas personas se llaman compañeros de cuarto.

A los 22 años, pocos jóvenes en Estados Unidos viven con sus padres. Las familias permanecen juntas más tiempo en muchos países y ciudades asiáticos. En Hong Kong, por ejemplo, casi todos los estudiantes universitarios viven con sus padres. Las rentas en la ciudad son muy caras y pocos estudiantes tienen dinero para pagar sus propios apartamentos. Muy pocos jóvenes viven solos en sus propios hogares. A menudo viven solos o se convierten en compañeros de piso en un apartamento compartido. Muchos jóvenes de Hong Kong siguen viviendo con sus padres incluso después de casarse.

B. Check (✓) true or false. For statements that are false, Write the correct information.

In the United States	True	False
1. Very few students live in university housing. <i>At college, many students live in university housing.</i>		✓
2. Some young adults share apartments with roommates.	✓	
3. Nearly all young adults live with their parents. <i>A lot of college students don't live at home.</i>		✓

In Hong Kong	True	False
4. Not many university students live with their parents. <i>Nearly all university students live with their parents.</i>		✓
5. Few young people live alone.	✓	
6. Most young married couples have enough money to live in their own apartments. <i>Many young people continue to live with their parents even after they marry.</i>		✓

➤ **Choose the correct words or phrases to complete this paragraph.**



In my country, some couples (couples/ cousins/ relatives) get married fairly young. Not many marriages stay together (break up/ get divorced/ stay together) and nearly all divorced (divorced/married/ single) people remarry. Elderly couples often live at home (divorce again/ move away/ live at home) and take care of their grandchildren.

➤ **Complete these sentences about your country. Use the words in the box.**

all nearly all most a lot of some few no

1. Nearly all young people go to college.
2. Few people study English.
3. Some married couples have more than five Children.
4. A lot of elderly people have part-time jobs.
5. Most students have full- time jobs.
6. No children go to school on Saturdays.

[Bibliography.](#)

English handbook. Intermediate english – level 4.

Google traductor.