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**Nombre del trabajo: Do we need any eggs?**

**Materia: Ingles II**

PASIÓN POR EDUCAR

**Grado: Segundo cuatrimestre**

**Grupo: "A"**

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## 2 CONVERSATION How about some sandwiches?

Listen and practice.

Adam: What do you want for the picnic?  
 Amanda: Hmm. How about some sandwiches?  
 Adam: OK. We have some chicken, but we don't have any bread.  
 Amanda: And we don't have any cheese.  
 Adam: Do we have any lettuce?  
 Amanda: Let's see. . . . No, we need some.  
 Adam: Let's get some tomatoes, too.  
 Amanda: OK. And let's buy some potato salad.  
 Adam: All right. Everyone likes potato salad.



## 3 GRAMMAR FOCUS

### Count and noncount nouns; some and any

#### Count nouns

an egg → eggs  
 a sandwich → sandwiches

Do we need **any** eggs?  
 Yes. Let's get **some** (eggs).  
 No. We **don't** need **any** (eggs).

#### Noncount nouns

bread  
 lettuce

Do we need **any** bread?  
 Yes. Let's get **some** (bread).  
 No. We **don't** need **any** (bread).

**A** Complete the conversation with *some* or *any*.

Amanda: The store doesn't have any potato salad.  
 Adam: Well, we have lots of potatoes. Let's make some !  
 Amanda: OK. Do we have any mayonnaise?  
 Adam: No. We need to buy some .  
 Amanda: We need some onions, too.  
 Adam: Oh, I don't want any onions. I hate onions!  
 Amanda: Then let's get some celery.  
 Adam: No. I don't want any celery in my potato salad.  
 But let's put some apples in it.  
 Amanda: Apples in potato salad? That sounds awful!



**B** Complete the chart with foods from Exercise 1. Then compare with a partner.

Count		Noncount			
eggs	Kiwis	Potatoes	cream	rice	yogurt
apples	Onions	chicken	lettuce	noodles	milk
blueberries	Oranges	beans	broccoli	cereal	cheese
lemons	Tomatoes	nuts	Fish	bread	oil
bananas	Carrots	Crackers	beef	pasta	butter

## 1 Count and noncount nouns; *some* and *any*

- ▶ Count nouns name things you can count: *vegetables, eggs, cookies*. Count nouns have a singular and plural form: 1 **book**, 2 **books**. Noncount nouns name things you can't count: *water, spinach, cheese*.
- ▶ Use *some* in affirmative sentences: We have **some** chicken. Use *any* in negative sentences and questions: We don't have **any** bread. Do we have **any** cheese?

Complete the conversations with *some* or *any*.

- A: What do you want for lunch?  
B: Let's make some sandwiches.  
A: Good idea! Do we have some bread?  
B: I think there's some in the refrigerator. Let me see. . . . No, I don't see any .  
A: Well, let's go to the store. We need some milk, too. And do we have any cheese?  
B: Yes, we do. There's some cheese here, and there are any tomatoes, too.  
A: Do we have some mayonnaise? I love some mayonnaise on my sandwiches.  
B: Me, too. But there isn't any here. Let's buy some .
- A: Let's make a big breakfast tomorrow morning.  
B: OK. What do we need? Are there any eggs?  
A: There are some , but I think we need to buy some more.  
B: OK. And let's get any yogurt, too. We don't have any , and I love yogurt for breakfast.  
A: Me, too. Do you see any bread in the refrigerator?  
B: Yes, there's some in the refrigerator.  
A: Great! So we don't need to buy any at the store.  
B: That's right. Just eggs and yogurt!

## 4 PRONUNCIATION *Sentence stress*

**A**  Listen and practice. Notice the stressed words.

A: Do we need any eggs?

A: Do we need any lettuce?

B: Yes. We need some eggs.

B: No. We don't need any lettuce.

**B PAIR WORK** Ask *Do we need ... ?* questions about the food in the picture. Then look at your shopping list and answer.

A: Do we need any oranges?

B: Yes. We need some oranges. Do we need any lettuce?

A: Let's see. . . . No. We don't need any lettuce.

### Shopping list

oranges    onions  
tomatoes    broccoli  
celery    kiwis  
potatoes    apples



## 5 SNAPSHOT

 Listen and practice.

### What Do You Have for Breakfast?

#### The United States



- cereal with milk
- fresh fruit
- orange juice
- coffee

#### Japan



- fish
- rice
- soup
- pickles
- green tea

#### Mexico



- eggs
- beans
- tortillas
- fresh fruit
- sweet bread
- coffee with milk

Source: www.about.com

What do you have for breakfast? Check (✓) the foods.  
What else do you have for breakfast?

## 6 CONVERSATION *Fish for breakfast?*

Listen and practice.

Sarah: Let's have breakfast together on Sunday.  
 Kumiko: OK. Come to my house. My family always has a Japanese-style breakfast on Sundays.  
 Sarah: Really? What do you have?  
 Kumiko: We usually have fish, rice, and soup.  
 Sarah: Fish for breakfast? That's interesting.  
 Kumiko: Sometimes we have a salad, too. And we always have green tea.  
 Sarah: Well, I never eat fish for breakfast, but I like to try new things.



## 7 GRAMMAR FOCUS

### Adverbs of frequency

**always**

**usually**

**often**

I **sometimes** eat breakfast.

**hardly ever**

**never**

**Sometimes** I eat breakfast.

Do you **ever** have fish for breakfast?

Yes, I **always** do.

**Sometimes** I do.

No, I **never** do.

100%

**always**

**usually**

**often**

**sometimes**

**hardly ever**

**never**

0%

### 2 Adverbs of frequency

Adverbs of frequency usually go before the main verb: *always, almost always, usually, often, sometimes, hardly ever, almost never, never*. She **never plays** tennis. I **almost always eat** breakfast. *Sometimes* can begin a sentence: **Sometimes I eat** breakfast.

Rewrite the conversation. Add the adverbs in the correct places.

A: Where do you have lunch? (usually)  
 B: I go to a restaurant near work. (often)  
 A: Do you eat at your desk? (ever)  
 B: No, I stay in for lunch. (hardly ever)  
 A: And what do you have? (usually)  
 B: I have soup and a sandwich. (always)  
 A: Me, too. I have a big lunch. (never)

A: Where do you usually have lunch?  
 B: I often go to a restaurant near work.  
 A: Do you ever eat at your desk?  
 B: No, I hardly ever stay in for lunch.  
 A: And what do you usually have.  
 B: I always have soup and sandwich.  
 A: Me, too I never have a big lunch.

9 **A** Put the adverbs in the correct places. Then practice with a partner.

- usually
- A: What do you usually have for breakfast? (usually)  
B: Well, I often have coffee and cereal. (often)  
A: Do you ever eat breakfast at work? (ever)  
B: I sometimes have breakfast at my desk. (sometimes)  
A: Do you usually eat rice for breakfast? (usually)  
B: No, I hardly ever have rice. (hardly ever)



10 **B** Unscramble the sentences.

1. I / have breakfast / on / never / weekends
2. work / I / snacks / eat / at / hardly ever
3. eat / for / pasta / dinner / sometimes / I
4. have / I / dinner / with / often / family / my

I never have breakfast on weekends.  
I hardly ever eat snacks at work.  
I sometimes eat pasta for dinner.  
I often have dinner with my family.

**C** Rewrite the sentences from part B with your own information. Then compare with a partner.

- A: I always have breakfast on weekends.  
B: I hardly ever have breakfast on weekends. I usually get up late.

A: What do you usually have for breakfast?

B: Well, I often have coffee and cereal

A: Do you ever eat breakfast at work?

B: I sometimes have breakfast at my desk

A: Do you usually eat rice for breakfast?

B: NO, I hardly ever have rice.

## 9 MEALTIME HABITS

**A** Add two questions about mealtime habits to the chart. Then ask two people the questions. Write their names and complete the chart.

	Name: Giselle	Name: José
1. Do you always eat breakfast?	yes, I always breakfast	NO, I hardly ever do
2. What time do you usually eat lunch?	I usually eat lunch at 2 p.m	always at 12 p.m
3. Do you ever eat cereal for dinner?	NO, I never do	NO, I never do
4. Do you ever go to a restaurant for breakfast?	yes, I hardly ever do	NO, I hardly ever do
5. What's something you never eat for lunch?	I never eat rice	I never eat carrot
6. What do you usually drink with dinner?	I always drink coffee	I usually drink juice
7. What snacks I often eat ?	I often eat yogurt	I often eat Candy
8. What snacks never eat ?	I never eat pineapple	I never eat peanuts

A: Manuel, do you always eat breakfast? (Manuel, siempre desayuno)

B: No, I hardly ever do. (NO, casi nunca lo hago)

**B CLASS ACTIVITY** Tell your classmates about your partners' mealtime habits.

"Manuel hardly ever eats breakfast. But he always eats lunch and dinner..."

## Interchange 9 SNACK SURVEY

A Complete the snack survey. Use these foods and other foods you know.



beef jerky  
Carne seca



grapes  
Uvas



corn chips  
Frituras de maiz



watermelon  
sandia



ice cream  
helado



cake  
Pastel



potato chips  
Papas fritas



candy  
Caramelo/dulce



Perro caliente  
hot dogs



cookies  
Galletas



popcorn  
palamitas



pizza  
Pizza



pineapple  
Piña



Mani / cacahuete  
peanuts



chocolates  
chocolates



almonds

Almendras

(Bocadillos que  
como a menudo)

(Bocadillos que  
a veces como)

(Bocadillos que  
nunca como)

Snacks I often eat	Snacks I sometimes eat	Snacks I never eat
I often eat grapes	I sometimes eat cookies	I never eat almonds
I often eat candy	I sometimes eat pizza	I never eat peanuts
I often eat watermelon	I sometimes eat pineapple	I never eat corn chips
I often eat chocolates	I sometimes eat hot dogs	I never eat popcorn
I often eat ice cream	I sometimes eat cake	I never eat potato chips
I often eat yogurt	I sometimes eat kiwi	I never eat rice
I often eat oranges	I sometimes eat bread	I never eat eggs

B PAIRWORK Compare your information.

A: I often eat watermelon.

B: I never eat watermelon. I sometimes eat popcorn.

# 1 READING

## EATING for GOOD LUCK

Look at the pictures. On special occasions, do you ever eat any of these foods?

On New Year's Day, many people eat special foods for good luck in the new year.



Some Chinese people eat tangerines and oranges. "Tangerine" sounds like "luck" and "orange" sounds like "wealth" in the Mandarin language.



In Greece and some other Mediterranean countries, people eat pomegranates. Pomegranates bring wealth in the new year.



In Spain and some Latin American countries, people eat 12 grapes at midnight on New Year's Eve – one grape for good luck in each month of the new year.



At the end of the year in Sweden, people eat rice pudding with an almond inside. Everyone tries to find the almond for good luck in the new year.



On New Year's Day in South Korea, people eat *dduk guk* – soup with rice cakes – for strength and health in the new year.



Some Americans from southern states eat black-eyed peas and rice with collard greens. The black-eyed peas are like coins, and the greens are like dollar bills.

**A** Read the article. Then correct these sentences.

1. In Mandarin, the word "tangerine" sounds like "wealth."<sup>luck</sup>
2. Greeks eat pomegranates. Pomegranates bring health.<sup>(wealth)</sup>
3. People in Spain eat 12 grapes, one grape for good luck in each hour of the day.<sup>(month)</sup>
4. Swedish people eat rice pudding with money inside.<sup>(almond)</sup>
5. Koreans eat soup with chocolate cake for strength and health.<sup>(soup with rice)</sup>
6. Some Americans eat black-eyed peas. Black-eyed peas are like dollar bills.<sup>(new year)</sup>

**B GROUP WORK** Do you eat anything special on New Year's Day for good luck? Do you do anything special? Tell your classmates.

## Adverbios de frecuencia en inglés

> Creado por: Blanca

Puntos:

9

Nota media:

10,00



### Otros juegos similares:

**blow  
up**

Phrasal Verbs (A-C)  
Creado en 07/09/2012 por  
Cerebriti

**find  
out**

Phrasal Verbs (D-F)  
Creado en 07/09/2012 por  
Cerebriti

**get  
up**

Phrasal Verbs (G)  
Creado en 07/09/2012 por  
Cerebriti

**hold  
on**

Phrasal Verbs (H-L)  
Creado en 07/09/2012 por  
Cerebriti



 Ver respuestas