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**Job Name: Descriptions And Activity of The
Anthology**

Subject: English

Grade: 2 Semester

Group A

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).

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!



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

Count			Noncount		
eggs	apples	onions	cream	milk	noodles
onions	lemons	crackers	mayonnaise	cheese	nuts
potato	orange	pancakes	pasta	oil	lettuce
fish	carrots	kiwis	cereal	beans	broccoli
beef	tomatoes	bread	butter	rice	yogurt

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 any 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 some tomatoes, too.
A: Do we have any mayonnaise? I love some mayonnaise on my sandwiches.
B: Me, too. But there isn't some 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 some 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 some 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.

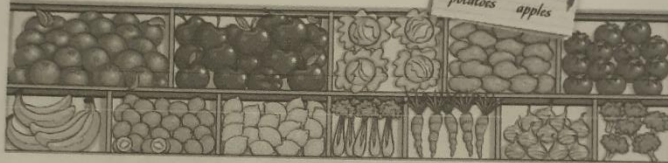
A: Do we need any oranges?

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	Japan	Mexico
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> cereal with milk <input type="checkbox"/> fresh fruit <input type="checkbox"/> orange juice <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> coffee 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> fish <input type="checkbox"/> rice <input type="checkbox"/> soup <input type="checkbox"/> pickles <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> green tea 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> eggs <input type="checkbox"/> beans <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> tortillas <input type="checkbox"/> fresh fruit <input type="checkbox"/> sweet bread <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> coffee with milk

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

Source: www.about.com

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.



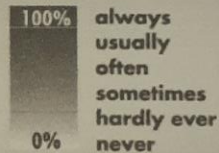
7 GRAMMAR FOCUS

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.



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

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



On **B** Unscramble the sentences.

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

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.

8 LISTENING Really? Never?

On **A** **On** Paul and Megan are talking about food. How often does Megan eat these foods? Listen and check (✓) Often, Sometimes, or Never.

	Often	Sometimes	Never
pasta	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
hamburgers	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
fish	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
eggs	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
broccoli	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

B GROUP WORK Do you ever eat the foods in part A? Tell your classmates.

- A: I often eat pasta.
 B: Really? I never eat pasta.
 C: Well, I...



11 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."^{luck}
2. Greeks eat pomegranates. Pomegranates bring health.
3. People in Spain eat 12 grapes, one grape for good luck in each hour of the day.
4. Swedish people eat rice pudding with money inside.
5. Koreans eat soup with chocolate cake for strength and health.
6. Some Americans eat black-eyed peas. Black-eyed peas are like dollar bills.

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



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Adverbios de frecuencia en inglés
 > Creado por: Blanca

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Ver respuestas

