

3 GRAMMAR FOCUS

Simple present short answers

Do you **live** in an apartment?
Yes, I **do**. / No, I **don't**.
Do the bedrooms **have** windows?
Yes, they **do**. / No, they **don't**.

Does Chris **live** in a house?
Yes, he **does**. / No, he **doesn't**.
Does the house **have** a yard?
Yes, it **does**. / No, it **doesn't**.

A Complete the conversation. Then practice with a partner.

Linda: Do you live in an apartment?
Chris: No, I don't. I do in a house.
Linda: Does it have a yard?
Chris: Yes, it do.
Linda: That sounds nice. do you live alone?
Chris: No, I do. I have with my family.
Linda: do you have any brothers or sisters?
Chris: Yes, I do. I have four sisters.
Linda: Really? Does your house have many bedrooms?
Chris: Yes, it does. It does four.
Linda: Do you have your own bedroom?
Chris: Yes, I do. I'm really lucky.



1 Simple present short answers

Remember: I/You/We/They **do/don't**. He/She/It **does/doesn't**.

Circle the correct words.

A: Do / Does your family **live** / lives in an apartment?
B: No, we don't / doesn't. We **have** / has a house.
A: That's nice. Do / Does your house have two floors?
B: Yes, it do / does. It **have** / has four rooms on the first floor. And we have / has three bedrooms and a bathroom on the second floor.
A: And do / does you and your family **have** / has a yard?
B: Yes, we do / does. And how about you, Tim? Do / Does you **live** / lives in a house, too?
A: No, I don't / doesn't. My wife and I have / has a small apartment in the city.
B: Oh. Do / Does you **like** / likes the city?
A: Yes, I do / does. But my wife don't / doesn't.

¿Que es lo que tu haces?
What do you do?

1 WORD POWER Jobs →

A Match the jobs with the pictures. Then listen and practice.

- | | | | |
|---------------|---------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| Contador | electrico | Painter | m. salesperson |
| d. accountant | e. electrician | i. painter | n. security guard |
| b. bellhop | f. front desk clerk | j. plumber Plomero | o. taxi driver |
| c. cashier | g. nurse enfermera | ✓ k. police officer | p. vendor |
| d. doctor | h. office manager | l. receptionist | |

lo que agrades en hoteles

→ guardia de seguridad



B PAIR WORK Ask questions about the people in part A. What are their jobs?

A: What's her job?
 B: She's a police officer.

Tarek

2 Placement of adjectives

- ▶ Adjectives come after the verb *be*: A doctor's job **is stressful**. Adjectives come before nouns: A police officer has a **dangerous job**. (NOT: A police officer has a job dangerous.)
- ▶ Adjectives have the same form with singular or plural nouns: Firefighters and police officers have stressful jobs. (NOT ... have stressful jobs.)

Use the information to write two sentences.

- accountant / job / boring
An accountant's job is boring.
An accountant has a boring job.
- salesperson / job / stressful
A salesperson's job is stressful.
A salesperson has a stressful job.
- security guard / job / dangerous
A security guard's job is dangerous.
A security guard has a dangerous job.
- nurse / job / exciting
A nurse's job is exciting.
A nurse has an exciting job.
- taxi driver / job / interesting
A taxi driver's job is interesting.
A taxi driver has an interesting job.
- electrician / job / difficult
An electrician's job is difficult.
An electrician has a difficult job.

B GROUP WORK Write one job for each adjective. Do your classmates agree?

- | | | | |
|--------------|------------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1. exciting | flight attendant | 4. boring | uninteresting |
| 2. easy | soft | 5. difficult | hard |
| 3. dangerous | difficult | 6. relaxing | quiet |



- A: A flight attendant has an exciting job.
 B: I don't agree. A flight attendant's job is boring.
 C: I think ...

B Complete the conversation with Wh-questions. Then compare with a partner.

- A: What sports do you like ?
 B: I like a lot of sports, but I really love volleyball!
 A: How often do you usually go with ?
 B: I usually play with my sister and some friends.
 A: When do you practice ?
 B: We practice on Saturdays.
 A: What time do you start ?
 B: We start at about noon.
 A: When do you usually play ?
 B: We usually play in our yard, but sometimes we play at the beach.



C PAIR WORK Ask your partner five questions about sports or other activities. Then tell the class.

- A: What sports do you like?
 B: I don't like sports very much.
 A: Oh? What do you like to do in your free time?

4 LISTENING What sports do you like?

- ① Listen to the conversations about sports. Complete the chart.

Favorite sport	Do they play or watch it?	
	Play	Watch
1. Casey <u>golf</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. John	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Sue	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Henry	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



7 GRAMMAR FOCUS

Can for ability ☉

I You He She We They	can sing very well. can't sing at all.	Can you I he she we they	sing? Yes, he No, she we they	I you he she we they	can. can't.	What can I do? You can sing. Who can sing? Philip can .
-------------------------------------	---	--	---	-------------------------------------	------------------------------	--

2 Can for ability

► Use the base form of the verb with *can*. With third-person singular, don't add an -s to *can* or to the base form: She **can play** the piano. (NOT: ~~She can plays~~ the piano.)

A Write sentences about the things people can and can't do. Use *can* or *can't* with *and*, *but*, or *or*. (✓ = can, ✗ = can't)

- Sally: ride a bike ✓ drive a car ✗
Sally can ride a bike, but she can't drive a car.
- John: play the piano ✓ play the violin ✓
John can play the piano, but he can't play the violin.
- Brad and George: act ✓ sing ✗
Brad and George can act, but we can't sing.
- Maria: snowboard ✓ ice-skate ✗
Maria can snowboard, but she can't skate.
- Justin: upload photos ✗ download a video ✗
Justin can't upload photos, but he can't download a video.
- Lisa: write poems ✗ tell good jokes ✓
Lisa can't write poems, but she can tell good jokes.

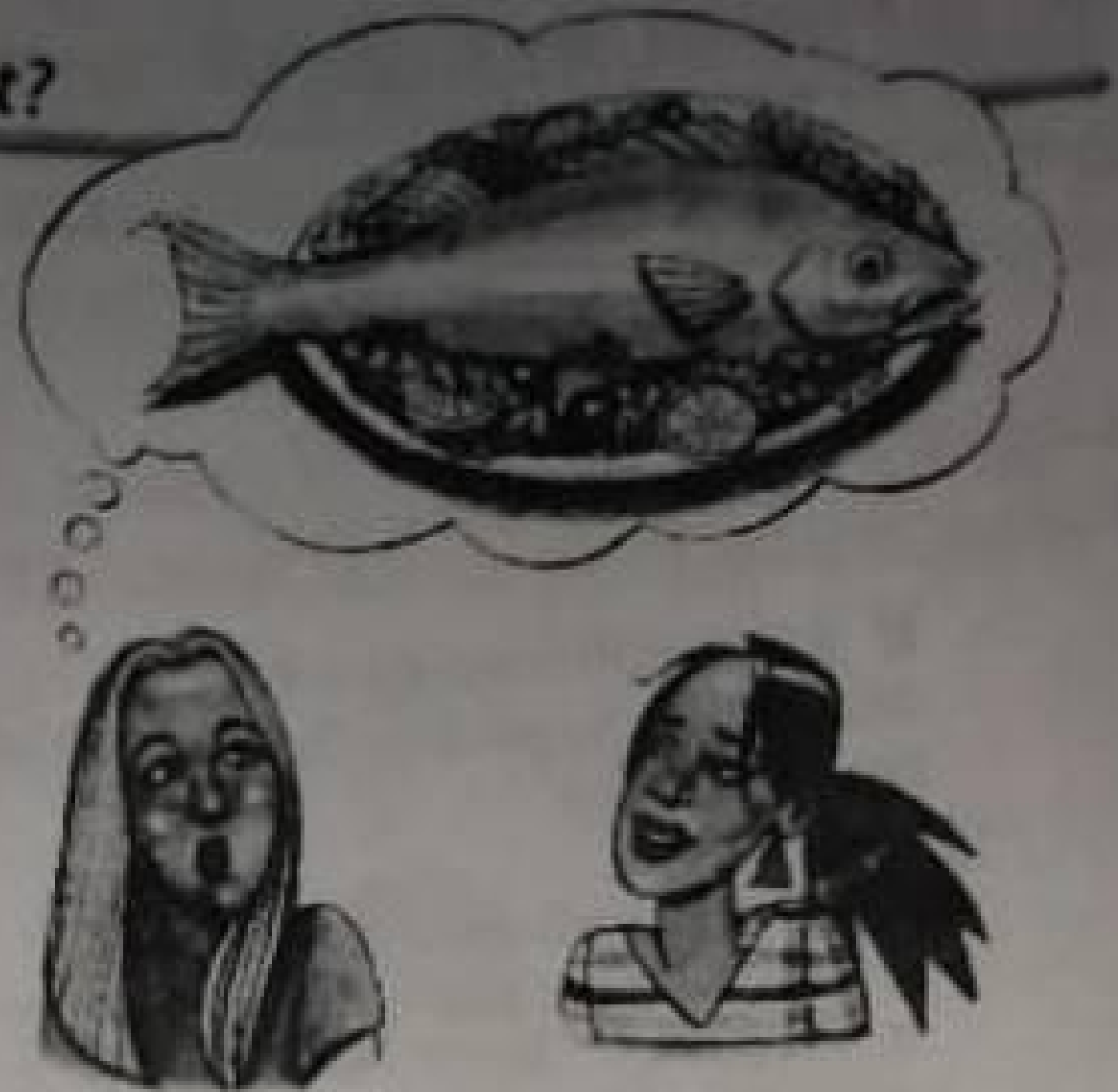
B Look at part A. Answer the questions. Write short sentences.

- Can Brad and George sing? No, they can't.
- Who can tell good jokes? Yes, she can.
- Can Sally drive a car? No, she can't.
- Can John play the piano? Yes, he can.
- Who can snowboard? Maria can snowboard.
- What can George do? He can act.

6 CONVERSATION Fish for breakfast?

① 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

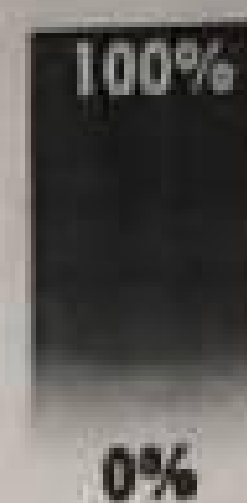
Adverbs of frequency

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.



always
usually
often
sometimes
hardly ever
never

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

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*. *Tareq*

1. 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 any 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 any here. Let's buy some.

2. 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 any at the store.

B: That's right. Just eggs and yogurt!

2 CONVERSATION How about some sandwiches?

① 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 → el pan
 lettuce → la lechuga

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

② 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 any 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 a celery in my potato salad.
 But let's put any apples in it.
 Amanda: Apples in potato salad? That sounds awful!



③ B Complete the chart with foods from Exercise 1. Then compare with a partner.

Count	Noncount
eggs	cream
tomatoes	flour
potatoes	grapes
apples	broccoli
watermelon	

7 CONVERSATION Please be careful!

⊙ Listen and practice.

Richard: Hey, Stephanie. I hear you have a new job.
 Stephanie: Yes. I'm teaching math at Lincoln High School.
 Richard: How do you like it?
 Stephanie: It's great. The students are terrific. How are things with you?
 Richard: Not bad. I'm a window washer now, you know.
 Stephanie: Really? How do you like it?
 Richard: It's a stressful job. And it's pretty dangerous.
 Stephanie: Please be careful!



8 LISTENING It's pretty boring.

⊙ Listen to four people talk about their jobs. Complete the chart with the correct jobs and adjectives.

	What do you do?	What's it like?
1. Monica	_____	_____
2. Hye-soon	_____	_____
3. Kirk	_____	_____
4. Philip	_____	_____

9 GRAMMAR FOCUS

Placement of adjectives ⊙

be + adjective *es + adj*
 A doctor's job **is stressful**.
 A window washer's job **is dangerous**.

como poner los adjetivos en una oracion?
es adjetivo
 adjective + noun
 A doctor has **a stressful job**.
 A window washer has **a dangerous job**.

⊙ A Write each sentence a different way. Then compare with a partner.

- A doctor's job is interesting. *A doctor has an interesting job.*
- A police officer's job is dangerous. *A police officer has a dangerous job.*
- A teacher's job is stressful. *A teacher has a stressful job.*
- A plumber has a boring job. *A plumber's job is boring.*
- An electrician has a difficult job. *An electrician's job is difficult.*
- A vendor has an easy job. *A vendor's job is easy.*

Menus
 hygiene
 Disinfectant
 wh - what, where, who
 do - I, you, we, they
 does - she, he, it
 Presente simple

4 GRAMMAR FOCUS

Frecuentes

Simple present Wh-questions

<p>Where do you work? In a hospital.</p> <p>What do you do? I'm a doctor.</p> <p>How do you like it? I really like it.</p>	<p>Where does he work? In a hotel.</p> <p>What does he do? He's a manager.</p> <p>How does he like it? It's OK.</p>	<p>Where do they work? In a store.</p> <p>What do they do? They're cashiers.</p> <p>How do they like it? They hate it.</p>
---	--	---

UJOY K
tra baya!

Primera persona
Tercera persona
Segunda persona

9 A Complete these conversations. Then practice with a partner.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>1. A: <u>What</u> does your sister <u>do</u> ?
B: My sister? She's a nurse.
A: <u>How</u> does she <u>like</u> it?
B: It's difficult, but she loves it.</p> | <p>3. A: <u>What</u> do your parents <u>like</u> their jobs?
B: Oh, I guess they like them.
A: I don't remember. <u>Where</u> do they <u>work</u> ?
B: In an office in the city.</p> |
| <p>2. A: <u>Where</u> does your brother <u>work</u> ?
B: In a hotel. He's a front desk clerk.
A: Oh? <u>How</u> does he <u>like</u> it?
B: He doesn't really like it.</p> | <p>4. A: <u>What</u> do you <u>do</u> ?
B: I'm a student.
A: I see. <u>How</u> do you <u>like</u> your classes?
B: They're great. I like them a lot.</p> |

9 1 Simple present Wh-questions

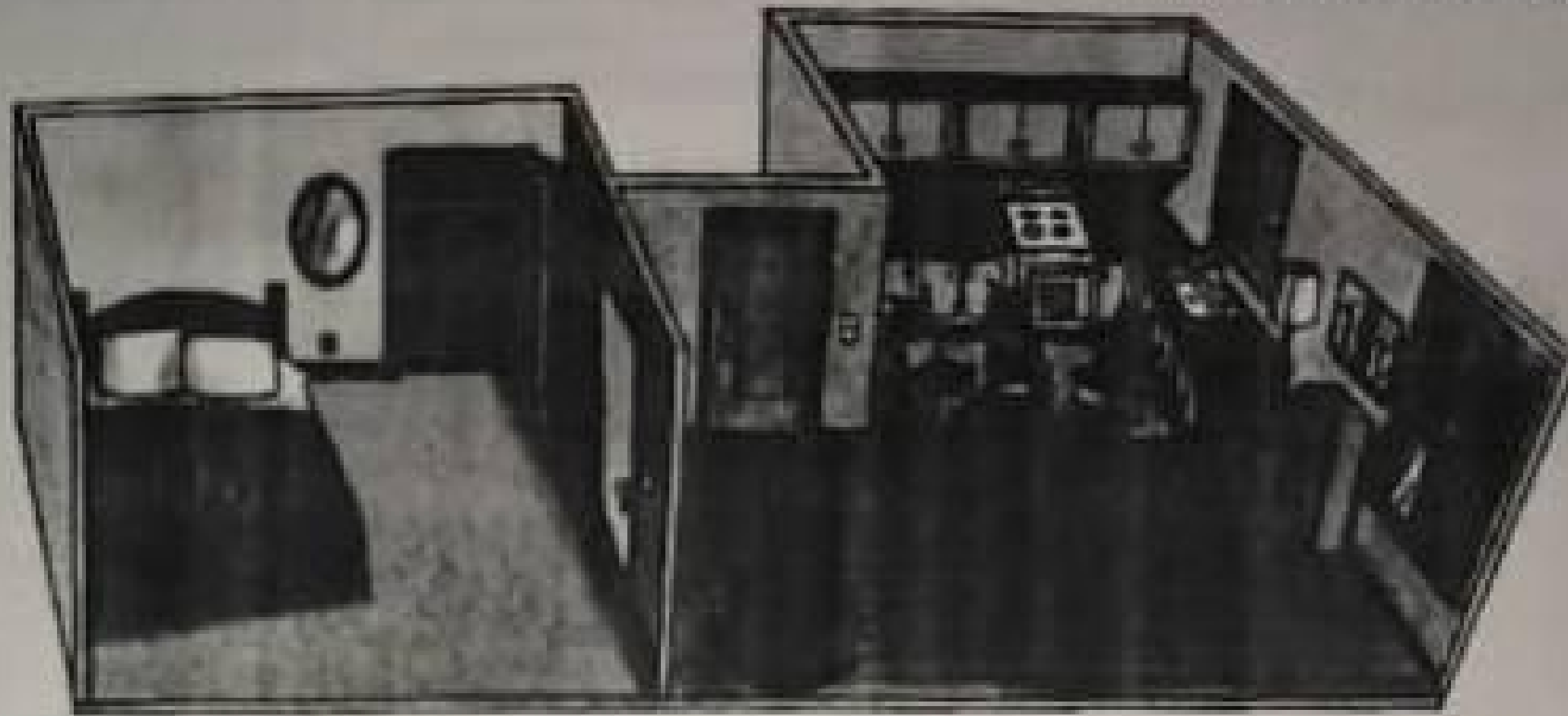
► Use **What** to ask about things: **What do you do?** Use **Where** to ask about places: **Where do you work?** Use **How do/does ... like ...?** to ask for an opinion: **How does he like his job?**

Complete the conversations.

1. A: What does your husband do ?
B: My husband? Oh, he's a nurse.
A: Really? Where does he work ?
B: He works at Mercy Hospital.
2. A: Where do you work ?
B: I work in a restaurant.
A: Nice! What do you do ?
B: I'm a cook.
3. A: How do you like ?
B: My job? I don't really like it very much.
A: That's too bad. What do you do ?
B: I'm a manager. I work at a clothing store.
4. A: What do they do ?
B: My brother is a doctor, and my sister is a lawyer.
A: How do they like ?
B: They work very hard, but they love their jobs.

2 A Look at the picture of Linda's apartment. Complete the sentences. Then practice with a partner.

1. There's no dresser in the bedroom.
2. There is chairs in the kitchen.
3. There's a TV in the living room.
4. There's no refrigerator.
5. There're no rugs on the floor.
6. There're no curtains on the windows.
7. There's a mirror in the bedroom.
8. There are no books in the bookcase.



B Write five sentences about things you have or don't have in your classroom. Then compare with a partner.

There are 10 desks in the classroom.

2 **There is, there are**

- ▶ Use *there is* with singular nouns: **There's** a bed. Use *there are* with plural nouns: **There are** two chairs.
- ▶ Use *some* in affirmative statements: There are **some** chairs in the kitchen. Use *any* in negative statements: There aren't **any** chairs in the bedroom.

Read the information about the Diaz family's new house. Write sentences with the phrases in the box.

there's a	there are some
there's no	there are no
there isn't a	there aren't any

1. A living room? Yes
2. A dining room? No
3. A dishwasher in the kitchen? No
4. A table in the kitchen? Yes
5. Curtains on the windows? Yes
6. Rugs on the floors? No
7. Closets in the bedrooms? Yes
8. Bookcases in the bedrooms? No

1. There's a living room
2. There's no a dining room
3. There isn't a dishwasher in the kitchen
4. There's a table in
5. There are some curtains on the windows
6. There are no rugs on the floors
7. There are closets in the bedrooms
8. There are no bookcases in the bedrooms