

INGLES II

CATEDRÁTICO: ING. EDUARDO ARRIOLA

EJECICIOS DE TOPIC 1, 2, 3, 4 Y 5

CARRERA: PSICOLOGIA

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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 live 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**.



mirror



rug



TV



cupboards

B Which rooms have the things in part A? Complete the chart.

Kitchen	table	stove
Dining room	table	
Living room		
Bedroom		

C GROUP WORK What furniture is in your house or apartment? Tell your classmates.
"My living room has a sofa, a rug, and a TV..."

6 CONVERSATION *There aren't any chairs.*

Listen and practice.

Chris: This apartment is great.
 Linda: Thanks, I love it, but I really need some furniture.
 Chris: What do you need?
 Linda: Oh, I need lots of things. There are some chairs in the kitchen, but there isn't a table.
 Chris: And there's no sofa here in the living room.
 Linda: And there aren't any chairs. There's only this lamp.
 Chris: So let's go shopping next weekend.



7 GRAMMAR FOCUS

There is, there are

hay una cama en el cuarto
There's a bed in the bedroom.
 no hay un sofá en el salón
There's no sofa in the living room.
There isn't a table in the kitchen.

Hay varias sillas en la cocina
There are some chairs in the kitchen.
 No hay sillas en el salón
There are no chairs in the living room.
There aren't any chairs in the living room.

There's = There is

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

1. ~~There is no~~ dresser in the bedroom.
2. ~~There're~~ 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're 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 kitchen.
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.

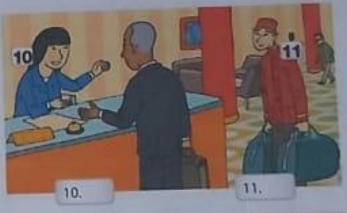
What do you do?

¿Qué haces?

1 WORD POWER Jobs

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

- | | | | |
|---------------|---------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| a. accountant | a. electrician | i. painter | m. salesperson |
| b. bellhop | b. front desk clerk | j. plumber | n. security guard |
| c. cashier | c. nurse | k. police officer | o. taxi driver |
| d. doctor | d. office manager | l. receptionist | p. vendor |



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.

wh } what, que, cual cosas
 where, donde lugares
 How: como características

4 GRAMMAR FOCUS

Simple present Wh-questions

Where do you work? In a hospital.	Where does he work? In a hospital.	Where do they work? In a hospital.
What do you do? I'm a doctor.	What does he do? He's a doctor.	What do they do? They're doctors.
How do you like it? I really like it.	How does he like it? It's OK.	How do they like it? They hate it.

A Complete these conversations. Then practice with a partner.

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

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.

- 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.
- A: Where do you work?
 B: I work in a restaurant.
 A: Nice! What do you do?
 B: I'm a cook.
- 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.
- 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.

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

A doctor's job is **stressful**.
 A window washer's job is **dangerous**.

adjective + noun

A doctor has a **stressful job**.
 A window washer has a **dangerous job**.

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.

To Be { I am
is
are

10 Adjetivos para la proxima clase

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 <u>flight attendant</u> | 4. boring <u>uninteresting</u> |
| 2. easy <u>soft</u> | 5. difficult <u>hard</u> |
| 3. dangerous <u>difficult</u> | 6. relaxing <u>quiet</u> |



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

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 an mayonnaise?
 Adam: No. We need to buy any.
 Amanda: We need an onions, too.
 Adam: Oh, I don't want an 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 an 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	cream
tomatoes	flour
potatoes	grapes
apples	broccoli
watermelon	

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 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 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!

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
 sometimes eat breakfast.
 hardly ever
 never

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%

Sometimes I eat breakfast.

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 go to often 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 stay hardly ever in for lunch
 A: And what do you have? (usually) A: and what do you usually have?
 B: I have soup and a sandwich. (always) B: I have always soup and Sakeicho
 A: Me, too. I have a big lunch. (never) A: Me too, I have never a big lunch

3 GRAMMAR FOCUS

Simple present Wh-questions

What sports do you play?
 Who do you play baseball with?
 Where do you play?
 How often do you practice?
 When do you practice?
 What time do you start?

I play hockey and baseball
 I play with some friends from work.
 We play at Hunter Park.
 We practice once or twice a week.
 We practice on Sundays.
 We start at ten o'clock in the morning.

1 Simple present Wh-questions

- Remember: who = what person; where = what place; how often = what frequency; when = what days; what time = what time of day
- Remember: use do or does after the question word.

Complete the questions with the correct question word and do or does. Then match the questions with the answers.

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| 1. <u>What</u> sports <u>do</u> you like? | a. My father and my brother. |
| 2. <u>Who</u> <u>do</u> you go to games with? | b. Usually at three o'clock. |
| 3. <u>How</u> often <u>does</u> your team play? | c. Baseball. I love to watch my team. |
| 4. <u>Where</u> <u>do</u> they play? | d. Once a week. |
| 5. <u>How often</u> <u>do</u> they play? | e. On Saturday afternoons. |
| 6. <u>What</u> time <u>do</u> the games start? | f. At Lincoln Park. |

A Complete the conversations with the correct Wh-question words. Then practice with a partner.

- A: I watch sports on TV every weekend.
 B: Really? What sports do you like to watch?
 A: Soccer. It's my favorite!
 B: How often do you usually watch soccer?
 A: On Sunday afternoons.
 B: And who do you usually watch it?
 At home?
 A: No, at my friend's house. He has a really big TV!
- A: How often do you go bike riding?
 B: Oh, about once a month.
 A: I love to go bike riding. I go every Saturday.
 B: Really? What time do you go?
 A: Usually at about one o'clock.
 B: Oh, yeah? Who do you usually go with?
 A: My sister. Come with us next time!



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 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?

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 **can** sing very well.
She **can't** sing at all.
We
They

Can
he
she
we
they

you
sing?
Yes, he **can**.
No, she **can't**.
we
they

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 ice skate.
- Justin: upload photos ✗ download a video ✗
Justin can't upload photos, but he can 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.

5 GRAMMAR FOCUS

Prepositions of place



The department store is **on** Main Street.
It's **on the corner of** Main and First.
It's **across from** the park.

It's **next to** the bank.
The bank is **between** the department store **and** the restaurant.

1 Prepositions of place

- ▶ Use *on* with the names of streets and avenues: The bookstore is **on** Center Street. The theater is **on** Park Avenue.
- ▶ *Across from* is another way of saying *opposite*: The library is **across from** the theater. = The library is **opposite** the theater.

Circle the correct words.

A: Excuse me. Is there a gas station around here?

B: Yes, there is. It's **in** / **on** Third Avenue.

A: Where **on** Third Avenue?

B: It's **in** / **on** the corner of Center Street and Third Avenue.

A: **Across from** / **to** Stacy's Department Store?

B: Yes, that's right. It's next **to** / **from** the park.

A: Thanks. Oh, and where is the post office?

B: It's on Center Street – **between** / **next to** the hospital and the bank.

A: Great. Thanks very much.

B: You're welcome.

A Look at the map and complete the sentences. Then compare with a partner.



1. The coffee shop is on Second Avenue. It's next to the shoe store.
2. The movie theater is on Park and Main. It's next to the park.
3. The gas station is in front of the parking lot. It's on First and Center.
4. The post office is on Center and Second. It's next to the hospital.
5. The bank is between the restaurant and the department store. It's on Main Street.

B PAIR WORK Where are these places on the map? Ask and answer questions.

the park the drugstore the bookstore the hospital the shoe store

A: Where is the park?

B: It's between Park and First, across from the department store.

6 LISTENING *Where is it?*

Look at the map in Exercise 5. Listen to four conversations. Where are the people going?

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____

