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PASIÓN POR EDUCAR

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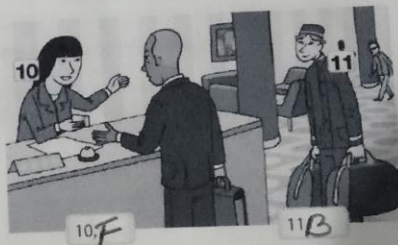
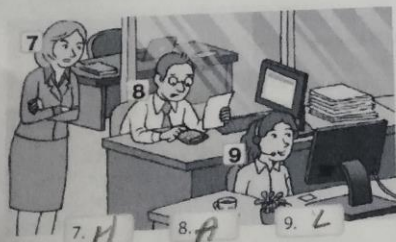
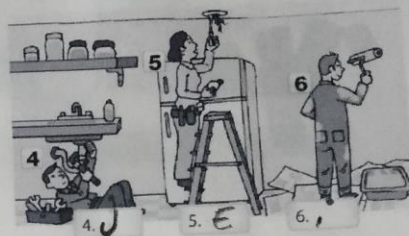
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What do you do?

WORD POWER Jobs

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

- | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> a. accountant | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> e. electrician | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> i. painter | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> m. salesperson |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> b. bellhop | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> f. front desk clerk | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> j. plumber | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> n. security guard |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c. cashier | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> g. nurse | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> k. police officer | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> o. taxi driver |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> d. doctor | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> h. office manager | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> l. receptionist | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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.

2 THE WORKPLACE

A PAIR WORK Who works in these places? Complete the chart with jobs from Exercise 1. Add one more job to each list.

- A: A doctor works in a hospital.
B: A nurse works in a hospital, too.



In a hospital	In an office	In a store	In a hotel
doctor	Secretary	cashier	bell boy
nurse	Accountant	Vendor	front desk clerk
Deafie	Receptionist	Cashier	Cook

B CLASS ACTIVITY Ask and answer *Who* questions about jobs. Use these words.

wears a uniform sits all day talks to people works hard
stands all day handles money works at night makes a lot of money

- A: Who wears a uniform?
B: A police officer wears a uniform.
C: And a security guard ...

3 CONVERSATION He works in a hotel.

○ Listen and practice.

- Rachel: Where does your brother work?
Angela: In a hotel.
Rachel: Oh, really? My brother works in a hotel, too.
He's a front desk clerk.
Angela: How does he like it?
Rachel: He hates it. He doesn't like the manager.
Angela: That's too bad. What hotel does he work for?
Rachel: The Plaza.
Angela: That's funny. My brother works there, too.
Rachel: Oh, that's interesting. What does he do?
Angela: Actually, he's the manager!



GRAMMAR FOCUS

Simple present Wh-questions

Where do you work? In a hospital.	Where does he work? In a hotel.	Where do they work? In a store.
What do you do? I'm a doctor.	What does he do? He's a manager.	What do they do? They're cashiers.
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.

1. Complete these conversations. Then practice with a partner.

1. A: What does your sister do?
B: My sister? She's a nurse.
A: Who does she like it?
B: It's difficult, but she loves it.
2. 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.
3. A: Where do your parents live 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.
4. 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.

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 work?
B: My job? I don't really like it very much.
A: That's too bad. What do you like it?
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 you like it?
B: They work very hard, but they love their jobs.

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 stressfult 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 stressful job
A salesperson has a stressful job.
- security guard / job / dangerous
A security guard's dangerous job
A security guard has a dangerous job.
- nurse / job / exciting
A nurse's exciting job
A nurse has an exciting job.
- taxi driver / job / interesting
The taxi driver's interesting job
The taxi driver has an interesting job.
- electrician / job / difficult
The electrician's difficult job
The electrician has a difficult job.

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

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



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

JOB Profiles

Look at the photos. Which jobs look interesting? Why?



dog groomer

Lots of Marco Mendez's friends walk on four legs. He makes these furry friends beautiful. Marco is a professional dog groomer. He likes his job a lot because it's never boring. Each dog has a different personality. What's his favorite kind of dog? He's not telling!



wedding planner

Lila Martin goes to nice restaurants, eats cake, listens to bands - and gets paid for it! Lila is a wedding planner. She chooses the place, the food, and the music for people's weddings. It's stressful because everything needs to be perfect!



video game designer

Hal Garner has his dream job. He plays video games all day long! Hal is a game designer for a large video game company. He makes new games and tests them. It's always exciting, and he almost always wins!



baker

Junko Watanabe has a sweet life. She makes bread, cookies, and cakes in her neighborhood bakery. Junko really likes her job. Her salary isn't great, but the customers love her cakes and cookies, so she's happy.

A Read the article. Who says these things? Write your guesses.

1. "I go to work very early in the morning." *wendy a planner*
2. "I know every restaurant in town." *lila a planner*
3. "After work, I need to take a bath!" *hal a dog groomer*
4. "I sit down all day long!" *video game designer*

B Write a short description of a job, but don't write the name of the job. Then read it to the class. Your classmates guess the job.

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 some 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 any celery.
 Adam: No. I don't want some celery in my potato salad.
 But let's put any 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	cream
potatoes	mayonnaise
onions	
apples	

6 CONVERSATION Fish for breakfast?

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*.

1. 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 some 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.
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 any 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!

always
usually
often
sometimes
hardly ever
never

most always,
r plays ten
sometimes

some lunch
about
let's
etc
y
c
ec

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.



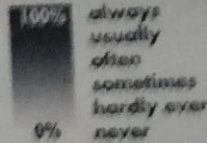
7 GRAMMAR FOCUS

Adverbs of frequency

always
 usually
 often
 sometimes eat breakfast.
 hardly ever
 never

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 go to restaurant a restaurant*
 A: Do you eat at your desk? (ever) A: *Do you eat ever at your desk?*
 B: No, I stay in for lunch. (hardly ever) B: *No, hardly ever I stay*
 A: And what do you have? (usually) A: *And 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 have a sandwich by lunch*

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

- usually*
- A: What do you 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)



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 have dinner with my family often.*

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?

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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>
hamburgers	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
fish	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
eggs	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
broccoli	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

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...



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: <i>Manuel</i>	Name: <i>Nora</i>
1. Do you always eat breakfast?	<i>Always</i>	<i>Usually</i>
2. What time do you usually eat lunch?	<i>9:00</i>	<i>10:00</i>
3. Do you ever eat cereal for dinner?	<i>never</i>	<i>seldom</i>
4. Do you ever go to a restaurant for breakfast?	<i>seldom</i>	<i>sometimes</i>
5. What's something you never eat for lunch?	<i>cereal</i>	<i>caldos</i>
6. What do you usually drink with dinner?	<i>te</i>	<i>coffee</i>
7. <i>How many times do you make up your mind?</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
8. <i>How usually do you eat dinner?</i>	<i>seldom</i>	<i>usually</i>

A: Manuel, do you always eat breakfast?

B: No, I hardly ever do.

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

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

Interchange **SNACK SURVEY**

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



Snacks I often eat	Snacks I sometimes eat	Snacks I never eat
corn chips	beef jerky	almonds
cake	grapes	peanuts
cookies	hot dog	
	popcorn	
	ice cream	
	watermelon	

PAIR WORK Compare your information.

A: I often eat watermelon.

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

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.



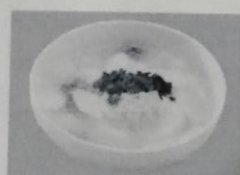
In Greece and some other Mediterranean countries, people eat pomegranates. Pomegranates bring wealth in the new year.



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.

YA Read the article. Then correct these sentences.

1. In Mandarin, the word "tangerine" sounds like "wealth." ^{luck}
2. Greeks eat pomegranates. Pomegranates bring health. *wealth*
3. People in Spain eat 12 grapes, one grape for good luck in each hour of the day. *good lucks*
4. Swedish people eat rice pudding with money inside. *with an almond inside*
5. Koreans eat soup with chocolate cake for strength and health. *sou with rice cakes*
6. Some Americans eat black-eyed peas. Black-eyed peas are like dollar bills. *coins*

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