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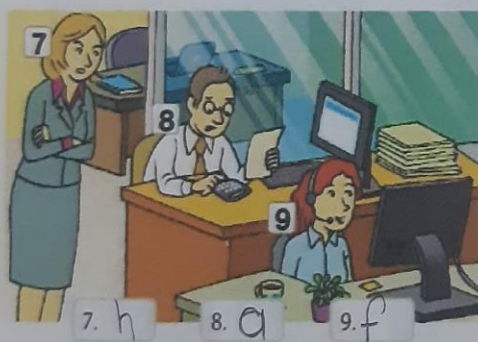
Frontera Comalapa Chiapas a 07 de febrero de 2022.

What do you do?

1 WORD POWER Jobs

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

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



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

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

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	office manager	cashier	receptionist
nurse	accountant	salesperson	bell hop
	front desk clerk	security guard	

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.



4

GRAMMAR FOCUS

Simple present Wh-questions

Where do you work?

In a hospital.

What do you do?

I'm a doctor.

How do you like it?

I really like it.

Where does he work?

In a hotel.

What does he do?

He's a manager.

How does he like it?

It's OK.

Where do they work?

In a store.

What do they do?

They're cashiers.

How do they like it?

They hate it.

A Complete these conversations. Then practice with a partner.

1. A: What does your sister do ?
 B: My sister? She's a nurse.
 A: What does she do it?
 B: It's difficult, but she loves it.
2. A: What does your brother do ?
 B: In a hotel. He's a front desk clerk.
 A: Oh? What does he do it?
 B: He doesn't really like it.
3. A: What 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.
4. A: What do you do ?
 B: I'm a student.
 A: I see. Why do you love 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 ?
 B: He works at Mercy Hospital.
2. A: Where ?
 B: I work in a restaurant.
 A: Nice! What ?
 B: I'm a cook.
3. A: How ?
 B: My job? I don't really like it very much.
 A: That's too bad. What ?
 B: I'm a manager. I work at a clothing store.
4. A: What ?
 B: My brother is a doctor, and my sister is a lawyer.
 A: How ?
 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 **stressfuls 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 |
| 2. easy | 5. difficult |
| 3. dangerous | 6. relaxing |

flight attendant



- 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." baker
2. "I know every restaurant in town." wedding planner
3. "After work, I need to take a bath!" 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.

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	tomatoes	broccoli	cream	yogurt
apples	onions	bread	milk	noodles
lemons	potatoes	lettuce	oil	beans
bananas	carrots	chicken	rice	nuts
kiwis	oranges	cheese	butter	fishes

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 any at the store.
B: That's right. Just eggs and yogurt!

8 CONVERSATION

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.

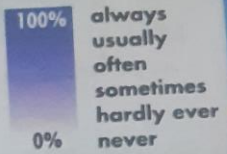


7 GRAMMAR FOCUS

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

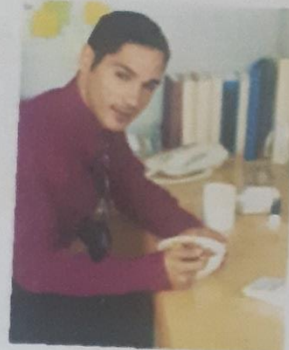
Adverbs of frequency usually go before the main verb: *always, almost always, usually, often, sometimes, hardly ever, almost never, never*. She **never plays** tennis. I **almost always eat** breakfast. *Sometimes* can begin a sentence: **Sometimes I eat** breakfast.

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 a restaurant often 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 stay 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 always have soup and a sandwich
 A: Me, too. I have a big lunch. (never) A: Me, too. I never have a big lunch.

0-1 **A** Put the adverbs in the correct places. Then practice with a partner.

- 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)



0-1 **B** Unscramble the sentences.

- I / have breakfast / on / never / weekends
- work / I / snacks / eat / at / hardly ever
- eat / for / pasta / dinner / sometimes / I
- 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.

8 LISTENING Really? Never?

0-1 **A** 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...



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: <u>Sara</u>	Name: <u>Lina</u>
1. Do you always eat breakfast?	Yes, I always	No, almost never
2. What time do you usually eat lunch?	at 8:00 o'clock	Some time in the morning
3. Do you ever eat cereal for dinner?	Yes, I often	Yes, always I do
4. Do you ever go to a restaurant for breakfast?	No, I hardly ever do	No, I hardly never do
5. What's something you never eat for lunch?	never eat fish	almost never eat soup
6. What do you usually drink with dinner?	I often drink milk	I always drink juice
7. Do you always like spicy food?	Yes, almost always	No, I don't care
8. Do you often prefer juice for breakfast?	Yes, always	No, I hardly ever do

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..."



Snacks I often eat	Snacks I sometimes eat	Snacks I never eat
Potato Chips	peanuts	pineapple
PIZZA	hot dogs	watermelon
cookies	Ice cream	almonds
beef jerky	Chocolates	Popcorn
corn chips	grapes	melon
Yogurt	candy	soup
tostadas	cake	lettuce

B PAIR WORK Compare your information.

- A: I often eat watermelon.
- B: I never eat watermelon. I sometimes eat popcorn.

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~~ *wealth*.
3. People in Spain eat 12 grapes, one grape for good luck in each ~~hour of the day~~ *At midnight*.
4. Swedish people eat rice pudding with ~~money~~ *an almond* inside.
5. Koreans eat soup with ~~chocolate cake~~ *rice cake* for strength and health.
6. Some Americans eat black-eyed peas. Black-eyed peas are like ~~dollar bills~~ *and rice with collard greens*.

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