



**Nombre de alumno: CAROLINA YAZARETH
JUAREZ RUEDAS**

Nombre del profesor: Juan Jaime Diaz

Nombre del trabajo: Unit Activity#1 – U2 2LMV

Materia: Ingles

Grado: 2

Grupo: B

Comitán de Domínguez Chiapas a 19 de febrero de 2023.

What do you do?

GRAMMAR – Professions

Word	Translation
actor/actress	actor/actriz
archaeologist	arqueólogo
architect	arquitecto
astronaut	astronauta
baker	pastelero
banker	banquero
biologist	biólogo
bus driver	conductor de autobús
businessman	hombre de negocios
butcher	carnicero
carpenter	carpintero
cashier	cajero
cleaner	persona de limpieza
cook	cocinero
chef	jefe de cocina
dentist	dentista
doctor	médico
designer	diseñador
electrician	electricista
farmer	granjero
firefighter	bombero
florist	florista

Word	Translation
hairdresser	peluquero/a
journalist	periodista
lawyer	abogado
librarian	bibliotecario/a
lorry driver UK (truck driver US)	conductor de camión
mechanic	mecánico
nanny	niñera
nurse	enfermero/a
photographer	fotógrafo
plumber	fontanero
police officer	policía
postman UK (mailman US)	cartero
programmer	programador
psychologist	psicólogo
receptionist	repcionista
salesman	vendedor
secretary	secretaria
seamstress	costurera
singer	cantante
taxi driver	taxista
teacher	profesor/a
veterinarian	veterinario

fisherman	pescador
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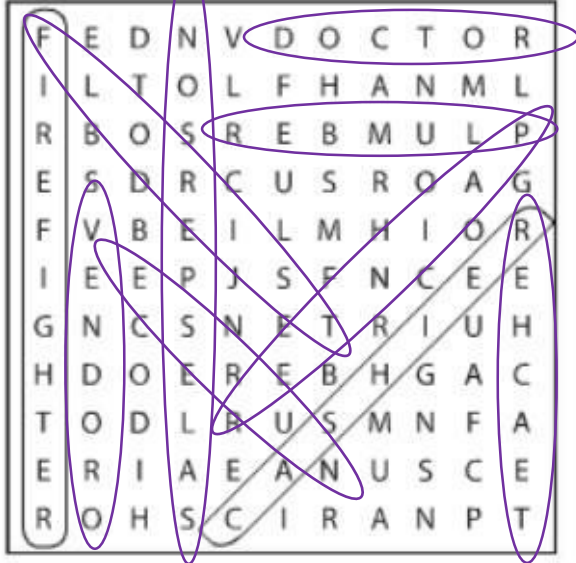
waiter/waitress	camarero/a
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gardener	jardinero
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writer	escritor
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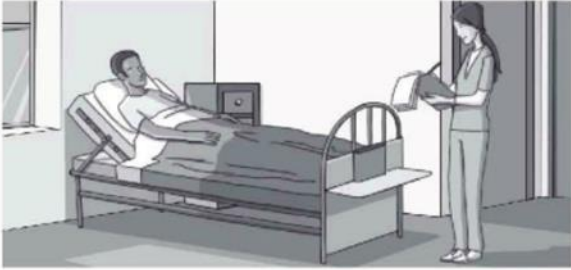
Exercise 1. Encuentra los trabajos y enciérralos en un círculo.

1 Find and circle these jobs in the puzzle.



Exercise 2. Write three sentences about each person. Use the phrases in the box and your own ideas. Use the sentences in the box (Escribe 3 oraciones acerca de cada persona. Usa las oraciones de la caja)

handle money	sit/stand all day	wear a uniform	work inside
help people	talk on the phone	work hard	work outside



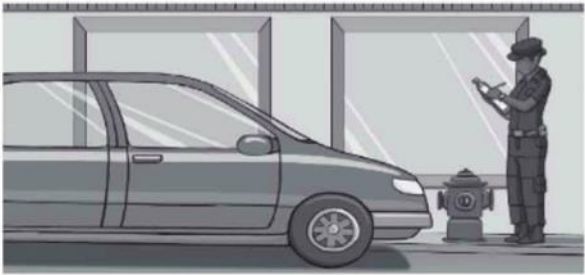
1. She's a nurse
2. She helps people
3. She works in a hospital



1. he is a bellhop
2. he helps people
3. he works in a hotel



1. he is a salesman
2. he sells sandwiches
3. he works outside the buildings



1. he is a security guard
2. he is on his feet all day
3. he works outside the buildings



1. he is a receptionist
2. he's sitting all day talking on the phone
3. he works in an office



1. she is a cashier
2. she handles money
3. she works in a store

GRAMMAR – Wh questions.

Las Preguntas abiertas no se pueden contestar con un simple "yes" o "no", pero obtienen información, explicación, descripción u opinión. Las preguntas abiertas se crean utilizando pronombres interrogativos o "question words". Dentro de las preguntas abiertas, podemos distinguir entre preguntas del objeto y preguntas del sujeto.

Pronombre interrogativo	Ejemplos
What...? <i>¿Qué...?</i>	👉 What do you want? <i>¿Qué quieres?</i>
Where...? <i>¿Dónde...?</i>	👉 Where do they live? <i>¿Dónde viven?</i>
When...? <i>¿Cuándo...?</i>	👉 When do you go to work? <i>¿Cuándo vas a tu trabajo?</i>
Who...? <i>¿Quién...?</i>	👉 Who is he? <i>¿Quién es él?</i>
Whose...? <i>¿De quién...?</i>	👉 Whose bag is this? <i>¿De quién es esta bolsa?</i>
Why...? <i>¿Por qué...?</i>	👉 Why are they here? <i>¿Por qué están aquí?</i>
Which...? <i>¿Cuál...?</i>	👉 Which car is his? <i>¿Cuál es su coche?</i>
How...? <i>¿Cómo...?</i>	👉 How are you? <i>¿Cómo estás?</i>

1. Con los verbos "to be" y "have got":

Pronombre interrogativo + verbo + sujeto + sustantivo, adjetivo...?

Ejemplos:

What have you got in your bag? (¿Qué tienes en tu bolsa?)

Where are you? (¿Dónde estás?)

When is he available? (¿Cuándo está disponible?)

How are the cookies? (¿Cómo están las galletas?)

2. Todos los otros verbos:

Pronombre interrogativo + verbo auxiliar (to do) + sujeto + verbo principal + sustantivo, adjetivo...?

Ejemplos:

What do you like to eat? (¿Qué te gusta comer?)

Where does she work? (¿Dónde trabaja?)

When do they go on vacation? (¿Cuándo se van de vacaciones?)

Why do you study English? (¿Por qué estudias inglés?)

Nota: En las preguntas, a diferencia del español, las preposiciones se encuentran generalmente al final de la frase.

Ejemplos:

What are you thinking about? (¿En qué estás pensando?)

Where's she driving to? (¿A dónde conduce?)

Who are they laughing at? (¿De quién te estás riendo?)

Object Questions (Preguntas del objeto)

Las Preguntas del objeto solicitan el objeto de la frase y requieren el uso del verbo auxiliar "do".

Pronombre interrogativo + verbo auxiliar + sujeto + verbo (infinitivo)...?

Ejemplos:

Who did you call last night? (¿A quién llamaste anoche?)

What did you do to yourself? (¿Qué te has hecho?)

Subject Questions (Preguntas del sujeto)

Preguntas del sujeto son aquellas en que el pronombre interrogativo o "question word" sirve como el sujeto de la frase. En las preguntas del sujeto, no se utiliza un verbo auxiliar y el orden de las palabras no se invierte.

Pronombre interrogativo + verbo + objeto...?

Ejemplos:

Who called last night? (¿Quién llamó anoche?)

What happened to you? (¿Qué te ha pasado?)

Mira otra vez la diferencia entre preguntas del objeto y preguntas del sujeto:

Frase principal:

Danny asks the teacher a question. (Danny pregunta al profesor.)

Pregunta del objeto:

Who did Danny ask? The teacher. (¿A quién preguntó Danny? Al profesor.) Pregunta del sujeto:

Who asked the question? Danny. (¿Quién preguntó? Danny.)

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.

Exercise 3. Complete the conversation with the correct words in parentheses (Completa la conversación con las palabras correctas en parentesis).



1. A: Where does your brother work ?

B: My brother? He works in a department store.

A: What does he do ?

B: He works in the shoe department.

He's a salesperson.

2. A: What do your sisters do ?

B: Kelly and Pam are nurses. And they work together, too.

A: Where do they work ?

B: At Springfield Hospital.



3. A: Where does your daughter work ?

B: My daughter works in an office.

A: What does she do?

B: She is an accountant.



4. A: What do they do ?

B: Joe and I? we fix computers.

A: How do you like it ?



B: We like it a lot!

Exercise 4. Complete the conversation (Completa la conversación)

1. A: _____ **Do** _____ you _____ **have** _____ a job?
 B: Yes, I _____ **Do** _____ .
 A: Oh, what _____ **do** _____ you _____ **so** _____ ?
 B: I _____ **am** _____ a server.
 A: Where _____ **do** _____ you _____ **work** _____ ?
 B: I _____ **Do** _____ at Paul's Coffee Shop.
 A: How _____ **Do** _____ you _____ **Like it** _____ your job?
 B: I really _____ **Like** _____ it. It's a great job!
 A: What time _____ **do** _____ you start work?
 B: I _____ **start** _____ work at 8:00 A.M., and
 I _____ **finish** _____ at 3:00 P.M.



2. A: My brother _____ **Do** _____ a new job.
 B: Really? Where _____ **Does** _____ he _____ **work** _____ ?
 A: He _____ **Does** _____ at the new clothing store
 downtown.
 B: What _____ **does** _____ he _____ **do** _____ there?
 A: He _____ **Does** _____ a security guard.
 B: How _____ **Does** _____ he
 _____ **Like** _____ his job?
 A: Oh, I guess he _____ **like** _____ it.
 B: What time _____ **does** _____ he
 _____ **start** _____ work?
 A: He _____ **start** _____ work at
 10:00 A.M., and he
 _____ **finish** _____ at 6:00 P.M.



Exercise 5. Match the adjective a- d. (Relaciona los adjetivos con su significado)

1. (d) exciting
2. (b) easy
3. (a) relaxing
4. (c) safe

- a. not stressful
- b. not difficult
- c. not dangerous
- d. not boring

Exercise 6. Write each sentence two different ways (Escribe cada oración de dos formas diferentes)

1. A flight attendant's job is exciting.

A flight attendant has an exiting job _____

A flight attendant doesn't have a boring job _____

2. A security guard has a boring job.

A security's guard job is boring _____

A security guard has an easy job _____

3. Steven's job is dangerous.

Steven's job is difficult _____

Steven's work is not relaxing _____

4. A front desk clerk's job is stressful.

A receptionist has a difficult job _____

A receptionist has a boring job _____

5. Linda has a small apartment.

Linda's apartment is small _____

Linda's apartment doesn't small _____

6. Martha's house is big.

Martha has a big house _____

Martha's house isn't s small _____

7. Sarah has a talkative sister.

Sarah's sister is talkative _____

Sarah doesn't have quietly sister _____

8. My job is easy.

I have a job sister _____

I don't't have a difficult job _____



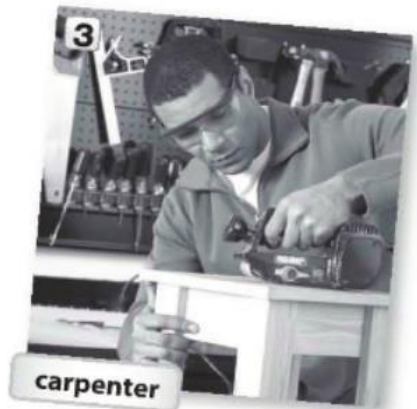
Exercise 7. Write sentences with your opinion about each job. (Escribe oraciones con tu opinión acerca de cada trabajo)



reporter



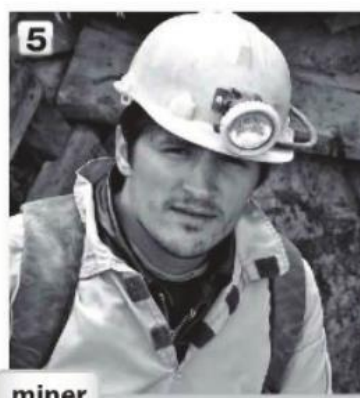
pilot



carpenter



athlete



miner



model

1. **A reporter has an exciting job. / A reporter's job isn't boring** _____
2. **A pilot has a relaxing job/ A pilot,s job isn't stressful** _____
3. **A carpenter has a secure job/ A carpenter's job isn't dangerous** _____
4. **A athlete has a exciting job/ a athlete's job isn't boring** _____
5. **A miner has relaxing job/ a miner 's job isn't stressful** _____
6. **A model has easy/ a model's job isn't difficult** _____