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Materia: **Inglés 2**

Grado: **2°**

Grupo: **“B”**

Comitán de Domínguez Chiapas a 19 de febrero de 2023.

What do you do?

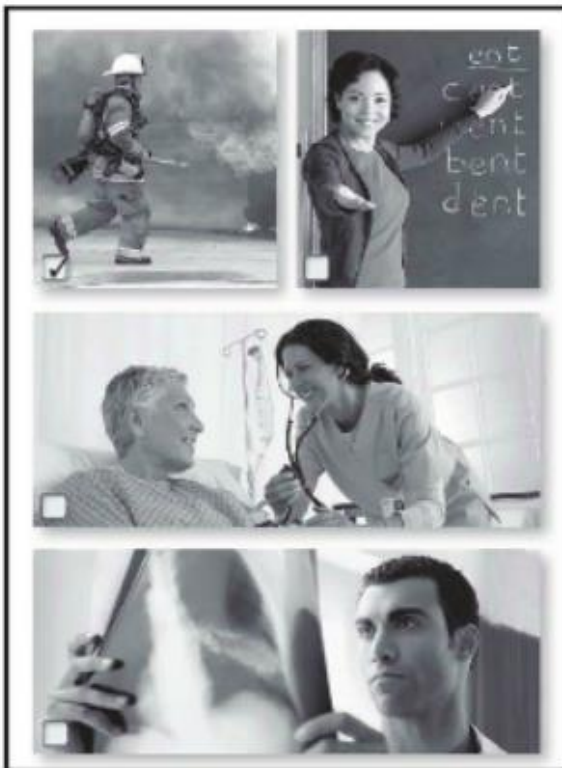
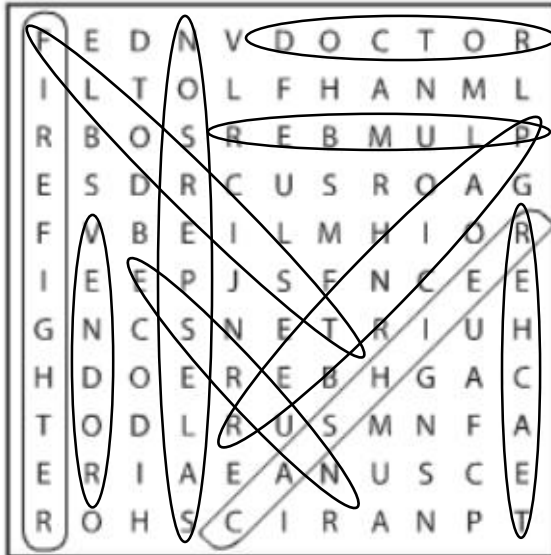
GRAMMAR – Professions

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
fisherman	pescador
gardener	jardinero

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
waiter/waitress	camarero/a
writer	escritor

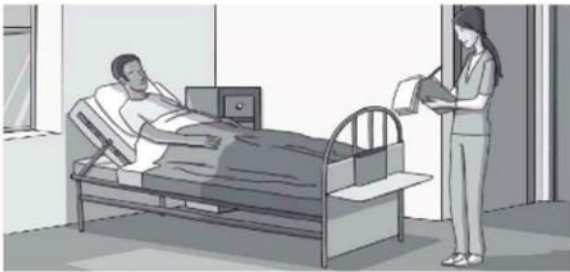
Exercise 1. Encuentra los trabajos y enciérralos en un círculo.

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



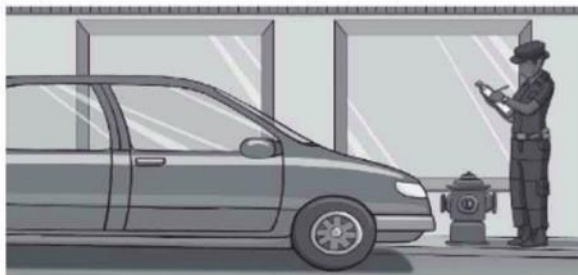
1. She's a nurse
2. She helps people
3. She works in a hospital



1. He helps a people
2. He's a bellboy
3. He works in a hotel



1. He's a vendor
2. He Works outside
3. He handles money



1. He's a police
2. He wears a uniform
3. He Works outside



1. He talks on the telephone
2. He's a call center
3. He sita ll day



1. she's a cashier
2. she handles money
3. He stand all day

GRAMMAR – Wh questions.

Las Preguntas abiertas no se pueden contestar con un simple “yes” o “no”, pero obtienen información, explicación, descripción u opinión. Las pre

..guntas 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 they work ?

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

A: Where do you work ?

B: At Springfield Hospital.



3. A: Where does she 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 they 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 **work** 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 guard has a boring job

A security guard doesn't have an exiting job

3. Steven's job is dangerous.

Steven has a dangerous job

Steven doesn't have a safe job

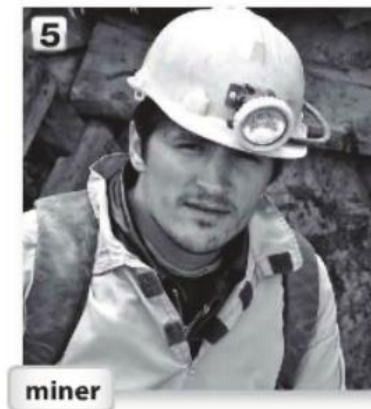
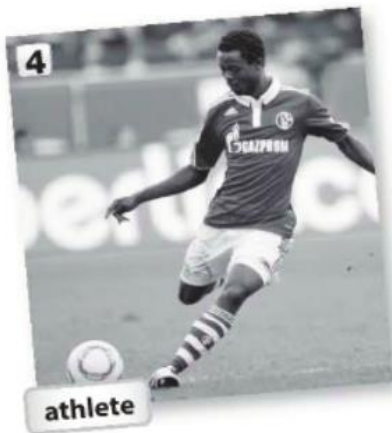
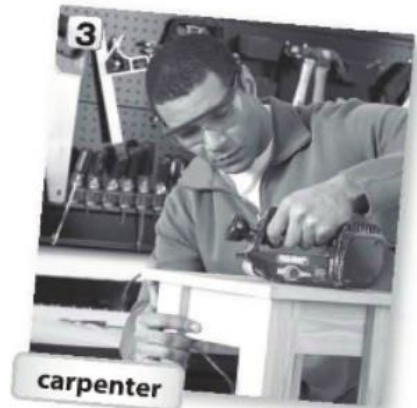
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4. A front desk clerk's job is stressful.
A front desk clerk has a stressful job
A front desk clerk doesn't have a relaxing job
5. Linda has a small apartment.
Linda's apartment is small
Linda's apartment doesn't is small
6. Martha's house is big.
Martha has a big house
Martha's house isn't small
7. Sarah has a talkative sister.
Sara's sister is talkative
Sarah doesn't have quietly sister
8. My job is easy.
I have a job sister
I don't have a difficult job



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



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