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

Materia: Inglés 2

Grado: 2°

Grupo: "B"

Comitán de Domínguez Chiapas a 19 de febrero de 2023.

What do you do? GRAMMAR – Professions

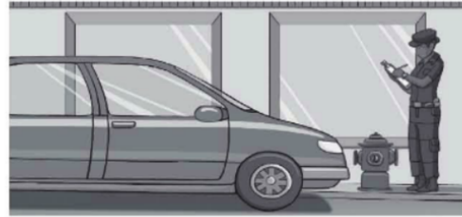
Exercise 1. Encuentra los trabajos y enciérralos en un círculo.

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 nurse1. He helps a people
2. She helps people2. He's a bellboy
3. She works in a hospital3. 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



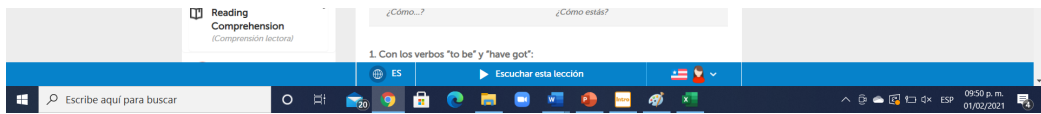
1. He talks on the telephone
 2. He's a call center
 3. He sita ll day
1. she's a cashier
 2. she handles money
 3. He stand all day

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



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.)

The image shows a presentation slide titled "4 GRAMMAR FOCUS" with a sub-heading "Simple present Wh-questions". It contains a table of question forms and examples, followed by a practice section "A Complete these conversations. Then practice with a partner." and a "PAIRWORK" section.

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.

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

PAIRWORK Ask questions about these people.
Where do they work? What do they do? How do they like 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?

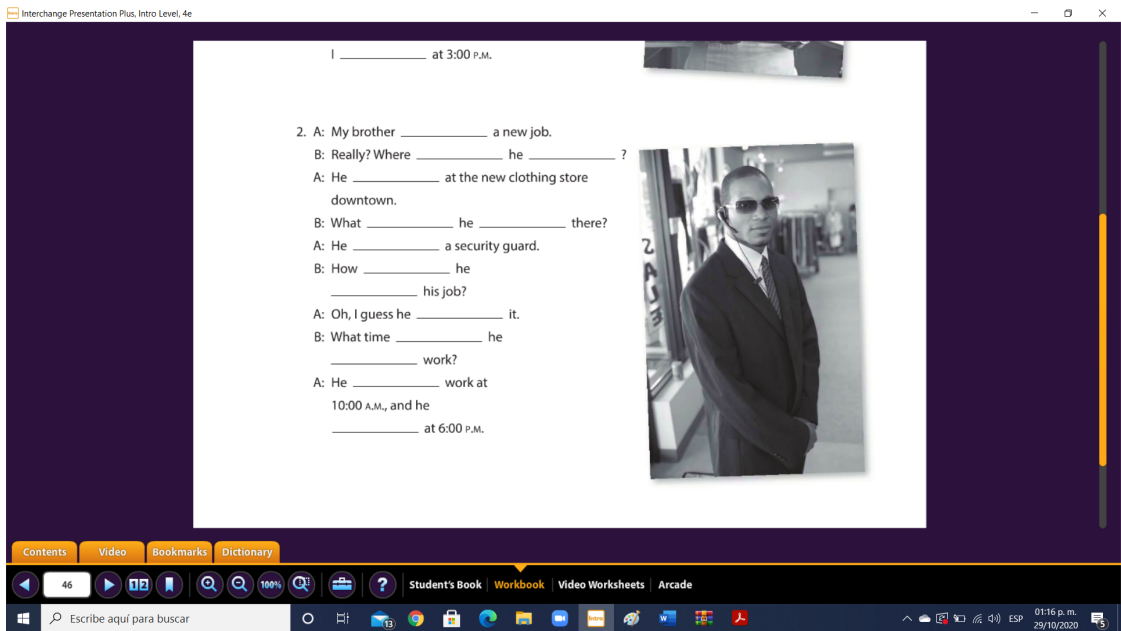
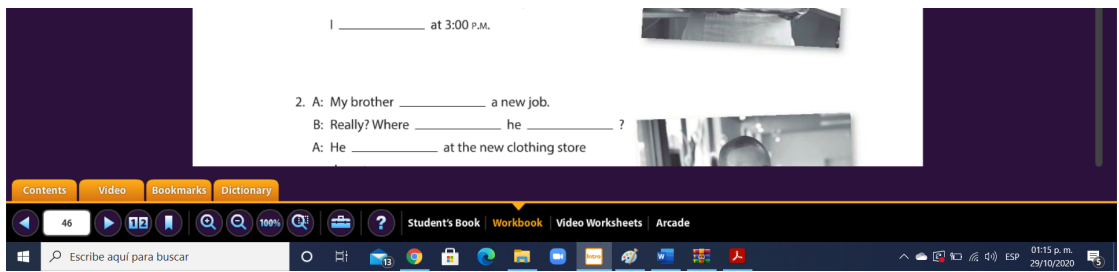
B: We like it a lot!

Exercise 4. Complete the conversation (Completa la conversación)

4 Complete the conversations.

1. A: Do you have a job?
B: Yes, I do.
A: Oh, what do you do?
B: I work as a server.
A: Where do you work?
B: I work at Paul's Coffee Shop.
A: How do you like 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



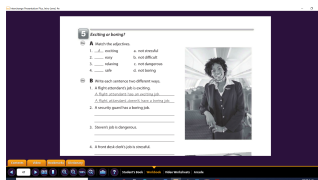


Exercise 5. Match the adjective a- d. (Relaciona los adjetivos con su significado)

1.



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



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

1. A flight attendant's job is exciting.

2. A security guard has a boring job.

3. Steven's job is dangerous.

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

5. Linda has a small apartment.

6. Martha's house is big.

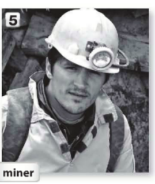
7. Sarah has a talkative sister.

8. My job is easy.



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

6 Write sentences with your opinion about each job.



1. A reporter has an exciting job. / A reporter's job isn't boring.

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01:19 p.m. 29/10/2020

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2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
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A security guard doesn't have an exiting job Steven doesn't have a safe job Steven has a dangerous job A security guard has a boring job A flight attendant doesn't have a boring job A flight attendant has an exiting job

I don't have a difficult job I have a job sister Sarah doesn't have quietly sister Sara's sister is talkative Martha's house isn't small Martha has a big house Linda's apartment doesn't is small Linda's apartment is small A front deck clerk doesn't have a relaxing job A front deck clerk has a stressful job

A carpenter has an dangerous job. / A carpenter's job isn't safe A pilot has an difficult job. / A pilot's job isn't easy A miner has an dangerous job. / A miner's job isn't safe A athlete has an exciting job. / A athlete's job isn't boring A model has an stresseful job. / A model's job isn't relaxing A reporter has an exciting job. / A reporter's job isn't boring