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MATTER: ENGLIS

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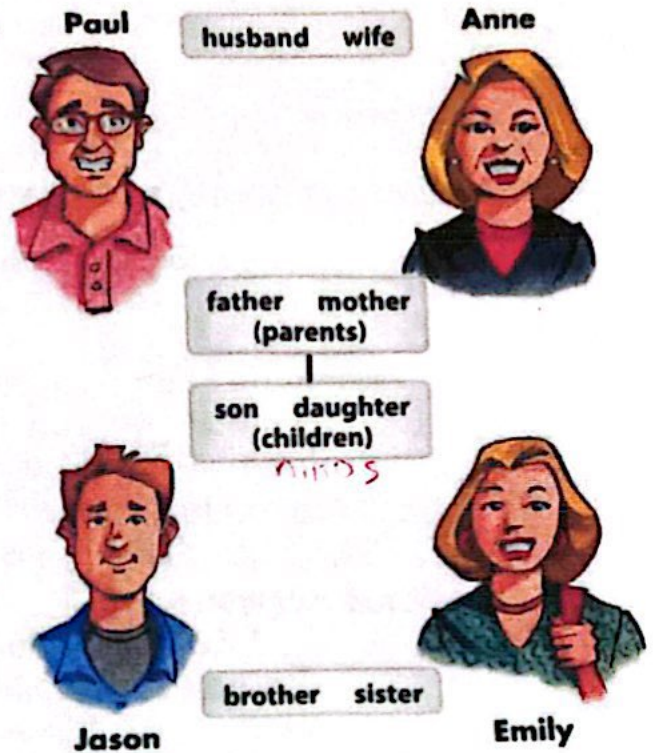


WORD POWER Family

A PAIR WORK Complete the sentences about the Carter family. Then listen and check your answers.

1. Anne is Paul's wife.
2. Jason and Emily are their children.
3. Paul is Anne's husband.
4. Jason is Anne's son.
5. Emily is Paul's daughter.
6. Jason is Emily's brother.
7. Emily is Jason's sister.
8. Paul and Anne are Jason's Parents.

kids = children
mom = mother
dad = father



B PAIR WORK Who are the people in your family? What are their names?

"My mother's name is Angela. My brothers' names are David and Daniel."

GRAMMAR FOCUS

Simple present statements

- | | |
|--|------------------------------------|
| I walk to school. | I don't live far from here. |
| You ride your bike to school. | You don't live near here. |
| He works near here. | He doesn't work downtown. |
| She takes the bus to work. | She doesn't drive to work. |
| We live with our parents. | We don't live alone. |
| They use public transportation. | They don't need a car. |

don't = do not
doesn't = does not

A Paul Carter is talking about his family. Complete the sentences with the correct verb forms. Then compare with a partner.

1. My family and I live (live / lives) in the suburbs. My wife and I work (work / works) near here, so we walk (walk / walks) to work. Our daughter Emily works (work / works) downtown, so she drives (drive / drives) to work. Our son doesn't (don't / doesn't) drive. He rides (ride / rides) his bike to school.
2. My parents live (live / lives) in the city. My mother takes (take / takes) a train to work. My father is retired, so he doesn't (don't / doesn't) work now. He also uses (use / uses) public transportation, so they don't (don't / doesn't) need a car.

verb endings: he, she, it

- | | | |
|-------|---|---------|
| walk | → | walks |
| ride | → | rides |
| study | → | studies |
| watch | → | watches |

1 Simple present statements with irregular verbs

and Simple present statements with

- ▶ In affirmative statements, verbs with he/she/it end in -s: He/She **walks** to school. BUT I/You/We/They **walk** to school.
- ▶ In negative statements, use *doesn't* with he/she/it and *don't* with all the others: He/She/It **doesn't** live here. I/You/We/They **don't** live here.
- ▶ Don't add -s to the verb: She **doesn't live** here. (NOT: ~~She doesn't lives~~ here.)

Elena is talking about her family. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in parentheses.

My family and Ilive..... (live) in the city. Wehave..... (have) an apartment on First Avenue. My sistergoes..... (go) to school near our apartment, so shewalks..... (walk) to school. My fatherworks..... (work) in the suburbs, so hedrives..... (drive) to his job. My motheruses..... (use) public transportation - shetakes..... (take) the bus to her office downtown. Shehas..... (have) a new job, but shedoesn't..... (not like) it very much. And me? Well, Idon't..... (not work) far from our apartment, so Idon't..... (not need) a car or public transportation. Iride..... (ride) my bike to work!

Simple present statements with irregular verbs

I/you/we/they

I **have** a bike.

We **do** our homework every day.

My parents **go** to work by bus.

he/she/it

My father **has** a car.

My mother **does** a lot of work at home.

The bus **goes** downtown.

B Ashley is talking about her family and her friend Jason. Complete the sentences. Then compare with a partner.

1. My parentshave..... (have / has) a house in the suburbs. My mom and dadgo..... (go / goes) downtown to work. My parents are very busy, so Ido..... (do / does) a lot of work at home.
2. My brother doesn't live with us. Hehas..... (have / has) an apartment in the city. He (go / goes) to school all day, and hedoes..... (do / does) his homework at night.
3. Ihas..... (have / has) a new friend. His name is Jason. Wego..... (go / goes) to the same school, and sometimes wedo..... (do / does) our homework together.

C PAIRWORK Tell your partner about your family.

"I have one brother and two sisters. My brother is a teacher. He has a car, so he drives to work."

PRONUNCIATION Third-person singular -s endings

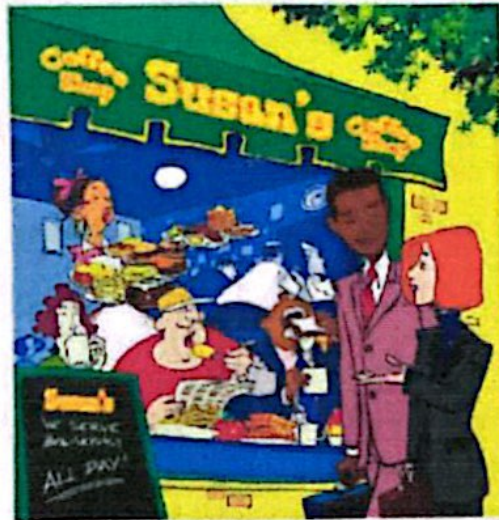
Listen and practice. Notice the pronunciation of the -s endings.

<i>s</i> = /s/	<i>s</i> = /z/	(e) <i>s</i> = /ɪz/	irregular
take takes	drive drives	dance dances	do does
sleep sleeps	study studies	watch watches	have has

CONVERSATION I get up at noon.

Listen and practice.

- Jack: Let's go to the park on Sunday.
 Amy: OK, but let's go in the afternoon.
 I sleep late on weekends.
 Jack: What time do you get up on Sundays?
 Amy: At ten o'clock.
 Jack: Oh, that's early. On Sundays,
 I get up at noon.
 Amy: Really? Do you eat breakfast then?
 Jack: Sure. I have breakfast every day.
 Amy: Then let's meet at this restaurant at
 one o'clock. They serve breakfast all day!



GRAMMAR FOCUS

Simple present questions

- | | |
|---|--|
| Do you get up early?
No, I get up late. | What time do you get up?
At ten o'clock. |
| Does he eat lunch at noon?
No, he eats lunch at one o'clock. | What time does he have dinner?
At eight o'clock. |
| Do they take the bus to class?
No, they take the subway. | When do they take the subway?
On Tuesdays and Thursdays. |

Complete the questions with *do* or *does*.

- *Do* you get up early on weekdays?
- What time *does* you go home on Fridays?
- *Does* your father work on weekends?
- *Does* your mother cook every day?
- *Do* your parents read in the evening?
- When *do* your parents shop?
- *Do* you check your email at night?
- What time *does* you have dinner?
- When *do* you study?
- *Does* your best friend drive to class?
- What time *Does* your father get up?

time expressions

early	in the morning
late	in the afternoon
every day	in the evening
at 9:00	on Sundays
at noon / midnight	on weekdays
at night	on weekends

Write about Brian's weekly schedule. Use the words in parentheses.



	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
8:00 A.M.	get up				
9:00 A.M.	go to work				
10:00 A.M.					
11:00 A.M.					
12:00 P.M.	have lunch				
1:00 P.M.					
2:00 P.M.					
3:00 P.M.	drink coffee				
4:00 P.M.					
5:00 P.M.	finish work				
6:00 P.M.	go to school	play tennis	go to school	play tennis	have dinner with friends

1. He gets up at 8:00 every day. (8:00)
2. He goes to work at 9:00 everyday (9:00)
3. He has lunch at noon every day (noon)
4. He drinks coffee at 3 every day (3:00)
5. He finishes work at 5:00 every day (5:00)
6. He goes to school at 6:00 on Mondays (6:00 / Mondays and Wednesdays and Wednesdays)
7. He plays tennis at 6:00 on Tuesdays and (6:00 / Tuesdays and Thursdays Thursdays)
8. He has dinner with friends at 6:00 on Fridays (6:00 / Fridays)

Handwritten signature and date: 7-8-23

Write something you do and something you don't do on each day. Use the phrases in the box or your own information.

- | | | | |
|---------------|--------------|------------------|-------------------|
| check email | exercise | have dinner late | sleep late |
| drive a car | get up early | play video games | talk on the phone |
| eat breakfast | go to school | see my friends | watch television |

1. Monday I get up early on Mondays. I don't sleep late on Mondays.
2. Tuesday _____
3. Wednesday _____
4. Thursday _____
5. Friday _____
6. Saturday _____
7. Sunday _____

GRAMMAR QUIZ

Present Simple

- | | | |
|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| 10 - watches | 60 - where do | 110 - get up |
| 20 - live | 70 - is | 120 - doesn't |
| 30 - speaks | 80 - Do you | 130 - love |
| 40 - has | 90 - am not | 140 - don't |
| 50 - Does | 100 - like | 150 - what |
| | | 160 - Teacher |

"Simple present tense"

I - write affirmative sentences.

- | | | | |
|-----------|------------|---------------|----------|
| 1. - go | 40 - be | 70 - prepares | 100 - be |
| 2. - have | 50 - comes | 80 - swims | |
| 3. - Does | 60 - love | 90 - studies | |

II write negative sentences. use the verbs

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| 10 - doesn't like | 60 - doesn't have |
| 20 - doesn't like | 70 - doesn't study |
| 30 - not be | 80 - not forget |
| 40 - doesn't | 90 - doesn't wear |
| 50 - doesn't have | 100 - not be |