



Mi Universidad

Unit Activity #1 – U2

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Cuatrimestre: Second

Comitán de Domínguez Chiapas a 05 de febrero de 2024.

What do you do?

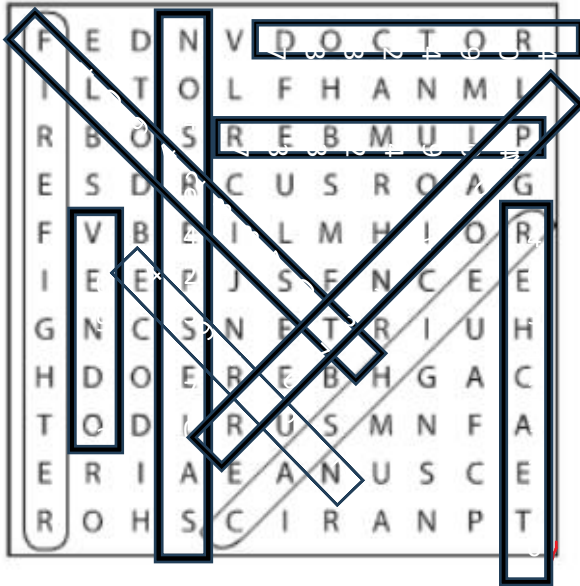
GRAMMAR – Professions

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 enciérallos en un círculo.

1 Find and circle these jobs in the puzzle.



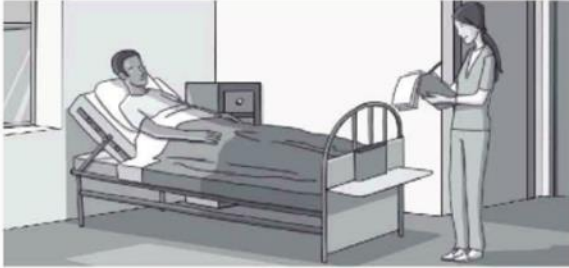
Exercise 2. Write three sentences about each person. Use the phrases in the box and your own ideas. Use the sentences in the box (Escribe 3 oraciones acerca de cada persona. Usa las oraciones de la caja)

handle money
help people

sit/stand all day
talk on the phone

wear a uniform
work hard

work inside
work outside



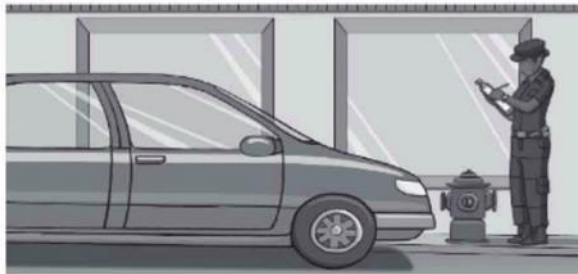
1. She's a nurse
2. She helps people
3. She works in a hospital



1. He 's a bellhop
2. He wears a uniform .
3. He helps people.



1. He's a vendor.
2. He works outside .
3. He works hard .



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



1. He 's a receptionist.
2. He talks on the phone.
3. He works inside.



1. She's a cashier.
2. She handles money.
3. She works hard.

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 they 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 she work?
B: My daughter works in an office.
A: What does she do?
B: She is an accountant.



4. A: What do you do?
B: Joe and I? we fix computers.
A: How do you like work?:
B: We like it a lot!



Exercise 4. Complete the conversation (Completa la conversación)

Do

have

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



2. A: My brother has a new job.
 B: Really? Where does he has ?
 A: He has at the new clothing store
 downtown.
 B: What does he has there?
 A: He has a security guard.
 B: How Does he
Does his job?
 A: Oh, I guess he Has it.
 B: What time does he
has work?
 A: He has work at
 10:00 A.M., and he
has 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. () 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's job is boring.

3. Steven's job is dangerous.

Steven job is dangerous.

Steven has a dangerous job.

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

A from desk clerk job is stressful.

A from desk clerk has a stressful job.

5. Linda has a small apartment.

Linda has a small apartment job.

Linda's job is in small apartment.

6. Martha's house is big.

Martha has a house big.

Martha 's is a big a house.

7. Sarah has a talkative sister.

Sarah 's has a talkative sister.

Sarah has is sister talketive.

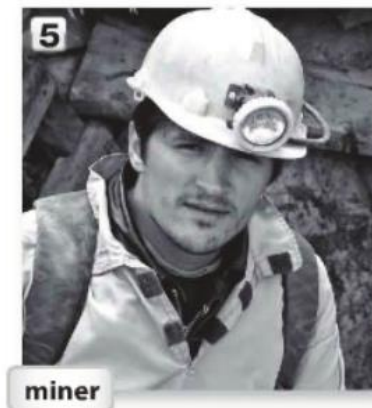
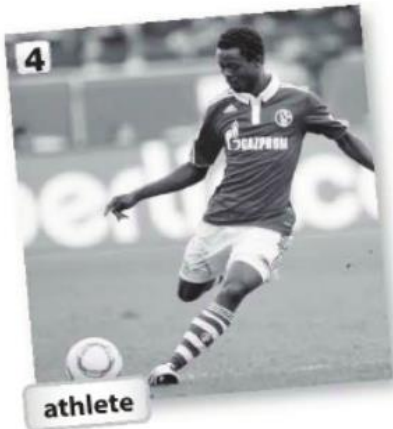
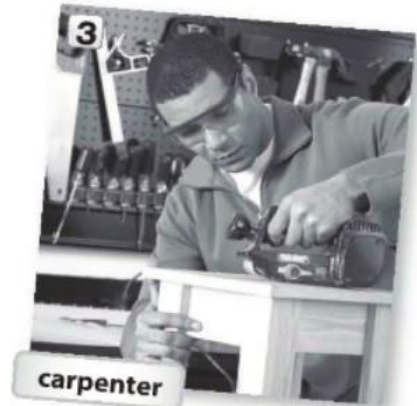
8. My job is easy.

My's job has easy.

My job has is easy.



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 pilot has a safe job./ A pilot's job isn't dangerous.** _____
3. **A carpenter has a slow job./ A carpenter's job isn't fast.** _____
4. **An athlete has a strong job./ An athlete's job isn't New.** _____
5. **A miner has a dirty job./ A miner's job isn't clean.** _____
6. **A model has a heavy job./A model job isn't light.** _____