



INSTITUTO DE
FORMACIÓN
SUPERIOR

APUNTES DE CATEDRA

INGLES

PROGRAMA DE LA ASIGNATURA

Comprensión auditiva y lectora

- Entender diálogos cortos y descripciones específicas
- Recibir instrucciones cortas
- Distinguir vocabulario específico

Expresión escrita

- Distinguir las distintas partes de una oración(verbos, adjetivos, artículos y adverbios)
- Lograr coherencia en la redacción de las oraciones
- Usar adecuadamente los verbos y el vocabulario en general

Expresión oral

- Responder a preguntas personales básicas.
Describir situaciones diarias

Unidades didácticas

Contenidos Gramaticales:

Tiempos verbales: presente simple

Plurales

Preposiciones de tiempo y lugar

Imperativo

Adverbios de frecuencia (always, sometimes...)

Artículos demostrativos y posesivos

Verbo TO BE y otros comunes

Uso de los adjetivos y adverbios

Pronombres. Su uso y coherencia en la oración con los verbos

Vocabulario:

Información personal

Números y letras

Países y nacionalidades

Trabajo

Familia

Partes del cuerpo

Rutinas

Instrucciones

DESARROLLO DEL PROGRAMA

am/is/are

Lisa

| <i>Positive</i> | | | <i>Negative</i> | | | |
|-----------------|------------|-----------|-----------------|----------------|--------------|-----------------|
| I | am | (I'm) | I | am not | (I'm not) | |
| he | | (he's) | he | | (he's not | or he isn't) |
| she | is | (she's) | she | is not | (she's not | or she isn't) |
| it | | (it's) | it | | (it's not | or it isn't) |
| we | | (we're) | we | | (we're not | or we aren't) |
| you | are | (you're) | you | are not | (you're not | or you aren't) |
| they | | (they're) | they | | (they're not | or they aren't) |

short forms
short forms

FORMACIÓN
SUPERIOR

- I'm cold. Can you close the window, please?
- I'm 32 years old. My sister is 29.
- Steve is sick. He's in bed.
- My brother is afraid of dogs.
- It's 10:00. You're late again.
- Ann and I are good friends.
- Your keys are on the table.
- I'm tired, but I'm not hungry.
- Tom isn't interested in politics. He's interested in music.
- Jane isn't a teacher. She's a student.
- Those people aren't Canadian. They're Australian.
- It's sunny today, but it isn't warm.



that's = that is there's = there is here's = here is

- Thank you. That's very nice of you.
- Look! There's Chris.
- "Here's your key." "Thank you."



S A

INSTITUTO DE
FORMACIÓN
SUPERIOR

1.1 Write the short form (she's / we aren't, etc.)

1. she is she's 3. it is not _____ 5. I am not _____
2. they are _____ 4. that is _____ 6. you are not _____

1.2 Write am, is, or are.

1. The weather is nice today. 5. Look! There _____ Carol.
2. I _____ not rich. 6. My brother and I _____ good tennis players.
3. This bag _____ heavy. 7. Amy _____ at home. Her children _____ at school.
4. These bags _____ heavy. 8. I _____ a taxi driver. My sister _____ a nurse.

1.3 Complete the sentences.

1. Steve is sick. He's in bed.
2. I'm not hungry, but _____ thirsty.
3. Mr. Thomas is a very old man. _____ 98.
4. These chairs aren't beautiful, but _____ comfortable.
5. The weather is nice today. _____ warm and sunny.
6. "_____ late." "No, I'm not. I'm early!"
7. Catherine isn't at home. _____ at work.
8. "_____ your coat." "Oh, thank you very much."

1.4 Look at Lisa's sentences in 1A. Now write sentences about yourself.

1. (name?) My _____ 5. (favorite color or colors?)
2. (from?) I _____ My _____
3. (age?) I _____ 6. (interested in . . . ?)
4. (job?) I _____ I _____

1.5 Write sentences for the pictures. Use:

afraid angry cold hot hungry ~~thirsty~~



1. She's thirsty. 3. He _____ 5. _____
2. They _____ 4. _____ 6. _____

am/is/are (questions)

| Positive | |
|-------------------|------------|
| I | am |
| he she it | is |
| we you they | are |

| Question | |
|------------|----------------------|
| am | I? |
| is | he? she? it? |
| are | we? you? they? |



What's your name?

David.

Are you married?

No, I'm single.

How old are you?

25.

Are you a student?

Yes, I am.

- "Am I late?" "No, **you're** on time."
- "Is your mother at home?" "No, **she's** out."
- "Are your parents at home?" "No, **they're** out."
- "Is it cold in your room?" "Yes, a little."
- Your shoes are nice. **Are they** new?

We say:

- **Is she** at home? / **Is your mother** at home? (*not* Is at home your mother?)
- **Are they** new? / **Are your shoes** new? (*not* Are new your shoes?)

Where ... ? / What ... ? / Who ... ? / How ... ? / Why ... ?

- **Where** is your mother? Is she at home?
- "**Where** are you from?" "Canada."
- "**What color** is your car?" "It's red."
- "**How old** is Joe?" "He's 24."
- "**How** are your parents?" "They're fine."
- These postcards are nice. **How much** are they?
- This hotel isn't very good. **Why** is it so expensive?

what's = what is who's = who is how's = how is where's = where is

- **What's** your phone number? ■ **Who's** that man?
- **Where's** Lucy? ■ **How's** your father?

Short answers

| | | |
|------|-------------------|-------------|
| Yes, | I | am. |
| | he she it | is. |
| | we you they | are. |

| | | |
|-----|----------------------------|-------------|
| No, | I'm | not. |
| | he's she's it's | |
| | we're you're they're | |

| | | |
|-----|-------------------|----------------|
| No, | he she it | isn't. |
| | we you they | aren't. |



- "Are you tired?" "Yes, I am."
- "Are you hungry?" "No, I'm not, but I'm thirsty."
- "Is your friend Japanese?" "Yes, he is."
- "Are these your keys?" "Yes, they are."
- "That's my seat." "No, it isn't."

2.1 Find the right answers for the questions.

| | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------|-------------|
| 1. Where's the camera? | a) Toronto. | 1. <u>g</u> |
| 2. Is your car blue? | b) No, I'm not. | 2. _____ |
| 3. Is Linda from London? | c) Yes, you are. | 3. _____ |
| 4. Am I late? | d) My sister. | 4. _____ |
| 5. Where's Ann from? | e) Black. | 5. _____ |
| 6. What color is your bag? | f) No, it's black. | 6. _____ |
| 7. Are you hungry? | g) In your bag. | 7. _____ |
| 8. How is George? | h) No, she's American. | 8. _____ |
| 9. Who's that woman? | i) Fine. | 9. _____ |

2.2 Make questions with these words.

- (is / at home / your mother) Is your mother at home ?
- (your parents / are / how) How are your parents ?
- (interesting / is / your job) _____ ?
- (the stores / are / open today) _____ ?
- (from / where / you / are) _____ ?
- (interested in sports / you / are) _____ ?
- (is / near here / the post office) _____ ?
- (at school / are / your children) _____ ?
- (you / are / late / why) _____ ?

2.3 Complete the questions. Use *What ... / Who ... / Where ... / How ...*

- | | |
|--|--------------------------|
| 1. _____ <u>How are</u> your children? | They're fine. |
| 2. _____ the bus stop? | At the end of the block. |
| 3. _____ your children? | Five, six, and ten. |
| 4. _____ these oranges? | \$1.50 a pound. |
| 5. _____ your favorite sport? | Skiing. |
| 6. _____ the man in this photograph? | That's my father. |
| 7. _____ your new shoes? | Black. |

2.4 Write the questions.



- | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. (name?) <u>What's your name?</u> | Paul. |
| 2. (Australian?) _____ | No, I'm Canadian. |
| 3. (how old?) _____ | I'm 30. |
| 4. (a teacher?) _____ | No, I'm a lawyer. |
| 5. (married?) _____ | Yes, I am. |
| 6. (wife a lawyer?) _____ | No, she's a teacher. |
| 7. (from?) _____ | She's from Mexico. |
| 8. (her name?) _____ | Ana. |
| 9. (how old?) _____ | She's 27. |

2.5 Write short answers (Yes, I am. / No, he isn't., etc.).

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------|
| 1. Are you married? <u>No, I'm not</u> | 4. Are your hands cold? _____ |
| 2. Are you thirsty? _____ | 5. Is it dark now? _____ |
| 3. Is it cold today? _____ | 6. Are you a teacher? _____ |

I do/work/like, etc. (simple present)



They're looking at their books.
They **read** a lot.



He's eating an ice cream cone.
He **likes** ice cream.

They **read** / he **likes** / I **work**, etc. = the *simple present*:

| | | | | | | | |
|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|-------------|-------------|
| I/we/you/they | read | like | work | live | watch | do | have |
| he/she/it | reads | likes | works | lives | watches | does | has |

Remember:

he works / **she** lives / **it** rains, etc.

- **I work** in an office. **My brother works** in a bank. (*not* My brother work)
- **Lucy lives** in Houston. **Her parents live** in Chicago.
- **It rains** a lot in the winter.

I **have** → he/she/it **has**:

- **John has** lunch at home every day.

| | | | |
|--|------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|
| -es after -s / -sh / -ch : | pass → passes | finish → finishes | watch → watches |
| -y → -ies : | study → studies | try → tries | |
| <i>also</i> : | do → does | go → goes | |

We use the simple present for things that are true in general, or for things that happen sometimes or all the time:

- **I like** big cities.
- Your English is good. You **speak** very well.
- Tim **works** very hard. He **starts** at 7:30 and **finishes** at 8:00 at night.
- The earth **goes** around the sun.
- We **do** a lot of different things in our free time.
- It **costs** a lot of money to build a hospital.

Always/never/often/usually/sometimes + simple present

- Sue **always gets** to work early. (*not* Sue gets always)
- I **never eat** breakfast. (*not* I eat never)
- We **often sleep** late on weekends.
- Mark **usually plays** tennis on Sundays.
- I **sometimes walk** to work, but not very often.

5.1 Write these verbs with -s or -es.

1. (read) she reads 3. (fly) it _____ 5. (have) she _____
2. (think) he _____ 4. (dance) he _____ 6. (finish) it _____

5.2 Complete the sentences about the people in the pictures. Use:

eat go live ~~play~~ play sleep



1. He plays the piano. 4. _____ tennis.
2. They _____ in a very big house. 5. _____ to the movies a lot.
3. _____ a lot of fruit. 6. _____ seven hours a night.

5.3 Complete the sentences. Use:

boil close cost cost like like meet open ~~speaks~~ teach wash

1. Maria speaks four languages.
2. Banks usually _____ at 9:00 in the morning.
3. The art museum _____ at 5:00 in the afternoon.
4. Tina is a teacher. She _____ math to young children.
5. My job is very interesting. I _____ a lot of people.
6. Peter's car is always dirty. He never _____ it.
7. Food is expensive. It _____ a lot of money.
8. Shoes are expensive. They _____ a lot of money.
9. Water _____ at 100 degrees Celsius.
10. Julia and I are good friends. I _____ her, and she _____ me.

5.4 Write sentences from these words. Use the right form of the verb (arrive or arrives, etc.).

1. (always / early / Sue / arrive) Sue always arrives early.
2. (to the movies / never / I / go) _____
3. (work / Martina / hard / always) _____
4. (like / chocolate / children / usually) _____
5. (Julia / parties / enjoy / always) _____
6. (often / people's names / I / forget) _____
7. (television / Tim / watch / never) _____
8. (usually / dinner / we / have / at 6:30) _____
9. (Jenny / always / nice clothes / wear) _____

5.5 Write sentences about yourself. Use always/never/often/usually/sometimes.

1. (watch TV in the evening) I usually watch TV in the evening.
2. (read in bed) I _____
3. (get up before 7:00) _____
4. (go to work/school by bus) _____
5. (drink coffee in the morning) _____

I don't . . . (simple present negative)

www.ingles101.com

The simple present negative is **don't/doesn't + verb**:



| Positive | | Negative | | |
|----------|-------|----------|------------|----------------------------|
| I | work | I | don't | work like do have |
| we | like | we | (do not) | |
| you | do | you | | |
| they | have | they | | |
| he | works | he | doesn't | work like do have |
| she | likes | she | (does not) | |
| it | does | it | | |
| | has | | | |

- I **drink** coffee, but I **don't drink** tea.
- Sue **drinks** tea, but she **doesn't drink** coffee.
- You **don't work** very hard.
- We **don't watch** television very often.
- The weather is usually nice. It **doesn't rain** very often.
- Gary and Nicole **don't know** many people.

Remember:

- | | | |
|---------------|----------------------|------------------------------------|
| I/we/you/they | don't . . . | ■ I don't like football. |
| he/she/it | doesn't . . . | ■ He doesn't like football. |

- I **don't** like Fred, and **Fred doesn't** like me. (*not Fred don't like*)
- **My car doesn't** use much gas. (*not My car don't use*)
- Sometimes he is late, but **it doesn't** happen very often.

We use **don't/doesn't + base form** (**don't like / doesn't speak / doesn't do**, etc.):

- I **don't like** to wash the car. I **don't do** it very often.
- Sarah **speaks** Spanish, but she **doesn't speak** Italian. (*not doesn't speaks*)
- Bill **doesn't do** his job very well. (*not Bill doesn't his job*)
- Paula **doesn't** usually **have** breakfast. (*not doesn't . . . has*)

6.1 Write the negative.

- I play the piano very well. I don't play the piano very well.
- Jane plays the piano very well. Jane _____
- They know my phone number. They _____
- We work very hard. _____
- Mike has a car. _____
- You do the same thing every day. _____

6.2 Study the information and write sentences with like.

Do you like ... ?



Bill and Rose Carol You

| | | | |
|---------------------|-----|-----|---|
| 1. classical music? | yes | no | |
| 2. boxing? | no | yes | ? |
| 3. horror movies? | yes | no | |

- Bill and Rose like classical music.
Carol _____
I _____ classical music.
- Bill and Rose _____
Carol _____
I _____
- _____

6.3 Write about yourself. Use:

I never ... or I ... a lot or I don't ... very often.

- (watch TV) I never watch TV. OR I watch TV a lot. OR I don't watch TV very often.
- (go to the theater) _____
- (ride a bicycle) _____
- (eat in restaurants) _____
- (travel by train) _____

6.4 Complete the sentences. All of them are negative. Use don't/doesn't + these verbs:

cost go know ~~read~~ see use wear

- I buy a newspaper every day, but sometimes I don't read it.
- Paul has a car, but he _____ it very often.
- Paul and his friends like movies, but they _____ to the movie theater very often.
- Amanda is married, but she _____ a ring.
- I _____ much about politics. I'm not interested in it.
- The Regent Hotel isn't expensive. It _____ much to stay there.
- Brian lives near us, but we _____ him very often.

6.5 Put the verb into the correct form, positive or negative.

- Margaret speaks four languages – English, Japanese, Arabic, and Spanish. (speak)
- I don't like my job. It's very boring. (like)
- "Where's Martin?" "I'm sorry. I _____." (know)
- Sue is a very quiet person. She _____ very much. (talk)
- Andy _____ a lot of coffee. It's his favorite drink. (drink)
- It's not true! I _____ it! (believe)
- That's a very beautiful picture. I _____ it a lot. (like)
- Mark is a vegetarian. He _____ meat. (eat)

Do you . . . ? (simple present questions)

We use **do/does** in simple present questions:

| Positive | | Question | | | |
|----------|--------------|-------------|-----|--------------|--------------|
| I | work | do | I | work? | |
| we | like | | we | | like? |
| you | do | | you | | do? |
| they | have | does | he | have? | |
| he | works | | she | | |
| she | likes | | it | | |
| it | does | | | | |
| | has | | | | |



Study the word order:

| | do/does | + subject | + infinitive | |
|-----------|----------------|--------------|--------------|------------------------|
| | Do | you | work | on Sundays? |
| | Do | your friends | live | near here? |
| | Does | Chris | play | tennis? |
| Where | do | your parents | live? | |
| How often | do | you | wash | your hair? |
| What | does | this word | mean? | |
| How much | does | it | cost | to fly to Puerto Rico? |

Questions with **always/usually/ever**:

| | | | | | |
|------|-------------|-------|----------------|-------------|--------------|
| | Do | you | always | have | breakfast? |
| | Does | Chris | ever | call | you? |
| What | do | you | usually | do | on weekends? |

What do you do? = What's your job?

- "What do you do?" "I work in a bank."

Remember:

do I/we/you/they . . .

does he/she/it . . .

- **Do they** like music?

- **Does he** like music?

Short answers

| | | | |
|------|--------------------------|-----|-----------------------------|
| Yes, | I/we/you/they do. | No, | I/we/you/they don't. |
| | he/she/it does. | | he/she/it doesn't. |

- "Do you play tennis?" "No, I don't."
- "Do your parents speak English?" "Yes, they do."
- "Does Gary work hard?" "Yes, he does."
- "Does your sister live in Vancouver?" "No, she doesn't."

7.1 Write questions with Do . . . ? and Does . . . ?

- I like chocolate. How about you? Do you like chocolate ?
- I play tennis. How about you? _____ you ?
- You live near here. How about Lucy? _____ Lucy _____ ?
- Tom plays tennis. How about his friends? _____ ?
- You speak English. How about your brother? _____ ?
- I do yoga every morning. How about you? _____ ?
- Sue often travels on business. How about Paul? _____ ?
- I want to be famous. How about you? _____ ?
- You work hard. How about Anna? _____ ?

7.2 Make questions from these words + do/does. Put the words in the right order.

- (where / live / your parents) Where do your parents live ?
- (you / early / always / get up) Do you always get up early ?
- (how often / TV / you / watch) _____ ?
- (you / want / what / for dinner) _____ ?
- (like / you / football) _____ ?
- (your brother / like / football) _____ ?
- (what / you / do / in your free time) _____ ?
- (your sister / work / where) _____ ?
- (to the movies / ever / you / go) _____ ?
- (what / mean / this word) _____ ?
- (often / snow / it / here) _____ ?
- (go / usually / to bed / what time / you) _____ ?
- (how much / to call Mexico / it / cost) _____ ?
- (you / for breakfast / have / usually / what) _____ ?

7.3 Complete the questions. Use these verbs:

~~do~~ do enjoy get like start teach work



- What do you do ?
- _____ it?
- What time _____ in the morning?
- _____ on Saturdays?
- How _____ to work?
- And your husband. What _____ ?
- What _____ ?
- _____ his job?

I work in a bookstore.
It's OK.
At 9:00.
Sometimes.
Usually by bus.
He's a teacher.
Science.
Yes, he loves it.

7.4 Write short answers (Yes, he does. / No, I don't., etc.).

- Do you watch TV a lot? No, I don't. OR Yes, I do.
- Do you live in a big city? _____
- Do you ever ride a bicycle? _____
- Does it rain a lot where you live? _____
- Do you play the piano? _____

GRAMMAR FILE 7: adjectives

Adjectives come before the noun:

It's a **big** ship.
He's a **tall** guy with glasses.
Can I have the **blue** pen,
please?

Adjectives do not change their endings:

an **old** car / an **old** man /
an **old** woman
an **old** book / some **old** books /
old people

to be + adjective

They're **American**.
It's **cold**.
I'm **tired**.
Are you **busy**?

verbs of perception + adjective

I **feel hot**.
You **look tired**.
They **seem happy**.
We **feel great**.
It **tastes strange**.
He **sounds interesting**.
She **looks Spanish**.
They **smell wonderful**.

GRAMMAR FILE 5: pronouns / possessive adjectives

| subject pronoun | object pronoun | possessive pronoun | reflexive pronoun |
|-----------------|----------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| I | me | my | myself |
| you | you | your | yourself |
| he | him | his | himself |
| she | her | her | herself |
| it | it | its | itself |
| we | us | our | ourselves |
| you | you | your | yourselves |
| they | them | their | themselves |

1 subject pronoun

I **don't** like her. / **She** **doesn't** like me. /
We're working hard.

2 object pronoun

Give it to **me**. / Look at **them**. / He's talking to **her**.

3 possessive adjective

It's **his** book. / **My** uncle lives in L.A. /
Our class is small.

4 reflexive pronoun

Help **yourself** to salad. / Get **yourself** a plate.

5 indefinite pronouns

| affirmative | negative | question |
|-------------|----------------------------|-----------|
| someone | no one / not ... anyone | anyone? |
| somebody | nobody / not ... anybody | anybody? |
| somewhere | nowhere / not ... anywhere | anywhere? |
| something | nothing / not ... anything | anything? |

There's **someone** at the door. Who is it?
Is there **anything** in the fridge? I'm really hungry.
It's a small town **somewhere** near Seattle.

Vocabulary File 1 Numbers

| | | | | |
|-----------|----------------|-------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1 – one | 11 – eleven | 21 – twenty-one | 40 – forty | 1,000 – one thousand |
| 2 – two | 12 – twelve | 22 – twenty-two | 50 – fifty | 10,000 – ten thousand |
| 3 – three | 13 – thirteen | 23 – twenty-three | 60 – sixty | 100,000 – one hundred thousand |
| 4 – four | 14 – fourteen | 24 – twenty-four | 70 – seventy | 1,000,000 – one million |
| 5 – five | 15 – fifteen | 25 – twenty-five | 80 – eighty | |
| 6 – six | 16 – sixteen | 26 – twenty-six | 90 – ninety | |
| 7 – seven | 17 – seventeen | 27 – twenty-seven | 100 – one hundred / a hundred | |
| 8 – eight | 18 – eighteen | 28 – twenty-eight | 101 – one hundred (and) one | |
| 9 – nine | 19 – nineteen | 29 – twenty-nine | 122 – one hundred (and) twenty-two | |
| 10 – ten | 20 – twenty | 30 – thirty | 659 – six hundred (and) fifty-nine | |

GRAMMAR FILE 8: adverbs

frequency adverbs

1 position with the present simple

| | | |
|------|-------------|------------------------|
| I | always | get up early. |
| You | usually | take a train to work. |
| We | generally | |
| They | often | |
| He | sometimes | gets up early. |
| She | hardly ever | takes a train to work. |
| It | never | |

2 with negatives

*I don't **often** go there.*
*She doesn't **usually** arrive late for work.*

3 position with to be

| | | | |
|------|-----|-------------|----------------|
| I | am | always | busy. here. |
| | 'm | usually | |
| He | is | generally | tired. |
| She | 's | often | |
| It | | sometimes | |
| We | are | hardly ever | |
| You | 're | never | |
| They | | | |

4 questions

*How **often** do you do that?*
*Do you **ever** (drink hot chocolate)?*
*Do you **usually** (wear that tie to work)?*

adverbs

*Ken's a **good** tennis player. He plays tennis **well**.*
good is an adjective (it answers the question "What kind of player is he?")
well is an adverb (it answers the question "How does he play?")

We use an **adverb of manner** to tell us more about a verb:
*She's running **quickly**.*

quickly is an adverb of manner (it answers the question "How fast is she running?")

We use an **adverb** as a modifier for an adjective:
*It's a **very** interesting book.*
*That's a **pretty** good answer.*

Most **adverbs of manner** have the regular ending **-ly**:

| | | | | | | |
|------------------|---------|--------|-----------|---------|--------|-------|
| adjective | quick | slow | careful | angry | nice | bad |
| adverb | quickly | slowly | carefully | angrily | nicely | badly |

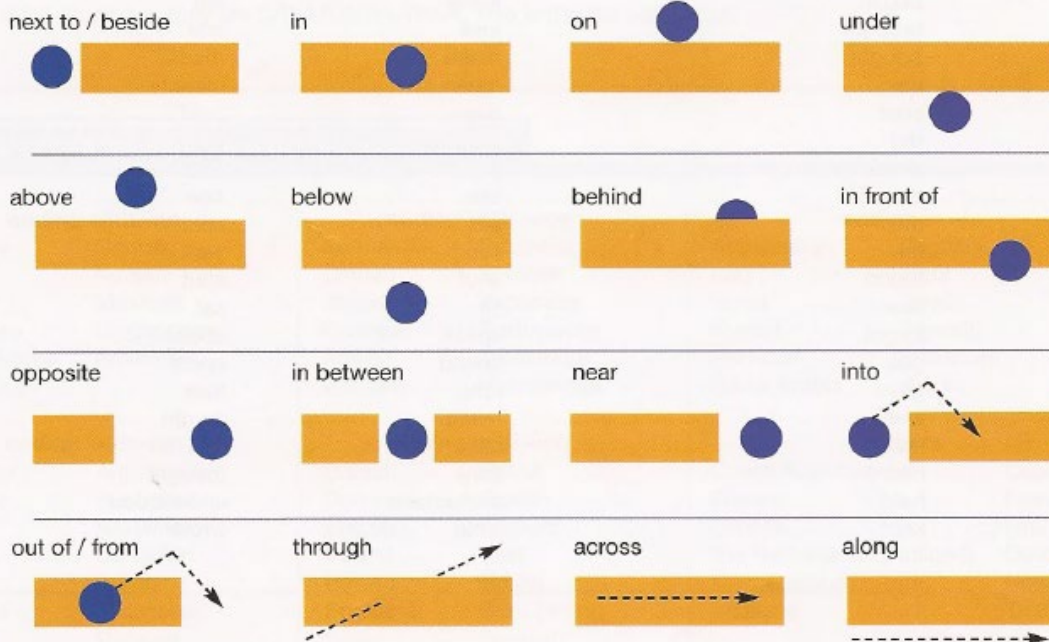
Some adverbs of manner are **irregular**:

| | | | |
|------------------|------|------|------|
| adjective | good | fast | hard |
| adverb | well | fast | hard |

Some adverbs have a **regular form** and an **irregular form**. Examples are **really / real** and **slowly / slow**

In written English, use the regular form:
*It's a **really** difficult question. The car goes **slowly**.*
In everyday spoken English, the irregular form is common:
*It's a **real** good burger bar. That car goes **slow**.*

GRAMMAR FILE 18: location and movement



Vocabulary File 2 Days and dates

| Days of the week | Months of the year | | Years |
|------------------|--------------------|-----------|---|
| Monday | January | July | 1996 – nineteen ninety-six |
| Tuesday | February | August | 1900 – nineteen hundred |
| Wednesday | March | September | 1905 – nineteen hundred and five / nineteen “oh” five |
| Thursday | April | October | 2000 – two thousand |
| Friday | May | November | 2001 – two thousand (and) one / twenty “oh” one |
| Saturday | June | December | 2067 – twenty sixty-seven |
| Sunday | | | |

Ordinal numbers for dates

| | | | | |
|--------------|-----------------|--------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1st – first | 7th – seventh | 13th – thirteenth | 19th – nineteenth | 25th – twenty-fifth |
| 2nd – second | 8th – eighth | 14th – fourteenth | 20th – twentieth | 26th – twenty-sixth |
| 3rd – third | 9th – ninth | 15th – fifteenth | 21st – twenty-first | 27th – twenty-seventh |
| 4th – fourth | 10th – tenth | 16th – sixteenth | 22nd – twenty-second | 28th – twenty-eighth |
| 5th – fifth | 11th – eleventh | 17th – seventeenth | 23rd – twenty-third | 29th – twenty-ninth |
| 6th – sixth | 12th – twelfth | 18th – eighteenth | 24th – twenty-fourth | 30th – thirtieth |

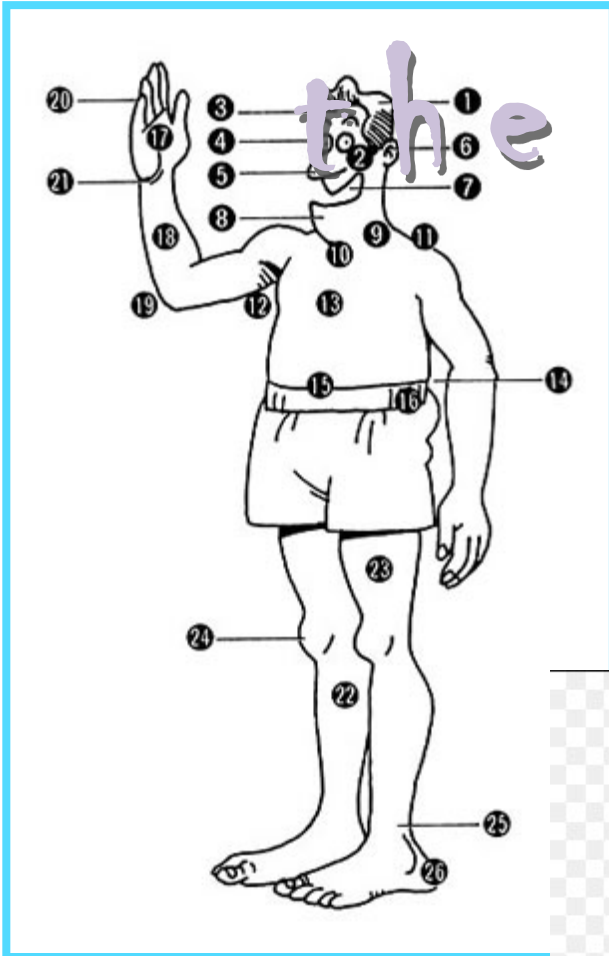
03/05/04 In the U.S.A., abbreviations are MONTH-DAY-YEAR. This is March 5th 2004.

In most other countries, they are DAY-MONTH-YEAR. This is the 3rd May 2004.

Vocabulary File 3 Countries and nationalities

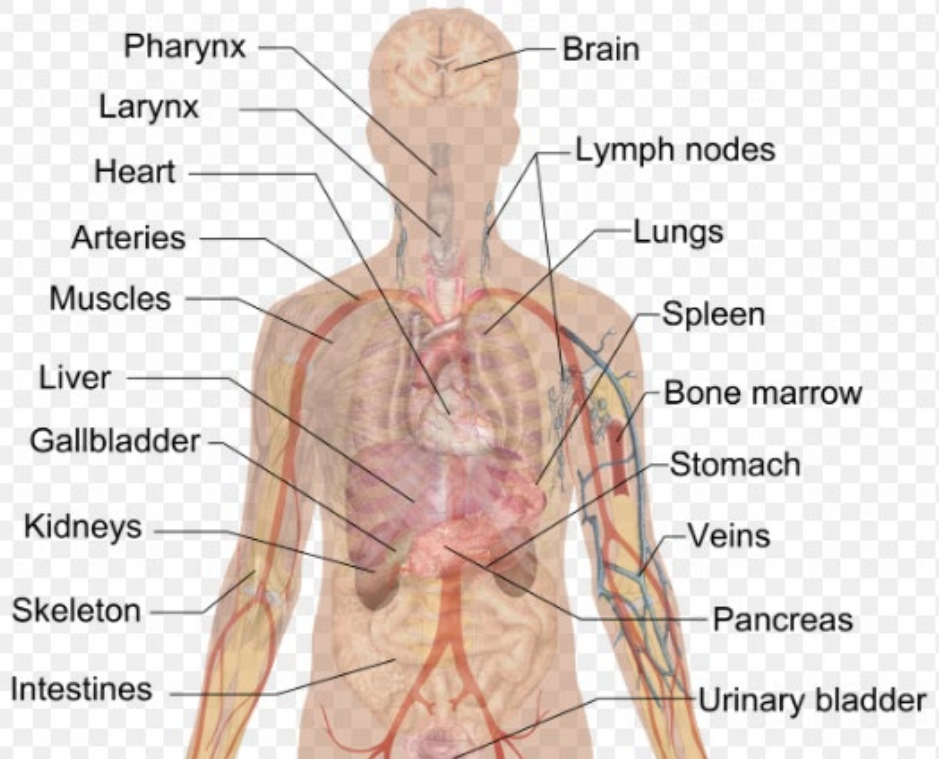
| ending with -an | | ending with -ese | | ending in -i | |
|-----------------------------|-------------|-------------------------|------------|---------------------------|-----------------|
| Germany | German | Burma | Burmese | Afghanistan | Afghani |
| Korea | Korean | China | Chinese | Iraq | Iraqi |
| Mexico | Mexican | Japan | Japanese | Israel | Israeli |
| Singapore | Singaporean | Portugal | Portuguese | Kuwait | Kuwaiti |
| United States of America | American | Taiwan | Taiwanese | Pakistan | Pakistani |
| | | Vietnam | Vietnamese | Saudi Arabia | Saudi |
| ending with -ian | | ending with -ish | | others | |
| Argentina | Argentinian | Britain | British | Czech Republic | Czech |
| Australia | Australian | Denmark | Danish | France | French |
| Brazil | Brazilian | England | English | Greece | Greek |
| Canada | Canadian | Ireland | Irish | the Netherlands (Holland) | Dutch |
| Italy | Italian | Poland | Polish | New Zealand | New Zealand(er) |
| Malaysia | Malaysian | Scotland | Scottish | Thailand | Thai |
| Russia | Russian | Spain | Spanish | | |

Parts of



the body

Internal organs



1 Classify the drugs a-h according to type.

- 1 ____ antibiotic
- 2 ____ analgesic
- 3 ____ antiemetic
- 4 ____ sedative / hypnotic
- 5 ____ gastrointestinal
- 6 ____ antihistamine
- 7 ____ cardiovascular
- 8 ____ respiratory

A drug chart

Study the chart below and make sure you understand the abbreviations, headings, and so on.

| | | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------|
| Patient Mrs T Hawthorne | Dob 04.02.63 | Hospital No 1834572Z | |
| Drug _____ 1 | Date _____ 2 | | |
| Route _____ 3 | Dose 50 mg | Start _____ 4 | Time _____ 5 |
| Max Frequency _____ 6 | Max dose / 24hr 600 mg | Dose 50 mg | |
| Indications for use _____ 7 | Route _____ 8 | | |
| Signature A Smith | Pharmacy | Given by _____ 9 | |

ENGLISH FOR PHARMACISTS | Topic: Pharmacy-related words/expressions (basic) - vocabulary matching 1

Match each definition with the **letter** of one of the following:

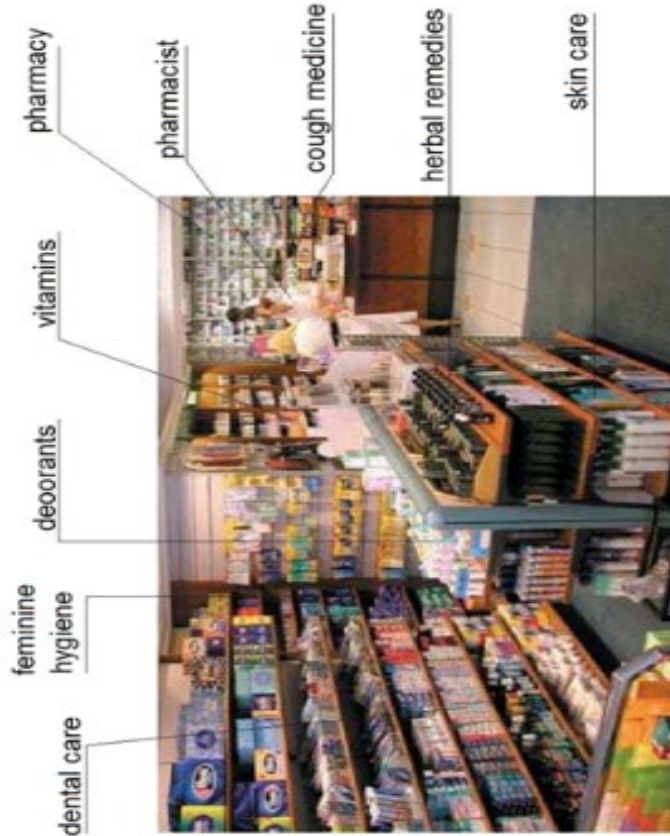
a - antidepressant (n.), **b** - over-the-counter (adj.), **c** - side effect, **d** - dose (n.), **e** - generic drug, **f** - drowsy (adj.), **g** - fever, **h** - active ingredient, **i** - sedative, **j** - therapeutic (adj.)

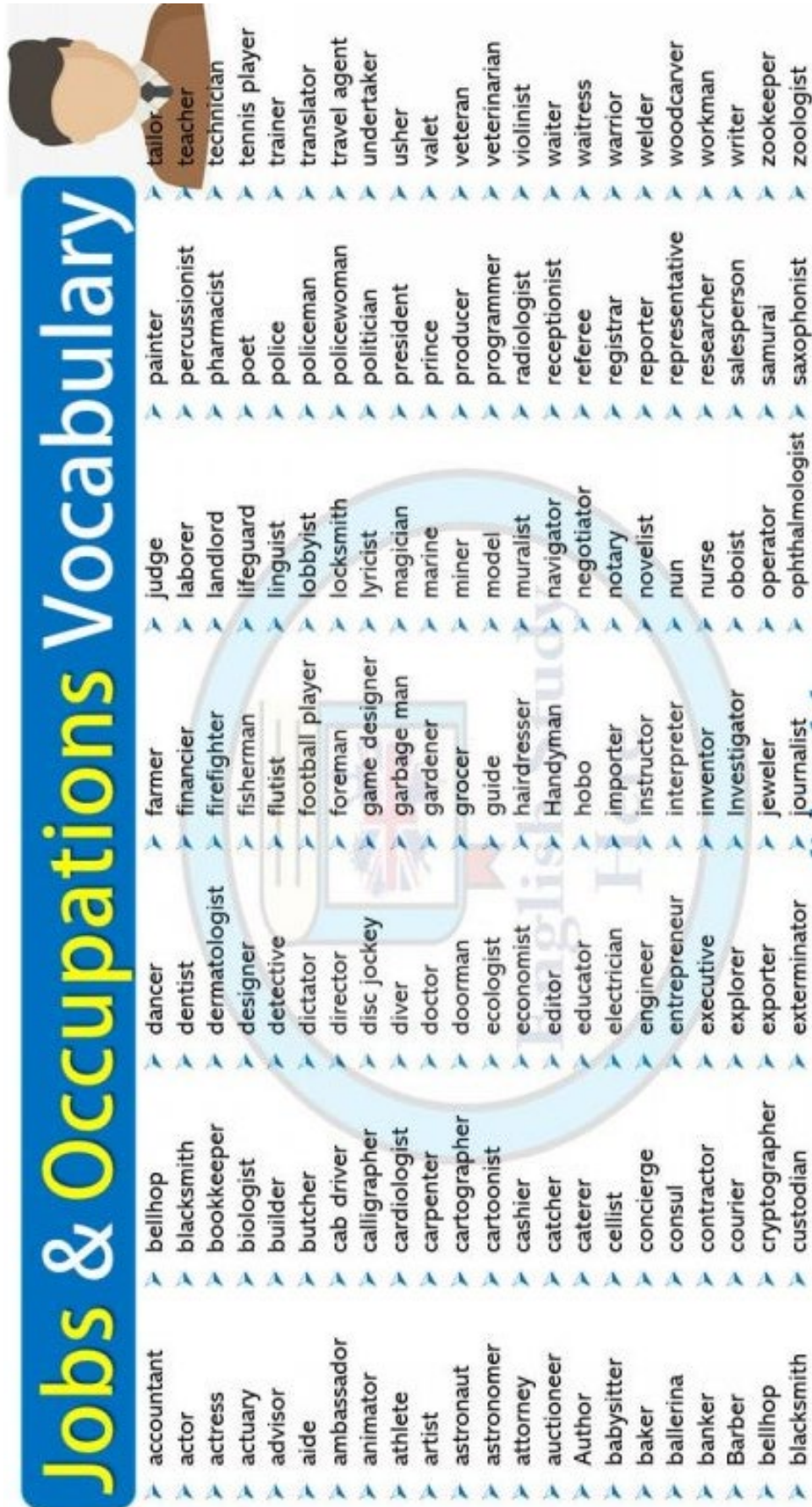
1. available without a prescription -->
2. the amount of medicine to be taken -->
3. having the ability to heal -->
4. an abnormally high body temperature -->
5. an undesired effect resulting from a medication -->
6. medicine that treats depression -->
7. the opposite of a "brand name" drug -->
8. medicine that calms you down -->
9. sleepy -->
10. the substance in a pharmaceutical drug that is biologically active -->

- **Sterilization:** is the destruction of all forms of microbial life w/particular attention to bacterial spores
- **Disinfection:** refers to the destruction of pathogenic organisms on an inanimate object.
- **Antisepsis (Asepsis):** refers to the destruction of pathogens on a living object, ex. Skin surface.

| Sterilization Method | Mechanical Indicators | Chemical Indicators | Biological Indicators |
|-----------------------------------|--|--|---|
| Steam | Time and Temperature recorders. Pressure gauges. | Chemically treated strips for temperature and humidity, or, Pellet in glass for time and temperature. | Bacillus stearothermophilis spore strips. |
| Pre-vacuum | → | In addition to above, Bowie Dick test 1st run of day to check air removal and vacuum. | |
| Dry Heat | Time and temperature recorders. | | Bacillus subtilis spore strips. |
| Ethylene Oxide gas | Time and temperature graphs. Humidity gauge. Gas pressure gauge. | Exposure sensitive tape. Chemically treated strips for pH temperature and humidity. | Bacillus subtilis spore strips. |
| Liquid chemical Glutaraldehyde | | Reagent strips which indicate appropriate chemical concentrations. | |

The pharmacy / drugstore





Jobs & Occupations Vocabulary

| | | | | | |
|--------------|-----------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| ➤ accountant | ➤ dancer | ➤ farmer | ➤ judge | ➤ painter | ➤ tailor |
| ➤ actor | ➤ dentist | ➤ financier | ➤ laborer | ➤ percussionist | ➤ teacher |
| ➤ actress | ➤ dermatologist | ➤ firefighter | ➤ landlord | ➤ pharmacist | ➤ technician |
| ➤ actuary | ➤ designer | ➤ fisherman | ➤ lifeguard | ➤ poet | ➤ tennis player |
| ➤ advisor | ➤ detective | ➤ flutist | ➤ linguist | ➤ police | ➤ trainer |
| ➤ aide | ➤ dictator | ➤ football player | ➤ lobbyist | ➤ policeman | ➤ translator |
| ➤ ambassador | ➤ director | ➤ foreman | ➤ locksmith | ➤ policewoman | ➤ travel agent |
| ➤ animator | ➤ disc jockey | ➤ game designer | ➤ lyricist | ➤ politician | ➤ undertaker |
| ➤ athlete | ➤ diver | ➤ garbage man | ➤ magician | ➤ president | ➤ usher |
| ➤ artist | ➤ doctor | ➤ gardener | ➤ marine | ➤ prince | ➤ valet |
| ➤ astronaut | ➤ doorman | ➤ grocer | ➤ miner | ➤ producer | ➤ veteran |
| ➤ astronomer | ➤ ecologist | ➤ guide | ➤ model | ➤ programmer | ➤ veterinarian |
| ➤ attorney | ➤ economist | ➤ hairdresser | ➤ muralist | ➤ radiologist | ➤ violinist |
| ➤ auctioneer | ➤ editor | ➤ Handyman | ➤ navigator | ➤ receptionist | ➤ waiter |
| ➤ Author | ➤ educator | ➤ hobo | ➤ negotiator | ➤ referee | ➤ waitress |
| ➤ babysitter | ➤ electrician | ➤ importer | ➤ notary | ➤ registrar | ➤ warrior |
| ➤ baker | ➤ engineer | ➤ instructor | ➤ novelist | ➤ reporter | ➤ welder |
| ➤ ballerina | ➤ entrepreneur | ➤ interpreter | ➤ nun | ➤ representative | ➤ woodcarver |
| ➤ banker | ➤ executive | ➤ inventor | ➤ nurse | ➤ researcher | ➤ workman |
| ➤ Barber | ➤ explorer | ➤ Investigator | ➤ oboist | ➤ salesperson | ➤ writer |
| ➤ bellhop | ➤ exporter | ➤ jeweler | ➤ operator | ➤ samurai | ➤ zookeeper |
| ➤ blacksmith | ➤ exterminator | ➤ journalist | ➤ ophthalmologist | ➤ saxophonist | ➤ zoologist |

mum dad brother sister grandma grandpa aunt uncle cousin



Grammar this, these, that, those

Singular What's **this**? → It's a coat.

Plural What are **these**? → They're trainers.

Singular What's **that**? → It's a hat.

Plural What are **those**? → They're sausages.

4 1.13 Complete with *this*, *that*, *these* or *those*.
Then listen and check.

- 1 What's → _____ ? It's a skirt.
- 2 What are → _____ ? They're jeans.
- 3 What's → _____ ? It's a hat.
- 4 What are → _____ ? They're shoes.

5 Circle the correct answer.

- 1 This / These coat is very big!
- 2 That / Those sausages are Al's.
- 3 This / These trainers are Rocco's.
- 4 That / Those isn't my skateboard.
- 5 This / These dress is Carla's.

Let's learn!



This is the
new computer.



That is a
new board.



These are
new tables.



Those are
new pegs.

3 Write.

This That These Those



_____ are bags.



_____ is a ruler.



_____ are pencils.



_____ is a computer.

Singular and Plural Nouns

Singular Noun: means only one noun.

Examples:

girl



boy



car



Plural Noun: means two or more nouns.

Examples:

girls



boys



cars



Rule #1

To change the singular form of the word to its plural form, we

usually add - s to the end of the word.

Examples:

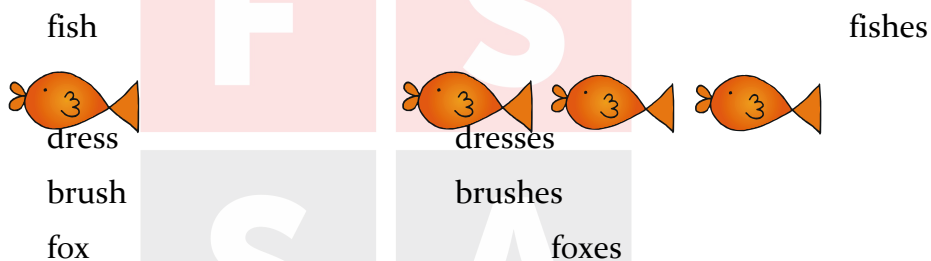


Rule #2

Nouns ending in s, ss, x, sh, and ch form the plural by adding

-es.

Examples:

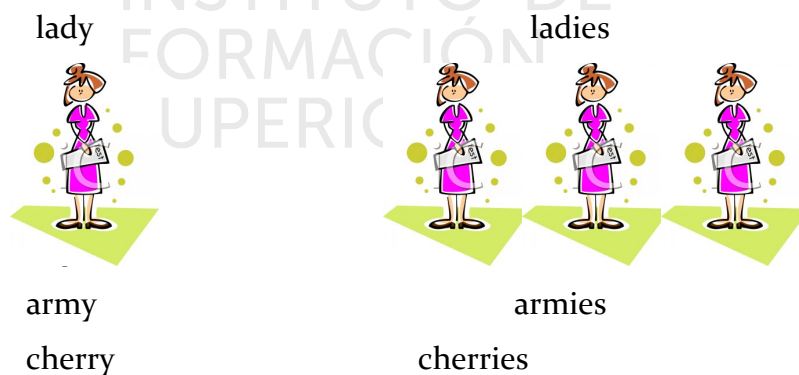


Rule #3

Nouns ending in - y preceded by a consonant is formed into a plural by changing - y to

- ies.

Examples:



Rule #4

Nouns ending in - y preceded by a vowel form their plurals by adding - s.

Examples:



Rule #5

Most nouns ending in o preceded by a consonant is formed into a plural by adding - es.

Examples:



** The following examples are among those that add - s only.



Special Note:

Most nouns ending in o preceded by a vowel is formed into a plural by adding - s.



Rule #6

Some nouns ending in f or fe are made plural by changing f or fe to - ves.

Examples:



**The following examples form their plurals by adding - s.

| | |
|-------|--------|
| chief | chiefs |
| hoof | hoofs |
| roof | roofs |

Rule #7

We make the plural form of some nouns by changing the spelling. These are called irregular nouns.

Examples:

| | |
|-------|----------|
| tooth | teeth |
| goose | geese |
| child | children |
| ox | oxen |
| louse | lice |
| man | men |

Special Note:

Some nouns don't have singular form like:

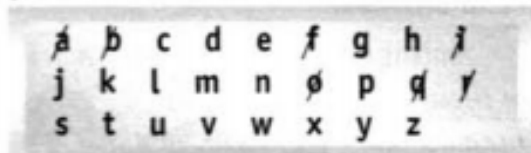
| | | |
|----------|-------|-------|
| scissors | oats | pants |
| measles | mumps | |

INSTITUTO DE

VOCABULARY

4 The alphabet




Write the letters in the correct part of the table.



| /eɪ/ | /i:/ | /e/ | /aɪ/ | /əʊ/ | /u:/ | /ɑ:/ |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| a | b | f | i | o | q | r |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |

9 Families
Write the words in the correct list.

husband, wife, parents, sister, son, daughter,
mother, grandfather, grandparents, grandmother,
father, brother

husband
wife
parents

Check your answers in the Mini-dictionary.

10 Numbers
Match the numbers in the box and the words, like the example.



1 3 17 22 50 30 13
63 70 14 91 100

1 sixty-three
2 fifty
3 three
4 seventeen
5 thirty
6 ninety-one



7 a/one hundred
8 one
9 twenty-two
10 fourteen
11 seventy
12 thirteen

this and that

1 ★ this or that?
Write *this* or *that* with the pictures.

1 this book 2 box





3 bag 4 clock

2 ★ this/that + nouns
Complete the sentences.


3 ★★ What's this/that?
Write questions and answers.

1 Q: What's this?
A: It's a book.




2 Q: What's that?
A: It's a computer.

3 Q: ?
A:



4 Q: ?
A:



5 Q: ?
A:

Plural nouns, *these* and *those*

1 ★ Plural nouns

Write the plurals.

- | | | | |
|--------------|----------------------|------------|-------|
| 1 pencil | <i>pencils</i> | 7 family | ..... |
| 2 poster | ..... | 8 watch | ..... |
| 3 magazine | ..... | 9 student | ..... |
| 4 dictionary | ..... | 10 actress | ..... |
| 5 shelf | ..... | 11 wife | ..... |
| 6 box | ..... | 12 city | ..... |

2 ★ *these* or *those*?

Write *these* or *those* with the pictures.



1 *these* books



2 posters



3 graphs

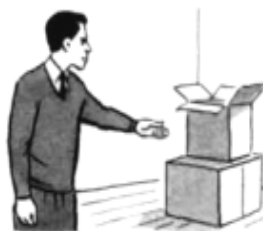


4 videos

4 ★★ *What are these/those?*

Write questions and answers.

- 1 Q: *What are these* ?
A: *They're magazines.*



- 2 Q: *What are those* ?
A: *They're boxes.*



- 3 Q: ?
A:



- 4 Q: ?
A:



- 5 Q: ?
A:



- 6 Q: ?
A:

Prepositions of time: at, in, on

| Preposition | Use and examples |
|-------------|--|
| at | <p><i>time of the day:</i> at 2 o'clock at midday at 4pm at lunchtime</p> <p><i>special expressions:</i> at night at the weekend at Christmas/Easter at the same time at the moment at present</p> |
| on | <p><i>days and dates:</i> on Monday on 6 January on Christmas Day on my birthday</p> <p><i>day + part of day:</i> on Monday morning on Tuesday evening on Thursday afternoon</p> |
| in | <p><i>part of the day:</i> in the morning in the afternoon</p> <p><i>months:</i> in March in January in December</p> <p><i>seasons:</i> in the summer in winter in spring</p> <p><i>years:</i> in 2001 in 1969 in 500 BC</p> <p><i>longer periods:</i> in the 1990s in the 20th century in the Ice Age in the past</p> |

Write at, in, or on.

- 1. Bernardo gets up _____ 8:15.**
- 2. Fathers' Day is _____ June.**
- 3. I visit my grandmother _____ Mondays.**
- 4. Our English class starts _____ 6:30.**
- 5. I study my English books _____ the evening.**
- 6. Linda finishes work _____ 5:45.**