



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	<b>am</b>	(I'm)	I	<b>am not</b>	(I'm not)	
he		(he's)	he		(he's not	or he isn't)
she	<b>is</b>	(she's)	she	<b>is not</b>	(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	<b>are</b>	(you're)	you	<b>are not</b>	(you're not	or you aren't)
they		(they're)	they		(they're not	or they aren't)

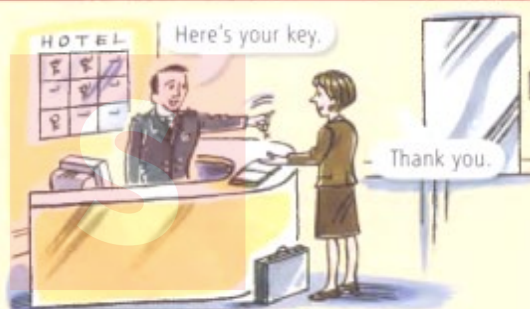
*short forms* *short forms*

- 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**

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**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	<b>am</b>
he she it	<b>is</b>
we you they	<b>are</b>

Question	
<b>am</b>	I?
<b>is</b>	he? she? it?
<b>are</b>	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	<b>am.</b>
	he she it	<b>is.</b>
	we you they	<b>are.</b>

No,	I'm	<b>not.</b>
	he's she's it's	
	we're you're they're	

No,	he she it	<b>isn't.</b>
	we you they	<b>aren't.</b>



- "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.**

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(name?) <u>What's your name?</u></li> <li>(Australian?) _____</li> <li>(how old?) _____</li> <li>(a teacher?) _____</li> <li>(married?) _____</li> <li>(wife a lawyer?) _____</li> <li>(from?) _____</li> <li>(her name?) _____</li> <li>(how old?) _____</li> </ol>	  Paul <p>Paul. No, I'm Canadian. I'm 30. No, I'm a lawyer. Yes, I am. No, she's a teacher. She's from Mexico. Ana. She's 27.</p>
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**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	<b>read</b>	<b>like</b>	<b>work</b>	<b>live</b>	<b>watch</b>	<b>do</b>	<b>have</b>
he/she/it	<b>reads</b>	<b>likes</b>	<b>works</b>	<b>lives</b>	<b>watches</b>	<b>does</b>	<b>has</b>

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.

<b>-es</b> after <b>-s</b> / <b>-sh</b> / <b>-ch</b> :	pass → passes	finish → finishes	watch → watches
<b>-y</b> → <b>-ies</b> :	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) \_\_\_\_\_

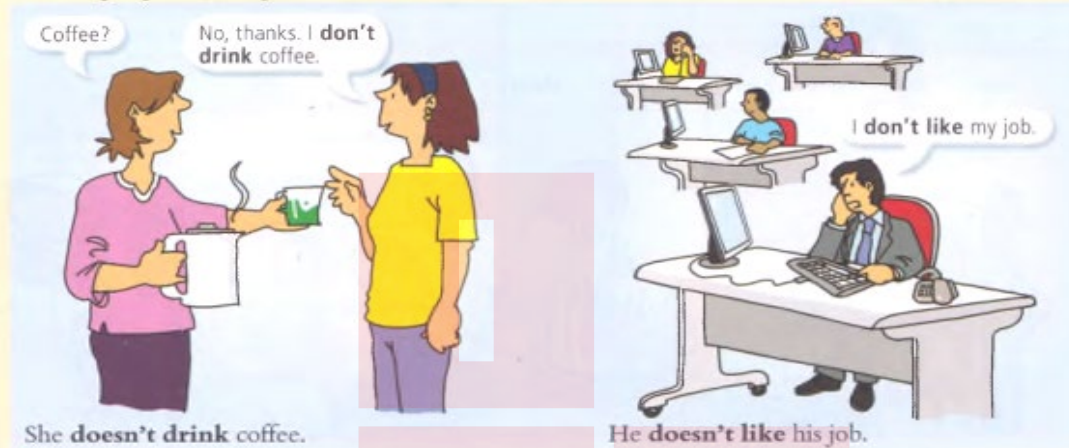
**5.5 Write sentences about yourself. Use always/never/often/usually/sometimes.**

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)

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



Positive		Negative	
I	<b>work</b>	I	<b>don't</b>
we	<b>like</b>	we	<b>(do not)</b>
you	<b>do</b>	you	<b>work</b>
they	<b>have</b>	they	<b>like</b>
he	<b>works</b>	he	<b>do</b>
she	<b>likes</b>	she	<b>do</b>
it	<b>does</b>	it	<b>have</b>
	<b>has</b>		<b>has</b>

- 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	<b>work</b>	<b>do</b>	I	
we	<b>like</b>		we	<b>work?</b>
you	<b>do</b>		you	<b>like?</b>
they	<b>have</b>		they	<b>do?</b>
he	<b>works</b>	<b>does</b>	he	<b>have?</b>
she	<b>likes</b>		she	
it	<b>does</b>		it	
	<b>has</b>			



Study the word order:

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

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

	<b>Do</b>	you	<b>always</b>	<b>have</b>	breakfast?
What	<b>Does</b>	Chris	<b>ever</b>	<b>call</b>	you?
	<b>do</b>	you	<b>usually</b>	<b>do</b>	on weekends?

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

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

Remember:

- |                               |                              |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| <b>do</b> I/we/you/they . . . | ■ <b>Do they</b> like music? |
| <b>does</b> he/she/it . . .   | ■ <b>Does he</b> like music? |

*Short answers*

Yes,	I/we/you/they <b>do</b> .	No,	I/we/you/they <b>don't</b> .
	he/she/it <b>does</b> .		he/she/it <b>doesn't</b> .

- "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**:

<b>adjective</b>	quick	slow	careful	angry	nice	bad
<b>adverb</b>	quickly	slowly	carefully	angrily	nicely	badly

Some adverbs of manner are **irregular**:

<b>adjective</b>	good	fast	hard
<b>adverb</b>	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**

next to / beside



in



on



under



above



below



behind



in front of



opposite



in between



near



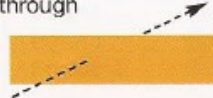
into



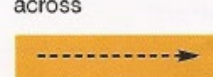
out of / from



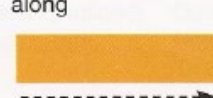
through



across



along



**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.

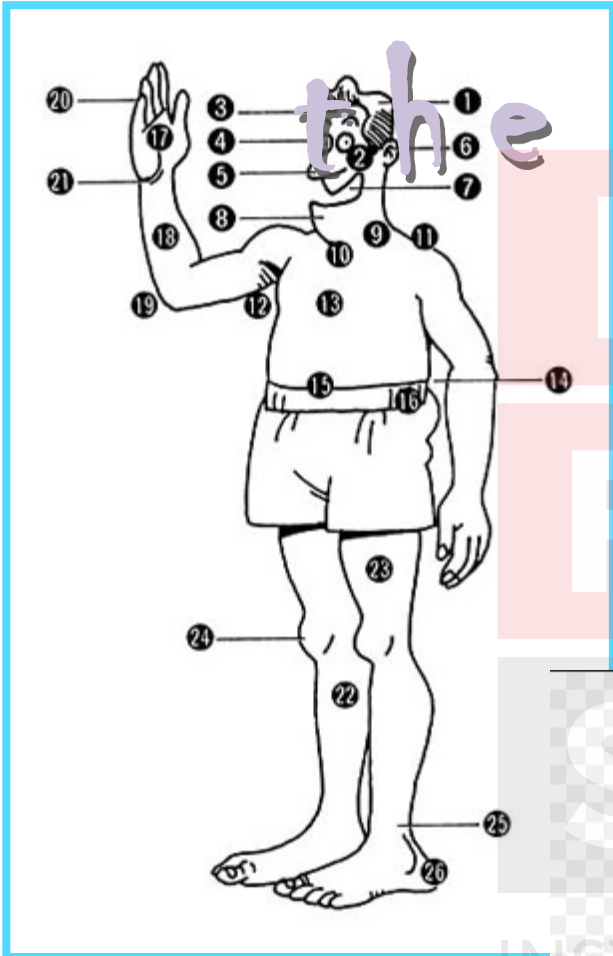
**Vocabulary File 3 Countries and nationalities**

ending with <b>-an</b>		ending with <b>-ese</b>		ending in <b>-i</b>	
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 <b>-ian</b>		ending with <b>-ish</b>		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		

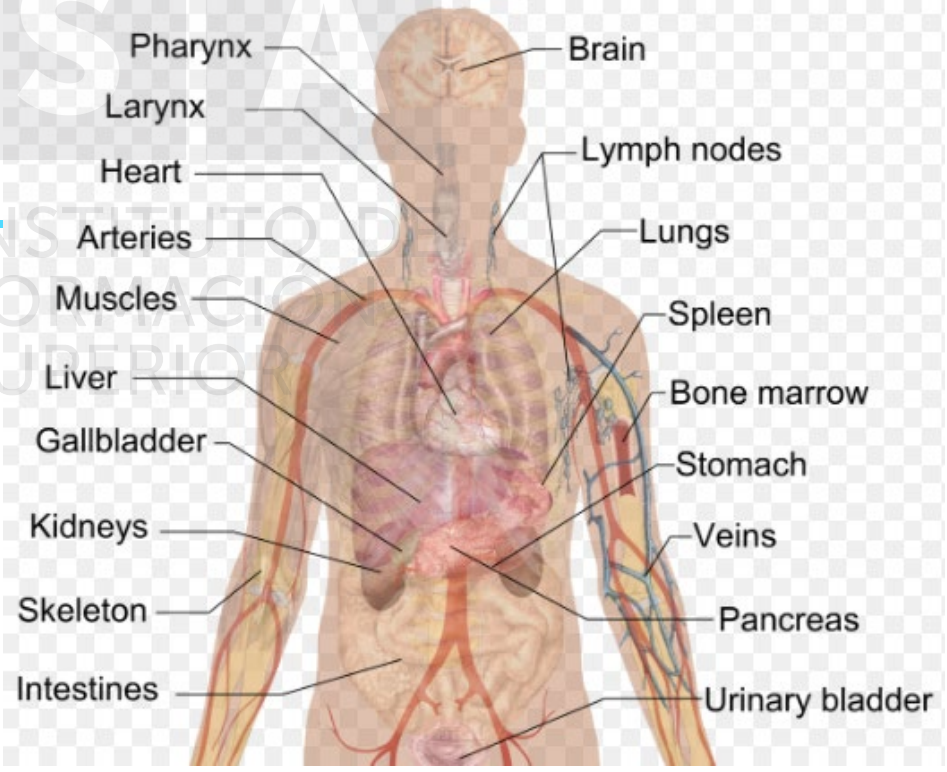


# Parts of

# 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.

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

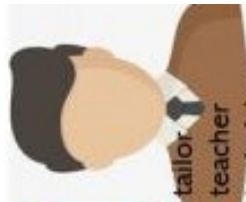
- 1. available without a prescription -->
- 2. the amount of medicine to be taken -->
- 3. having the ability to heal -->
- 4. an abnormally high body temperature -->
- 5. an undesired effect resulting from a medication -->
- 6. medicine that treats depression -->
- 7. the opposite of a "brand name" 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 <b>this</b> ? → It's a coat.
Plural	What are <b>these</b> ? → They're trainers.
Singular	What's <b>that</b> ? → It's a hat.
Plural	What are <b>those</b> ? → 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:

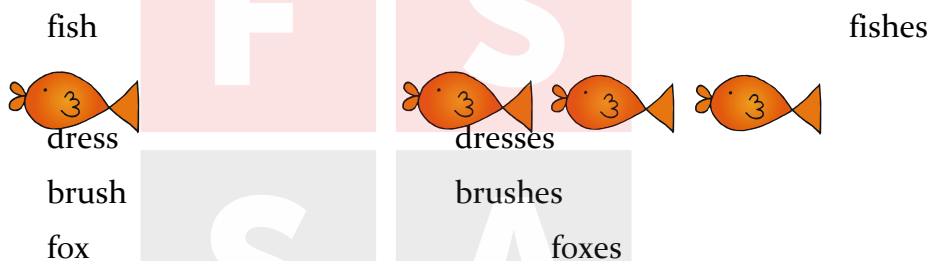


Rule #2

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

-es.

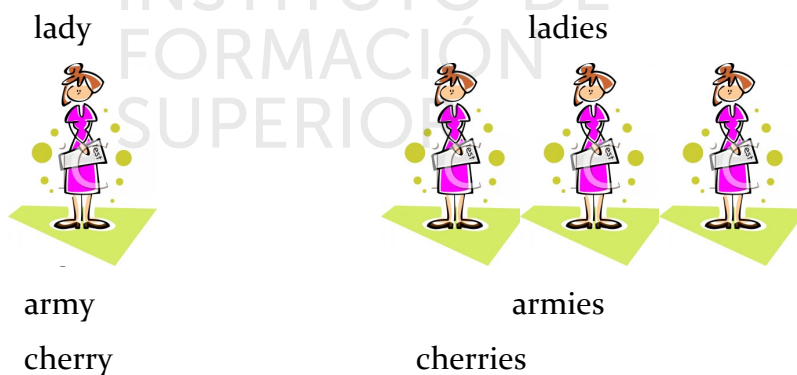
Examples:



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:

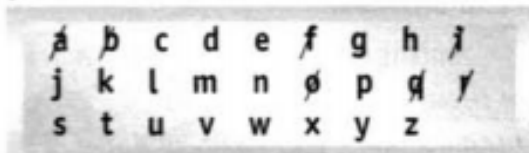
Some nouns don't have singular form like:

scissors	oats	pants
measles	mumps	

# 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  7 one  
9  twenty-two  
10  fourteen  
11  seventy  
12  thirteen

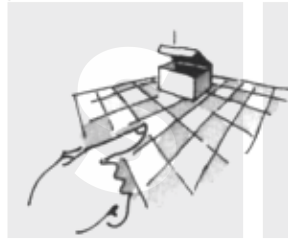
**this and that**

**1 ★ this or that?**

Write *this* or *that* with the pictures.



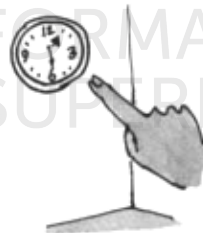
1 this book



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



3 ..... graphs



2 ..... posters

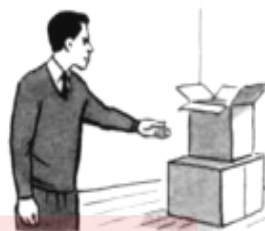


4 ..... videos

### 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.*



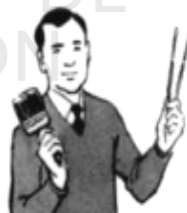
- 3 Q: ..... ?  
A: .....



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