

Technical English 3, section “A” - Notes

19012023

Ask for and give clarification

Could you explain that?

Did you say a pen?

Do you mean first we should work alone?

I'm sorry. What page?

What's the word for this in English?

What I mean is that you shouldn't read out loud.

Borrow = pedir prestado

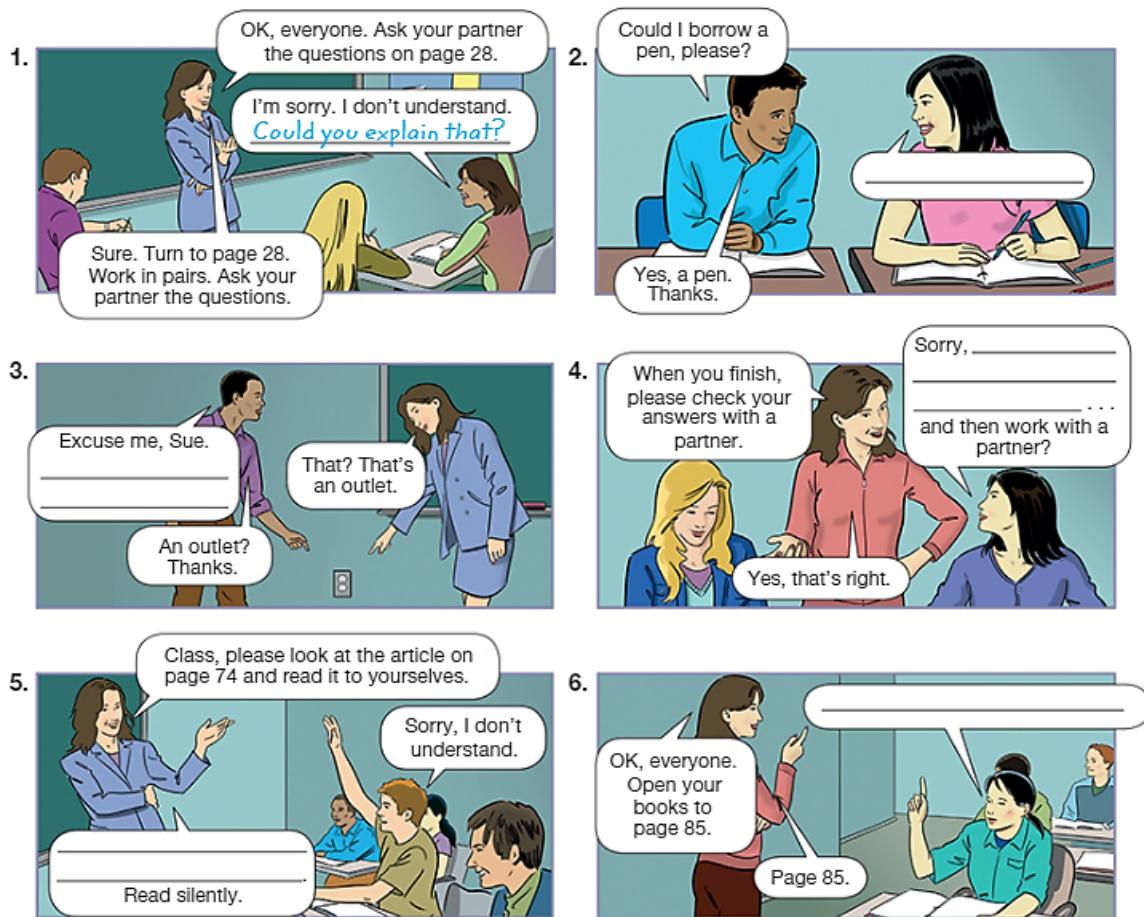
Lend = prestar

Tomacorriente = outlet

Clearance = En liquidación, altura máxima de acceso vehicular

Alone or by yourself = Solo o por cuenta propia

Harvest = cosechar (verb), cosecha (noun)



2. Did you say a pen?

3. What's the word for this in English?

4. Do you mean first we should work alone?
5. What I mean is that you shouldn't read out loud
6. I'm sorry. What page?

Simple present

Affirmative Statements			Negative Statements			
I We You They	play	soccer.	I We You They	don't	play	
He She			He She			
Yes/No Questions			Short Answers			
Do	you	play	soccer?		Yes, I do. No, I don't.	
Does	she		soccer?		Yes, she does. No, she doesn't.	
Wh- Questions			Other wh- Questions			
Who	plays	soccer on Saturdays?		How often Where When	do you play soccer?	

~~Oscar doesn't has a soccer ball~~ - INCORRECT

Exercise

Spare = libre (noun), absolver (verb)

cook	do	eat	go	have	spend	want
------	----	-----	----	------	-------	------

A: How do you spend your spare time?

B: We go to the park almost every weekend.

A: Oh, yeah? What do you do there?

B: We have a barbecue and spend the day together.

A: That's nice. What kind of food do you have?

B: We usually eat beef or chicken, rice and beans, and tamales.

A: Delicious!

B: Do you want to come with us this weekend?

A: Sure! That sounds great.

240123

A: do, spend

B: go

A: do, do

B: cook/eat

A: do, cook/eat

B: go

B: do, want

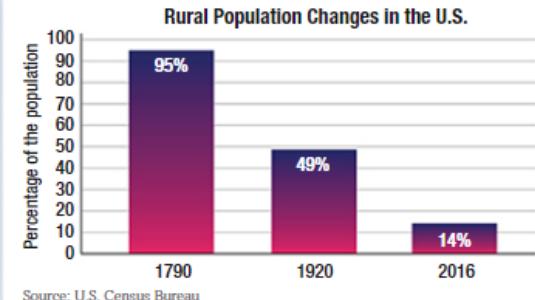
Population Changes in the U.S.

Where do people live in the U.S.? The answer to this question is changing. In the past, most people lived in the countryside. Nowadays, not many Americans want to live in rural areas. So who will live in these areas?

5 Who will keep them alive? One idea is immigrants.

Hundreds of years ago, most Americans lived and worked on farms. In 1790, almost all Americans lived in rural areas. During the 1800s and 1900s, more people began to move to cities. They moved to find

10 jobs in factories and businesses. By 1920, more people lived in urban areas than in the countryside. Today,



most Americans live in urban areas. In July 2016, less than 15 percent of the population lived in the countryside. The rural population of the U.S. is

15 falling.

This is a big problem for rural areas. What happens when many people leave an area? Stores and restaurants lose their customers. Schools and hospitals close. Residents have to travel many miles

20 every day. The area begins to die.

What is a possible solution to this problem? People from other countries, like refugees, can help. Refugees have to leave their own countries. They need to escape from war or poverty. Sometimes, they 25 come to the U.S. The government sends them to live in different places. Why not send them to rural areas?

For example, consider the small town of Clarkston, Georgia. Clarkston didn't have enough people. It asked the government to send 40,000 refugees. The 30 government agreed. Many refugees live in Clarkston now. They have brought new life to the town. People in places like Clarkston welcome immigrants. They know that immigrants are their hope for the future.

What is countryside?

It is the rural area of a country

1800 = One thousand eight hundred = eighteen hundred

Leave = abandon a place, forsaken a situation

Lose

Loss

Worthy = digno/Digna

Bar graph = gráfica de barras

Awful = pésimo

Dreadful = espantoso

Reading comprehension

A

IDENTIFY. What is the main idea of the article?

- a. Hundreds of years ago, most people in the U.S. lived in the countryside.
- b. The rural population of the U.S. is falling, and immigrants can solve this problem.
- c. Clarkston, Georgia, asked the government to send refugees to their town.

The main idea is the most relevant concept of a text that covers its entirety

1. Where did most U.S. residents live in 1790?

In the rural areas

2. Why did many people move to urban areas?

To find jobs in factories and business

3. What percentage of U.S. residents lived in rural area in 2016?

15 percent

4. Why is low population a problem for rural areas?

Stores and restaurants lose their customers. Schools and hospitals close

5. What solution does the article propose?

Immigrants can move to rural areas

250123

Talk about places in the neighborhood

Tire (wheel made of some rubber material for cars)
Tyre

Diner
Dinner (supper)
Saloon



- A. Supermarket
- B. Post office
- C. Drugstore (Pharmacy)
- D. Diner (café, cafeteria)
- E. Cinema (movie theater, movie theatre)
- F. Shopping mall
- G. Hair salon

Adverbs of frequency

These words emphasize how often you perform something

Adverb	Subject	Adverb	Verb	
	We	always	shop	at the supermarket.
	She	rarely	watches	movies.
Sometimes Usually	they		play	in the park.
	They	sometimes		
Subject	be	Adverb		
I	am	usually	home on the weekend.	
The café	is	never	open on Sunday.	

Grammar summary:

- Adverbs of frequency appear before the verb
- Adverbs of frequency appear after the verb “be” (am, is, are, was, and were)

Maze = laberinto

Table of frequency

Adverbs of frequency	Frequency
Always	100%
Almost always	
Usually – generally – normally	
Often	
Sometimes	
Rarely – Seldom – occasionally	
Hardly ever	
Never	0%

Examples for the adverbs of frequency usage

1. Carlos never gets popcorn at the movie theater
2. Claudia often goes to the shopping mall
3. I rarely visit my friends during the week (working days)
4. I always get fun in this class
5. The engineer seldom speaks in Spanish
6. I hardly ever go to bed early
7. Luisa **is** almost always at the camera

01022023

Quantifiers

	Quantifier	Count Noun	
There are	a few some several a lot of many	vegetables	in this dish.
There aren't	many any		

	Quantifier	Non-count Noun	
There's	a little some a lot of	meat	in this soup.
There isn't	much any		

There are a few students connected with camera

I want some of water

I want several liters of water

Common non-count nouns

Groups of similar items: baggage, clothing, equipment, furniture, garbage, money, cash, change, traffic

Drinks and fluids: water, coffee, tea, milk, oil, soda, soup, gasoline, blood

Foods: beef, bread, butter, cheese, chicken, chocolate, ice cream, lettuce, meat, pasta, rice, salad, sugar

Materials: glass, gold, paper, wood

Gases: air, oxygen, smoke, pollution

Concepts: advice, fun, health, homework, love, information, music, news, violence, work

Languages: Arabic, Chinese, English, Spanish

Fields of study: art, computer science, engineering

Entertainment: baseball, basketball, soccer, tai chi

Activities: driving, studying, swimming, walking

Nature: weather, fog, heat, humidity, lightning, rain, snow, thunder, wind, light, darkness, sunshine, electricity, fire

020223

Setting goals

Match the pictures with the concepts



Loan
Investment
Venue?

Goals

- | | | |
|--|--|--|
| <p>1. apply for financial aid
4. get a high school diploma</p> | <p>2. get a certificate
5. get a promotion</p> | <p>3. get a college degree
6. take citizenship classes</p> |
|--|--|--|

The future with Will and might

“Will” guarantee of happening

“Might” possibility of happening (not for sure)

- With the modals “will” and “might” you will use the base form of the verb irrespective of the subject pronoun.

Perhaps

Q&A section

FAQ section (Frequently Asked Questions)

Subject	will might		Verb	
She	will	(not)	go	to school next fall.
	might			
We	will	(not)	work	this weekend.
	might			

Yes/No questions				Short answers
Will	you she	change	jobs?	Yes, I will . / Probably. / No, I won't .
				Yes, she will . / Probably. / No, she won't .

Wh- questions					
When					
Where	will	you	take	classes?	
Why					

Stealth

Grammar Watch

- Use *will* to talk about the future.
- Use *might* to talk about a future possibility.
- Use *will* to ask questions about the future. Do not use *might*.
- *will + not = won't*
I will = I'll
He will = He'll

It'll be, just like starting over

He'll heal his heels on the hill

Contraction of *will*

Will is often contracted with nouns (*he'll*, *she'll*) and *wh-* questions (*what'll*, *when'll*, *where'll*, *how'll*).

Read and identify *will/won't/might* and the verb that follows

I want to go to City College this fall. I want to get an associate's degree in computer programming. To get the degree, I'll need to take basic classes like English and math first. Then I will need to take classes in computer science and coding. It won't take long to finish the degree. It might take two or three years if I work part-time. After I get my degree, I'll work for a while and save money. Later, if I get financial aid, I might go to a four-year college and get a bachelor's degree. I will make more money with a bachelor's degree.

1. I'll need
2. I will need
3. I won't
4. It might take
5. I'll work
6. I will make

Bachelor degree = Licenciatura

Stomach
Spinach

Orchestra
Chernobyl

Hibiscus flower

Oversweet
Cloy

Look for a new job

0. b

What is Min going to do?

- a. work more hours
- b. look for a new job
- c. go back to school

1. Why is Min going to look for a new job?
 - a. She comes to work late.
 - b. She doesn't like her manager.
 - c. She doesn't like the restaurant.

2. Where is Sheng going to go this weekend?
 - a. to a job fair
 - b. to a restaurant
 - c. to school

3. What is Sheng going to get next month?
 - a. a certificate
 - b. an associate's degree
 - c. a license

1. b
2. a
3. b

The future with *going to*

Subject	be		<i>going to</i>	Verb	
I	am				
She	is				
You		(not)	going to	look	for a new job.
We	are				
They					

Yes/No questions				Short answers	
Are	you	going to	look for a new job?	Yes, I am.	No, I'm not.
Is	he			Yes, he is.	No, he's not.

Wh- questions					
When	are	you	going to	look	for a new job?
Where	is	he			

Revisit
Feedback

Going to

In informal conversation, *going to* is often pronounced “gonna” when it comes before a verb.

I'm gonna dye my hair

07022023

Grammar Watch

- Use *going to* to talk about plans for the future.
- *I + am = I'm*
she + is = she's
you + are = you're
we + are = we're
they + are = they're

Exercise: Use the correct form of *be* + *going to*. Use the negative form when necessary

1. Ana and Lisa _____ *are going to* take classes at the community center.
 2. Pablo works at night. He _____ apply for a job with daytime hours.
 3. I saw a Help Wanted sign at the mall. I _____ apply for the job today.
 4. My sister _____ look for a part-time job. She _____ work full-time because she is still in school.
 5. _____ you _____ look for a job on a social media site?
2. is going to

3. am going to
4. is going to & is not going to
5. Are & going to

Social media: Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, Tik Tok, LinkedIn

Mr. Renzo and I _____ look for a job this week (are going to)

The future with present continuous

Subject	be		Verb	
I	am			
She	is			
You		(not)	working	tomorrow.
We				
They	are			

Yes/No questions

Are	you	cleaning	the office next week?
Is	he		

Wh- questions

Where	are	we	meeting	this afternoon?
What	is	he	watching	tonight?

Structure: Pronoun + verb “to be” (in present) + verb with “ing” + complement

Time of application: instant future

1. The church is collecting money from alms **this weekend**
2. The church is collecting money from alms in this Mass/service.

Observation: Sentence number 1 is equivalent to:

*The church is going to collect money from alms this weekend

Grammar Watch

- Use the present continuous to talk about definite plans in the future.
- We usually use a time expression like *tomorrow* or *next week* to show the action is in the future.

Exercise: Read the conversation between two people making plans for the future. Identify examples of the present continuous.

A: Hi. I work at the community center. We're having a meeting next Saturday night. We're talking about how volunteers can help clean up our neighborhood parks.

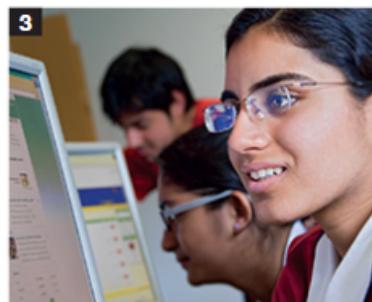
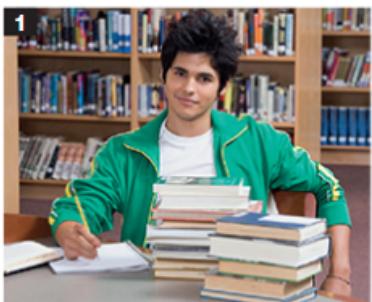
B: Sorry, I'd like to come, but I'm working that night.

A: Oh, sure, I understand. But please tell your friends and neighbors. We're meeting at 7:00 p.m. We're having a potluck dinner and giving out prizes.

I'd = I would

Going to School

School activities



1. Do research
2. Figure out an answer
3. Go online
4. **Go over** homework
5. Go to a parent-teacher conference
6. **Hand in** the homework
7. **Help someone out**
8. Look up a work in a dictionary
9. **Make up** a test

Get on
Get up
Get down
Get in

Let down = disappoint

Shut up

Move

Move over

Open up

Phrasal verbs

A phrasal verb is made up of a verb and a particle (such as *up*, *down*, *on*, or *off*). In most phrasal verbs, both the verb and the particle are stressed. If there are two particles, only the first particle is stressed.

1. We have homework every day. Our teacher **goes over** it in the morning.
2. Paul missed a test. He'll **make it up** tomorrow.
3. My son's graduation is next week. I **look forward** to it.
4. Dina can't carry all those books. Can you please **help her out**?

09022023

Should and have to

Questions with <i>should</i>			Answers
Should	he I	talk to a counselor today?	Yes. He should talk to a counselor. Yes, he should . No, you shouldn't talk to a counselor. No, you shouldn't .
Questions with <i>have to</i>			Answers
Does Do	he I	have to take English?	Yes. He has to take English. Yes, he does . No, you don't have to take English. No, you don't .

“Should” is a “modal”

“Should” is what we call “Debería” in Spanish

- You should watch Game Of Thrones
- Should Oscar stop using these headphones?

Mean = someone who is not a good person

- Do you have to be so mean?
- Luisa Maria has to learn several programming languages in order to become a successful engineer

Grammar

- Use “should” to give advice.
- Use “have to” when it is necessary to do something
- “Don’t have to”, “Doesn’t have to” means there is a choice

Should not = shouldn’t

Effective Study Habits

Learning is an important skill. Remembering what you learn is even more important. In the past, 5 what did people do to memorize new facts? They read the facts over and over again. Before an important test,

10 students “crammed.” They studied for many hours. They didn’t take breaks. Today, many people understand that this method is not very effective. It’s better to use several different methods to study. These methods include spaced repetition, making personal connections, and self-testing.

15 Spaced Repetition

When people space out their studying over time, they remember more. Students should take breaks between study sessions. They should spread out the sessions over a long period of time. They should also start studying 20 right after they learn a new fact. They shouldn’t wait until right before a test. That way, they can remember more. This is true even when they study for fewer hours. This method is called “spaced repetition.”



Making Personal Connections

25 Making personal connections is another effective way to study. People can remember new concepts when they connect those concepts to their own lives. Here’s an example. In an English class, students learn how to ask, “Where is the post office?” Then they go out. They ask people on the street where another place is. Students write down the directions. Then they walk to the place. They remember the phrase better because they use it in real life.

Self-Testing

35 Students should test themselves when they study. It’s one of the best ways to study. When students test themselves, they find out what they know. They also find out what they don’t know. They should do this right after they learn something new. Then they should keep 40 testing themselves until they really remember what they learned. There are different ways to test yourself. You can ask a classmate to test you. You can use flashcards. You can practice on the computer.

Spaced repetition, making personal connections, and 45 self-testing are all effective study methods. They will help you remember what you learn.

IDENTIFY. What is the main idea of the article?

- a. Learning is an important skill, but remembering what you learn is even more important.
- b. You can remember more when you make personal connections to what you learn.
- c. Use several different study methods if you want to remember what you learn.

Answer: c

CITE EVIDENCE. Complete the sentences. Where is the information?

1. In the past, people usually _____ before big tests.
 - a. crammed
 - b. studied for a short time
 - c. studied in different ways
 2. Spaced repetition means studying _____.
 - a. for many hours
 - b. right after learning something
 - c. with breaks over a long period of time
 3. When you make personal connections to what you learn, you _____.
 - a. study what you learn
 - b. connect what you learn to your own life
 - c. write down directions and walk
 4. When you use flashcards, you practice the study method of _____.
 - a. spaced repetition
 - b. making personal connections
 - c. self-testing
 5. Students should test themselves _____.
 - a. in the same way
 - b. in different ways
 - c. only right before they have a big test
1. a
2. c
3. b
4. c
5. b

Adjective or noun phrase + infinitive

		Adjective or Noun Phrase		Infinitive	
It	is	important	(for you)	to ask	for time off in advance.
		a good idea			
		difficult			
		necessary	(for me)	to talk	to my child's teacher.

An infinitive is “to + base form of a verb”

It is good for you **to speak** in English during the class

INCORRECT: It is good for you **speak** in English during the class

Always utilize “to” before the main verb for this structure

- A noun phrase is a noun plus other words that describe that noun and make it unique (idea into a good idea).
- An infinitive is the word “to” plus the base form of a verb.

It is a stupidity to think that life is easy

Exercise: Select the right words to fill in the blanks. Use the infinitive form of the verb.

1. College is expensive, but students can sometimes get financial aid.

It's _____ **important to apply** for financial aid early.
(important / apply)

2. Marta needs to take off work to attend her daughter's graduation.

It's _____ her manager in advance.
(a good idea / ask)

3. Clara is nervous because she is giving a speech at her graduation. She's very shy.

It's _____ in front of a large crowd.
(difficult / for her / speak)

4. Graduates have to wear special clothes.

It's _____ a cap and gown at graduation.
(necessary / for students / wear)

Grant (noun)

Spear = lanza

2. It's a good idea to ask her manager in advance.

3. It's difficult for her to speak in front of a large crowd

4. It's necessary for students to wear a cap and **gown** at graduation.

13022023

Past tense (Simple past)

- When a past-tense verb ends in “t” or “d”, we add an extra syllable to pronounce the “-ed” ending.
- When the verb does not end in “t” or “d”, we do not add an extra syllable.

1. happen	happened
2. agree	agreed
3. want	wanted
4. need	needed
5. ask	asked
6. decide	decided
7. like	liked
8. call	called
9. suspend	suspended
10. bully	bullied

“Suspend” ends in “d”

“Need” ends in “d”

“Want” ends in “t”

Affirmative			Negative			
She	called	the teacher.	She		call	the principal.
He	hit	me.	I	didn't	hit	him.
They	took	his money.	We		take	his money.

Yes/No Questions			Short Answers		
Did	you	tell anyone?	Yes, I did.	No, I didn't.	

I didn't played in that team — INCORRECT (NO double past tense)

I don't played in that team

Special clarification

I did help my mom - emphasized version
I helped my mom

Wh- Questions		Answers
What	happened?	Someone hit me.
Who	hit you?	Tom hit me.

Other wh- Questions		Answers
Who	did you tell?	I told the teacher.
What	did he do?	He called the principal.
When	did this happen?	It happened yesterday.
Where	did it happen?	It happened on the playground.

Who hit you? — The action happens to the subject

Who did you tell? — The action is performed by the subject

Grammar Watch

- Regular past-tense verbs end in -ed.
- Irregular past-tense verbs don't end in -ed.
- The past of *be* is *was* and *were*.

Simple past: irregular verbs

Base form	Simple past	Base form	Simple past
be	was	make	made
become	became	meet	met
buy	bought	pay	paid
catch	caught	put	put
come	came	read	read
cost	cost	ride	rode
cry	cried	run	ran
cut	cut	say	said
do	did	see	saw
drink	drank	sell	sold
drive	drove	send	sent
eat	ate	sit	sat
feel	felt	sleep	slept
find	found	speak	spoke
fly	flew	spend	spent
forget	forgot	stand	stood
get	got	steal	stole
give	gave	swim	swam
go	went	take	took
have	had	teach	taught
hear	heard	think	thought
hit	hit	try	tried
hold	held	wake	woke
hurt	hurt	wear	wore
know	knew	win	won
leave	left	write	wrote
lose	lost		

Exercise: Identify the usage of the past tense in the following paragraph:

Last year, my son was in third grade. One day, he came home late. He was very upset. Some students in his class made fun of his name. He has a beautiful Vietnamese name, but many Americans can't pronounce it. My son wanted to change his name. At first, I didn't want him to change his name. Finally, I said OK. He decided to call himself Henry. He loves his new name. I'm happy for him, but for me he will always be Hao.

Make fun is "to mock"

Verbs in past tense: was, came, was, made fun, wanted, didn't want, said, decided

I have an overlapping with a course

Present Perfect

Structure:

Pronoun + have/has + verb in past participle + complement

Luisa Maria has **been** my friend for three years

Present perfect: irregular verbs

Base form	Past participle	Base form	Past participle
be	been	make	made
become	become	meet	met
buy	bought	pay	paid
catch	caught	put	put
come	came	read	read
cost	cost	ride	ridden
cry	cried	run	run
cut	cut	say	said
do	done	see	seen
drink	drunk	sell	sold
drive	driven	send	sent
eat	eaten	sit	sat
feel	felt	sleep	slept
find	found	speak	spoken
fly	flown	spend	spent
forget	forgotten	stand	stood
get	gotten	steal	stolen
give	given	swim	swum
go	gone	take	taken
have	had	teach	taught
hear	heard	think	thought
hit	hit	try	tried
hold	held	wake	woken
hurt	hurt	wear	worn
know	known	win	won
leave	left	write	written
lose	lost		

Become (present), became (past), become (past participle)

Drink (present), drank (past), drunk (past participle)

Zenith

Seen it

Present perfect: Questions with ever and never

	Subject	ever	Verb	
Has	he she			
Have	you we they	ever	worked	at night?

Affirmative			Negative		
Yes,	he she	has.	No,	he she	hasn't. has never worked at night.
	I you they	have.		I you they	haven't. have never worked at night.

Carlos: Have you, Oscar, ever visited a foreign country?

Oscar: No, I haven't

No, I have never visited a foreign country

Grammar Watch

- Use the present perfect with ever to ask about any time before now.
- Use the simple past to talk about a specific time in the past.

Exercise: Use the present perfect or the simple past of the verbs in parentheses

1. A: Have you ever had (have) your own business?
B: Yes, I _____. My husband and I _____ (own) a small grocery store in Guatemala ten years ago.
 2. A: _____ you ever _____ (work) at a bank?
B: No, I _____, but my wife _____ (be) a bank teller from 1990 to 2005.
 3. A: _____ you ever _____ (answer) phones for an office?
B: No, I _____. But I _____ (scan) documents and _____ (make) copies in an office last year.
1. B: Yes, I **have**. My husband and I **owned** a small grocery store in Guatemala ten years ago.
2. A: Have you ever **worked** at a bank?, B: No, I haven't, but my wife **was** a bank teller from 1990 to 2005.
3. A: Have you ever **answered** phones for an office? B. No, I haven't. But I **scanned** documents and **made** copies in an office last year.

Present perfect: Statements with for and since

Subject		Verb		for/since	
He	has	been	a chef	for	four years.
We	have	lived	here	since	January.

Questions

How long	have has	you he	worked	at that restaurant?
----------	-------------	-----------	--------	---------------------

“For” is duration

“Since” is a beginning point in time

Contrast

We have lived here since January

We have lived here for a month

16022023

Grammar Watch

- Use the present perfect with *for* or *since* to describe an activity that began in the past and continues into the present.
- Use *for* to talk about a length of time.
- Use *since* to talk about a specific point in time.

Complete the sentences with for or since

1. Mark has worked at H&B Electronics _____ **for** six months.
2. I haven't heard from them _____ May.
3. We've been out of town _____ three weeks.
4. Soo Jin has been a sales manager _____ many years.
5. They have helped us _____ the beginning of the year.
6. We haven't taken a vacation _____ 2016.

1. for
2. since
3. for
4. for
5. since
6. since

Gemstone, sapphire, emerald, ruby and diamond

sin

sins
sinner
sinful
since

I haven't had sins since this morning

Legal and Illegal Interview Questions

The interview is an important part of a job search. Most employers conduct an interview before they offer someone a job. During an interview, employers can ask many questions. But they are not allowed to 5 ask certain kinds of questions.

Legal Questions
What questions can interviewers ask? They can ask questions about an applicant's qualifications. This means they can ask about his or her skills and work 10 experience. Different jobs need different kinds of employees. For example, nursing assistants need to be patient and kind. They also need to be strong. The interviewer needs to know if an applicant can do the job well. He or she is allowed to ask questions 15 to figure that out.

Illegal Questions
What kinds of questions are not allowed? Interviewers may not discriminate against applicants. They can't treat them unfairly. Some kinds of questions might 20 do this, so these questions are illegal. For example, in the U.S., some people have certain ideas about old people. They think that old people aren't good workers. They don't have much energy. They can't

Interview Questions	Legal	Illegal
What job skills do you have?	✓	
What work experience do you have?	✓	
How old are you?		✓
Do you have children?	✓	✓
Where were you born?		✓
Are you a patient person?	✓	
What is your religion?		✓

learn new things. Some employers don't want to 25 hire them. However, many older people *are* good workers. That is why interviewers may not ask about an applicant's age.

Some employers don't want to hire people with 30 young children. They think these workers will call in sick or come in late too much. Some employers may also not want to hire people of certain races or religions. This is unfair to these people. That's why questions about an applicant's family, race, and religion are all illegal.

35 Remember, in an interview, legal questions ask for information about your qualifications. Illegal questions could help employers discriminate against you.

employer = person who hires

employee = person who has been hired

employment = occupation through which you exchange a service for a payment

IDENTIFY. What is the main idea of the article?

- a. Most employers conduct an interview before they offer someone a job.
- b. Interviewers can ask questions about an applicant's skills and experience.
- c. Some interview questions are legal, but other questions are illegal.

Answer: c

20022023

CITE EVIDENCE. Complete the sentences. Where is the information?

1. Job applicants _____ answer illegal interview questions.
a. have to b. don't have to
2. An interviewer _____ ask, "Do you know how to use a computer?"
a. can b. can't
3. Interviewers are _____ to ask, "How old are you?"
a. allowed b. not allowed
4. It is often _____ for an older worker to find a job.
a. easy b. hard
5. The question "Are you married?" is _____.
a. legal b. illegal

1. b
2. a
3. b
4. b
5. b

The past with *used to*

Subject	<i>used to</i>	Verb	
I		work	at a restaurant.
She	<i>used to</i>	play	soccer.
They		drive	to work.

Subject	<i>used to</i>	Verb	
I		work,	but now I stay home with my children.
She	<i>used to</i>	play,	but she doesn't anymore.
They		drive,	but now they take the bus.

"used to" makes reference to something that you practiced in the past and you no longer do it.

“Bus boy”

Structure

- Subject pronoun + used to + base form of the verb + complement (version 1)
- Subject pronoun + used to + base form of the verb + current situation in simple present (version 1)

Exercise: Listen to the conversation. Identify “used to” and the verb that follows

A: Hi, I'm Myra.

B: Nice to meet you. I'm Aziz.

A: Today is your first day, right?

B: Yes, it is. How about you? Have you worked here long?

A: No, I just started last week. I used to work in a doctor's office, but the hours weren't very flexible. It was hard to get my kids to school and be on time for work.

B: That's funny. I used to work at a doctor's office, too. Where did you work?

A: I used to be a receptionist at the Children's Allergy Clinic.

B: Wow! I used to live across the street from there!

A: What a small world!

Match: What did each person do in the past? What does each person do now? Connect the sentence parts. Write new sentences

Justin used to live in Seattle,
Nadia used to work for an electronics company,
Ben used to take the bus to work,
Teresa used to go shopping at the mall,
Fatima used to be very organized,

but now he drives his own car.
but now he lives in Boston.
but now her desk is a mess.
but now she buys everything online.
but now she owns her own company.

1. Justin used to live in Seattle, but now he lives in Boston
2. Nadia used to work for an electronics company, but now she owns her own company
3. Ben used to take the bus to work, but now he drives his own car
4. Teresa used to go shopping at the mall, but now she buys everything online

5. Fatima used to be organized, but now her desk is a mess

21022023

Grammar Watch

- Talk about past habits with *used to*.
- Use *used to* to contrast past habits with present situations. Use a comma to separate the two ideas.
- *Used to* is usually pronounced “useta.”

Air Travel





1. Passenger
2. Display (for arrivals and departures)
3. Gate
4. Ticket agent
5. Security agent
6. Metal detector
7. X-ray machine
8. Bins
9. Baggage / luggage
10. Kiosk
11. Baggage tag / luggage tag
12. Carry-on bag
13. E-ticket
14. Boarding pass

“Can/Could” for possibility and ability, “be able to” for ability

Can / Could: Affirmative and Negative

We	can can't	hear	the announcement.
I	could couldn't		

Be able to: Affirmative and Negative

She	was wasn't			
They	were weren't	able to	fly	home.
We	will be won't be			

In the present:

I can visit Sherida at her work - intention
 I am able to visit Sherida at her work - ability

In the POSSIBLE future:

I could visit Sherida at her work next work

In the past:

I was able to visit Sherida at her work last Friday
 I couldn't visit Sherida at her work last Friday
 I wasn't able to visit Sherida at her work last Friday

In the future:

I will be able to visit Sherida at her work next Friday

Grammar Watch

- Use *can* for present ability and present or future possibility.
- Use *could* for past ability.
- Use *will be able to* for future ability.
- Use *was / were able to* for past ability.
- Use *am / is / are able to* for present ability.

Match: Select the correct letters

Reach = contactar

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1. You won't be able to reach him. | a. You have to check it. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 2. Vic didn't have his passport. | b. He won't arrive tonight. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 3. You can't take that bag on board. | c. He couldn't get through security. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4. My brother missed the flight. | d. His phone is turned off. |
1. His phone is turned off
2. He couldn't get through security
3. You have to check it
4. He won't arrive tonight