

PET for school. ING01. Part 2. Typical abilities.- GETTING USED TO.



Caso práctico

Read the text and listen to the situation.



[Script](#)

Lourdes and **Susana** are finally in London! They had some difficulties finding Gema's house but with a little bit of patience and their few words in English they managed to get to their destination.



Today is a really important day since they are going to start their internship at the company. They get up very early, have some breakfast and take a taxi to British Corporation, the company they are going "to work for".

When they get to the office, they go to the reception desk and ask for Mr. Parker, the Business Manager and their new boss.

Lourdes: Good morning, we are Lourdes Serrano and Susana Moreno. We're starting an internship here, could we talk to Mr. Parker, please?

Mr. Parker comes immediately, he's tall and slim, he has got blonde hair and blue eyes and in the girls' opinion...

Lourdes and Susana: He is 🍌 gorgeous!

Lourdes and Susana introduce themselves and Mr. Parker shows them around the company so that they will meet the rest of their colleagues.



Think about it

And you? Do you know how to introduce yourself in English?

Enter the forum and introduce yourself to the rest of students and your teacher.



1.- What to say: Meeting new people.



Citas Para Pensar

"Those who know nothing of foreign languages know nothing of their own." Goethe.

When travelling to another country you should find out how people interact with each other since not all cultures follow the same customs and traditions. Here you have some 🇺🇸 tips that will help you **to introduce yourself** when you go to most English-speaking countries.

WHAT YOU SHOULD DO.

1. Look people 🇺🇸 straight in the eyes - 🇺🇸 eye contact is important because it shows that you care and also shows self confidence. Begin with "I'd like to introduce myself" so that you have the other person's attention when you say your name.
2. Smile. It is important to keep a nice, bright smile. Your smile is your 🇺🇸 icebreaker, it 🇺🇸 draws people to you because you will look like a happy, stable person.
3. 🇺🇸 Handshake- a firm handshake, once again, demonstrates your self-confidence, but be sure you don't break the other person's arm or hand! Just a 🇺🇸 squeeze and controlled hand shake, you will definitely gain your confidence.
4. Say your full name and immediately ask for theirs - "My name is Natalie Tucker, what's your name?" then repeat their name while saying - "it's a pleasure to meet you John" or "nice to meet you Jane" - repeating the person's name will help you remember their name.
5. Giving a 🇺🇸 nickname is absolutely ok, but it is never appropriate to say that your name is your nickname. For example: "My name's Michael, but they call me 'Mike' Or "my name is Nicole, but they call me "Snooki".
6. You can tell a little bit of your background in order to start your conversation. Telling someone where you work and your title is appropriate and may lead to many conversation topics. "Hello, my name's Susan and I work at the Sales Department."
7. In your conversation, try to 🇺🇸 be polite use words like "please" or "thank you" when necessary and be natural.



Autoevaluación

Let's check if you have understood what you read.

When you first meet someone ...

- look at him straight in the eyes.
- don't look at him/her directly in the eyes.
- first, handshake.

Well done!

Sorry, try again!

Oops, sorry!

Solución

- 1. Opción correcta
- 2. Incorrecto
- 3. Incorrecto

When introducing yourself...

- never say your nickname.
- say only your full name.
- it's ok to use both your name and surname.

Sorry, try again!

Read the text again!

Great job!

Solución

- 1. Incorrecto
- 2. Incorrecto
- 3. Opción correcta

In your conversation ...

- you don't need to be polite.
- use "thank you" all the time.
- be polite and natural.

Try again!

Sorry!

Awesome!

Solución

1. Incorrecto
2. Incorrecto
3. Opción correcta

1.1.- Common phrases.

When introducing yourself there are some **common phrases**:



Peter: Hello. My name's Peter Smith. What's your name?

Janet: Hello, my name's Janet Elliot. Nice to meet you.

Peter: Nice to meet you too. Where are you from Janet?

Janet: I'm from Seattle. Where are you from?

Peter: I'm from Colorado.

Janet: 🗨️ What do you do for a living?

Peter: I'm an accountant at Microsoft, what about you?

Janet: I work as a secretary here.

Peter: It was really nice meeting you; see you around.

Janet: The pleasure was mine; I'll see you, bye!



Ejercicio Resuelto

Click to read the Spanish translation.

Mostrar retroalimentación


Peter: Hola, me llamo Peter Smith, ¿y tú? **Janet:** Hola, encantada de conocerte. **Peter:** Encantado de conocerte. ¿De dónde eres Janet? **Janet:** Soy de Seattle. ¿y tú? **Peter:** Soy de Colorado. **Janet:** ¿A qué te dedicas? **Peter:** Soy contable en Microsoft. ¿Y tú? **Janet:** Trabajo aquí de secretaria. **Peter:** Ha sido un placer conocerte, nos vemos por aquí. **Janet:** Lo mismo digo, nos vemos, hasta luego.

1.2.- Now put it into practice.



Autoevaluación

Listen to this clip and answer the questions below.

 [Introducing yourself](#) . (Text Summary)



What is the man's name?

- Craig.
- Greg.
- Gary.

Sorry! Try again!

Awesome!

Try again!

Solución

1. Incorrecto
2. Opción correcta
3. Incorrecto

Where was the man born?

- Arizona.
- Kansas.
- Colorado.

Sorry! Try again!

Try again!

Awesome!

Solución

1. Incorrecto
2. Incorrecto
3. Opción correcta

Which sentence best describes his university studies?

- He is a third-year student.
- He is majoring in Spanish.
- He really enjoys his studies.

Awesome!

Try again.

Sorry! Try again!

Solución

1. Opción correcta
2. Incorrecto
3. Incorrecto

Where does the man work?

- At a bookstore.
- At a restaurant.
- At a supermarket.

Sorry! Try again!

Try again!

Awesome!

Solución

1. Incorrecto
2. Incorrecto
3. Opción correcta

What is one thing the man likes to do in his free time?

- Reading.
- Jogging.
- Camping.

Great job!

Sorry! Try again!

Try again!

Solución

1. Opción correcta
2. Incorrecto
3. Incorrecto

You can read the transcript here.

 [Listening Script: Introducing yourself.](#)



Think about it

Enter the forum and record your voice while introducing yourself, then send the file to your teacher. Remember, speaking is not reading, try to sound natural.

Good luck!

2.- How to say it: The present simple.



Think about it

Read the following sentences, what do they express? What verbal tense do they use?

- ✓ *I always meet my team on Monday so that we can plan work for the rest of the week.*
- ✓ *My boss usually reads his emails half-way through the morning.*
- ✓ *Between 9 and 9.15 I usually go to the canteen for a coffee.*



Mostrar retroalimentación

Correct! These sentences are in present simple because they talk about someone's daily routine.

As you already know the Present Simple tense is used to express:

- ✓ Permanent states and facts.
 - ✦ *What do you do? I'm an accountant.*
 - ✦ *They usually hold a videoconference on Mondays.*
- ✓ Habits and scheduled routines.
 - ✦ *Our firm never works on Saturdays.*
 - ✦ *The meeting starts at 2:30 p.m.*
- ✓ Thoughts and feelings with verbs such as think, believe, promise, like, love, hate, etc.
 - ✦ *Many people think secretaries only make coffee.*
 - ✦ *I don't like filing documents.*
- ✓ Events in the future for which there is a written or official timetable:
 - ✦ *What time does the plane land?*
 - ✦ *The plane lands at seven o'clock.*



Ejercicio Resuelto

Click to read the Spanish translation.

Mostrar retroalimentación

El presente simple se usa para expresar:

- ✓ Hechos o estados permanentes.
- ✓ Hábitos o rutinas programadas.
- ✓ Pensamientos y sentimientos con verbos tales como think, believe, promise, like, love, hate, etc.
- ✓ Sucesos futuros para los que hay un horario oficial o escrito.

There are some common mistakes for non-native speakers of English when using the present simple. Can you correct these sentences?

- ✔ Mary don't speak English in the office.
- ✔ Do your boss arrives on time to meetings?
- ✔ Harry go home for lunch every day.

Mostrar retroalimentación

- ✔ Mary **doesn't** speak English in the office.
- ✔ **Does** your boss **arrive** on time to meetings?
- ✔ Harry **goes** home for lunch every day.

2.2.- Frequency Adverbs.

Frequency adverbs are also very important when dealing with the present simple. They tell us how often the action takes place and therefore, they are very useful.

Read the following examples:

- ✓ *My boss is usually at the office at 7.30 everyday.*
- ✓ *I always check my emails first hour in the morning.*



Attention! **Frequency adverbs** are not always placed in the same position. Can you guess why? Take a closer look at the sentences above and fill in the following table.



Autoevaluación

With the verb **TO BE**, the frequency adverb goes _____ the verb.

- before
- after

Sorry! Try again!

Good job! Example: "She is **never** online".

Solución

1. Incorrecto
2. Opción correcta

With the **simple tenses**, the frequency adverb goes _____ the verb.

- between
- before

Oops, sorry!

You are smart! Example: "Paul **usually** goes to work by car."

Solución

1. Incorrecto
2. Opción correcta

With the **compound tenses** (like the present continuous), the frequency adverb goes _____ the two verbs.

- before

between

Sorry!

Awesome!

Solución


1. Incorrecto
2. Opción correcta



A step ahead

As you can see, the adverbs "usually" and "always" tell us how often the action takes place.

Click here to see a list of the most common adverbs of frequency.

 [List of the most common Adverbs of frequency.](#)

2.3.- Now put it into practice.



Autoevaluación

Complete the sentences using the present simple tense. Use contractions if possible.

- 1.- What you for a living? (do)
- 2.- Richard in a factory but he on holidays at the moment. (work / be)
- 3.- Karen always her reports later in the day. (send)
- 4.- After work, I often down to the pub. (go)
- 5.- My boss always the Financial Times. (read).
- 6.- She the new software. (not understand)
- 7.- I like doing all this stuff today. (not feel).
- 8.- you a lot for business? (travel)

Enviar

- 1.- What **do** you **do** for a living? (do)
- 2.- Richard **works** in a factory but he **is** on holidays at the moment. (work / be)
- 3.- Karen always **sends** her reports later in the day. (send)
- 4.- After work, I often **go** down to the pub. (go)
- 5.- My boss always **reads** the Financial Times. (read).
- 6.- She **doesn't understand** the new software. (not understand)
- 7.- I **don't feel** like doing all this stuff today. (not feel).
- 8.- **Do** you **travel** a lot for business? (travel)



Autoevaluación

Complete this text with the correct form of the present tense. Use contractions if possible.

David Fox (work) as an assistant for Yahoo in London. Every day he (take) the tube to go to work. He (start) at 9:00 and (have) an hour break for lunch. At lunchtime he usually (have) a snack at the pub on the corner with some friends. He usually (eat) the menu of the day or just a slice of pizza and a Cola. In the afternoon he often (check) his mail and (call) some clients to arrange meetings for the following days. However, he (not like) these meetings, he (find) them long and boring. But David is usually in a good mood because he (love) his job and (enjoy) it very much.

Enviar

David Fox **works** (work) as an assistant for Yahoo in London. Every day he **takes** (take) the tube to go to work. He **starts** (start) at 9:00 and **has** (have) an hour break for lunch. At lunchtime he usually **has** (have) a snack at the pub on the corner with some friends. He usually **eats** (eat) the menu of the day or just a slice of pizza and a Cola. In the afternoon he often **checks** (check) his mail and **calls** (call) some clients to arrange meetings for the following days. However, he **doesn't like** (not like) these meetings, he **finds** (find) them long and boring. But David is usually in a good mood because he **loves** (love) his job and **enjoys** (enjoy) it very much.



Think about it



Now, let's put into practice what you have learned about adverbs of frequency. Write down sentences using the different adverbs below. Make them true for you and post them on the forum.

always/usually/often/seldom/never

Mostrar retroalimentación

You can use these as models:

- 1.- I go to work by bus.
- 2.- I arrive late to work.
- 3.- My computer breaks down.
- 4.- My boss is in a bad mood.
- 5.- I go on business trips.

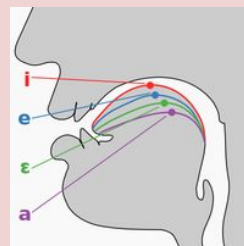
2.4.- Pronunciation. The third person singular I: Voiced sounds.



Think about it

Take a look at these sentences and answer, what do they have in common?

- ✓ *He works in an office.*
- ✓ *She plays the piano.*
- ✓ *Paul tries to work hard every day.*



Mostrar retroalimentación

Great!

As you may have answered, the three sentences go in the third person singular of the present simple. But do you know how to pronounce them?



Ejercicio Resuelto

Click here to read the Spanish version.

Mostrar retroalimentación

¡Genial! Tal y como habrás respondido las tres frases van en tercera persona singular del presente simple. ¿Sabes cómo se pronuncian?

VOICED SOUNDS.

1. The **-(e)s** of the simple present tense is pronounced as **/z/** after a **voiced sound**, except **/z/, /ʒ/, and /dʒ/**. The voiced sounds are sounds that are produced by vibration of the vocal chords. The voiced sounds in English are:

- ✓ All vowels.
- ✓ **/b/, /g/, /dʒ/** sound (as in *judge*), **/l/, /m/, /n/, /r/, /ð/** or **voiced th** (as in *bathe*), **/v/, /ŋ/** (as in *bang*), **/ʒ/** sound (as in *measure*), **/z/** sound (as in *buzz*)

Examples: *plays, sees, goes, robs, hangs, calls, rams, learns, blurs, clothes, receives.*

2. However, when a word ends in **/s/, /ʃ/, /tʃ/, /z/, /dʒ/** the **-es** is pronounced as a separate syllable: **/ɪz/**. Therefore, if a verb ends in one of these sounds, the present tense will have one more syllable than the simple form.

Examples:

- ✓ *fix* (1 syllable)-->*fixes* (2 syllables).

- ✓ *kiss* (1 syllable)-->*kisses* (2 syllables).
- ✓ *wash* (1 syllable)-->*washes* (2 syllables).
- ✓ *watch* (1 syllable)-->*watches* (2 syllables).
- ✓ *damage* (2 syllables)-->*damages* (3 syllables).
- ✓ *memorize* (3 syllables)-->*memorizes* (4 syllables).
- ✓ *exercise* (3 syllables)-->*exercises* (4 syllables).



Ejercicio Resuelto

Click here to read the Spanish version.

Mostrar retroalimentación

LOS SONIDOS SONOROS:

1. La terminación **-(e)s** del presente simple se pronuncia **/z/** detrás de una vocal sonora excepto **/z/, /ʒ/,** y **dʒ/**. Los sonidos sonoros se producen por la vibración de las cuerdas vocales y en Inglés son los siguientes:

- Todas las vocales.
- **/b/, /g/, /dʒ/** (como en "*judge*"), **/l/, /m/, /n/, /r/** o **/ð/** el sonido sonoro "**th**" (como en "*bathe*"), **/v/, /ŋ/** (como en "*bang*"), el sonido **/ʒ/** (como en "*measure*") y el sonido **/z/** (como en "*buzz*").

2. Sin embargo, cuando una palabra termina en **/f/, /tʃ/, /z/, /dʒ/** la terminación **-es** se pronuncia como una sílaba a parte: **/ɪz/**. Por tanto, si un verbo termina en uno de estos sonidos, el presente simple tendrá una sílaba más que la forma simple:

Ejemplos:

- "*Fix*" (1 sílaba)-->"*fixes*" (2 sílabas);
- "*kiss*" (1 sílaba)--> "*kisses*" (2 sílabas)
- etc.

Now it's your turn


Pronunciation exercise. -(e)s pronounced as [z]

1.- Read these words aloud. Make an effort to pronounce the final **-(e)s** sound:

- ✓ Allows → Endangers → Plays
- ✓ Annoys → Favours → Pretends
- ✓ Appears → Fears → Reads
- ✓ Approves → Goes → Removes
- ✓ Arrives → Grades → Repels
- ✓ Attends → Has → Roams
- ✓ Belongs → Hears → Sags
- ✓ Calls → Hinders → Says
- ✓ Cries → Joins → Seems
- ✓ Dazzles → Knows → Sees
- ✓ Decides → Leaves → Sighs
- ✓ Defends → Lives → Snores
- ✓ Delays → Maintains → Survives

2.- Click on the link and video below to listen to the pronunciation and the pronunciation exercise:

<https://www.youtube.com/embed/cnK7MXqKlvM>

 [Pronunciation exercise.](#)

3.- Words you need: Describing people.

When we start in a company for example, we are so excited that it is very common for us to describe our new working place or colleagues to our family or friends. But do you know how to do that in English? On this occasion you're going to learn how to describe a person:



- ✓ First, observe the person you are going to describe in detail. If it's not possible, think about him/her.
- ✓ Second, take notes about his/her most **outstanding** characteristics.
- ✓ Third, start your description following an order. Give a general description and then, start describing that person from top to bottom. The same goes for things and places.

Useful adjectives when describing people.

Describing people.

Useful adjectives when describing people.	TRANSLATION: Adjetivos útiles para describir a las personas
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ HEIGHT. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Tall, average, short. ✓ HAIR. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Length. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Long, medium, short. ◆ Colour <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Dark, light, black, brunette (brown), blonde (fair), redhead (red), grey, white. ◆ Texture. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Straight, curly, wavy. ◆ Hairstyle. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Pulled back (ponytail, braid, bun). ◆ No hair. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Bald, partly bald, has a receding hairline. ✓ BODY SHAPE. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Slender (thin). ◆ Average build. ◆ Heavy (overweight, fat). ✓ EYES. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Colour: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Black, brown, blue, green, grey. ◆ Big. ◆ Beady (small). ◆ Narrow (close-set). ◆ Wide-set. ✓ GENDER. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Man (male). ◆ Woman (female). ◆ Boy. ◆ Girl. ✓ FACIAL FEATURES. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ GENERAL. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Pretty, beautiful, handsome, good-looking, ugly, pale skin, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ ALTURA. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Alto, estatura media, bajo. ✓ PELO. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Longitud. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Largo, mediano, corto. ◆ Color <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Oscuro, claro, moreno, castaño, rubio, pelirrojo, con canas, blanco. ◆ Textura. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Liso, rizado, ondulado. ◆ Peinado. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Peinado hacia atrás (en coleta, trenza o moño). ◆ Sin pelo. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Calvo, medio calvo, con entradas. ✓ CONSTITUCIÓN. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Delgado. ◆ Constitución mediana. . ◆ Recia (sobrepeso, gordo). ✓ OJOS. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Color: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Negros, marrones, azules, verdes, grisáceos.. ◆ Grandes. ◆ Pequeños y brillantes. ◆ Muy juntos. ◆ Muy separados. ✓ SEXO. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Hombre (masculino). ◆ Mujer (female). ◆ Chico. ◆ Chica. ✓ RASGOS FACIALES. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ GENERAL. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Guapa, hermoso o hermosa, guapo, atractivo o atractiva, feo o fea, piel pálida, nariz recta, nariz torcida.

- straight nose, crooked nose.
- Freckles, freckled.
- Mole, wart.
- Scar.
- Bruise, bruised.
- Birthmark.
- ◆ AGE.
 - Young, child (baby), teenager, adult, old (senior, senior citizen).
- ◆ RACE.
 - Asian.
 - Black (African-American).
 - Hispanic.
 - Native American.
 - White (Caucasian).
- ◆ OTHERS.
 - Glasses.
 - Tattoo.
 - Braces on teeth.
 - Earrings.
 - Wheelchair, crutches.

- Pecas, pecoso..
- Lunar, verruga.
- Cicatriz.
- Cardenal, magullado.
- Marca de nacimiento.
- ◆ AGE.
 - Joven, niño (bebé), adolescente, adulto, viejo (de la tercera edad).
- ◆ RAZA.
 - Asiática.
 - Negra (afro-americana).
 - Hispana.
 - Americano.
 - Blanca (Caucasiana).
- ◆ OTHERS.
 - Gafas.
 - Tatuaje.
 - Con ortodoncia.
 - Pendientes.
 - Silla de ruedas, muletas.

3.1.- Now put it into practice.



Autoevaluación

Read the following Twilight's main character description and fill in the gaps.

Like all the vampires in the Twilight series, Edward is described by Bella as being very **(handsome / ugly / tall)** [REDACTED]. At various points in the series, she compares him to the mythical Greek god Adonis. He's very **(tall / intelligent / fat)** [REDACTED] and **(slim / fat / short)** [REDACTED] and he's got very **(beautiful / soft / pale)** [REDACTED] skin "like marble". Bella describes his facial features as being perfect with **(round / ugly / beautiful)** [REDACTED] eyes, (weird / straight / crooked) [REDACTED] nose, and an interesting **(beautiful / nose / mole)** [REDACTED] above his lips. His hair, which is always messy, is **(short / long / medium-length)** [REDACTED] and **(straight / curly / wavy)** [REDACTED]. His eyes, once green, are now described as topaz. His appearance changes if he goes long without feeding: his eyes darken, becoming almost black, and purple **(eyes / freckles / bruises)** [REDACTED] appear beneath his eyes. Edward is 6'2" tall, and has a **(fat / slender / plump)** [REDACTED] but muscular body.

Enviar




Think about it

Choose a celebrity and write down a physical description of him/her without saying his/her name. Then, enter the forum and ask your partners to guess who he/she is. Have fun!



A step ahead

Learn more vocabulary related to physical appearance by checking this webpage.

 [Physical appearance](#)

Appendix.- Licences of resources.

Licences of resources used in session 2. "Getting used to it".

Resource (1)	Resource information (1)	Resource (2)	Resource information (2)
	By: Donna Cymek. License: CC by-nc-nd . From: http://www.flickr.com/photos/purrr/126597849#/photos/purrr/126597849/lightbox/		By:Rebecca L. Daily. License: CC by . From: http://www.flickr.com/photos/strangrthancandy/2996756913
	By: Alandd. License: CC by-nc-sa . From: http://www.flickr.com/photos/alandd/444601957		By: Wysz. License: CC by-nc . From: http://www.flickr.com/photos/wysz/73001642
	By: Tatters. License: CC by . From: http://www.flickr.com/photos/tgerus/4422480998		By: nicasaurusrex. License: CC by-nd . From: http://www.flickr.com/photos/nicasaurusrex/2250138127
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	By: Badseed. License: CC by-sa . From: http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Cardinal_vowel_tongue_position-front.svg		By: Ireninach. License: CC by-nc-nd . From: http://www.flickr.com/photos/ireninach/5493948265
	By: Nayara Oliveira. License: CC by-nc-sa . From: http://www.flickr.com/photos/nayaraoliveira100/4487780918		