

ORIGINAL ILLUSTRATED LESSON - COLLÈGE - SEMESTRE 2

Unit 9 • Where does she work?

Where does she work? She works in a school. Use does + subject + base verb to ask about one person's workplace, and add s to work in the positive answer. In English 1AC Unit 9, Where does she work?, connect jobs to places, read an original interview and write a short description with commas and and.

Anglais 1AC - Supplementary practice - Updated 27/10/2026

Learning goals

- Name common jobs and workplaces
- Ask Where does he or she work?
- Use works, doesn't work and does...work correctly
- Choose a or an by the following sound
- Read an interview to find a person's job, place and tasks
- Recognise long a in simple a + consonant + silent e words
- Use commas and and in a list
- Write about a real or fictional person's work

1. What are common jobs and workplaces in English?

A job tells you what someone does. A workplace tells you where they do it. Teacher is a job; school is a workplace. One job may have more than one workplace, so treat the pairs below as useful examples rather than rules about every worker.



A job names a person's role and a workplace names a location: a teacher works in a school; a farmer works on a farm.

Job	A possible workplace	Example
teacher	school	A teacher works in a school.
doctor	hospital or clinic	A doctor works in a hospital.
farmer	farm	A farmer works on a farm.
cook	restaurant	A cook works in a restaurant.
shop assistant	shop	A shop assistant works in a shop.
mechanic	garage	A mechanic works in a garage.
nurse	hospital or clinic	A nurse works in a clinic.
office worker	office	An office worker works in an office.

Use a person word after is a/an: My aunt is a mechanic. Use the place word after works in: She works in a garage. Jobs are open to people of different genders. The pronoun follows the person in your example, not a stereotype about the job.

2. How do you ask Where does she work?

Workplace question

For one person, use Where + does + he/she/name + work? Answer with He/She + works + a place phrase:
Where does Salma work? She works in a school.



Keep work after does in a question; use works in a positive statement with she.

Sentence type	Pattern	Example
Positive	She + works + place	She works in a school.
Negative	She + doesn't + work + place	She doesn't work in a shop.
Yes/no question	Does + she + work + place?	Does she work in a school?
Where question	Where + does + she + work?	Where does she work?

Does carries the third-person form in the question, so the next verb is work. In the positive answer there is no does, so work becomes works. Keep these two lines together while you practise: Where does she work? She works in a school.

Check this

Do not write Where does she works? or She doesn't works. After does and doesn't, use the base verb work. A positive statement uses works: My uncle works in a shop.

3. What changes when the subject is plural?

One person	Several people
My sister works in a clinic.	My sisters work in a clinic.
Where does she work?	Where do they work?
She doesn't work here.	They don't work here.
Does she work here? Yes, she does.	Do they work here? Yes, they do.

Look at the subject, not the nearest noun. In My parents work in a school, parents is plural and takes work. In My father works with two teachers, father is singular and takes works even though teachers is plural.

4. What is the difference between What does she do? and Where does she work?

Question	Information requested	Answer
What does she do?	Her job in a work conversation	She is a teacher.
Where does she work?	Her workplace	She works in a school.
What does she do at work?	Her work tasks	She helps pupils read.

In a conversation about work, What does she do? usually asks for a job. Outside that context, the question may ask about an activity. Read the surrounding sentences. A clear short answer names the requested fact instead of giving unrelated information.

5. When should you use in, on, a or an?

Useful phrase	Reason
in a school / in a hospital	Use in for these workplace examples
in an office	Office begins with a vowel sound
on a farm	On a farm is the usual expression
a teacher / a doctor	A comes before these consonant sounds
an office worker	An comes before the vowel sound in office

Choose a or an from the next sound, not just the first letter. A school and an office are useful beginner models. Work at a school is also natural when naming the institution; works in a school is the target pattern in this lesson. Do not mark a clear, grammatical alternative wrong simply because it uses at.

6. Reading: an interview for the school magazine

SCHOOL MAGAZINE: PEOPLE IN OUR TOWN. Reporter: What is your name? / Worker: My name is Nadia. / Reporter: What do you do? / Nadia: I'm a mechanic. / Reporter: Where do you work? / Nadia: I work in a garage near the bus station. / Reporter: What do you do there? / Nadia: I check cars, repair bikes and talk to customers. / Reporter: Do you work on Sunday? / Nadia: No, I don't. On Sunday, I visit my family.

Read an interview for three different facts

1. Identify who asks the questions and who answers.
2. Find the job after I'm a.
3. Find the workplace after I work.
4. Find the task verbs: check, repair and talk.
5. Read the Sunday answer carefully; the negative applies to work, not to visiting family.

Nadia is a mechanic. She works in a garage near the bus station. She checks cars, repairs bikes and talks to customers. She doesn't work on Sunday. When retelling her first-person answers, change I to she and adjust the positive verbs.

7. Phonics: how does silent e change short a?

a + silent e



cap
/æ/

→

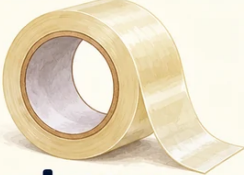


cape
/eɪ/



tap
/æ/

→



tape
/eɪ/

In cap/cape and tap/tape, silent final e changes short a /æ/ to long a /eɪ/.

Short a word	Add final e	Long a word	Meaning of the new word
cap	cap + e	cape	A loose piece of clothing worn over the shoulders
tap	tap + e	tape	A strip used for sticking things
mad	mad + e	made	The past form of make

In these short word pairs, a has the short sound /æ/ on the left and the long sound /eɪ/ on the right. The final e is not pronounced as another syllable. Name, cake, gate and plane also practise long a. This is a useful pattern, not a rule for every English word containing a and e. Made appears here as a sound example; you do not need to study the past tense in this unit.

Ask a partner to say cap or cape while you point to the written word. Then swap roles with tap and tape. Hearing the vowel difference matters more than reading the letters quickly.

8. How do you use commas and and in a list?

A simple written list

In a sentence listing three items, separate the early items with commas and put and before the last one: She checks cars, repairs bikes and talks to customers.

A comma before the final and is also acceptable: cars, bikes, and buses. Choose a consistent style. Do not put a comma between the subject and verb: Nadia works in a garage, not Nadia, works in a garage. For a list of two items, and is enough: cars and bikes.

Describe a workplace

My uncle is a cook. He works in a restaurant. He prepares soup, salads and sandwiches. He doesn't work in a hospital.

1. The first sentence gives a job; the second gives a workplace.
2. The third sentence uses a comma and and for a list of three foods.
3. The negative uses doesn't + work, without s.

9. Writing: where does someone in your family work?

Write a respectful short work profile

1. Choose a real relative or a fictional adult; private family details are optional.
2. Give a name or relationship and a job.
3. State a workplace with works in or works on a farm.
4. Describe two or three simple tasks.
5. Include one negative and check does/works/work.
6. Use commas and and correctly in one list.

Speaking practice: give a partner three clues about an invented worker: a workplace, two tasks and a day off. The partner asks What does she do? and Where does she work? Check that every answer agrees with the same profile.

Remember

- A job names what someone does; a workplace names where they work.
- Ask Where does she work? and answer She works in a school.
- Keep work after does and doesn't; use works in a positive statement with one person.
- Use do and work for plural subjects: Where do they work?
- Learn in a hospital, in an office and on a farm as phrases.
- In cap/cape and tap/tape, silent e changes short a to long a.
- Separate a three-item list with a comma and and.

Practice - Try before checking

Answer in your notebook. Use evidence from the examples and check your sentences.

Exercise 1. Separate jobs from places

Sort teacher, garage, doctor, school, mechanic and hospital into jobs and workplaces.

Exercise 2. Match a possible workplace

Match farmer, cook, shop assistant and teacher with restaurant, school, farm and shop.

Exercise 3. Choose work or works

Complete: She ... in a clinic. My parents ... in a school. Adam ... in a garage. They ... in a shop.

Exercise 4. Ask about the workplace

Write a Where question for She works in a school and for They work in a hospital.

Exercise 5. Make negatives

Change these to negatives: Nadia works on Sunday. Her friends work in an office.

Exercise 6. Choose a or an

Complete: ... teacher; ... office; ... hospital; ... office worker.

Exercise 7. Correct workplace phrases

Correct: Where does he works? He work in an farm. She doesn't works in a school.

Exercise 8. Read Nadia's interview

Give Nadia's job, workplace and three tasks. Do not add information not in the text.

Exercise 9. Retell a first-person answer

Change Nadia's words to she: I work in a garage. I check cars. I don't work on Sunday.

Exercise 10. Match questions and answers

Match What does she do?, Where does she work? and What does she do at work? with She repairs bikes, She is a mechanic and She works in a garage.

Exercise 11. Read the silent-e pairs

Add final e to cap, tap and mad. Read each new word and say whether the final e adds a syllable.

Exercise 12. Punctuate the list

Add a comma and and: She prepares soup salads sandwiches. Then write a two-item list with cars and bikes.

Exercise 13. Listen to a worker profile

Ask a partner to read twice: My aunt is a farmer. She works on a farm. She grows beans, carrots and potatoes. Write her job, workplace and three crops.

Exercise 14. Write a work profile

Write four statements about a real or fictional adult. Include a job, a workplace, three list items and a negative. Then add a Where question with its answer.



Explained answers

Exercise 1. Separate jobs from places

Jobs: teacher, doctor, mechanic. Workplaces: garage, school, hospital. A job describes a role; a workplace describes the location where someone may carry it out.

Exercise 2. Match a possible workplace

A farmer works on a farm. A cook works in a restaurant. A shop assistant works in a shop. A teacher works in a school. These are common examples; other real workplaces may also be possible.

Exercise 3. Choose work or works

She works in a clinic. My parents work in a school. Adam works in a garage. They work in a shop. One person takes works in a positive statement; plural subjects take work.

Exercise 4. Ask about the workplace

Where does she work? Where do they work? Use does with she and do with they. The place becomes the information requested, so it is not repeated in these questions.

Exercise 5. Make negatives

Nadia doesn't work on Sunday. Her friends don't work in an office. Both negatives use the base form work, but the helper changes with the subject.

Exercise 6. Choose a or an

A teacher; an office; a hospital; an office worker. Choose the article from the following sound: office starts with a vowel sound, while teacher and hospital begin with consonant sounds.

Exercise 7. Correct workplace phrases

Where does he work? He works on a farm. She doesn't work in a school. Keep the base form after does/doesn't, add s in his positive statement and use on a farm.

Exercise 8. Read Nadia's interview

Nadia is a mechanic. She works in a garage near the bus station. She checks cars, repairs bikes and talks to customers. The interview gives no town name or working hours.

Exercise 9. Retell a first-person answer

She works in a garage. She checks cars. She doesn't work on Sunday. Positive work and check gain s; after doesn't, work stays unchanged.

Exercise 10. Match questions and answers

What does she do? She is a mechanic. Where does she work? She works in a garage. What does she do at work? She repairs bikes. The answers supply a job, a place and a task respectively.

Exercise 11. Read the silent-e pairs

Cape, tape, made. In these words, the vowel changes to long a /eɪ/ and the final e stays silent. It does not add a separate spoken syllable.

Exercise 12. Punctuate the list

She prepares soup, salads and sandwiches. A second acceptable style is soup, salads, and sandwiches. For two items: She repairs cars and bikes. No comma is needed between just these two items.

Exercise 13. Listen to a worker profile

Job: farmer. Workplace: a farm. Crops: beans, carrots and potatoes. This partner-read script practises the difference between a person word and a place word.

Exercise 14. Write a work profile

Model: My aunt is a doctor. She works in a clinic. At work, she uses a pen, a notebook and a computer. She doesn't work on Sunday. Where does she work? She works in a clinic. The final question-and-answer pair can be a separate line; check each verb and avoid inventing private details about a real person.

Frequently asked questions**How do I answer Where does she work?**

Answer with She works + a workplace phrase: She works in a school. She works in an office. For a farmer, a common phrase is She works on a farm.

Why is it Where does she work and not Where does she works?

Does already carries the third-person form. Keep the next verb in the base form work. In a positive statement without does, use She works.

What is the difference between a job and a workplace?

A job names a person's role, such as teacher or mechanic. A workplace names a location, such as school or garage. A single job can have several possible workplaces.

What does silent e do in cap and cape?

In this pair, cap has short a /æ/ and cape has long a /eɪ/. The final e is silent. Tap/tape and mad/made illustrate the same beginner pattern.

How do I write about where my family works?

Choose a real or fictional adult, name the job, state the workplace and add a short task list: My aunt is a cook. She works in a restaurant. She prepares soup, salads and sandwiches.

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