



English Summary

4

Based on English Chest 4

This summary belongs to:

Name : _____

Class : _____

Number : _____

Talenta Primary School
Taman Kopo Indah III F-1
Bandung Regency

UNIT 1 – FREE TIME

Lesson 1 – What Grade Are You In ?

A. Materials and Functions:

This lesson will learn about :

1. school subjects and grades (years in school),
2. giving and asking for information about school subjects and grades, and
3. giving detail Clarifications about favorite school subjects.

B. Literacy

1. Reading aloud.
2. Understanding Schedule.
3. Reading and writing: cloze conversation and understanding short functional text.
4. Thinking skill: labelling pictures.

C. Sentence patterns

A: What grade are you in ?

B: I'm in fourth grade.

A: What grade is she / he in ?

B: He / She is in fifth grade.




A: What is [your / his / her] favourite subject ?

B: My / His / Her favourite subject is Mathematics.

A: Who likes English ?

B: Ferdinand likes English.

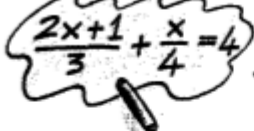
D. Vocabulary

Word	Pronunciation	Meaning	Example
	mountain	[máunt-ən] an area of very high land	We are learning about mountains , animals and oceans.
	plant	[plænt] a living thing such as a tree, bush or flower	We get to look at all of the different plants .
	forest	[fɔ:(:)rist] an area where many trees grow together	The forest is interesting .

	music	[mju:zɪk]	a pretty sound made by playing instruments	They are in <u>music class</u> .
	science	[saɪəns]	the study of chemistry, biology and physics	My <u>favorite</u> class is <u>science</u> .
	subject	[sʌbdʒɪkt]	an area of knowledge that you study at school	I think history is a <u>difficult subject</u> .
	art	[ɑ:t]	painting, drawing and sculpture	I like to <u>study art</u> .
	history	[hɪstri]	the study of the past	I am reading a <u>history book</u> .
	computers	[kəmputə(r)]	the study of using computers and computer programming	Joe is <u>good at computers</u> .
	grade	[greɪd]	the year you are in at school	Sam is in 4 th <u>grade</u> .



English



mathematics (maths)



art



history



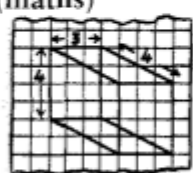
geography



biology



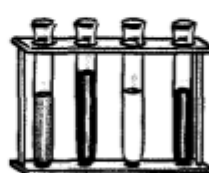
information technology



technical drawing



physical education



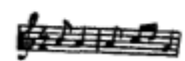
chemistry



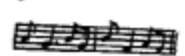
languages



physics



music



E. Ordinal numbers

First : () : _____
 Second : () : _____
 Third : () : _____
 Fourth : () : _____
 Fifth : () : _____
 Sixth : () : _____
 Seventh : () : _____
 Eighth : () : _____
 Ninth : () : _____
 Tenth : () : _____

F. Speak out

Talenta Primary School's Subjects

- Catholic Religious Education (CaRE)
- Civics
- Bahasa Indonesia
- Mathematics (Maths)
- Science
- Social Studies
- Art
- Music
- Dance
- Art, Music, Dance (A.M.D.)
- Physical Education (P.E)










- Sundanese
- English
- Mandarin
- Information and Communication Technology (ICT)
- Environmental Education (E.E)
- LEGO
- Scout
- Thematic
- Counseling and Guidance (C.G)
- Science Laboratory (Lab)

My School Timetable

No	TIME	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY
0	07.15 – 07.40	MORNING REFLECTION + READING ACTIVITY				
1	07.40 – 08.15					
2	08.15 – 08.50					
3	08.50 – 09.25					
4	09.25 – 10.00					
	10.00 – 10.20	SNACK BREAK TIME				
5	10.20 – 10.55					

6	10.55 – 11.30					
7	11.30 – 12.05					
12.05 – 12.35		LUNCH BREAK TIME				
8	12.35 – 13.10					
9	13.10 – 13.45					
10	13.45 – 14.20					

Fill in the blanks with the correct subjects listed below:

<p>1. Learn to communicate well in written and spoken words.</p>  <p>-----</p>	<p>2. Learn about numbers, quantities, shapes and space.</p>  <p>-----</p>	<p>3. An activity involving physical skills.</p>  <p>-----</p>
<p>4. Love and pursuit of wisdom by intellectual means and moral self-discipline.</p>  <p>-----</p>	<p>5. The study of past events, particularly in human affairs.</p>  <p>-----</p>	<p>6. The study of atomic and molecular systems.</p>  <p>-----</p>
<p>7. The study of the earth and its atmosphere.</p>  <p>-----</p>	<p>8. The study of vocal or instrumental sounds.</p>  <p>-----</p>	<p>9. The study of plants and animals.</p>  <p>-----</p>

History	Biology	Geography
Music	English	Mathematics
Chemistry	Philosophy	Sport

Lesson 2 – It's Nine Thirty

A. Materials and Functions:

This lesson will learn about :

1. numbers 1-59.
2. asking and giving information about "Time".
3. impersonal subject: it
4. hyphenated numbers (twenty-one)

B. Literacy

1. Reading aloud.
2. Reading and writing: Cloze conversation and (yes or No questions) report text.
3. Thinking skill: Problem solving of telling time (determine different time).

C. Sentence Patterns

Lydia: What time is it ?

Jane: It is _____.




Lydia: What time is the English lesson / the concert / etc ?







Jane: It starts at _____.

Lydia: Uh, oh ! Hurry up ! / We need to hurry !

- Great ! We have plenty of time.

D. Vocabulary

Word	Pronunciation	Meaning	Example	
	clock	[klak]	an object used for telling the time, usually kept on a desk or hanging on the wall	He has a clock shop in town.
	watch	[watʃ]	a small object for telling the time, worn on your wrist or carried in your pocket	Mr. Lewis makes pocket watches .
	alarm clock	[əlaɪm klak]	a clock which uses a bell or buzzing noise to wake you up	I always set up my alarm clock at 05.00 a.m.

	minute	[mɪnɪt]	1/60th of an hour; sixty seconds	A minute is not very much time.
	hour	[aˈʊər]	sixty minutes	An hour is a lot of time.
	second	[seˈk-ənd]	1/60th of a minute	A second is very quick.
	concert	[ˈkɑːnsərt]	a musical performance	The rock concert will start at 09.00 p.m.
	hurry	[ˈhʌrɪ]	to move quickly, usually because you are late	We are late. Hurryup!
	clockmaker	[klɑˈkmɛɪkər]	a person who makes clocks	a clockmaker is people who makes many clocks and watches.

E. How to Read Clock

In general, there are 2 ways of how to read clock in English:

1. American style (Hour + Minute)
 - a. 03.30 = it's three thirty
 - b. 06.45 = it's six forty-five

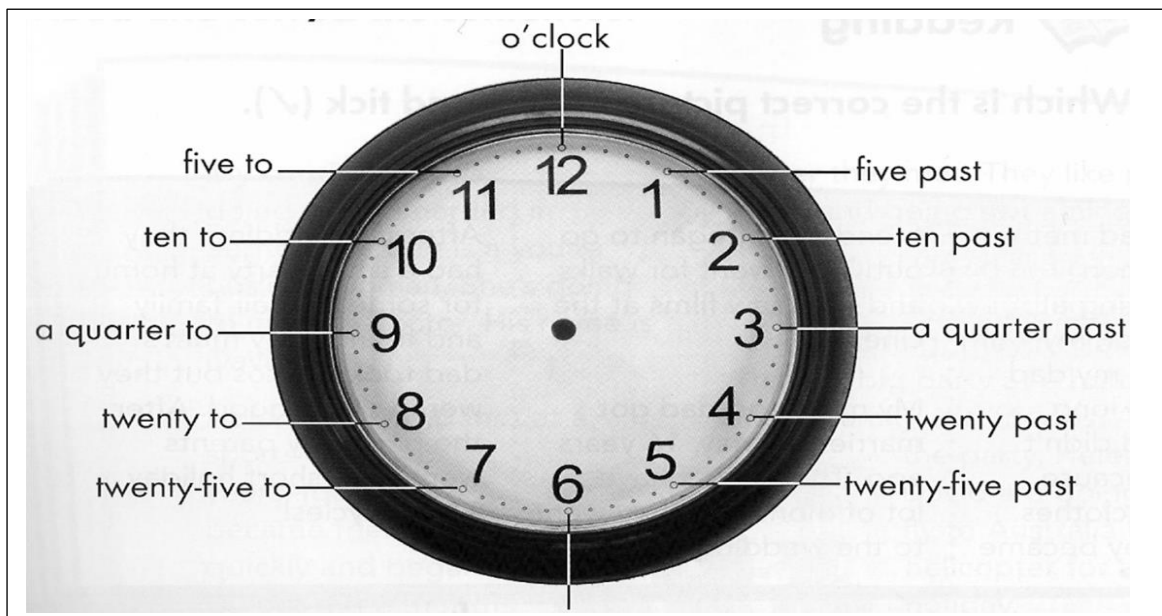
2. British Style (Minutes + past/ to + hour)

Istilah yang sering muncul dalam Telling Time (British Style)

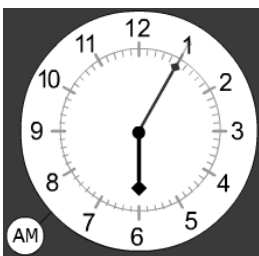
- a.m : ante meridiem (dimulai dari jam 12 malam sampai jam 12 siang)
- p.m : post meridiem (dimulai dari jam 12 siang sampai jam 12 malam)
- Long hand : Jarum panjang
- Short hand : Jarum pendek
- O'clock : Digunakan untuk menunjukkan jam ketika jarum panjangnya tepat ke jam 12.
- Past : Lebih
- To : Kurang
- A quarter : Seperempat (15 menit)
- A half : Setengah (30 menit)

➤ Asking for time:

1. What time is it now?
2. What is the time?
3. What time is it right now?
4. Do you know what time is it?
5. May I know what time is it?

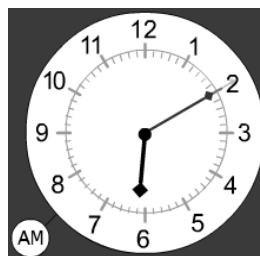


five past _____



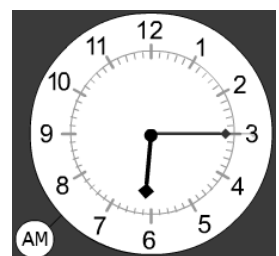
It is five past six (06 : 05)

ten past _____



It is ten past six (06 : 10)

a quarter past _____



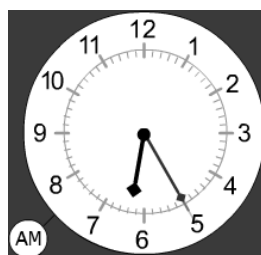
It is a quarter past six (06 : 15)

twenty past _____



It is twenty past six (06 : 20)

twenty-five past _____



It is twenty-five past six (06 : 25)

half past _____



It is half past six (06 : 30)

twenty-five to _____



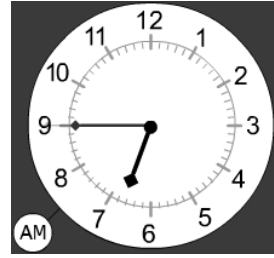
It is twenty-five to seven (06 : 35)

twenty to _____



It is twenty to seven (06 : 40)

a quarter to _____



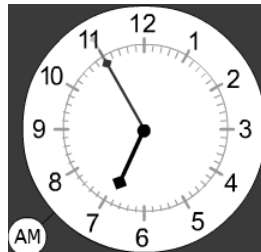
It is a quarter to seven (06 : 45)

ten to _____



It is ten to seven (06 : 50)

five to _____



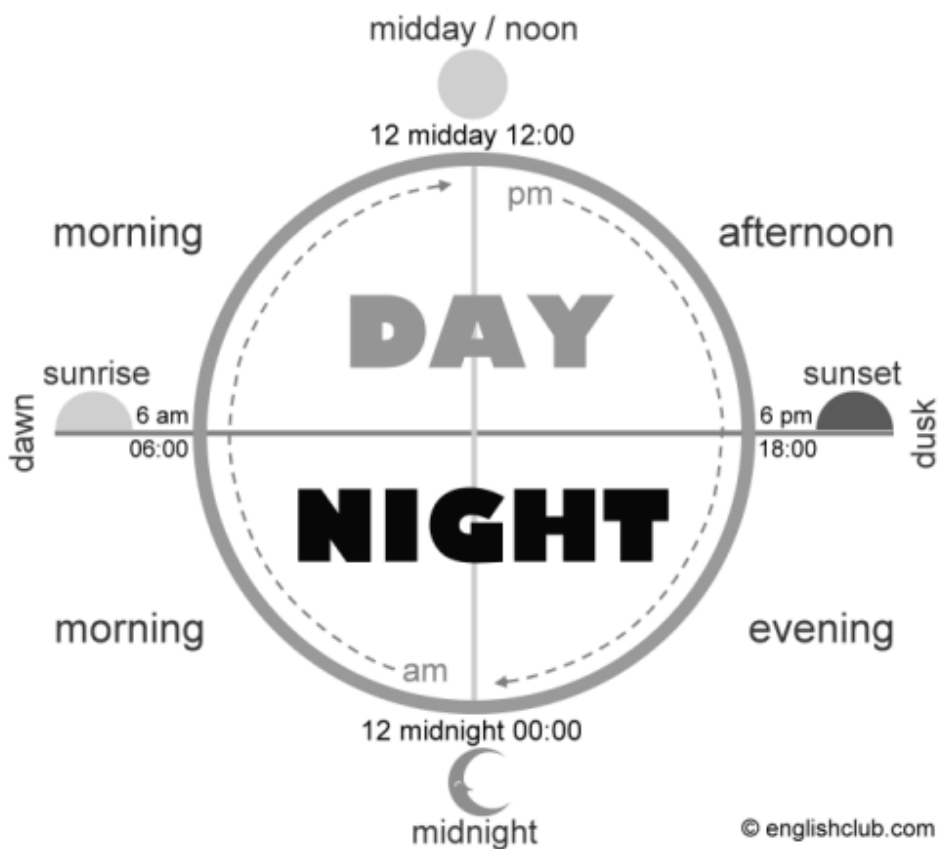
It is five to seven (06 : 55)

_____ o'clock



It is seven o'clock (07 : 00)

Ante Meridiem (a.m.) / Post Meridiem (p.m.)



The 12-hour clock is a time convention in which the 24 hours of the day are divided into two periods: **a.m.** (from the Latin ante meridiem, meaning "before midday") and **p.m.** (post meridiem, "after midday")

❖ Ante Meridiem (a.m.)

It is used when referring to a time between twelve o'clock at night and twelve o'clock in the middle of the day.

09 : 00 a.m. : It's nine o'clock in the morning.

09 : 45 a.m. : It's a quarter to ten in the morning.

08 : 15 a.m. : It's a quarter past eight in the morning.

❖ **Post Meridiem (p.m.)**

It is used when referring to a time between twelve o'clock in the middle of the day and twelve o'clock at night.

09 : 00 p.m. : It's nine o'clock in the evening.

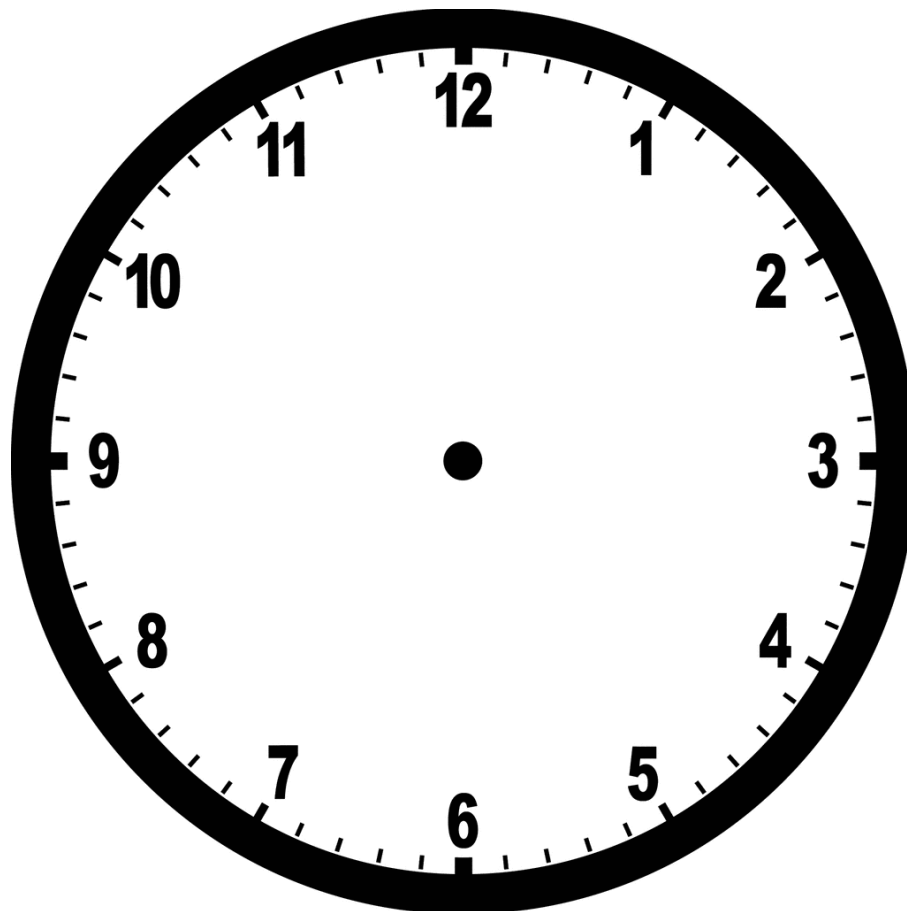
02 : 15 p.m. : It's a quarter past two in the afternoon.

04 : 40 p.m. : It's twenty to five in the afternoon.

Periods of Time

There are **60 seconds** in *a minute*; **60 minutes** in *an hour*; **24 hours** in *a day*; **7 days** in *a week*; **2 weeks** in *a fortnight*; **52 weeks** in *a year*; **10 years** in *a decade*; **100 years** in *a century*.

F. Speak Out



Lesson 3 – Do You Have Any Hobbies ?

A. Materials and Functions:

This lesson will learn about :

1. how to express their hobbies and share some personal information,
2. asking and giving information about “ hobbies and personal information”,
3. Simple Present Tense (like + to (infinitive)).




B. Literacy







1. Reading aloud.
2. Reading and writing: Understanding descriptive text.
3. Thinking skill: Organizing information using charts (Hobbies, pets, and personal information).

C. Sentence Patterns

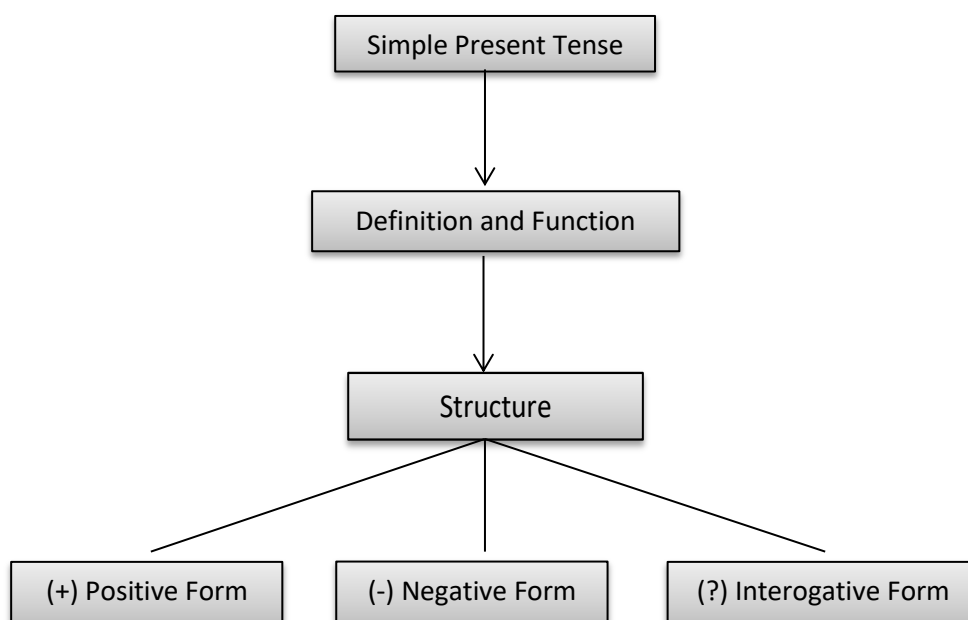
- Do you have any hobbies ?
Yes, I like to go camping.
- How many brothers and sisters have you got ?
- Do you have any brothers or sisters ?
No, I am an only child.
Yes, I have two brothers and a sister.
- Does he / she have any hobbies ?
Yes, he likes to collect old coins.
- Does he / she have any brothers or sisters ?
Yes, he / she **has** three sisters.
No, he / she doesn't. He / She is the only child.

D. Vocabulary

Word	Pronunciation	Meaning	Example
 tradingcard	[treɪdɪŋ kɑːrd]	small cards with pictures of sports players or cartoon characters	I'm looking at my trading cards .
 Jewelry	[dʒuːəlri]	accessories such as necklaces, rings and bracelets	I like to make jewelry .
 magictrick	[mædʒɪk]	actions such as making things like coins or cards appear or disappear	Our dad like to do magic tricks .

	Trumpet	[trʌmpit]	a musical instrument made of brass	She likes to play the trumpet.
	comicbook	[kɑmpik buk]	a book telling a story through pictures on every page	I love to read comic books like Batman!
	Camping	[kæmpinj]	to sleep in a tent or caravan in the countryside	We like to go camping.
	Hobby	[hɑ:bi]	an interest that someone enjoys in their free time	I have two hobbies : swimming and dancing
	only child	[ɒnlɪtʃaɪld]	a child who has no brothers or sisters	She is an onlychild.
	Coin	[kɔɪn]	a piece of small, round metal money	I like to collect coins. It's my hobby.

E. Grammar Focus: Simple Present Tense



1. Definition and Function

The simple present is a verb tense which is used to show repetition, habit or generalization. The simple present tense is used as below:

No	Functions	Example
1.	to express habits, general truths, repeated actions or unchanging situations, emotions and wishes:	I go to school everyday (habit); I work in London (Unchanging situation); London is a large city (general truth)
2.	To give instructions or directions:	You walk for two hundred meters, then you turn left.
3.	To express fixed arrangements, present or future:	Your exam starts at 09.00

2. Structure: Positive Form (+)

How do we make the Simple Present Tense?

(+)	S + V-1 (s/es) / to be (is,am,are) + O
(-)	S+ Do/Does+ V-1 + O / S + to be(is,am,are) + not + O
(?)	Do/Does + S + V-1 + O

Look at these examples, forming the simple present tense with the main verb **to like**:

	Subject	Auxiliary verb		Main verb	
+	I, you, we, they			like	coffee.
	He, she, it			likes	coffee.
-	I, you, we, they	do	not	like	coffee.
	He, she, it	does	not	like	coffee.
?	Do	I, you, we, they		like	coffee?
	Does	he, she, it		like	coffee?

Notes on the Simple Present, third person singular:

- In the third person singular the verb **always ends in -s/ -es.**
- Negative and question forms use DOES (= the third person of the auxiliary 'DO') + the infinitive of the verb.
- **Spelling :**


I **work**- he**works** ; I **sing**- he**sings**

BUT Verbs ending in **-ss, -sh, -ch, -x, -o** → **-es**

Verbs ending in **consonant + -y** → **-ies**

I **wash**- he**washes** ; I **go**- he**goes** ; I **cry**- he**cries** ; I **play**- he**plays**

Study this example situation :



Alex is a bus driver. But now he is asleep in bed.
 So:
 He is *not* driving a bus (he is asleep).
 But: He **drives** a bus.
 This is the *simple present tense*:
 I/we/you/they **drive**
 he/she/(it) **drives**

He drives / I drive / they work etc. = the present simple :

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

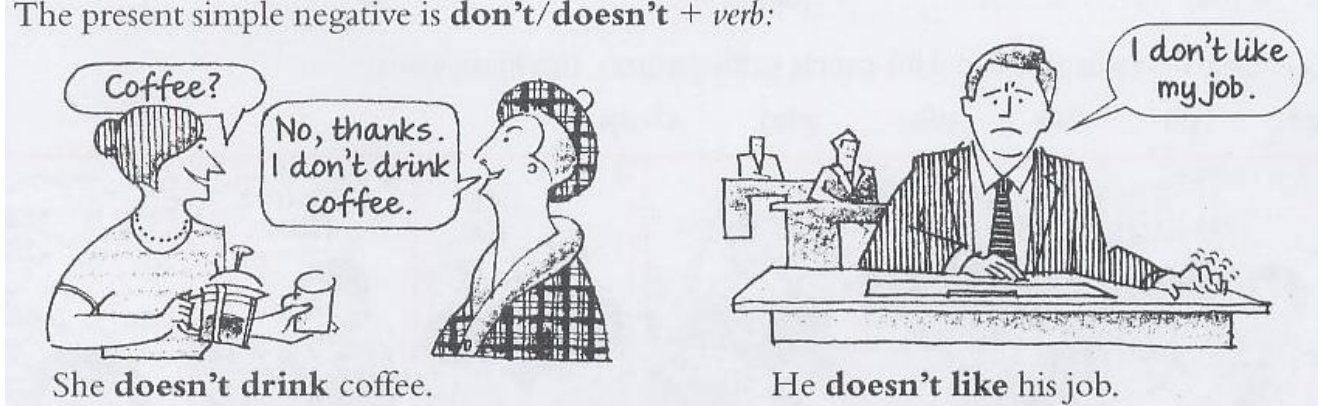
REMEMBER !

he works / it rains / she lives etc.

- **I work** in a shop. **My brother works** in a bank. (not 'My brother work')
 - **Linda lives** in London. **Her parents live** in Scotland.
 - **It rains** a lot in winter.
- I have** → he/she/it **has**
- **John has** a shower everyday.

3. Negative Form (-)

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

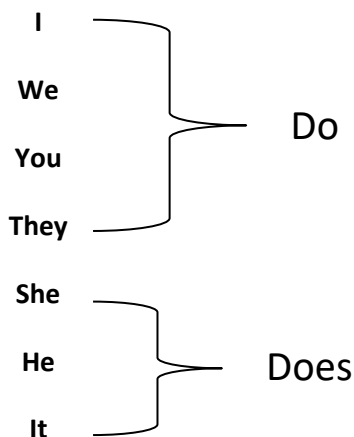


She **doesn't drink** coffee.

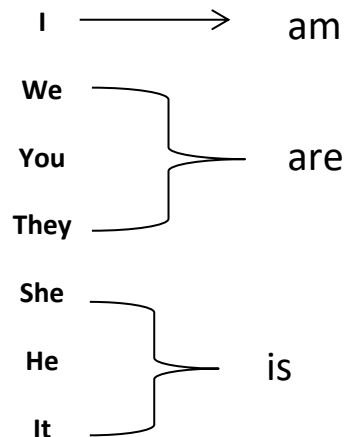
He **doesn't like** his job.

(-) S+ Do/Does+ V-1 + O / S + to be(is,am,are) + not + O

Subject



Subject



Affirmative	Negative	
	Long form	Short form
I work	I do not work	I don't work
You work	You do not work	You don't work
He works	He does not work	He doesn't work
She works	She does not work	She doesn't work
It works	It does not work	It doesn't work
We work	We do not work	We don't work
You work	You do not work	You don't work
They work	They do not work	They don't work

- 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.
- Gerry and Linda **don't know** many people.

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

- Sandra **speaks** Spanish but she **doesn't speak** Italian. (*not 'doesn't speaks'*)
- I **don't like** washing the car. I **don't do** it very often.

Paula **doesn't** usually **have** breakfast. (*not 'doesn't ... has'*)

We usually use the following time expressions with the present simple = **once a week, twice a week, every day, every morning, every year, on Mondays, at noon, in the evening, etc.**

4. Interrogative Form (?)

There are 2 types of interrogative form:

- First, **"yes or no" questions / Short answer** (Do/Does + V-1 + O)

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

Questions	Short answers
Do I/we/you/they work?	Yes, I/we/they do. No, I/we/they don't.
Does he/she/it work?	Yes, he/she/it does. No, he/she/it doesn't.

Short answer

Yes,	I / we / you / they do
	he / she / it does

No,	I / we / you / they don't
	he / she / it doesn't

1. **Do you** play tennis ? 'No, **I don't.**'
2. **Do your parents** speak English ? 'Yes, **they do.**'
3. **'Does George** work hard ? 'Yes, **he does.**'
4. **Does your sister** live in London ? 'No, **she doesn't.**'

- Second, “5W + 1H” questions. (WH questions + Do/Does + V-1 + O)

WH Questions	Auxiliary Verb	Subject	Verb-1	Adverb/ Object
	Do	you	work	in the evening ?
	Do	your friends	live	near here ?
	Does	Chris	play	tennis ?
Where	do	your parents	live ?	
How often	do	you	wash	your hair ?
What	does	this word	mean ?	
How much	does	it	cost	to fly to Rome ?

Questions with **always/usually/often** :

	Do	you	Always	have	breakfast ?
	Does	Chris	often	play	tennis ?
What	Do	you	usually	do	at weekends ?

What do you do ? = What’s your job ?

- ‘**What do you do ?**’ ‘I work in a bank.’

F. Speak Out

No.	Name	Do you have any brothers or sisters ?		Do you have any hobbies ?
		Brother(s)	Sister(s)	
	Myself []			
1.				
2.				
3.				
4.				
5.				

Lesson 4 – I Like Action Movies

A. Materials and Functions:

This lesson will learn about how :

1. to differentiate types of movies, books, and music,
2. expressing likes, and
3. Like + Noun.




B. Literacy









1. Reading aloud.
2. Reading and writing: cloze report text.
3. Thinking skill: Understanding the clues to write the conversation.

C. Sentence Patterns

- What kind of [music / books / movies / etc] do you like ?
I like [comic books / scary movies / classical music / etc].
- Do you like jazz music ?
Yes, I do. / No I don't.
- What kind of [music / books / movies / etc] does he / she like ?
He / She likes [fiction books / action movies / country music / etc].
- Does he / she like fairy tales ?
Yes, he / she does.
No, he / she does not.

D. Vocabulary

Word	Pronunciation	Meaning	Example	
	jazz music	[dʒæz mju:zɪk]	an American music with off-beat rhythm	We like <u>jazz music.</u>
	countrymusic	[kʌˈntri mju:zɪk]	American folk music, especially popular in the southern states	We are listening to <u>country music.</u>
	pop music	[pɒp mju:zɪk]	modern music popular with teenagers	Do you like <u>pop music?</u>

	action movie	[æ´kʃən mu:vi]	a movie full of car chases and fight scenes	Let's see an <u>action movie!</u>
	scary movie	[ske´-əri mu:vi]	a movie with ghosts or other frightening scenes	I never watch <u>scary movies.</u>
	rap music	[ræpmju:zɪk]	a kind of music where the lyrics are spoken not sung	I <u>listen to</u> a lot of <u>rap music</u> at home.
	fairy tale	[ˈferiteɪl]	a story for children about princess, fairies and other fantasy creatures	The Grimm Brothers <u>wrote</u> a lot of <u>fairy tales.</u>
	fiction	[ˈfɪkʃn]	not true	I like to <u>read</u> <u>fiction.</u>
	rock music	[rɑ´kmju:zɪk]	loud music using guitars and drums	My favorite band <u>plays</u> <u>rock music.</u>
	classical music	[klæsɪkl mju:zɪk]	Old-fashioned music played with violins, cellos, flutes, trumpets etc	Mozart was a <u>classical music</u> <u>composer.</u>
	mystery	[ˈmɪstri]	a book with a crime or puzzle for the characters to solve	I'm <u>reading</u> a <u>mystery.</u>

E. Grammar Focus : Like + Noun

Expression of like artinya ekspresi atau ungkapan yang menyatakan suka/senang terhadap sesuatu. *Expressing like* berarti mengekspresikan rasa suka.

If you want to express Likes English, you can use these common phrases and expressions:

- I like cartoon movies.
- I love fairy tales book.
- I enjoy coffee.
- I adore Classical music.

Remember!

Like + Noun is different with like + V-ing. In Like + V-ing means that you tell about your interesting of something or hobby, but in Like + Noun means to take pleasure of something.

F. Speak Out

No.	Name	Movie(s)	Music	Book(s)	
Myself []				
1.					
2.					
3.					
4.					
5.					
6.					
7.					
8.					
9.					

UNIT 2 – OCCUPATIONS AND PLACES

Lesson 1 – Be Quiet !

A. Materials and Functions

This lesson will learn about:

1. identifying rules at home and in public places,
2. commands, and
3. rules.

B. Literacy

1. Reading aloud. (EC page 41)
2. Reading and writing: Understanding Descriptive Text.
3. Thinking skill: Understanding the clues to write the conversation.

C. Sentence Patterns







Joe: What should we do at school?





Rina: Wear a uniform

Joe: And?

Rina: Don't chew gum

D. Vocabulary

Word	Pronunciation	Meaning	Example
	cheat	[tʃi : t]	If you cheat in a test, you copy another student's work or answers. <u>Don't cheat</u> on the test.
	no food	[fu : d]	'no food' means food is not allowed in a certain place <u>No food</u> in the library!
	don't write	[raɪt]	'don't write' means you are not permitted to write in a certain place <u>Don't write</u> in the library books.
	be quiet	[kwa 'iət]	This is a request to be silent Please, <u>be quiet.</u>
	no drink	[driŋk]	'no drink' means you are not allowed to take any liquids into a certain place <u>No drinks</u> in the classroom!
	listen	[lɪsən]	to pay attention so that you can hear something <u>Listen</u> to your teacher!

	seatbelt	[si:t belt]	a strap that you must wear in a car for safety	<u>Put on your seatbelt!</u>
	chew gum	[tʃu:ɡʌm]	a soft, sweet, rubbery substance that people chew	Don't <u>chew gum</u> at school!
	steering wheel	[ˈstɪrɪŋ wi:l]	a wheel used to control the direction a car moves	<u>Don't touch the steering wheel.</u>
	swim cap	[swɪm kæp]	a special hat used for swimming	<u>Wear a swimming cap</u> in the pool.

E. Grammar Focus

1. Rules

Rules is a statement that tells you what is or is not allowed in a particular situation. It is also a piece of advise about the best way to do something.

➤ Examples of Rules

- Don't write in the books.
- Don't cheat.
- Don't wear your shoes in the house.
- No food.
- No drinks.
- Put on your seat belt.
- Take out the trash.
- Listen to your teacher.
- Be quiet.
- Be a good boy.

2. Command

Commands are a type of sentence in which someone is being told to do something. There are three other sentence types: questions, exclamations and statements. Command sentences usually, but not always, start with an imperative verb because they tell someone to do something. For example in a user guide to explain how to operate machine, explain some rules that should be obeyed.

3. Should

Should is an auxiliary verb - a modal auxiliary verb. We use **should** mainly to:

- give advice or make recommendations
- talk about obligation

- talk about probability and expectation
- express the conditional mood
- replace a subjunctive structure

In this lesson, we will focus on the use of **Should** to talk about obligation.

➤ **Structure of *should***

The basic structure for **should** is:

subject	+	auxiliary verb <i>should</i>	+	main verb
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Look at the basic structure again, with positive, negative and question sentences:

	subject	auxiliary <i>should</i>	<i>not</i>	main verb <i>base</i>
+	He	should		work.
-	You	should	not	go.
?	Should	we		help?

F. Speak Out

7 rules at my home	7 rules at school	7 rules to be _____

Lesson 2 – What Do Your Parents Do ?

A. Materials and Functions

This lesson will learn about:

1. occupations,
2. coordinating conjunction: and,
3. willingness.




B. Literacy










1. Reading aloud. (EC page 47)
2. Reading and writing: Understanding Descriptive Text.
3. Thinking skill: Understanding the clues to write the conversation.

C. Sentence Patterns

- What does your mom/dad do ?
- What do your parents do ?
My mom is a/an _____ and my dad is a/an _____.
- A : What is your job? *or* What do you do ?
B : I'm a waiter.
A : Is it an interesting work ?
B : Yes, I like it.

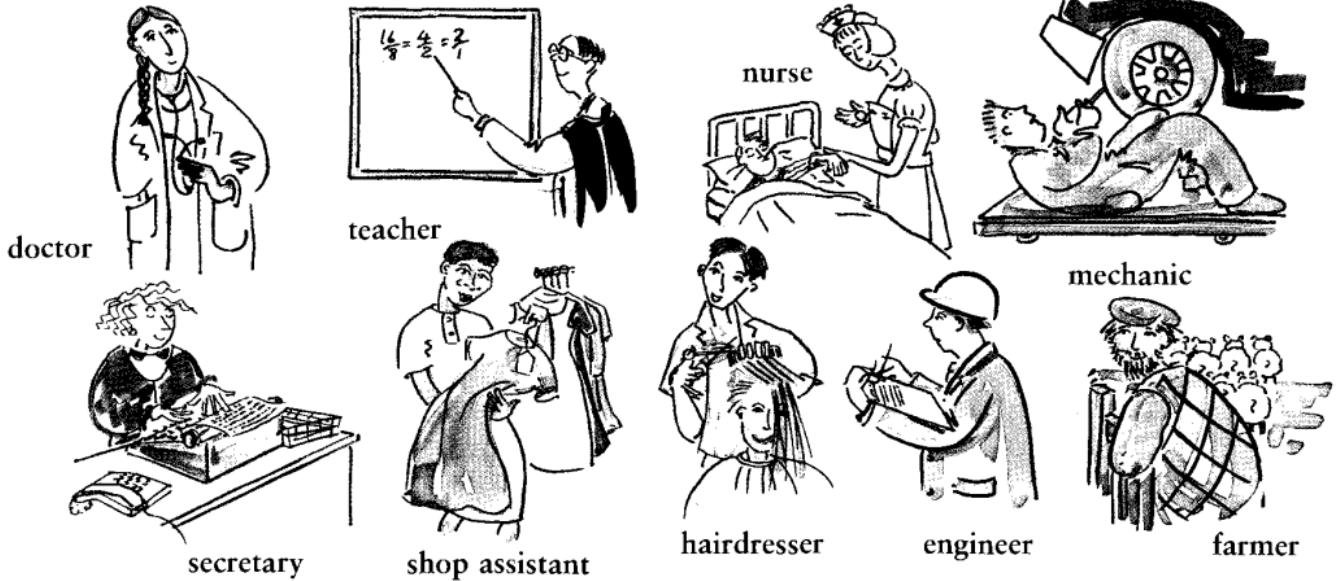
D. Vocabulary

Word	Pronunciation	Meaning	Example
	baker	[be´ikər]	a person whose job is to make bread, cakes and cookies My father is a <u>baker</u> .
	writer	[ra´itə:r]	a person whose job is to write books She is a <u>writer</u> .
	reporter	[ripə´:rtə:r]	a person whose job is to find out and report the news Is your dad a <u>reporter</u> ?

	homemaker	[houm-´me`ikər]	a person who takes care of their own house and family, often a mother	My mother is a <u>homemaker</u> .
	professor	[prəfe´sər]	a teacher at a university	My dad is a <u>professor</u> .
	fashion designer	[fæʃn diza´inər]	a person whose job is to create clothes	My mom is a <u>fashion designer</u> .
	van	[væn]	a large vehicle, often used for moving goods	I want to ride in your van .
	taxi driver	[ˈtæksi draɪvə(r)]	a person who is paid by other people to drive a car	Joe is a taxi driver .
	scientist	[saɪəntɪst]	a person who does experiments and research	I want to be a scientist
	actress	[æktɹəs]	a woman who works in movies and plays	She is a famous actress .
	shopkeeper	[ˈʃɑ:pki:pə(r)]	a person who owns and works in a shop	My dad is a shopkeeper .
	secretary	[sekɹətəri]	a person who works in an office and answers phones and types documents	Brian is a secretary .

E. Grammar Focus

➤ What's his / her job ?

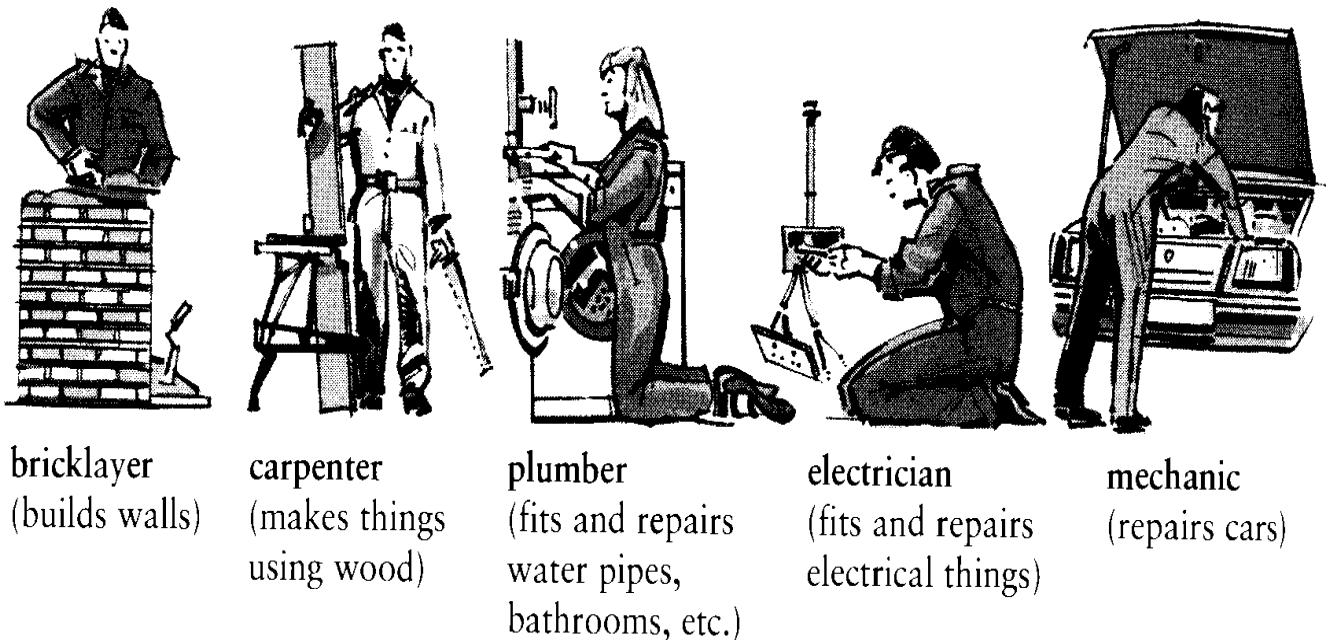


➤ The medical profession

These people **treat** (= give medical treatment and try to solve a medical problem) and **look after** (= care for / take care of) others : **doctor**, **nurse**, **surgeon** (= a specialist doctor who works in a hospital and **operates on** people), **dentist**, and **vet** (= animal doctor). The word 'vet' is a short form for 'veterinarian'.

➤ Manual jobs

These are jobs where you work with your hands, and all the examples below are **skilled** jobs (= they need a lot of training).



• **The armed forces and the emergency services**



soldier
(in the army)



sailor
(in the navy)



pilot
(in the air force)

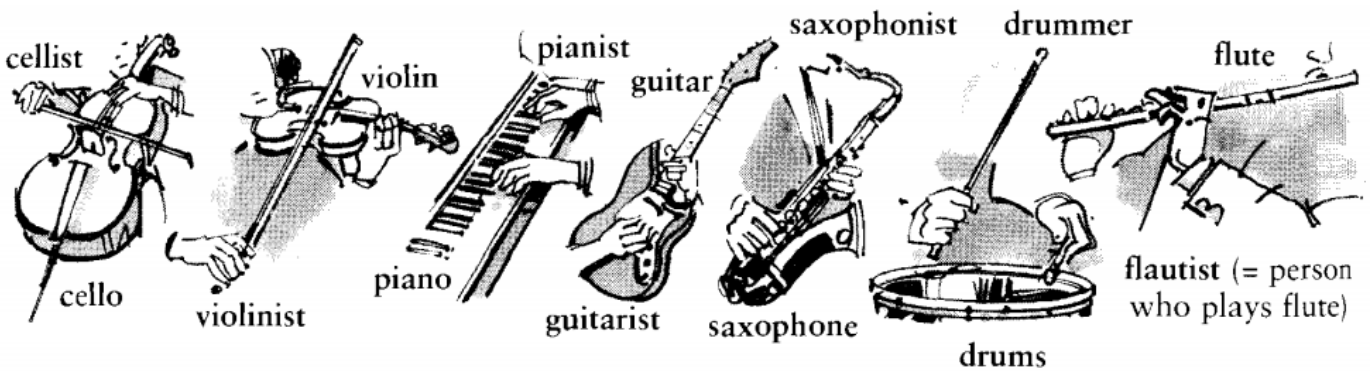


police officer
(in the police force)



firefighter (in the fire brigade)

• **Musical instruments and musicians**



• **Occupations**

1. **Actor** : a man (actress = a woman) whose job is to perform in plays and films.
2. **Author** : one who writes books.
3. **Architect** : one who draws plans for buildings and looks after the work of building.
4. **Artist** : one who practises one of the fine arts, especially painting.
5. **Blacksmith** : one who makes things out of iron.
6. **Butcher** : one who kills animals, cuts them up and sells the meat.
7. **Baker** : one who makes and sells bread.
8. **Barber** : one who shaves and cuts the hair of customer.
9. **Chef** : one who cooks in a hotel, a restaurant, etc.
10. **Dentist** : a doctor who attends to people's teeth.
11. **Entrepreneur** : one who starts their own business, especially when this involves risk.
12. **Fishmonger** : one who sells fish.
13. **Florist** : one who sells flowers in a shop.
14. **Greengrocer** : one who sells fresh vegetables and fruit.
15. **Grocer** : one who sells food and other products used in the home (like sugar, tea, rice, etc).
16. **Hairdresser** : one who cuts and sets hair of women.
17. **Inventor** : one who creates or designs new things.
18. **Judge** : one who hears and decides cases in a law-court.
19. **Lawyer** : one who gives advice in matters of law.
20. **Librarian** : one who works in a library.
21. **Optician** : one who tests eyesight and sells spectacles.
22. **Pharmacist** : one who compounds and sells drugs.

- 23. **Postman** : one who delivers letters.
- 24. **Principal** : the chief of a school.
- 25. **Reporter** : one whose job is to discover information about news events and describe them on television, radio, or in a newspaper.
- 26. **Scientist** : one who knows much about one or more natural sciences.
- 27. **Steward** : a man (a woman = stewardess) who looks after people on an aircraft, boat, or train.
- 28. **Tailor** : one whose job is to make and repair clothes.
- 29. **Undertaker** : one whose job is to organize funerals and prepare dead bodies to be buried or burned.
- 30. **Waiter** : a man (waitress = a woman) who works in a restaurant, bringing food to customers.

• **Speak Out**

No.	Name	What do your parents do ?	
		Mother	Father
	Myself []		
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			

APPENDIX

Irregular Verbs

This list gives the infinitive form of the verb, its past tense, and then the past participle. If two forms are given, look the verb up in the dictionary to see whether they have a different meaning.

<i>Infinitive</i>	<i>Past Tense</i>	<i>Past Participle</i>
be	was/were	been
beat	beat	beaten
become	became	become
begin	began	begun
bend	bent	bent
bet	bet	bet
bind	bound	bound
bite	bit	bitten
bleed	bled	bled
blow	blew	blown
break	broke	broken
breed	bred	bred
bring	brought	brought
build	built	built
burn	burnt	burnt
buy	bought	bought
burst	burst	burst
cast	cast	cast
catch	caught	caught
choose	chose	chosen
come	came	come
cost	cost	cost
cut	cut	cut
deal	dealt	dealt
do	did	done
dig	dug	dug
draw	drew	drawn
dream	dreamt	dreamt
drink	drank	drunk
drive	drove	driven
eat	ate	eaten
earn	earnt	earnt
fall	fell	fallen
feed	fed	fed
feel	felt	felt
fight	fought	fought
find	found	found
fly	flew	flown
forbid	forbade	forbidden
forget	forgot	forgotten

<i>Infinitive</i>	<i>Past Tense</i>	<i>Past Participle</i>
forgive	forgave	forgiven
freeze	froze	frozen
get	got	got
give	gave	given
go	went	gone
grow	grew	grown
grind	ground	ground
hang	hung	hung
have	had	had
hear	heard	heard
hide	hid	hidden
hit	hit	hit
hold	held	held
hurt	hurt	hurt
keep	kept	kept
know	knew	known
lay	laid	laid
lead	led	led
lean	leant	leant
learn	learnt	learnt
leave	left	left
lend	lent	lent
let	let	let
lie	lay	lain
lean	leant	leant
light	lit	lit
lose	lost	lost
make	made	made
mean	meant	meant
meet	met	met
pay	paid	paid
put	put	put
quit	quit	quit
read	read	read
ride	rode	ridden
ring	rang	rung
rise	rose	risen
run	ran	run
say	said	said
see	saw	seen

<i>Infinitive</i>	<i>Past Tense</i>	<i>Past Participle</i>
seek	sought	sought
sell	sold	sold
send	sent	sent
set	set	set
shake	shook	shaken
shine	shone	shone
shoot	shot	shot
show	showed	shown
shut	shut	shut
sing	sang	sung
sink	sank	sunk
sit	sat	sat
sleep	slept	slept
speak	spoke	spoken
smell	smelt	smelt
spell	spelt	spelt
spend	spent	spent
spill	spilt	spilt
spit	spat	spat
split	split	split
spread	spread	spread
spoil	spoilt	spoilt
spring	sprang	sprung
stand	stood	stood
steal	stole	stolen
stick	stuck	stuck
strike	struck	struck
sweep	swept	swept
swim	swam	swum
swing	swung	swung
take	took	taken
teach	taught	taught
tear	tore	torn
tell	told	told
think	thought	thought
throw	threw	thrown
wake	woke	woken
wear	wore	worn
win	won	won
write	wrote	written