

Unidade 4 - Aprofundamento

Business Moment – Momento Negócios

List of Jobs! List of different types of jobs and occupations with pictures and examples.

List of Jobs

Learn this list of occupations and jobs to improve and increase vocabulary in English.

A **job**, or **occupation**, is a person's role in society. More specifically, a **job** is an activity, often regular and performed in exchange for payment. Many people have multiple **jobs**.

Types of Jobs and Occupations





Painter



Judge



Chef



Golfer



Referee



Archaeologist



Soccer player



Pastor



Painter



Cheerleader



Photographer



Basketball Player



Technician



Taxi Driver



Taxi Driver



Insurance Agent



Insurance Agent



Lawyer



Lawyer



Boxer



Chef



Tennis Player



Waiter



Worker



Chemist



Reporter



Teacher



Clown



Musician



Farmers

Waiter

– The waiter brought up the next dish.



Paramedic

– A paramedic bandaged his foot.



Dentist

– You should visit your **dentist** at least twice a year.



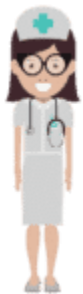
Train conductor

– He is a **train conductor**.



Nurse

– The **nurse** should try to develop empathy between herself and the patient.



Electrician

– We need an **electrician** to mend the iron.



Doctor

– The **doctor** forbids him to smoke.



Businessman

– The rich **businessman** gave his whole fortune to the hospital.



American football player

– I was a fairly good **American football player** in my youth.



Student

– The teacher told the **student** to pay attention to his spelling.



Surgeon

– The **surgeon** is performing an eye operation.



Doorman

– I showed the **doorman** my card and he gave a friendly nod.



Secretary

– My **secretary** will phone you to arrange a meeting.



Soldier

– He wants to be a **soldier** when he grows up.



Repairman

– The repairman installed an iron latch on the door.



Scientist

– Einstein was a great scientist.



Reporter

– She was a TV reporter and worked long hours.



Construction worker

– My father is a temporary construction worker. He moves around all the time.



Professor

– Tom reported his discoveries to the **professor**.



Police officer

– I was a **police officer** in the city of New York.



Postman

– The **postman** has brought a parcel for you.



Photographer

– I think she will be successful as a **photographer**.



Pilot

– The **pilot** inquired about the weather condition.



Catholic nun

– Later into her life she would become a **Catholic nun**.



Painter

– The young **painter** has exhibited in several galleries.



Mechanic

– The **mechanic** was busy repairing the machine.

There is / There are

There is → singular

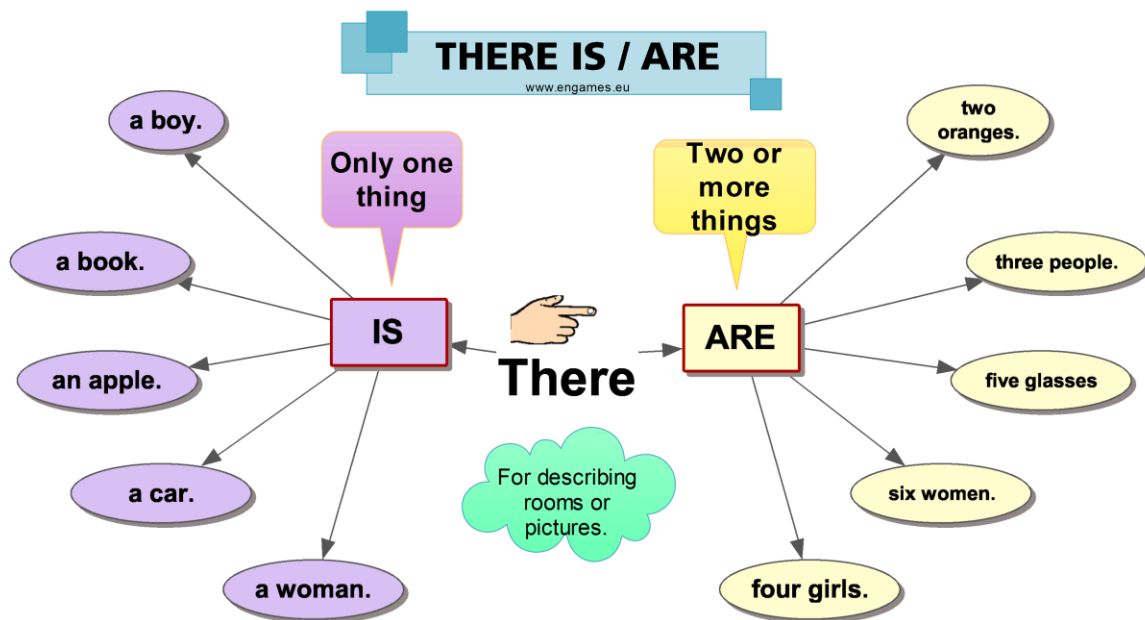


There is one bed

There → plural

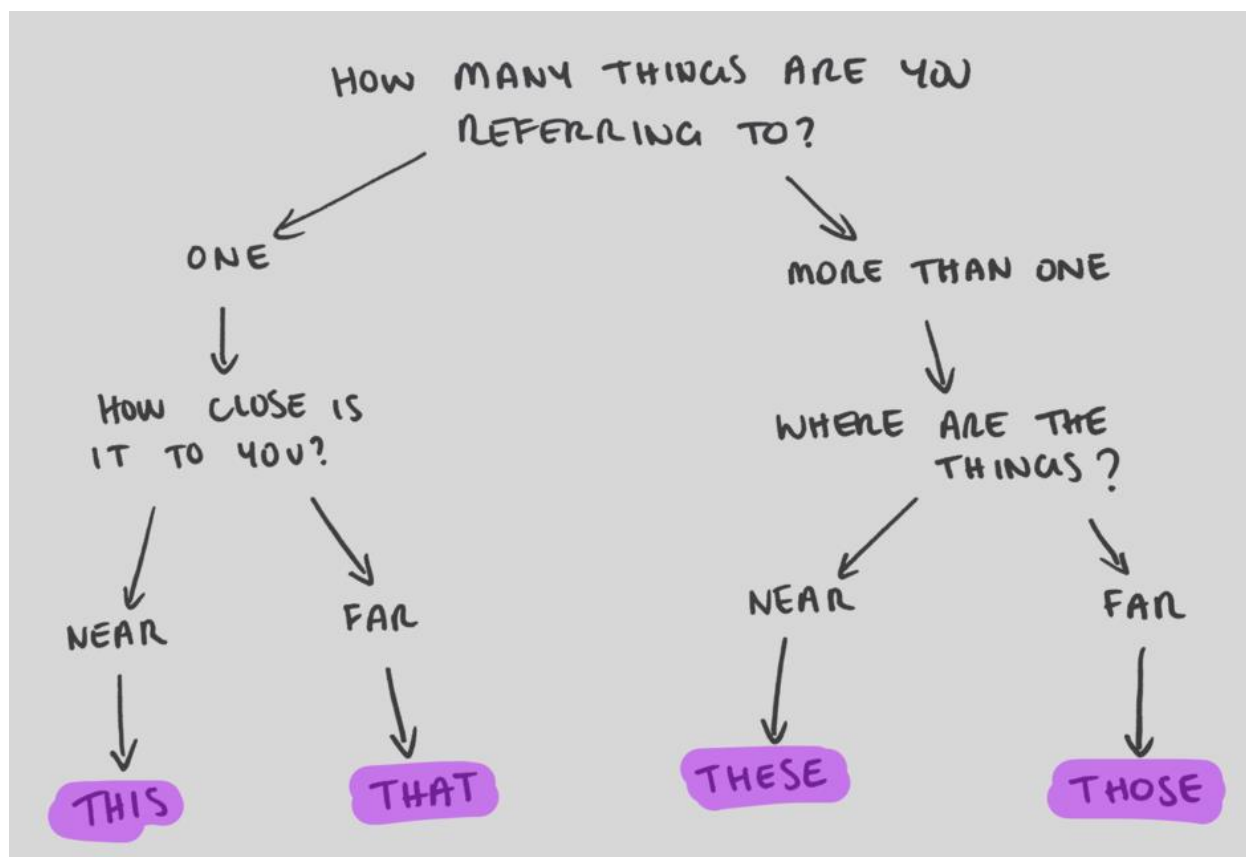


There are two beds



Demonstratives

this	Este	These	Estos
this	Esta	These	Estas
That (near)	Ese	Those (near)	Esos
That (near)	Esa	Those (near)	Esas
That(far)	Aquel	Those (far)	Aquellos
That (far)	Aquella	Those (far)	Aquellas



DEMONSTRATIVES

Singular	Plural
This este esta isto	These estes estas
That aquele aquela aquilo	Those aqueles aquelas

Note:

- What are **these**? (O que são estas coisas?)
- These are **pictures**. (Estas coisas são figuras.)
- What are **those**? (O que são aquelas coisas?)
- Those are **birds**. (Aqueles coisas são pássaros.)

Observe:

- This is **a** pen.
Those are *** pens**.
- That is **an** orange.
Those are *** oranges**.

O artigo **a** ou **an** desaparece no plural.

Plural dos substantivos: o plural, em inglês, forma-se geralmente acrescentando-se **s** ao singular.
Exemplos: **boy, boys. car, cars. book, books.**

THIS IS ... / THOSE ARE ...

1		This is a boy.		Those are people.
2		This is a tree.		Those are trees.
3		This is a rabbit.		Those are rabbits.
4		This is a house.		Those are houses.
5		This is a bird.		Those are birds.

PRONOMES DEMONSTRATIVOS – **THIS** – **THAT**

ARTIGOS **THE** – **A** – **AN**

Veja no diálogo abaixo, como Jane apresenta um amigo à sua família.

Note as muitas palavras que você certamente já conhece:

Fred – Good afternoon, Jane.

Jane – Good afternoon, Fred.

Fred – How are you?

Jane – I am very well and you?

Fred – I am fine, thanks.

Jane – Fred I want to introduce you to my parents. **This** is my father.

Fred – Nice to meet you, Sir.

Father – Nice to meet you, too.

Jane – And **that** is my mother, in the garden.

Você observou que o pai de Jane estava perto de Fred e a mãe estava mais longe, no jardim, portanto foram usados os pronomes demonstrativos abaixo:

this = este – esta, isto.

Ex.: **This** is my son = Este é meu filho.

This is an apple = Está é uma maçã.

that – aquele, aquela, aquilo.

Ex.: **That** is my daughter = Aquela é minha filha.

That is a bird = Aquilo é um pássaro.

Agora observe os artigos:

the – artigo definido – o, a – os – as.

Ex.: **The** boy = O menino. **The** girl = A menina.

The cowboys = Os vaqueiros. **The** dogs = Os cachorros.

a – artigo indefinido – um – uma.

Usado no singular diante de palavras que começam com som de consoante.

Ex.: **A** girl = Uma menina. **A** boy = Um menino **A** hospital /**róspital**/.

an – um – uma.

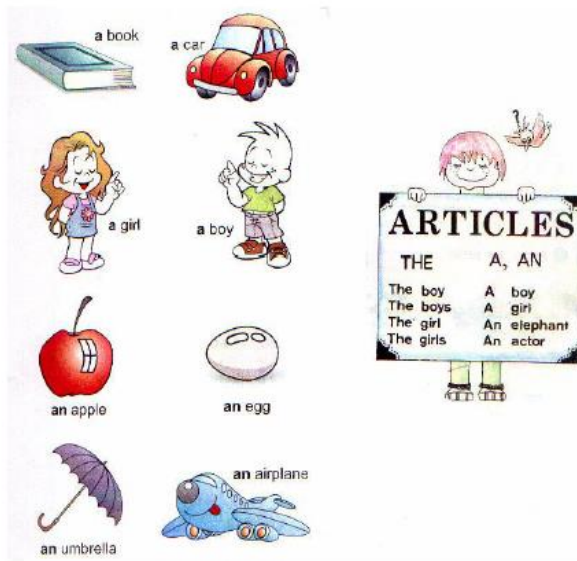
Usado no singular diante de palavras que começam com vogal e com a letra **h** não pronunciada.

Ex.: **An** apple = Uma maçã. **An** orange = Uma laranja.
















An hour ago. = **Uma hora atrás.**

(É assim o som da palavra hour = /**auer**/).

Mais uma revisão, agora dos artigos the, a e an.



FORMING POSSESSIVE NOUNS

Singular Nouns		Plural Nouns	
 <p>If it's a common noun, add "s"</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dog's house  • Book's words  • Girl's dolls  • Bird's chicks  • Car's engine  • Sister's room  • Jim's pen  • My mom's bag  	<p>If the noun ends in "s", add '</p> <p>If the noun doesn't end in "s", add '</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Boys' ball  • Tables' legs  • Girls' hands  • Women's bag  • Children's dolls  • Men's shoes 

Has x Have

I **have** (eu tenho)
you **have** (você tem)
he **has** (ele tem)
she **has** (ela tem)
it **has** (ele / ela tem)
we **have** (nós temos)
you **have** (vocês têm)
they **have** (eles / elas têm)

Quando usado isoladamente, o verbo **to have** significa "ter", "possuir". Ele **não** significa haver(existir).

Exemplos:

I have a lot of work to do.

We have a nice home office.

She has a good uniform.

The executives (they) have a great time in that business travel.