

# PROFISSÕES



store clerk



tour guide



doctor



mechanic



bank teller



musician



teacher



athlete



TV announcer



police officer



flight attendant



waiter / waitress



truck driver



business person



computer programmer



pilot



photographer



singer



racing driver



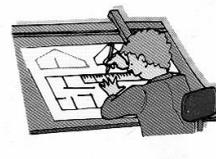
footballer



dentist



nurse



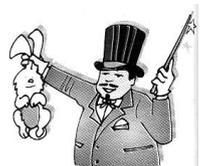
architect



model



secretary



magician



actor / actress



designer



engineer

## ADJETIVOS – Comparativos

Dar opiniões:

- I think that...

Ex: *I think that being a doctor is better than a nurse.*  
*Eu penso ser médico é melhor do que enfermeira.*

- In my point of view...

Ex: *In my point of view working in the public area is easier.*  
*No meu ponto de vista, trabalhar no público é mais fácil.*

## ADJECTIVOS

○ grau comparativo compara duas coisas distintas. Empregamos *than* como segundo termo de comparação, numa situação de superioridade ou de inferioridade.

*Lisa is older than Clara.* A Lisa é mais velha do que a Clara.  
*Paula is a faster swimmer than Jane.*

Emprega-se (*just*) *as* ... *as* quando as coisas comparadas são iguais.

*Harry is (just) as good as Jack.*

○ Harry é (exactamente) tão bom como o Jack.

*Harry is (just) as good a player as Jack.*

Emprega-se *not as*... *as* quando comparamos as coisas de forma negativa.

*Cathy is not as good as Mary.* A Cathy não é tão boa como a Mary.  
*Cathy is not as good a player as Mary.*

Emprega-se *more than* e *less than* com adjectivos mais longos.

*This game is more interesting than the last one.*  
*I think this game is less interesting than that one.*

### ○ grau comparativo: formação

Nas palavras de uma sílaba acrescenta-se *-er* ao adjectivo.

*long* → *longer*

Nas palavras de uma sílaba terminadas numa só consoante, dobra-se a consoante final.

*big* → *bigger*

Nas palavras terminadas em consoante + *y*, muda-se o *y* para *i*.

*dry* → *drier*

Nas palavras com duas ou mais sílabas, emprega-se *more*.

*modern* → *more modern*

*interesting* → *more interesting*

### Excepções:

Adjectivos de duas sílabas, terminados em consoante + *y*

*happy* → *happier*

Alguns adjectivos com duas sílabas podem formar o comparativo de ambas as maneiras.

*healthy* → *healthier/more healthy*

Incluem-se outros, como: *quiet*, *tired* e palavras terminadas em *-ow*, *-y*, *-le* e *-er*.

### Adjectivos irregulares:

*good* → *better*

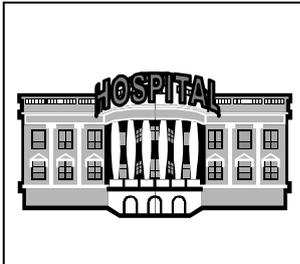
*bad* → *worse*

*little* → *less*

*old* → *elder*



# OS SERVIÇOS



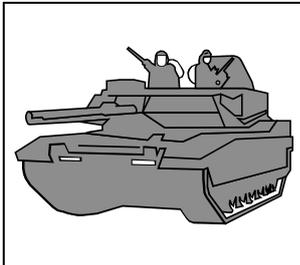
The hospital



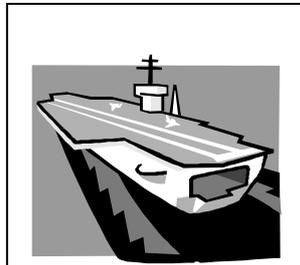
The school



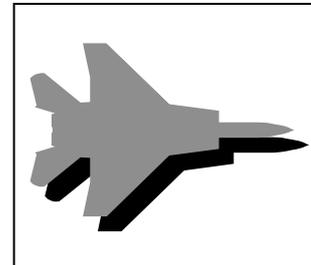
The post office



The army



The navy



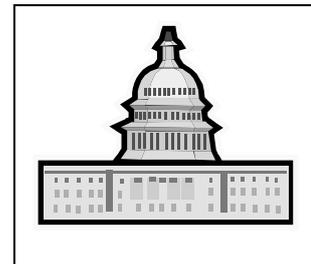
The air force



The court of justice



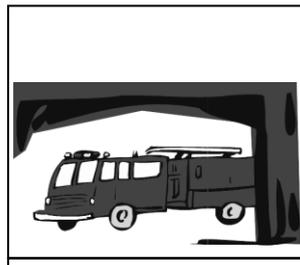
The church



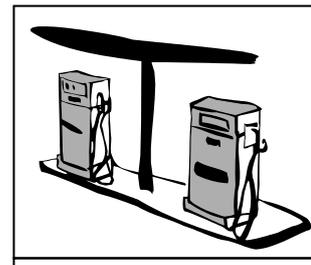
The city hall



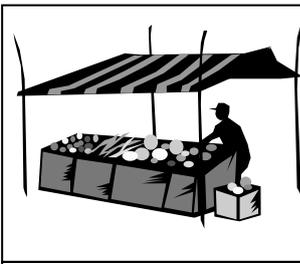
The police station



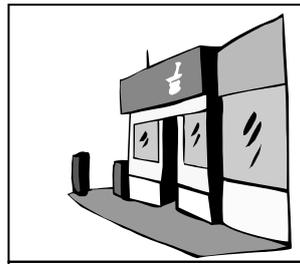
The fire station



The gas station



The market



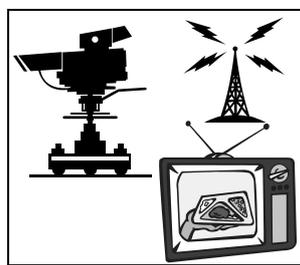
The store



The restaurant



The bank



The TV station



The factory

Complete the following sentences:

- 1) The **police officer** (policeman) works in a \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2) The **doctor** and the **nurse** work in a \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3) The **postman** works in a \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4) The **fireman** works in a \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5) The **judge** and the **lawyer** work in a \_\_\_\_\_.
- 6) The **TV announcer** works in a \_\_\_\_\_.
- 7) The **teacher** works in a \_\_\_\_\_.
- 8) The **servant** (waiter/waitress) works in a \_\_\_\_\_.
- 9) The **bank teller** works in a \_\_\_\_\_.
- 10) The **store clerk** works in a \_\_\_\_\_.
- 11) The **worker** (employee) works in a \_\_\_\_\_.
- 12) The **priest** (father/reverend) works in a \_\_\_\_\_.
- 13) The **politician** works in the \_\_\_\_\_.
- 14) I work in a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.

## TALKING ABOUT WORKSPACES

Where **does** a doctor work?  
He works in a hospital.

Where **do** teachers work?  
They work at schools.

**Does** a bank clerk work in a bank?  
Yes, he / she **does**.

**Do** tour guides work in factories?  
No, they **don't**.

**Does** a farmer work in the city council?  
No, he **doesn't**.

3) Agora completa a tabela com: "Yes, he / she does"; "Yes, I do"; ou "No, he / she doesn't"; "No, I don't".

Does a mechanic work in a TV station?	
Does a teacher work in a school?	
Does a nurse work in a bank?	
Do you work in a police station?	
Does a tour guide work in the City Council?	
Does a TV announcer work in a hospital?	
Do you work in a fire station?	
Does a bank teller work in a restaurant?	
Does a flight attendant work a shop?	
Does a computer programmer work in a travel agency?	
Does a police officer work in an airline company?	
Do you work in a restaurant?	
Does a doctor work in a gas station?	
Do you work in a factory?	

A: What do you do for a living? **or**

A: What is your occupation? (What's your job?)

B: I'm a \_\_\_ (mechanic) \_\_\_\_\_.

A: A \_\_\_ (mechanic) \_\_\_\_\_? That must be a lot of work.

B: It is. Every day I \_\_\_ (fix) \_\_\_\_\_ (cars) \_\_\_\_\_.

A: How interesting. How many \_\_\_ (cars) \_\_\_\_\_ do you \_\_\_ (fix) \_\_\_\_\_?

B: I \_\_\_ (fix) \_\_\_\_\_ about \_\_\_ (8) \_\_\_\_\_ (cars) \_\_\_\_\_ every day.

Match the occupation with the daily activity.

*Occupation*

*Activity*

1. Mechanic

a) catch fish

2. Teacher

b) take pictures

3. Dentist

c) fix cars

4. Doctor/Nurse

d) cook meals

5. Journalist

e) pull teeth

6. Fisherman

f) plant flowers

7. Gardener

g) put out fires

8. Chef/Cook

h) take care of patients

9. Fire fighter

i) teach classes

10. Photographer

j) write news stories

Use the *occupations* and *activities* to make conversations like the one above.

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