

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

GRADE: \_\_\_\_\_

## Unit 2 Jobs and occupations

**Vocabulary** Jobs and occupations  
**Grammar** Simple past – Past continuous  
**Speaking** Talk about past events

**Get started**

**Vocabulary:** Jobs and occupations.

- |                        |                          |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Accountant _____    | 2. Actor _____           |
| 3. Actress _____       | 4. Athlete _____         |
| 5. Banker _____        | 6. Taxi driver _____     |
| 7. Carpenter _____     | 8. Cashier _____         |
| 9. Chef _____          | 10. Cook _____           |
| 11. Dentist _____      | 12. Designer _____       |
| 13. Doctor _____       | 14. Driver _____         |
| 15. Electrician _____  | 16. Engineer _____       |
| 17. Farmer _____       | 18. Fire fighter _____   |
| 19. Hairdresser _____  | 20. Jeweler _____        |
| 21. Journalist _____   | 22. Judge _____          |
| 23. Lawyer _____       | 24. Manager _____        |
| 25. Mechanic _____     | 26. Model _____          |
| 27. Musician _____     | 28. Nurse _____          |
| 29. Painter _____      | 30. Pilot _____          |
| 31. Plumber _____      | 32. Police officer _____ |
| 33. Politician _____   | 34. Principal _____      |
| 35. Receptionist _____ | 36. Reporter _____       |
| 37. Salesperson _____  | 38. Singer _____         |
| 39. Secretary _____    | 40. Teacher _____        |

41. Vet \_\_\_\_\_

42. Waiter/waitress \_\_\_\_\_

Answer the questions. In some questions, there may be more than one answer.

- Who flies planes? .....
- Who cuts hair? .....
- Who teaches English? .....
- Who works with cars? .....
- Who fights fires? .....
- Who heals teeth? .....
- Who cooks food? .....
- Who serves food? .....
- Who works with animals? .....
- 10. Who plays an instrument? .....
- 11. Who makes chairs? .....
- 12. Who runs marathons? .....
- 13. Who works in an office? .....
- 14. Who works with students? .....
- 15. Who works in hospitals? .....
- 16. Who works in a restaurant? .....

## Grammar

### The simple past and past continuous

#### The simple past tense

#### ¿Para qué se utiliza el tiempo pasado simple?

El tiempo **pasado simple** se utiliza para describir o hablar de **una acción o conjunto de acciones que empezaron y terminaron en el pasado**. El tiempo en el que ocurrieron estas acciones pueden pertenecer a un pasado reciente o lejano.

Generalmente, en las oraciones del tiempo **pasado simple**, se utilizan algunas expresiones de tiempo (adverbios de tiempo) como: "yesterday" "last year" "last night"...

#### ¿Cómo se forma?

##### Affirmative form (Forma afirmativa)

Cuando se escribe la oración en forma afirmativa, el verbo en la oración se escribe en su respectiva forma (pasado) acorde a su grupo: *regular* o *irregular*.

**Subject + verb + complement**  
(Past)

We went to the restaurant

They played basketball

#### Examples

1. My parents spent \$ 500 last Saturday.
2. I saw a beautiful movie last night.
- 3.
- 4.

### Negative form (Forma negativa)

Cuando una oración se escribe en forma negativa, sucede algo: el verbo principal se escribe en presente.

**Subject + did + not + verb + complement**  
(present)

We did not go to the restaurant

They did not play basketball

### Examples

1. My parents did not spend \$ 500 last Saturday.
2. I did not see a beautiful movie last night.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

### Interrogative form (Forma interrogativa)

En este tipo de oraciones al igual que en las oraciones negativas, el verbo principal no cambia, es decir, se mantiene y escribe en presente.

**Did + subject + verb + complement**  
(present)

Did we go to the restaurant?

Did they play basketball?

## Examples

1. Did my parents spend \$ 500 last Saturday?
2. Did I see a beautiful movie last night?
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

## The past continuous tense

### ¿Para qué se utiliza el tiempo pasado continuo?

El pasado continuo (**past continuous**) es un tiempo verbal que se utiliza para describir o hablar de una acción o conjunto de acciones que comenzaron y se desarrollaron en el pasado.

Este tiempo verbal suele usarse en combinación con el **pasado simple** cuando se quiere hablar de una acción que estaba en curso y fue interrumpida por otra.

Los adverbios **when** y **while** nos ayudan a escribir oraciones combinadas con el uso del pasado simple y continuo.

### ¿Cómo se forma?

#### Affirmative form (Forma afirmativa)

Cuando se escribe una oración en forma afirmativa, el verbo principal de la oración se escribe en gerundio (ing) acorde a su grupo: *regular* o *irregular*.

**Subject + verb to be + verb + complement**

(Past)

(ing)

He            was            doing    the English practice.

They        were        swimming    in the pool.

## Examples

1. George and Michael were walking in the park.
2. He was eating ice cream.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

## Negative form (Forma negativa)

Para escribir una oración en forma negativa, se debe agregar la negación "not" entre el auxiliar y el verbo principal.

**Subject + verb to be + not + verb + complement**

(Past)

(ing)

He was not doing the English practice.

They were not swimming in the pool.

## Examples

1. I was not watching TV.
2. They were not listening to the teacher.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

