ILLUSTRATED UNIT - ENGLISH 2AC - SEMESTER 1

Jobs and skills (Spotlight 2, Unit 1)

A mechanic works in a car repair shop and fixes cars; a nurse works in a hospital and takes care of patients. This English 2AC lesson covers the language of English Spotlight 2, Unit 1 (I want to be a graphic designer!): jobs, workplaces, job activities, personality traits, like, love and enjoy + verb-ing, and be good at + verb-ing. You also read a job advertisement, prepare a summer-job interview and write an email about your skills.

Moroccan 2AC · English Spotlight 2, Unit 1 · Original lesson - Updated 7 November 2026

By the end of this lesson, you can

- Name common jobs, the places where people work and what they do
- Ask and answer What does she do? and Where does he work?
- Talk about job activities you like and dislike with like, love, enjoy and hate + verb-ing
- Say what you are good at, and not good at yet, with be good at + verb-ing
- Describe personality traits and match them to a job
- Read a job advertisement, answer interview questions and write an email about your skills

Before you start

Present simple statements, questions and the third-person s; Can for ability and simple adjectives.

1. Which jobs and workplaces should you know?

A job is the work a person does, usually to earn money. Use a or an before a job: She is a nurse. He is an engineer. To describe a job completely, say three things: the job, the workplace and the activity. A mechanic works in a car repair shop and fixes cars.



A job sentence names the person, the place and the activity: a mechanic works in a car repair shop and fixes cars.

Job	Workplace	What the person does
mechanic	a car repair shop	fixes cars
nurse	a hospital	takes care of patients
chef / cook	a restaurant kitchen	cooks meals
cashier	a shop or a supermarket	takes money and gives change
hair stylist	a salon	cuts and styles hair
veterinarian (vet)	an animal clinic or a farm	helps sick animals
journalist	an office or a newspaper	writes news reports
computer programmer	an office or a company	writes computer programs
graphic designer	an office or a studio	designs posters, logos and apps
farmer	a farm or a field	grows food and keeps animals
firefighter	a fire station	puts out fires and helps people
police officer	a police station and the streets	keeps people safe
hotel receptionist	a hotel	welcomes guests and answers questions
flight attendant	an airport and a plane	looks after passengers
taxi driver	a taxi	drives people to places
baker	a bakery	bakes bread and cakes

Many job names come from a verb: a baker bakes, a driver drives, a designer designs, a programmer programs. Learning the verb with the job helps you explain it. A salesperson sells things in a shop, a server brings food to the tables in a restaurant, a coach trains a sports team, a dog walker takes dogs for walks, a camp counsellor looks after children at a summer camp and an entrepreneur starts a new company.

2. How do you ask what someone does?

Question	Answer	Grammar point
What do you want to be?	I want to be a graphic designer.	want to + base verb
What does your dad do?	He's a mechanic.	a / an + job
Where does he work?	He works in a car repair shop.	present simple with s
What does a vet do?	A vet helps sick animals.	job + activity verb
Does she work outdoors?	No, she doesn't. She works in an office.	does + base verb

The question What do you do? asks about someone's job, not about an action happening now. The answer uses be + a/an + job: I'm a teacher. The present simple describes the usual activity: She works at night. He travels a lot. Remember the third-person s: a nurse helps, a chef cooks, a mechanic fixes.

Remember

Do not forget a or an before a singular job: He is a doctor, not He is doctor. Use an before a vowel sound: an engineer, an artist. For several people, use a plural without a or an: They are farmers.

My dad is a mechanic

Sami: What does your dad do? Yassir: He's a mechanic. Sami: Where does he work? Yassir: He works in a car repair shop near the bus station. Sami: Does he like his job? Yassir: Yes, he does. He enjoys fixing old cars.

- What does … do? asks for the job.
- Where does … work? asks for the workplace.
- The last answer gives an opinion with enjoy + verb-ing.

3. How do you use like, love, enjoy and hate + verb-ing?

Verb-ing after like, love and enjoy

After like, love, enjoy, don't like and hate, a second verb takes the -ing form in this unit: I love cooking. She enjoys drawing. We don't like working outdoors. The -ing form names the activity, so it works like a noun.



After like, love, enjoy, don't like and hate, use the -ing form: she enjoys meeting people, I don't like working outdoors.

Feeling	Pattern	Example
very positive	love + verb-ing	He loves cooking.
positive	enjoy + verb-ing	She enjoys meeting people.
positive	like + verb-ing	I like using computers.
negative	don't / doesn't like + verb-ing	He doesn't like working at night.
very negative	hate + verb-ing	I hate getting up late.

Questions and short answers follow the present simple: Do you enjoy working with children? Yes, I do. Does she like selling things? No, she doesn't. After does or doesn't, the first verb loses its s, but the -ing form stays: Does he enjoy fixing things?

3.1 How do you spell the -ing form?

Rule	Base verb	-ing form
Most verbs: add -ing	cook, draw, help	cooking, drawing, helping
Silent e: drop the e	make, write, bake	making, writing, baking
Short verb ending consonant, vowel, consonant: double the last letter	swim, run, plan	swimming, running, planning
Verb ending in -ie: change ie to y	lie	lying

Remember

Say I enjoy designing apps, not I enjoy to design apps. After enjoy, the -ing form is the only correct choice. After like and love, the -ing form is the pattern to practise in this unit.

4. How do you say what you are good at?

Use be good at + verb-ing to talk about a skill: I'm good at drawing. She is good at speaking English. For a weakness, use be not good at: We aren't good at public speaking yet. Yet shows that you are still learning. You can also put a noun after good at: He's good at maths.

Form	Pattern	Example
Positive	subject + am/is/are + good at + verb-ing	I'm good at fixing things.
Negative	subject + am not/isn't/aren't + good at + verb-ing	She isn't good at singing yet.
Question	Am/Is/Are + subject + good at + verb-ing?	Are you good at working on a team?
Short answer	Yes, I am. / No, I'm not.	Is he good at cooking? Yes, he is.
With a noun	be good at + noun	They're good at science.

Can also describes a skill: Can you manage your time? Yes, I can. Can you speak English? A little. An adverb after the verb gives the same idea: I write well. He speaks English well. Well is the adverb of good, so say She sings well, not She sings good.

Step by step: Talk about a skill honestly

1. Choose a real activity: drawing, organising games, speaking English, using computers.
2. Say how well you do it: I'm good at it, I'm learning, or I'm not good at it yet.
3. Give one example: I'm good at drawing. I design posters for our school club.
4. Connect the skill to a job: I want to be a graphic designer because I enjoy drawing.

5. Which personality traits match a job?

Personality trait	Meaning	A job that needs it
friendly	kind and pleasant with people	hotel receptionist
helpful	happy to help others	nurse
hardworking	works with a lot of effort	farmer
responsible	people can trust them to do their work	taxi driver
creative	has new and original ideas	graphic designer
calm	stays relaxed in difficult moments	flight attendant
brave	is not afraid in danger	firefighter
outgoing	enjoys meeting new people	salesperson
talkative	likes talking a lot	tour guide
serious	careful and does not joke much	police officer
strong	has a lot of physical power	farmer or firefighter

Describe personality with be: She is friendly and helpful. Join two traits with and: He is calm and responsible. Personality traits describe how a person behaves, not how they look. Shy or quiet people can do many jobs very well; in a job profile, focus on what you can do and what you enjoy.

Match a profile to a job

Nadia is creative and hardworking. She is good at drawing and she enjoys using computers. She doesn't like working outdoors. Which job suits her: farmer, graphic designer or taxi driver?

- Creative and good at drawing point to design work.
- Using computers fits an office or a design studio.
- She doesn't like working outdoors, so farmer is unlikely. Graphic designer is the best match.

6. Reading: a summer-job advertisement

SUMMER HELPERS WANTED. The City Library needs two summer helpers for its Reading Camp for children aged 6 to 10. Days: Monday to Thursday, 9:00 to 12:00, in July. Tasks: read stories aloud, organise games and help children choose books. We are looking for friendly, responsible teenagers who are good at reading aloud and enjoy working with children. You don't need experience. To apply, send a short email about your skills to Mrs Bennani, the camp coordinator, before 20 June.

This advertisement is invented for practice. A real advertisement gives the same kind of information: the job, the days and hours, the tasks, the skills and personality the employer wants, and how to apply.

Step by step: Read an advertisement for main ideas and details

1. Read the title first: it tells you the job.
2. Find the key details: days, hours, tasks and the skills the employer wants.
3. Underline the words that describe a person: friendly, responsible, good at reading aloud.
4. Check how to apply and the deadline before you answer.

7. How do you answer questions in a job interview?



In an interview, answer What are you good at? with be good at + -ing: I'm good at organising games.

Interview question	A strong answer	Why it works
Why do you want to work here?	Because I love reading to children.	a reason with because
What are you good at?	I'm good at organising games.	be good at + verb-ing
Do you enjoy group work?	Yes, I enjoy working on a team.	enjoy + verb-ing
Are you good at time management?	Yes, I am. I always arrive on time.	a short answer and an example
Can you work in July?	Yes, I can. I'm free from Monday to Thursday.	can and a clear detail
Do you have any questions?	Yes. What time does the camp start?	a polite question at the end

A good interview answer is short, true and supported by an example. Smile, greet the interviewer, make eye contact and speak clearly. At the end, say Thank you for your time. Practise with a partner: one person asks the questions from the table and the other answers, then you swap roles.

8. Writing: an email about your skills

Dear Mrs Bennani, My name is Adam Tazi and I am fourteen. I would like to be a summer helper at the Reading Camp. I am friendly and responsible, and I enjoy working with children. I am good at reading aloud and organising games. I can work from Monday to Thursday in July. Thank you for your time. Best wishes, Adam

The model email has a greeting, a sentence that says which job you want, two or three sentences about your personality and skills, a sentence about when you can work and a polite closing. Write your own email of 60 to 80 words for the advertisement above, or write a job profile that shows your skills and personality.

9. Global citizens: can a business help the environment?

Around the world, some teenagers start small businesses that help the planet: they repair old bikes, make bags from old clothes or grow plants for their neighbours. These businesses need creative ideas, teamwork and responsibility. Work in a group and brainstorm one idea for your town. Say what the business does, who it helps and why it is good for the environment: Our business repairs old school bags, so people throw away less.

Key points

- Use a or an before a singular job: She is a nurse. He is an engineer.
- Ask What does she do? for a job and Where does he work? for a workplace.
- After like, love, enjoy, don't like and hate, use verb-ing: I enjoy drawing.
- Use be good at + verb-ing for a skill: I'm good at organising games.
- Not good at … yet shows a skill you are still learning.
- Traits such as friendly, creative and responsible describe behaviour, not appearance.
- In an interview, answer with a reason, an example and a polite closing.

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Exercises - Try before checking

Write your answers in your notebook. Use the lesson and write complete sentences before you read the corrections.

Exercise 1. Match the job and the workplace

Easy

Write a sentence for each job: nurse, chef, mechanic, hair stylist. Choose the workplace from: salon, hospital, car repair shop, restaurant kitchen.

Exercise 2. What does the person do?

Easy

Complete with bake, help, take or write: A vet ... sick animals. A baker ... bread. A journalist ... news reports. A cashier ... money.

Exercise 3. A, an or nothing?

Easy

Complete: She is ... nurse. He is ... engineer. My uncle is ... taxi driver. Her aunt is ... artist. They are ... farmers.

Exercise 4. Write the -ing form

Easy

Write the -ing form of cook, make, swim, draw, write and plan.

Exercise 5. Likes and dislikes

Easy

Write sentences: Aya / love / draw. Omar / not like / work outdoors. I / enjoy / use computers. They / hate / get up early.

Exercise 6. Ask about a job

Intermediate

Write a question for each answer: Her mother is a journalist. She works in an office. Yes, she enjoys writing reports.

Exercise 7. Good at

Intermediate

Write sentences with be good at + verb-ing: Sami / speak English (positive). We / sing (negative, with yet). You / work on a team (question).

Exercise 8. Correct the mistakes

Intermediate

Correct: She enjoys to cook. He is good at fix cars. Do she like working outdoors? My brother is mechanic.

Exercise 9. Match a trait to a job

Intermediate

Which trait does each job need most? Firefighter, hotel receptionist, graphic designer, flight attendant. Choose from brave, friendly, creative and calm.

Exercise 10. Read the advertisement

Intermediate

Read the summer-job advertisement. Who is the camp for? Which days and hours do the helpers work? Name two tasks. Do the helpers need experience?

Exercise 11. Find the skills in the advertisement

Intermediate

Which personality traits and which skills does the library want? Write two sentences beginning with The library wants someone who…

Exercise 12. Answer interview questions

Challenge

Answer each question with a full sentence and a detail: Why do you want to work here? What are you good at? Do you enjoy group work? Can you work in July?

Exercise 13. Listen and take notes

Challenge

Ask a partner to read this slowly while you look away: Hello, I'm Karim. I'm a chef. I work in a hotel kitchen. I love cooking fish and I'm good at making bread. I don't like working late at night. Write his job, his workplace, one thing he loves, one skill and one dislike.

Exercise 14. Write an email about your skills

Challenge

Write 60 to 80 words to Mrs Bennani about the Reading Camp. Include a greeting, the job, two personality traits, one sentence with good at, one sentence with enjoy, when you can work and a polite closing.

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Explained answers to the exercises

Exercise 1. Match the job and the workplace

A nurse works in a hospital. A chef works in a restaurant kitchen. A mechanic works in a car repair shop. A hair stylist works in a salon. Each sentence uses works in + the workplace.

Exercise 2. What does the person do?

A vet helps sick animals. A baker bakes bread. A journalist writes news reports. A cashier takes money. Each verb takes s because the subject is one person.

Exercise 3. A, an or nothing?

She is a nurse. He is an engineer. My uncle is a taxi driver. Her aunt is an artist. They are farmers. Use an before a vowel sound and no article before a plural job.

Exercise 4. Write the -ing form

Cooking, making, swimming, drawing, writing, planning. Drop the silent e in make and write; double the final consonant in swim and plan.

Exercise 5. Likes and dislikes

Aya loves drawing. Omar doesn't like working outdoors. I enjoy using computers. They hate getting up early. The first verb agrees with the subject; the second verb takes -ing.

Exercise 6. Ask about a job

What does her mother do? Where does she work? Does she enjoy writing reports? Use does with a singular subject and the base verb after it.

Exercise 7. Good at

Sami is good at speaking English. We aren't good at singing yet. Are you good at working on a team? The verb after at always takes -ing.

Exercise 8. Correct the mistakes

She enjoys cooking. He is good at fixing cars. Does she like working outdoors? My brother is a mechanic. Use verb-ing after enjoy and at, does with she, and a before a singular job.

Exercise 9. Match a trait to a job

A firefighter needs to be brave. A hotel receptionist needs to be friendly. A graphic designer needs to be creative. A flight attendant needs to be calm. Other sensible pairs are acceptable if you explain them.

Exercise 10. Read the advertisement

The camp is for children aged 6 to 10. The helpers work Monday to Thursday, 9:00 to 12:00, in July. Two tasks are reading stories aloud and organising games. No, they don't need experience.

Exercise 11. Find the skills in the advertisement

The library wants someone who is friendly and responsible. The library wants someone who is good at reading aloud and enjoys working with children. The traits use be; the skills use good at and enjoy + verb-ing.

Exercise 12. Answer interview questions

Model: I want to work here because I love reading to children. I'm good at organising games for my little cousins. Yes, I enjoy working on a team; I am in the school theatre club. Yes, I can. I am free from Monday to Thursday.

Other answers are acceptable. Check that each answer is true for you, gives a reason or an example and uses because, good at + verb-ing, enjoy + verb-ing or can correctly.

Exercise 13. Listen and take notes

Job: chef. Workplace: a hotel kitchen. He loves cooking fish. He is good at making bread. He doesn't like working late at night. Ask your partner to repeat once if you miss a detail, then check with the script.

Exercise 14. Write an email about your skills

Model: Dear Mrs Bennani, My name is Hiba Alaoui and I am thirteen. I would like to be a summer helper at your Reading Camp. I am calm and helpful. I am good at telling stories and I enjoy playing games with children. I can work every morning in July. Thank you for your time. Best wishes, Hiba

Other emails are acceptable. Check the seven requested parts, the -ing forms after good at and enjoy, capital letters for names and a full stop at the end of each sentence.

Frequently asked questions

What does Spotlight 2 Unit 1 cover in English 2AC?

Unit 1, I want to be a graphic designer!, covers jobs, workplaces, job activities, personality traits, like, love and enjoy + verb-ing, be good at + verb-ing, job advertisements and a summer-job interview. This lesson teaches each point with original examples and corrected exercises.

Do we say I enjoy to cook or I enjoy cooking?

Say I enjoy cooking. After enjoy, the second verb takes the -ing form. Love, like, don't like and hate are also followed by verb-ing in this unit: I love drawing, I hate getting up late.

How do you use be good at in English?

Use am, is or are + good at + verb-ing or a noun: I'm good at drawing, she is good at maths. For a skill you are still learning, add not and yet: I'm not good at singing yet.

What is the difference between What do you do? and What are you doing?

What do you do? asks about your job or your usual work: I'm a teacher. What are you doing? asks about an action happening now: I'm reading a book.

How do you write an email about your skills for a summer job?

Start with Dear and the person's name, say which job you want, give two personality traits and two skills with good at and enjoy, say when you can work, then finish with Thank you for your time and your name. Keep it to 60 to 80 words.

Which personality traits are useful in a job interview?

Friendly, responsible, hardworking, helpful, creative and calm are useful words. Choose traits that are true for you and give an example: I'm responsible. I always finish my homework on time.

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Follow your teacher's sequence and instructions.
Find the lesson, the pictures and the activities online.