

By Jocelyn



Kerjaya dan Kursus

Last semester, we learned **pekerjaan** which means 'job' or 'occupation'. Now we know that **Kerjaya** refers to 'career'.

Jenis kerjaya dalam iklan Breeze:



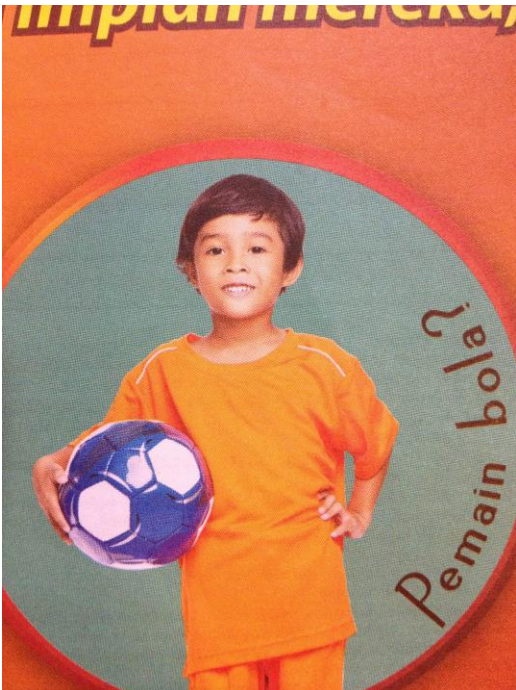
PELUKIS - Painter (note: not referring to house painter)

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Doktor haiwan – Veterinarian

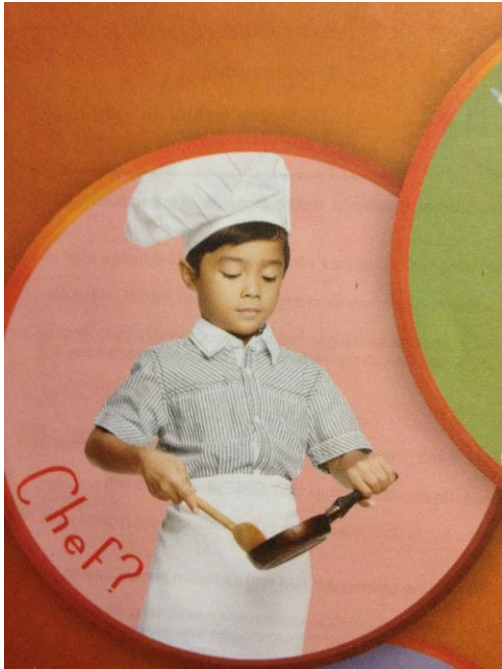
*haiwan- animals



Pemain bola- football/ soccer player

*Pemain-player * bola- ball

By Jocelyn



Chef



Botanis-botanist

By Jocelyn

In class, we watched a video Iklan KLMU (Kuala Lumpur Metropolitan University College) and we saw that KLMU has 7 faculties or “KLMU ada tujuh fakulti”.

KLMU ada fakulti...

Perniagaan dan Pengurusan

Business and Management

Hospitaliti dan Pelancongan

Hospitality and Tourism

Seni Lukis dan Seni Reka

Art and Design

Seni Bina dan Seni Reka Dalaman

Architecture and Interior Design

Sains Kesihatan

Health Sciences

Kejuruteraan dan Teknologi Maklumat
Technology

Engineering and Information

Pengajian Media

Media studies

We also learned the word **kursus** which means *courses/course*.

Dialog 1

Cik Jocelyn: Guide ambil berapa kursus semester ini?

How many courses are you taking this semester?

Guide: Saya ambil lima kursus semester ini.

I'm taking 5 courses this semester.

Cik Jocelyn: Wah! Sibuk semester ini!

Wow! A busy semester!

By Jocelyn

We got to know a famous chef in Malaysia, **Chef Wan** and his book launching (**pelancaran buku**)event in 2011 through a news article from the internet.

In that article, we learned that the recipes in the book was divided into six categories (enam kategori): **daging lembu, ayam dan itik, ikan dan makanan laut, kerabu dan sayuran, nasi dan mi serta sup.**

We learned **daging lembu, ayam, ikan** in the past.

Kosa kata baru:

1. **itik**: duck
2. **makanan laut**: seafood (* this is a compound noun just like in English. *makanan –food * laut-sea)
3. **Nasi** - cooked rice
4. **kerabu**- vegetable mixture (*there is a local dish named **nasi kerabu** which means herbed rice salad.)
5. **sup**: soup
6. **mi**- noodles
7. **sayuran/sayur-sayuran** –vegetables

Selepas , sesudah, sebelum

We have used ‘sesudah’ many times and I’m sure that you are familiar with it by now. Another synonym for ‘sesudah’ is ‘selepas’. Both words mean ‘after’.

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Contoh:

1. **Sesudah** belok kiri, jalan terus di Jalan Lucinda.

After turning left, go straight on Lucinda Ave.

2. **Dia** mandi selepas gosok gigi.

He takes a bath after he brushes his teeth.

Both words can be used in the beginning of a sentence and in the middle of the sentence. However, the sequence of events must be taken into account. The activity that occurs after 'sesudah' or 'selepas' is the first activity.

'Sebelum', on the other hand, means 'before'.

Contoh:

1. **Sebelum** Lucy tidur, dia gosok gigi.

Before Lucy sleeps, she brushes her teeth.

Or

2. **Lucy** gosok gigi sebelum tidur.

Lucy brushes her teeth before sleeping.

Last but not least, we learned a new question word ' **Bagaimana** ' or 'How'.

We saw the usage of ' **bagaimana** ' the exercise about **Iklan diploma Farmasi dan iklan Seni Bakeri & Pastrri.**

By Jocelyn

Contoh1:

Bagaimana anda hubungi KLMU?

How do you contact KLMU?

Boleh hubungi KLMU dengan SMS atau talian bebas tol .

You can contact KLMU through SMS or toll-free line/ telephone number.

*SMS- short message service , which is equivalent to texting.

Contoh 2:

Bagaimana Mr.Bean buat sandwic?

How does Mr.Bean make his sandwich?

Contoh 3:

Bagaimana Dustin pergi ke kelas?

How does Dustin go to class?

Dia memandu kereta ke kelas.

He drives (a car) to class.