Área o Asignatura:	Inglés	**Grado:**	**9**	**Periodo:**	**I**	**GUIA N°**	1
Nombre de Docente:	Christian Andrés Dussán B	**Sede:**	Principal				
Desempeño, estándar, DBA o competencia esperada:	**DBA 6.** Intercambia información sobre temas del entorno escolar y de interés general en una conversación.						
Objetivo de la actividad:	Comprender el vocabulario relacionado con una carrera, oficio o empleo. Introducción a los condicionales						
Duración:	3 h semanales						
Unidad, Tema:	Past perfect - Vocabulary of Making a career						

1. Motivación

Enjoy your life

2. Ambientación temática

Making a career

A **Getting a job***

"When I left school, I **applied for**[1] jobs in different companies, and finally, after sending out lots of **CVs**[2] and having some **interviews**[3], a small company **employed** me[4]. I didn't earn a lot, but the company gave me some **training**[5], which was good."

* finding a job
[1] wrote a letter of **application** for
[2] a document which describes your education and the jobs you have done
[3] a meeting where someone asks you questions to see if you are suitable for a job
[4] gave me a job
[5] help and advice to learn how to do a job or activity

Common mistakes

I had **some training**. (NOT I had a training.) You can also **go on / do** a **training course** [a period of organised help and advice, often in a different place] (NOT formation or stage).

B **Promotion**
"I worked hard and soon I was **promoted** [given a better job with more responsibility]. They also gave me a good **pay rise** [more money]. It was really good **experience** [knowledge you get from doing something such as a job], and when my boss left the company a few years later, they gave me an important **promotion** [a move to a higher job in the company]."

C **Resignation***
"By my mid-twenties, I was getting a bit bored, and decided I wanted to work **abroad** [in another country]. So, I **quit my job** [told the company I was leaving; *syn* **resign**] and started looking for jobs in the UK. After a couple of months I got a job in London. At first I liked it, but ..."

* when you say officially you are leaving a job

D **Unemployment***
"After six months, I got fed up with the job – and I think I was enjoying myself too much to work very hard. Finally, the company **sacked** me [told me to leave the company; *syn* **gave me the sack**], and after that I was **unemployed** [without a job; *syn* **out of work**] for two months. Finally I got a **part-time** job [working only part of the day or week; *opp* **full-time** job] in the kitchen of a restaurant."

* when people do not have a job

¿Cuándo debería usar el pasado perfecto?
Con una acción antes y un segundo punto(acción) en el pasado. Ejemplo:
• When we arrived, the film had started (= first the film started, then we arrived). (cuando llegamos, la película había comenzado)
Se usa para dejar claras acciones del pasado. Ejemplo:
• I'd eaten dinner so I wasn't hungry. (había comido, así que no tenía hambre)
• It had snowed in the night, so the bus didn't arrive. (había nevado en la noche, así que el bus no llegó).

CONDITIONALS
Los condicionales son situaciones reales o hipotéticas de acontecimientos. Para formarlos se utilizan diferentes tiempos verbales, incluidos los que acabamos de ver como lo fue el pasado perfecto y el uso del participio de los verbos. Tenga en cuenta que, en los condicionales, además utilizaremos el presente y pasado simple y "will" para formar el futuro. Los condicionales se emplean para especular acerca de lo que podría ocurrir, lo que puede haber ocurrido y lo que desearíamos que ocurriese. En inglés, la mayoría de las oraciones que emplean el tiempo verbal condicional contienen el término *"if"*. Muchas de las construcciones condicionales del inglés se utilizan en oraciones que incluyen verbos en pasado. Este uso se denomina "el pasado irreal" porque empleamos un tiempo verbal de pasado pero no estamos refiriéndonos a algo que haya sucedido realmente. Hay cinco formas principales de construir oraciones condicionales en inglés. En todos los casos, se componen de una proposición o cláusula con *"if"* y una proposición principal. En muchas oraciones condicionales negativas existe una construcción alternativa equivalente que usa "unless" en lugar de "if".

CONDICIONAL TIPO CERO
El "zero conditional" se utiliza cuando el tiempo al que nos referimos es **ahora o siempre** y la situación es **real y posible**. Este tipo de condicional suele emplearse para hablar de hechos generales. El tiempo verbal de ambas proposiciones es el "simple present". En las oraciones condicionales de tipo 0, el término "if" puede normalmente sustituirse por "when" sin que cambie el significado.

Proposición "if"	Proposición principal
If + simple present	**simple present**
If this thing happens	that thing happens.
If you heat ice	it melts.
If it rains	the grass gets wet.

3. Actividades propuestas

Exercises

E Success and retirement*

"I loved the restaurant. I learned how to cook, and two years later I became manager. Three years after that I opened my **own** restaurant. [belonging to me / it was my restaurant] It was very **successful** [it did well and made money], and twenty years later, I **owned** five restaurants, and I was the **owner** of two hotels. I believe anyone can **succeed** [be successful] if they work hard enough – and have a little bit of luck. Last year, aged sixty, I **retired** and went back to Italy."

* the time when people stop work, often at 60 or 65

Claudio

1 Match the answers on the right with the questions on the left.

1 Why did they sack him?	c	a Because he was 65.
2 Why did they promote him?		b Because he needed more training.
3 Why did he apply for the job?		c Because he was late for work every day.
4 Why did he retire?		d Because he was out of work.
5 Why did he quit his job?		e Because he was the best person in the department.
6 Why did he go on the course?		f Because he didn't like his boss.

2 Complete the table.

verb	noun	adjective
employ	(un)employment	
promote		
retire		
resign		
	success	
own		

3 **Complete the sentences.**

1 Lucy is hoping to _get_____ a job in a travel agency when she leaves school.
2 I decided to work_____ to see what life was like in another country.
3 I don't want a full-time job. I'd prefer to work _____ .
4 She_____ her job when her boss refused to give her a pay _____ .
5 I didn't earn much money in the job, but it was still good _____ because the company sent me on several training_____ .
6 After they sacked me, I was out of _____ for six months.
7 It's not easy to _____ in business; you need ability and luck.
8 I think you should definitely _____ for that job.
9 Ivan was terrible as a tour guide; that's why they gave him the _____ .
10 I've worked for other people most of my life, but I'd really like to run my _____ company.
11 I used to _____ a company but it wasn't a _____ ; I lost a lot of money.
12 If she's interested in that job, she'll have to write a letter of _____ .

4

Over to you

If you have a job, answer the questions. If possible, ask someone else the same questions.

1 Have you been promoted since you started working at your present company?
2 Do you normally get a good pay rise at the end of each year?
3 Have you been on many training courses since you started work?
4 Would you like to go on more training courses in the future?
5 Have you ever resigned from a job, or been given the sack?

5. **Make the past perfect simple - 'wh' or 'yes/no' questions**

1) _____(you/go) there before we went together?

2) _____ (she/see) the film already?

3)Why _____ (he/forget) about the meeting?

4) _____ (it/be) cold all week?

5) _____ (I/read) the book before the class?

6) When she arrived _____ (we/eat) already?

7) Where _____ (you/be) when I saw you?

8) _____ (they/travel) by bullet train before?

9) _____ (John/meet) Lucy before they worked together?

10) _____ (you/do) your homework before I saw you?

6. **Put the verbs into the correct form (past perfect simple).**

1. The storm destroyed the sandcastle that we (build) _____.

2. He (not / be) _____ to Cape Town before 1997.

3. When she went out to play, she (do / already) _____ her homework.

4. My brother ate all of the cake that our mum (make) _____.

5. The doctor took off the plaster that he (put on) _____ six weeks before.

6. The waiter brought a drink that I (not / order) _____.

7. I could not remember the poem we (learn) _____ the week before.

8. The children collected the chestnuts that (fall) _____ from the tree.

9. (he / phone) _____ Angie before he went to see her in London?

10. She (not / ride) _____ a horse before that day.

7. Zero Conditional Exercises

For example: (not / rain / the flowers / die)   If it doesn't rain, the flowers die.

1. (I / wake up late / I / be late for work) _____

2. (my husband / cook / he / burn the food) _____

3. (Julie / not wear a hat / she / get sunstroke) _____

4. (children / not eat well / they / not be healthy) _____

5. (you / mix water and electricity / you / get a shock) _____

6. (people / eat / too many sweets / they / get fat) _____

7. (you / smoke / you / get yellow fingers) _____

8. (children / play outside / they / not get overweight) _____

9. (you / heat ice / it / melt) _____

10. (I / speak to John / he / get annoyed) _____

4. Cierre – Criterios de Evaluación formativa

El alumno deberá reportar el avance de este taller enviándolo en el archivo que lo reciba o a través de fotos al correo electrónico christian_dussan@hotmail.com o al WhatsApp **321 945 4176**

Calificación: El desarrollo del presente taller tiene un peso de 70%. El 30% restante lo obtendrá de hacer un resumen de la situación vivida el año pasado en su hogar debido a la pandemia actual. El resumen debe ser en inglés y tener al menos 20 líneas o una página si es escrito mano.

FECHA LIMITE DE ENTREGA 19 DE FEBRERO