Welcome Dear students- REVIEW ☺

Third on-line Class for 1° Graders Students

Review

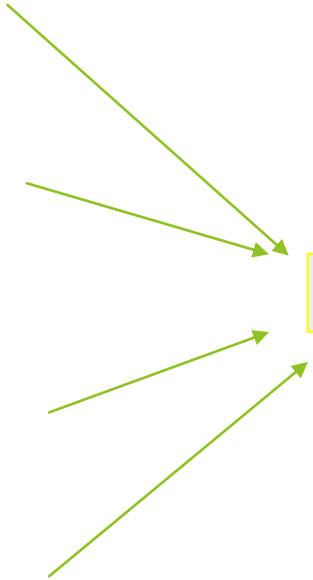
En la primera guía se pedía que ustedes fueran capaces de reconocer y asociar correctamente vocabulario de diversos trabajos con su correspondiente imagen. También identificar correctamente la descripción de un trabajo con la palabra correcta.

Activity one: En esta actividad debe escribir la palabra (Jobs) en inglés en la descripción correcta.

Jobs		Definition
Receptionist		Work in a hospital or clinic and take care of you when you are ill.
Cleaner		Designs and builds large buildings or bridges.
Shop assistant		A person who works in a school classroom and helps students.
Nurse		A person who works in a court and can help people on trial.
Engineer		Someone who cuts and styles your hair to make it look good.
Office worker		Someone who helps you in a shop when you want to buy something.
Teacher		Someone who works to stop crime.
Hairdresser		A person who works at the front desk of a building and welcomes visitors and answers the phone.
Lawyer		A person that works for a company and usually uses a computer and phone.
Police officer		A person that keeps an office, school or hotel clean and tidy.

Ways to describe an activity (Jobs) example: Teacher.

- A person who
- A person that
- Someone who
- Someone that



Teaches students at school and through internet.

Accountant	Is a person that/who	keeps	financial records.	It is a demanding job.
El nombre de la profesión o el trabajo en inglés	Esta frase quiere decir: "ES UNA PERSONA QUE/QUIÉN...". Debe solo escribirse una de ellas, *that o who*, pero no las dos juntas. En el ejemplo se escribieron las dos solo a modo de indicación.	En esta posición va el verbo (la acción) que describe la acción que realiza la persona. Si se fijan el verbo lleva una "S" al termino de él, debido a que la oración está en presente simple.	El Complemento de la oración, qué cosa hace la persona. Depende del verbo.	Esta oración que se agrega al final, es una opinión de tipo personal acerca del trabajo. La palabra en rojo es el adjetivo, y lo único que se debe hacer es reemplazar la palabra por otra manteniendo la estructura: *It is a (an) ..... job.*

It is (it's) a demanding and stressful job.

English Adjectives for JOBS

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demanding
this job requires a lot of time and energy

challenging
this job is very difficult but in an enjoyable way

repetitive
in this job you do the same things again and again

rewarding
this job makes you feel satisfied when you do it well

glamorous
this job is very exciting because it is connected with fame and success

lonely
in this job you work on your own and don't see many people

Otros adjetivos para dar una opinión de los trabajos son: Stressful, (estresante), relaxing (relajante) well-paid (bien pagado) risky (arriesgado) exhausting (cansador, agotante) (dangerous: peligroso.)

-A continuación, se deja un cuadro con vocabulario de una conversación en la que se explicará en contexto la oración descrita arriba.

Vocabulary (words and phrases)	
English	**Spanish**
Nice to meet you!	Un gusto conocerte
What do you do for a living?	¿Qué haces para ganarte la vida, a qué te dedicas?
I'm a (an):	soy un / una
What does an accountant do?	¿Qué hace un contador?
Is it your dream job?	¿Es este tu trabajo soñado?
What would be your dream job?	¿Cuál sería tu trabajo ideal?
To be a (an)	Ser un/una
I do love…	Realmente me encanta…

-Ahora vamos a suponer que Tom y Sarah son dos personas que se conocen por primera vez y desean saber a qué se dedica otro. Así sería su posible conversación:

Tom: Hi, my name is Tom. What's your name?

Sarah: Hi Tom! My name is Sarah.

Tom: Nice to meet you Sarah!

Sarah: Nice to meet you Tom! So, Tom tell me, *What do you do for a living?*

Tom: I'm an accountant.

Sarah: Oh Nice! and what does an accountant do?

Tom: Accountant is a person who keeps financial records. It is a demanding job.

Sarah: Interesting! Is it your dream job?

Tom: Absolutely not!

Sarah: So, what would be your dream job?

Tom: To be a pilot. And Sarah, what do you do for a living?

Sarah: I'm a reporter.

Tom: And what does a reporter do?

Sarah: A reporter is a person that makes new reports in newspapers, on radios or Television. It is a rewarding job.

Tom: Cool! Is it your dream job?

Sarah: Oh yes, it is! I do love what I do.

MAKE – SERVE ---- ACT – TAKE CARE --- CATCH – DESIGN

ACTOR – SOLDIER – COMMERCIAL FISHER – ARCHITECT – NURSE – BAKER

Example:

An ACTOR is a person who ACTS on the stage, in films, or on television. It a GLAMOROUS job.

A _____ is a person that _____bread and cakes, especially as a trade. It is a _____ job.

An _____ is a person who _____ buildings and in many cases also supervises their construction. It is a _____ job.

A _____ is _____ who _____ fish and other seafood from the sea. It is _____.

A _____ ___ person _____ _____ of patients in a hospital. It _____ _____ _____.

_____ in the army.

_____.

- A beker is a person that makes bed and cakes, especially as a trade. It’s a repetitive job.
- An architect is a person who designs buildings and also in many cases supervises thier constructions. It is a well-paid jod.
- A comercial fisher is a person who catches fish and other seafood from the sea. It’s a lonely job.
- A nurse is a person who takes care of patients in a hospital. It´s a rewarding job.
- A soldier is a person that serves in the army. It a challenging job.

GIVING OPINIOS

- En las guías anteriores se trabajo con la descripción de un trabajo de manera objetiva:
- Ejemplo: -Accountant is a person that/who keeps financial records. It is a demanding job.
- Y se agregaba una oración al final (la cual está remarcada), esta mostraba de alguna forma una, opinión personal.
- Ahora en esta guía se agregará algunas de las formas que regularmente se utilizan para expresar opiniones en inglés, y así poder ampliar nuestro vocabulario a la hora de hablar de temas como el trabajo y las ocupaciones.

A continuación, algunas frases más comunes a la hora de expresar una opinión en inglés:

- A) Remaining neutral (formas suaves o neutrales de opinar)
- • "I think (that)." …….. Yo pienso que …
- • "I feel (that)." …… Yo siento que …
- • "In my opinion" …… En mi opinión …
- • "As far as I'm concerned" ……. Por lo que a mí respecta
- • "As I see it" ……..…… Como yo lo veo …
- • "In my view" …… En (desde) mi mirada …
- • "Well, if you ask me I WOULD (I'd) say …" (fam.)." ……..... Bien, si tú me preguntas yo diría …
- From my point of view: ……..desde mi punto de vista-.

B) Expressing a strong opinion (opiniones fuertes, que muestran mayor convencimiento)

- • "I'm absolutely convinced that…“……. Estoy absolutamente convencido que…
- • "I'm sure that."…….…….. Estoy Seguro que…
- • "I strongly believe that." …….. Yo fuertemente creo que …
- • "I have no doubt that." …….. No tengo dudas que …
- • "I firmly believe that." …….. Yo firmemente creo que …
- • "Without a shadow of a doubt, I’m for / I'm against this issue."
- ……Sin un asomo de duda, yo estoy a favor de /yo estoy en contra de …

Ways to ask for an opinion.

- What do you think about this? : ¿Qué piensas tú acerca de esto?
- What is your view about this? : ¿Cuál es tu visión de esto?
- What is your opinion about this topic? ¿Cuál es tu opinión acerca de este tema?
- What about you? What do you think? ¿y qué hay contigo? ¿qué piensas tú?
- Why do you think so? ¿Por qué piensas de esa manera?

- Si utilizamos una forma suave de opinar o una manera más fuerte de hacerlo dependerá de qué tan seguros estemos de algo o qué tanto sepamos de algo. Y esto siempre se dará en el marco de una conversación

- Aquí un ejemplo:
- *Pedro: To be a teacher must be a difficult job. What do you think Monica?*
- *Mónica: I think that to be teacher isn't very difficult.*
- *Pedro: Why do you think so?*
- *Mónica: Because it's just what I feel.*

- *En este primer ejemplo Mónica no es profesora, no conoce a nadie cercano que lo sea, por lo tanto, da su opinión basándose en lo que ella siente, y lo hace de manera suave por no estar plenamente segura.*

Ahora veamos la siguiente situación: Ahora Mónica es una persona que tiene varios familiares y amigos que trabajan de profesores.

- Pedro: To be a teacher must be a difficult job. What do you think Monica?
- Mónica: I have no doubt that this must be hard.
- Pedro: Why do you think so?
- Mónica: Because I have many friends who are teachers.

A continuación, se presentarán algunas situaciones en las cuales usted deberá completar entregando su punto de vista.

- FIRST SITUATION

- Carlos: To be a lawyer must be a stressful job. What do you think Robert?
- Robert: I firmly believe that this is a demanding job.
- Carlos: why do you think so?
- Robert: Because my mother is a lawyer.

- SECOND SITUATION:
- Daniel: To be a waiter can't be a difficult job. What do you think about this Emma?
- Emma: I am sure that you are wrong.
- Daniel: why do you think so?
- Emma: Because you have to remember a lot of things.

- THIRD SITUATION
- Alice: I think being an actor must be a glamorous job. ___what do you think Albert?
- Albert: I’m sure that it is a fascinating activity.
- Alice: Why do you think so?
- Albert: A friend of mine is an actor, and he told me what he does.

Connectors in English – liking words – cojunctions

- They connect ideas in sentences (oraciones) and paragraphs.
- They help your reader follow your reasoning.
- They are essential in producing good writing.

The most common connectors

- Because: Se utiliza para explicar la razón de algo. (porque)
- Example: *She learnt English BECAUSE she travelled abroad.*
- Or: Se utiliza para dar opciones. (o)
- Example: *Do you want a cup coffee OR a cup of tea?*
- So: Es utilizado para expresar el resultado de algo. (por lo tanto)
- Example: *I was very hot,SO I opened the window.*
- And: Para agregar algo a una secuencia. (y)
- Example: *He likes reading AND writing.*
- But: Esto expresa una idea contraria entre dos oraciones. (pero)
- Example: *I bought a sandwish but I didn't eat it.*

USE THE CORRECT CONNECTOR IN EACH SENTENCE

BECAUSE - OR - SO - AND - BUT

1. I couldn't sleep _____ there was a party next door.

2. I phoned all my friends _____ invited them to come to my house.

3. It was very cold outside, _____ I put on my warmest clothes.

4. We couldn't go out _____the weather was so bad.

5. He looked through the window for a minute or two, _____ went

BECAUSE – OR – SO – AND - BUT

6. We didn't have any money _____ we couldn't go to a restaurant.

7. He closed all the doors and windows, _____ then he left the house.

8. I was feeling very tired, _____ I went to bed very early.

9. Betty is usually on time, _____ tonight she arrived half an hour late.

10 I couldn't buy anything _____I forgot my wallet.

11. Do you want to go out _____ do you want to stay at home?