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|  | 4TO MEDIO |
| IDIOMA EXTRANJERO INGLES |
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**GUÍA DE APRENDIZAJE INGLES N°1**

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| **OBJETIVOS DE APRENDIZAJES** |
| * **Escribir textos simples demostrando conocimiento del vocabulario para expresar condición sobre un posible evento presente o futuro.**

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**Esta guía de aprendizaje debe ser entregada terminada la próxima semana desde el 25 a 27 de marzo.**

**Debe ser enviada vía mail o entregada físicamente en secretaria durante el horario de atención.**

**ITEM I: CONDITIONAL**

Cuando hablamos de causa y efecto en un futuro posible, nos referimos al uso de condicional tipo 1. Destacando la importancia de una acción y su posible resultado en el futuro.

Motivo por el cual, resumiremos dicho contenido en dos partes, uso y estructura.

**Conditional type 1**

El condicional tipo uno, se utiliza para conectar y relacionar acciones o condiciones con sus posibles resultados en el futuro. Se establece una relación de causa-efecto, o de acción-resultado al utilizar la partícula **IF** en conjunto con el tiempo **presente simple,** que desenlaza en un resultado posible llamado **Future Will.** En donde If, representa la acción en cuestión, y Future Will el resultado en el futuro posible.

e.g.: If we stop deforestation, we will prevent increase in global warming.

En el presente ejemplo, en azul esta nuestra condición y en verde nuestro posible resultado.

**Structure**

 Como toda oración en inglés, tiene tres formas, afirmativa, negativa e interrogativa.

En el presente cuadro analizaremos las diferencias entre estas.

Affirmative sentences:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **If** | **Personal pronoun** | **Present simple** | **Will future** |
| If | I, you, we, they | **help** people in need, | Life **will** be a better place to live. |
| If | He, she, it | **helps** people in need, | Life **will** be a better place to live. |

Negative sentences:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **If** | **Personal pronoun** | **Present simple** | **Will future** |
| If | I, you, we, they | **Don’t** help people in need, | Ilife **won’t** be a better place to live |
| If | He, she, it | **Doesn’t** help people in need, | Ilife **won’t** be a better place to live |

Interrogative sentences:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **If** | **Personal pronoun** | **Present simple** | **Will future** |
| If | I, you, we, they | **help** people in need, | **Will** life be a better place to live |
| If | He, she, it | **helps** people in need, | **Will** lifebe a better place to live |

Como se observa en el cuadro, es en presente simple donde ocurre la mayor cantidad de cambios dependiendo del sujeto o pronombre personal que se mencione.

Cabe destacar que esta estructura puede invertirse, dejando IF al medio de la oración, conectando ambas ideas.

 e.g.: We won’t prevent increase in global warming if we don’t stop deforestation.

 She won’t prevent increase in global warming if she doesn’t stop deforestation.

**ITEM 2: EXAMPLES**

A continuación, encontraran mas ejemplos para analizar y apoyar el trabajo a realizar. Las oraciones están repetidas, en primera instancia se inicia con condición resultado y luego, resultado condición.

1. **If she invites me, I will go.**

**I will go if she invites me.**

1. **If it rains, we will cancel the match.**

**We will cancel the match if it rains.**

1. **If I get a promotion, I will buy a car.**

**I will buy a car if I get a promotion.**

1. **If she is late, we will go without her.**

**We will go without her if she is late.**

1. **If you ask more politely, I will buy you a drink.**

**I will buy you a drink if you ask more politely.**

**ITEM 3: Reading and Writing**

Idioms or idiomatic expressions

What are idioms?

*A group of words in a fixed order that have a particular meaning that is different from the meanings of each word understood on its own.*

1. **The following idioms are related to entrepreneurs. Match each one to its definition.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| IDIOM |  | DEFINITION |
| 1. To think outside the box
 | 3 | 1. to do something you really want

to do, even though it might bedangerous or risky |
| 1. Movers and shakers
 | 9 | 1. a phrase which means achievement leads to greater achievement
 |
| 1. To take the plunge
 | 5 | 1. to try your best to make something successful
 |
| 1. To get a break
 | 1 | 1. to think creatively in a different way to how most people think
 |
| 1. To make a go of it
 | 8 | 1. an opportunity for a product or service that does not already exist
 |
| 1. ‘nothing ventured, nothing gained’
 | 4 | 1. to make a successful start in something
 |
| 1. To get off the ground
 | 7 | 1. to start or establish something, such as a new business
 |
| 1. A niche in the market
 | 2 | 1. people who make changes and have an impact on society
 |
| 1. ‘success breeds success’
 | 6 | 1. a phrase which means that you have to take a risk in order to get something good
 |

1. **Use the idioms you have just learned to fill in the gaps.**
2. Alex is a really creative guy, with very unusual ideas. He certainly thinks outside the box
3. Shammi and Dev really are movers and shakers. They only moved to London a year ago, but they’ve already opened 49 clothes stores and given jobs to many local residents.
4. Sarah had wanted to start a business for years, but she was worried about losing money. She finally decided to take the plunge last month when she opened her own restaurant.
5. Aaron has tried so many times to become a singer, but without success. He really needs to get a break, but the music industry is so competitive.
6. Jessica is really excited about her new online business. I think she’s really going make a go of it.
7. It was very risky when Pete launched his new product, however he took a ‘nothing ventured, nothing gained’ approach and it certainly was worth it in the end.
8. David has been running his business for over a year now, but he is doing really well. Sometimes it can take quite a long time to get off the ground.

1. Bagless vacuum cleaners didn’t exist before designer James Dyson realised there was a niche in the market.
2. After running a successful mail order music business, Richard Branson realised that ‘success breeds success’ He went on to open a chain of record stores, later known as Virgin Megastores and expanded the Virgin Records music label, amongst many other companies.
3. **Rewrite 6 of the idioms mentioned above into conditional type 1 sentences. You can combine the structure with the definition.**
4. **If you think outside the box, you will think creatively in a different way to how most people think.**
5. **If you take the plunge, you will do something you really want to do even though it might be dangerous or risky.**
6. **If you make a go of it, you will make a successful start in something.**
7. **If you get off the ground, you will start or stablish a new business.**
8. **If you find a niche in the market, you will have an opportunity to create a product that doesn’t exist.**
9. **If you are between movers and shakers, you will make changes and have impact on society.**