



GUIA DE AUTOAPRENDIZAJE N°1 INGLÉS
IV° MEDIO

Nombre _____ Curso: _____ Fecha: _____

En esta guía el estudiante estará practicando las habilidades que el idioma inglés requiere para mantener una continuidad en su proceso de aprendizaje.

OA: 0. Refuerzo de contenidos previos unidad 4: teniendo los “Conditionals” como contenido principal,.

D) READING COMPREHENSION: A) READ THE FOLLOWING TEXT AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS, (30 MINS)

Japan and Hong Kong have closed their elementary, junior-high and high schools until April. Governments say they want to protect children from the COVID-19 coronavirus. Schools in Japan will remain closed until April the 8th, which is the start of the new school year. Children in Hong Kong will return to school on April the 20th at the earliest. Parents are now worried about the school closures. Working parents have to think about how to care for younger children. Grandparents will look after many children while their parents go to work. However, many children have no grandparents or extended family who live nearby. Parents may have to pay for expensive childcare fees.



Japan's Prime Minister Shinzo Abe shut the country's schools after a meeting of Japan's anti-virus task force. He said the next two weeks are critical to control the spread of COVID-19. He wants to "stem the risk of many children and teachers becoming infected through gathering for long hours every day". The government said it would urge public services and private companies to make it easier for people to take time off work to look after their children. An angry mother said: "I wonder if the government thinks it is OK to leave children at home alone for long hours." She asked: "What's the point of closing schools if parents are still commuting in packed trains in which passengers may have COVID-19?"

1.- How many countries have closed schools?

_____.

2.- Until when will schools in Japan stay closed?

_____.

3.- What did the article say parents are now worried about?

_____.



4.- Who do many children not have living nearby besides grandparents?

_____.

5.- What might parents have to pay?

_____.

6.- What task force met in Japan?

_____.

7.- What are the next two weeks critical to control?

_____.

8.- Who should make things easier for workers besides private companies?

_____.

9.- What action did a mother question the point of?

_____.

10.- What did the mother say people were packed into?

_____.

B) WRITE "TRUE OR FALSE" FOR THE STATEMENTS BELOW. (20 MINS)

11.- Japan, Hong Kong and China have closed their high schools. _____.

12.- Schools in Hong Kong will stay closed until April the 20th at the earliest _____.

13.- Parents are not at all worried about the school closures. _____.

14.- Japan has said childcare will be free in March for working parents. _____.

15.- An anti-task virus force met in Japan. _____.

16.- The next two weeks are important to stop the spread of the virus. _____.

17.- Japan wants companies to help workers who have children. _____.

18.- A mother questioned the closures when people use crowded trains. _____.



II) GRAMMAR EXPLANATION: *WHAT DO WE USE CONDITIONALS FOR?*



Grammar explanation

Conditionals describe the result of a certain condition. The *if* clause tells you the condition (*If you study hard*) and the main clause tells you the result (*you will pass your exams*). The order of the clauses does not change the meaning.

- *If you study hard, you will pass your exams.*
- *You will pass your exams if you study hard.*
- *Conditional sentences are often divided into different types.*



Zero conditional

We use the zero conditional to talk about things that are generally true, especially for laws and rules.

- *If the sun goes down, it gets dark.*
- *Ice melts if you heat it.*



The structure is:

If + present simple , present simple.

A) COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES USING THE STRUCTURE PROVIDED ABOVE. (15 MINS)

- 19.- If I go forward, I _____ (not / to step) back.
- 20.- If he _____ (to stop) breathing, he starts choking.
- 21.- If a car is out of fuel, it _____ (to stop) beside the road.
- 22.- If a plane _____ (to be) out of fuel, it falls.
- 23.- If she _____ (to breathe), she lives.

First conditional

We use the first conditional when we talk about future situations we believe are real or possible.

- *If it doesn't rain tomorrow, we'll go to the beach.*
- *Arsenal will be top of the league if they win.*
- *If I finish work, I'll call you.*

In first conditional sentences, the structure is usually: if + present simple , will + infinitive.

B) COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES USING THE STRUCTURE PROVIDED ABOVE. (15 MINS)

<p>24.- If you _____ greasy food, you will become fat.</p> <p>25. If your sister goes to Paris, she _____ a good time.</p> <p>26. If he _____ that, he will be sorry.</p> <p>27. If I leave now, I _____ in New York by 8:00 PM.</p>	<p>28. You _____ on your test if you don't study.</p> <p>29. They won't know the truth if you _____ them.</p> <p>30. If I bake a cake, _____ have some?</p> <p>31. If he _____ you, will you answer the phone?</p>
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Second conditional

The second conditional is used to imagine present or future situations that are impossible or unlikely in reality.

- If we had a garden, we could have a cat.
- If I won a lot of money, I'd buy a big house in the country.
- I wouldn't worry if I were you.



The structure is usually: if + past simple , would + infinitive.

****When if is followed by the verb be, it is grammatically correct to say if I were, if he were, if she were and if it were. However, it is also common to hear these structures with was, especially in the he/she form.**

- If I were you, I wouldn't mention it.
- If she was prime minister, she would invest more money in schools.
- He would travel more if he was younger.

C) COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES USING THE STRUCTURE PROVIDED ABOVE. (15 MINS)

<p>32. If his nose were smaller, he _____ very handsome.</p> <p>A) would be B) was</p> <p>33. I would come if I _____ a car.</p> <p>A) would have B) had</p> <p>34. If she _____, she would tell him.</p> <p>A) knows B) knew</p> <p>35. If his parents didn't give him money, he _____ so much.</p> <p>A) wouldn't go out B) didn't go out</p>	<p>36. If she _____ me, she would have told me.</p> <p>A) didn't believe B) wouldn't believe</p> <p>37. He wouldn't say that if he _____ it.</p> <p>A) wouldn't mean B) didn't mean</p> <p>38. I _____ on a trip around the world if I won the lottery.</p> <p>A) would go B) will go</p> <p>39. I _____ that if I were you.</p> <p>A) will not do B) would not do</p>
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Third Conditional

We make the third conditional by using the past perfect after 'if' and then 'would have' and the past participle in the second part of the sentence:

if + past perfect, would + have + past participle

It talks about the past. It's used to describe a situation that didn't happen, and to imagine the result of this situation.

- If she had studied, she would have passed the exam (but, really we know she didn't study and so she didn't pass)
- If I hadn't eaten so much, I wouldn't have felt sick (but I did eat a lot, and so I did feel sick).
- If we had taken a taxi, we wouldn't have missed the plane

D) COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES USING THE STRUCTURE PROVIDED ABOVE. (15 MINS)

40. If you _____ (not / be) late, we _____ (not / miss) the bus.
41. If she _____ (study), she _____ (pass) the exam.
42. If we _____ (arrive) earlier, we _____ (see) John.
43. If they _____ (go) to bed early, they _____ (not / wake) up late.
44. If he _____ (become) a musician, he _____ (record) a CD.

E) ACCORDING TO WHAT YOU'VE JUST LEARNT, MAKE UP YOUR OWN CONDITIONAL SENTENCES TALKING ABOUT CORONAVIRUS.

- 45 (0) _____.
- 46 (1) _____.
- 47 (2) _____.
- 48 (2) _____.
- 49 (3) _____.

(0) Zero conditional (1) First conditional (2) Second conditional (3) Third conditional. ***

FINAL ACTIVITY.

50.- WASH YOUR HANDS CONSTANTLY FOR 30 SECONDS.

Recomendaciones OMS - CoVID19

Cómo lavar nuestras manos?

**FROTAR PARA HIGIENE DE MANOS!
LAVAR MANOS FRECUENTEMENTE**



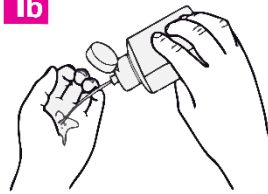
tu mutualidad!

🕒 Duración del procedimiento: 20 - 30 segundos

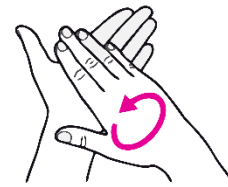
1a



1b

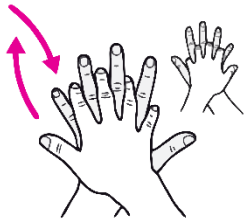


2



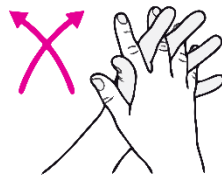
Aplique un puñado del producto, cubriendo todas las superficies

3



Palma derecha sobre dorso izquierdo entrelazando los dedos y viceversa;

4



Palma con palma y entrelazando los dedos;

5



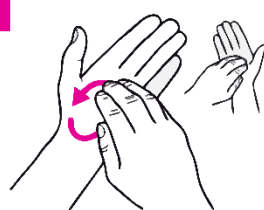
Parte trasera de los dedos contra las palmas enganchando los dedos;

6



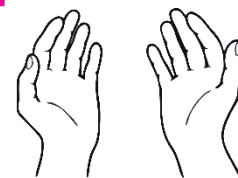
Frote rotacionalmente el pulgar izquierdo con palma derecha y viceversa

7



Frote rotacionalmente, hacia adelante y hacia atrás los dedos de mano izquierda en palma derecha y viceversa

8



Una vez secas, tus manos están seguras

(1)

(2)