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Unit 3: "What do you want to be?"

Objetivos: OA1; OA5; OA14; OA15

- Hablar de acciones que están pasando en el momento, y describir trabajos.
- Identifica vocabulario relacionado con trabajos.
- Identifica información en textos orales y escritos.

Part 1

What do you want to be when you grow up?



Vet



Nurse



**Postman
Postwoman**



Actor



Singer



**Waiter
Waitress**



Teacher



Doctor



Firefighter

PRESENT SIMPLE AND PRESENT CONTINUOUS

Present simple

Lo usamos para hablar de:

- Hechos
- Rutinas
- Cuando nos describimos a nosotros mismos.

Present continuos

Lo usamos para hablar de:

- Cosas que están pasando en el momento.
- Describir una situación temporal.
- *También se usa para hablar del futuro cuando ya hemos tomado una decisión.

Sentence structure:

Para formar oraciones afirmativas y negativas:

Present simple:

Affirmative sentences

Subject + verb + complement

Recordemos que el verbo tiene que conjugarse con -s si el sujeto de la oración es He, She, It.

- Examples:**
1. I **study** at Academia Malloco. (Yo estudio en Academia Malloco)
 2. You **work** at the hospital. (Trabajas en el hospital)
 4. He **plays** football. (El juega futbol)
 5. She **dances** ballet. (Ella baila ballet)

Negative sentences

Subject + don't / doesn't + verb + complement

Examples:

1. I **don't work** on Sundays. (No trabajo los domingos)
2. He **doesn't study** in Santiago. (Él no estudia en Santiago)
3. You **don't watch** TV. (No ves TV)
4. She **doesn't like** reading books. (No le gusta leer libros)

I – You – We – They: don't

He – She – It: doesn't

Present continuous:

Subject + verb to be + verb -ing + complement

Recordemos que el verbo To be tiene 3 conjugaciones dependiendo del sujeto:

I – am

He, She, It – is

You, We, They - are

- Examples:**
1. I **am working** at the hospital. (Estoy trabajando en el hospital)
 2. She **is dancing** ballet. (Ella está bailando ballet)
 4. He **is playing** football. (Él está jugando futbol)
 5. We **are studying** History. (Estamos estudiando historia)

Negative sentences

Subject + to be + not + verb -ing + complement

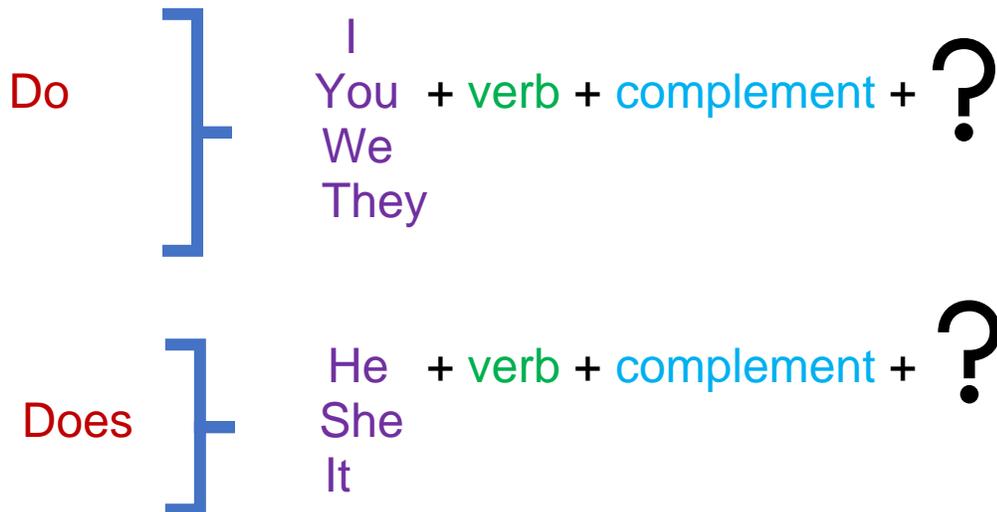
Examples:

1. I **am not working** now. (No estoy trabajando ahora)
2. She **is not watching** TV. (Ella no está viendo TV)
3. We **are not playing** basketball. (No estamos jugando basquetbol)
4. She **doesn't like** reading books. (No le gusta leer libros)

Part 2

Estructura de oraciones interrogativas en Present Simple.

Para hacer preguntas, al empezar la oración, se usa el verbo auxiliar **Do** o **Does** dependiendo del sujeto de la oración.



Short answers:

Yes, I do. ✓
Yes, you do.
Yes, we do.
Yes, they do.
Yes, he does.
Yes, she does.
Yes, it does.

No, I don't. ✗
No, you don't.
No, we don't.
No, they don't.
No, he doesn't.
No, she doesn't.
No, it doesn't.

Examples:

1. **Does** he **work** at the hospital?

- Yes, he **does**.





2. **Do** you **study** History?

- No, I **don't**.

3. **Do** they **play** football?

- No, they **don't**.



4. **Does** the cat **like** watermelon?

- Yes, it **does**.



Part 3. Reading comprehension

Read about Mary's part-time job and answer the questions. (Lea acerca del trabajo de Mary y responde)

Part time jobs

In Britain, a lot of teenagers get part time jobs at the weekend or in the school holidays. Popular jobs are babysitting, dog walking, car washing or delivering leaflets. Part time jobs teach young people responsibility and prepare them for when they have a full time job.

We spoke to Lucy about her part time job. 'I am a part time dog walker,' she says. 'I take my elderly neighbours' dogs for walks every day except Saturday when I relax. I want to be a vet when I am older so it is good for me to work with animals.'



1. Circle two popular part time jobs in Britain mentioned in the text.
 - a) Babysitting, dog walking.
 - b) Firefighter, delivering pamphlets.
 - c) Singer, car washing.
2. What do part time jobs teach young people?
 - a) History
 - b) To be nice
 - c) Responsibility
3. What is Lucy's part time job?
 - a) Vet
 - b) Dog walker
 - c) Zookeeper
4. What does Lucy want to be when she is older?
 - a) Doctor
 - b) Vet
 - c) Singer

Las actividades correspondientes a la semana 4 y 5 de septiembre se llevarán a cabo durante las clases.

Part 4. Listening comprehension

Watch the video and answer the questions.

English Listening Comprehension –
Reading English Job Postings

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7NrLMfXi1rw>



Part 5. Writing expression

Look at the pictures of these jobs and describe them. Follow the example.

(Lea la descripción del trabajo de Tanya y comente)

Example:



Tanya's an astronomer. She works in an observatory. She likes studying the planets. She sleeps in the day and she works at night. She doesn't wear a uniform. She's working today. She's using a big telescope to look at Neptune.

Pauta de evaluación – Guías de estudio #6 – 5to Básico

Página	Indicador	Excelente Estudiante realiza las actividades de forma correcta. Logra objetivo de las actividades.	Puntaje obtenido
7	Lee el texto sobre el trabajo de Mary y encierra la alternativa correcta.	8	
Puntaje total: 8 puntos total			
Puntaje obtenido:			
Nota:			

Observaciones:

