Plan de Aprendizaje Remoto

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| Nombre Estudiante: |  |
| Asignatura: | INGLÉS |
| Guía: | Conditional 2 Present Unreal | N° | 3 |
| Docente(s): | AQUILES OSSES QUEZADA |
| Fecha: | 13 DE MAYO | Curso: | 4° A y B |

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| Aprendizajes esperados que se evaluarán:Describir procesos y acciones realizadas a través del uso de condionales tipo 2 dentro del contexto de la Unidad. |
| Puntaje Ideal | 33 |

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| Instrucciones: |
| * Lea cuidadosamente cada una de las instrucciones que se dan para cada actividad.
* Use diccionario inglés – español y lista de verbos.
* Puede responder en la guía y enviarla al correo.
* Las preguntas a responder pueden ser escritas “a mano”, por lo tanto, debe adjuntar fotos de todo el desarrollo que usted realice por cada una de las preguntas.
* Envíe el documento guardado bajo el siguiente formato:
	+ nombre\_apellido\_curso\_asignatura, (ejemplo, rosario\_guzman\_4a\_Inglés).
* Intente resolver esta guía a la brevedad, enviándola a su profesor al mail **aquilesossesq@gmail.com** para que no acumule trabajo y pueda realizarla de buena forma.
* Le recomendamos observar las rúbricas de evaluación con que se corregirá esta guía, para que tenga en cuenta la forma en que se asignará puntaje a sus respuestas (se incluyen en la última hoja).
* Las consultas deben ser formuladas al profesor(a) vía correo electrónico (**aquilesossesq@gmail.com.cl**) o al Instagram @inglesbha.
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ORACIONES CONDICIONALES

I.- Introducción

1. Son oraciones condicionales aquellas oraciones que empiezan con la palabra IF... (Si...) .

If he comes tomorrow,... (Si él viene mañana,...)

2. Las oraciones condicionales son oraciones compuestas, ya que están formadas por dos cláusulas. Una de ellas es la CONDICIÓN, introducida por la palabra IF; la segunda es la cláusula de RESULTADO.

If he comes tomorrow, you will see him. (Si él viene mañana, lo verás)

(Condición) (Resultado)

 3. El orden de las cláusulas que componen una oración condicional **puede ser invertido**

II.- ORACIONES CONDICIONALES DEL SEGUNDO TIPO: PRESENTE IRREAL

En este tipo de oraciones condicionales nos planteamos una situación hipotética (es contraria a la realidad)

If John had a car, he would drive to California (Si John tuviera un auto, él viajaría en auto a California)

(Real situation: He doesn´t have a car, so he can´t drive to California)

If Mary knew how to swim, she would go to the beach more often. Si Mary supiera nadar, ella iría a la playa más seguido)

(Real situation: She doesn´t know how to swim, so she doesn´t go to the beach very often)

La estructura de este tipo de oraciones condicionales es la siguiente:

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| --- | --- |
| Condicion | Resultado |
| If + Subject + Past | Subject + would/could/might + Infinitive |

Es importante observar que cuando se usa el verbo TO BE en estas oraciones debemos usar el subjuntivo de dicho verbo, es decir todas las personas deben usar la forma WERE.

EXERCISES

Ex.1. Supply the proper form of the verb in parentheses in the following -UNREAL conditional statements: Complete según ejemplo: Con WOULD (si no está) y el presente del verbo o con el verbo en pasado 12 points

1. lf Mary \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (have) more time, she would study more. (lf Mary had more time, she would study more.)

2. If I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(be) in your position, I would study French.

3. If he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (know) her better, he could go with her to the party.

4. lf I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (have) the money, I would buy that suit.

5. lf John \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (be) here now, he would help us.

6. lf Helen \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (be) a good student, she would speak English better.

7. lf our room \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (be) larger, we could study better.

8. If the weather \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (be) warmer, we would go for a walk.

9. lf he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (prepare) his lessons every night, he would be a better student.

10. I would go if I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (have) more time.

11. John would do it if he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (be) not so busy.

12. We would speak better if we \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (have) more practice in conversation.

Ex. 2. Redacte cada una de las siguientes frases en condicional 2 según ejemplo 1

1. If he has time, he will go. (If he had time, he would go) 11 points

2. If the weather is cold, we will not go. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3. If he is here, he can help us. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4. If he studies hard, he will pass, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5. If I have more time , I will read more books. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

6. If we have more practice, we will speak better. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

7. If he comes, he will see her. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

8. If he goes to the party, he will meet her. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

9. If he prepares his lessons, he will make good progress. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

10. lf they try hard, they will succeed. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

11. lf I am free tomorrow, I will go to the beach. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

12. lf I don’t have to work, I will go to the movie. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Ex. 3 Marque la alternativa correcta del verbo que corresponde a condicional 2

 10 points

1. What would you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ if you won the lottery?

a. do

b. did

c. was doing

d. wasdo

2. She wouldn't be nervous if she \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ her homework.

a. would do

b. did

c. does

d. do

3. If my grandfather \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ alive, he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 110 years old.

a. were / was

b. would be / were

c. was / will be

d. were / would be

4. If you printed on both sides, you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ paper.

a. were saved

b. saved

c. would save

d. would be save

5. We \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ football if the weather were good.

a. would be able to play

b. would were able to play

c. were able to play

d. will be able to play

6. If you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a bike you wouldn't cycle to school.

a. don't have

b. didn't have

c. not had

d. weren't have

7. The film \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ more interesting if it \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a happy ending.

a. would be / has

b. were / would have

c. was / would have

d. would be / had

8. If my father \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ me a ticket, I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the cinema.

a. didn't buy / wouldn't go

b. weren't buy / won't go

c. wouldn't buy / didn't go

d. wasn't buy / won't go

9. What would you do if you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ invisible?

a. will become

b. would become

c. became

d. were become

10. If he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to İstanbul, he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the Blue Mosque.

a. would go / visited

b. went / would visit

c. were go / visited

d. went / were visited

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| **RÚBRICA****Student’s name:** | **POINTS** |
| **Category** | **Very good** | **Satisfactory** | **Weak** | **Not Submitted** |
| USE OF LANGUAGE (GRAMMAR AND VOCABULARY) | No hay errores gramaticales o, si los hay, obedecen a la voluntad de usar un lenguaje más sofisticado.Vocabulario variado y bien aplicado. | Pocos errores gramaticales que, en general, no interfieren con la comprensión del mensaje. Buen uso de vocabulario en su mayor parte. | Algunos errores gramaticales, varios de ellos interfieren con la comprensión del mensaje. Vocabulario simple, con ciertos errores de uso. | Bastantes errores gramaticales que interfieren con la comprensión del mensaje.Vocabulario muy simple y poco variado, con errores de uso. |  |
| CONTENT AND ORGANIZATION | La información se presenta en una secuencia clara y lógica. Es relevante e incluye todo lo requerido. | La información se presenta en una secuencia lógica y clara y es relevante en su mayoría. | La secuencia de información es poco clara y alguna información no es relevante a la tarea. | La presentación es difícil de comprender, no hay secuencia de información ni información relevante. |  |
| P O I N T S | 33 |