

Lea atentamente el siguiente texto.

CONTRACTS OF EMPLOYMENT

An employment contract is an agreement between yourself and your employer, defining the terms of your employment.

There is always an agreement between employee and employer even if there isn't anything written.

A contract gives both you and your employer certain rights and obligations.

Your contract is so much more than a piece of paper with something written. You need to read it carefully before you sign it and if you don't understand something, be sure to ask your employer. If you are not careful, you could renounce some of your most important rights. Your employer is legally obliged to provide the terms and conditions of employment within the first month of your starting date, but it's best if you can check your contract with your employer before or as soon as you join the company.

Basic work contract checklist:

- The name of the employer and employee
- The job title and job description as detailed as possible
- Starting date of employment
- Duration
- Place of work
- Rate of pay and pay intervals
- Schedule
- Holiday entitlement and holiday pay
- Disciplinary rules and procedures

If you are an employee without a written contract you should consult an experienced adviser, for example at the "Inspección del Trabajo".

LIVEWORKSHEETS

3. Lea y seleccione la mejor alternativa.

The text is about...

a. a contract.

b. employment contracts.

c. different types of contracts.

The text gives you...

a. ideas to write a contract.

b. tools against employers.

c. information about employment contracts.

***A* contract is...**

a. a simple piece of paper.

b. more than a simple piece of paper.

c. a simple bit of paper.

4. Lea el texto nuevamente y responda en castellano de acuerdo al texto.

a. ¿Qué es un contrato de trabajo?

_____

b. Mencione tres elementos esenciales que debe contener un contrato.

_____

c. ¿Es posible trabajar sin contrato?

_____

LIVEWORKSHEETS



5. Escriba en <u>inglés</u> acerca de sus derechos y obligaciones.
(en su trabajo, colegio, casa)

RIGHTS	OBLIGATIONS
Example: To be paid on time.	**Example:** To arrive on time to class.





LIVEWORKSHEETS

Lea atentamente el siguiente texto.



During the Victorian Age children had an unhappy childhood. They had to work very hard to satisfy the needs of their parents because families were extremely poor and they did not have enough money, not even to cover for basic needs. They had very difficult conditions of employment. Days were long for them: eight to twelve hours a day, six days a week. There were no regulations to protect them.

Children worked in manufactories and there was not any insurance, so when they had accidents or were ill they did not have any help.

Many children often worked with adults: they worked under the same conditions. Since children were small, they could go into narrow spaces; children were clever too and employers appreciated these qualities, but they were not willing to pay for them.

LIFE CONDITIONS

In the 19th century, children lived in very difficult conditions because they lived near factories and in unhealthy flats or in dirty suburbs. They had a poor nutrition. This favored infant mortality and diseases. In 1830, children could get ill with cholera when they drank water. Streets in London were dirty. In the 19th century vaccines did not exist and the mortality rate was very high.

RICH CHILDREN

Parents of rich children often were bankers, merchants, industrials or civil servants. They lived in beautiful suburbs, sometimes in private hotels.

Only children from rich families went to school. But they were not many. Girls did not have the same education as boys. They learned to become good wives and good mothers. There were very few options, if any.

This education was very unfair, so in 1870, the Education Act was passed. It offered schools for all children between the age of 5 and 13. However, it was not mandatory to attend school for girls and boys as it is today.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

3. Lea y responda en inglés.

a. How was life for children in the Victorian Age?

_____

b. Why did children have to work?

_____

c. How many hours a day did children work?

_____

d. What did employers like about children?

_____

e. Where did poor children live?

_____



En el módulo 1 encontrará ayuda para responder preguntas en tiempo pasado.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Lea atentamente el siguiente texto.

Clotario Blest
(1899-1990)



He was a Catholic labor leader in our country. He was born on November 17th, 1899 in Santiago. He was the second of three children of Ricardo Blest, an army officer and Leopoldina Riffo, a school teacher.

As a child he had a difficult life after his father committed suicide at a relatively young age.

Clotario Blest was sent to study at a public school and after that he entered the Catholic seminary of Los Angeles Custodios in Santiago. This was followed by studies of Theology, the Law and Chemistry at the university, together with systematic athletic activity. He was banished from the religious institution because he refused to support the political campaigns of the Conservative Party. However some progressive teachers, like Alberto Hurtado had a significant influence on Blest's ideas regarding social justice for the labouring class.

After abandoning his studies for the priesthood he worked in a pharmacy and in a law firm. He worked for 32 years as an office cleaner.

Blest started his political life by joining Casa del Pueblo. He was also active in the Union of Catholic Youth Centres (UCJC).

He had a relationship with Teresa Ossandon, who was four years younger than him and a member of the Young Catholic Women's Organization. Two years later they decided to end the relationship and dedicate their lives to their mission. Ossandon joined the order of the Carmelites and died in 1989.

The most important organization founded by Clotario Blest was the Central Única de Trabajadores de Chile (CUT) established in 1953 and led by Blest until 1961.

He was repeteadly imprisonned many times during his life due to his fights.

After Augusto Pinochet's coup d'etat , various diplomats offered him asylum in foreign countries but he did not accept. On 24 October 1973, his house was raided by the army. His property and books were confiscated and he was mistreated and abused. However, Blest was not arrested because of his international renown.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Contemporary reports describe Clotario Blest as an ascetic and peaceful person, with blue eyes and of tiny and fragile. He ate very little and drank only water, and sometimes milk. He slept few hours and worked intensively for long hours and with great energy.

He died on 31 May 1990.



2. Observe y describa en inglés al personaje de la fotografía. Utilice el banco de palabras.

He is … / He has … / He looks …
old - thin - blue eyes - long hair - white beard - peaceful - wise - intelligent

_____

_____

_____

3. Responda True or False de acuerdo al texto.

a. _____ Clotario Blest was a priest.

b. _____ Clotario Blest had two siblings.

c. _____ Clotario Blest fought for labor rights.

d. _____ Clotario Blest married Teresa Ossandon.

e. _____ Clotario Blest was a violent person.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

4. Responda en inglés de acuerdo al texto.

a. Who were Clotario's parents?

_____

b. What kind of jobs did Clotario have?

_____

c. Which organization did Clotario found?

_____

5. Responda en castellano de acuerdo al texto.

a. ¿Por qué Clotario Blest tuvo que abandonar el seminario?

_____

b. ¿Por qué no fue arrestado durante el gobierno militar?

_____

c. ¿Cómo era Clotario Blest en sus últimos años antes de morir?

_____

6. Piense en un personaje importante para usted (chileno o extranjero) y describa en inglés sus características principales.

_____

_____

_____

_____

LIVEWORKSHEETS