

Aim of our lesson

- ✓ Talk about car mechanics' routines and actions in progress – Simple Present and Present Continuous Tense – hablar de las rutinas y las acciones en progreso de los mecánicos-
- ✓ Talk about conditions and outcomes – hablar de condiciones y sus resultados -
- ✓ Learn about the zero conditional – Aprender el Condicional 0

Let's start!

day in the life of a car mechanic



1- Tick the actions you see in the picture. (tildar las acciones que ves en la imagen)

wear gloves
wear coveralls
wear safety glasses

Examine the car.
replace used parts with new ones.
identify faulty components.

write reports
 remove parts
 Perform routine maintenance like
 Oil, filter and spark plugs
 Use a computer.
 Teach at school

Keep records on work performed.
 order new parts.
 Identify problems.
 Monitor inventory.
 Explain repairs to customers.
 Use computerized diagnostic equipment.

- 2- **Brian is writing a report about the activities in a garage. Her computer is not working well. Can you help her put the sentences in order? Write 3 sentences for each person.** (Brian está escribiendo un reporte sobre las actividades en un taller mecánico. Su computadora no anda bien. ¿Podés ayudarlo a poner las oraciones en orden? Escribir 3 oraciones para cada persona)

3-

Peter always	is explaining	the car.
1 Peter	wears	repairs to a customer.
2 Peter	is examining	coveralls at work.
3 Brian always	is ordering	reports.
4 Brian	writes	at school.
5 Brian never	teaches	new parts.
6 John and Chris	are identifying	safety glasses.
7 John and Chris always	are replacing	problems.
8 John and Chris	wear	old parts.

Example: *Peter always wears coveralls at work.*

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7
- 8

B- VOCABULARY

3-GLOSSARY: Write the English form for the following verb phrases. Use 1st Set of Activities.

(Escribir en inglés las siguientes frases verbales. Usar el 1er set de actividades)

Examinar el auto = <i>Examine the car</i>	Usar computadoras para diagnosticar el problema	Reemplazar partes usadas con nuevas
Explicar reparaciones a los clientes	Identificar partes defectuosas	Escribir informes
Usar guantes, anteojos de seguridad y mamelucos	Sacar autopartes	Hacer inventarios
Encargar autopartes nuevas	Realizar mantenimiento de rutina, cambio de aceite, filtros y bujías.	Mantener un registro de los trabajos realizados

- READING: WHAT HAPPENS WHEN A CAR DOESN'T START?

- 1- Read this dialogue between a mechanics and a customer . Complete the missing words. (Leer el diálogo entre un mecánico y un cliente. Completar las palabras que faltan)

Mechanic: Good morning! What's wrong with your car? * *Qué te pasa?

Customer: Good morning! well the car doesn't start.

Mechanic: Let's see if we can find out what's wrong.

Customer: Oh, great. Thank you.

Mechanic: First, I know this sounds silly, do you have gas in the tank?

If there isn't gas in the tank, the car doesn't start.

Customer: Yes, the tank is full.

Mechanic: Okay. When the key is turned, can you switch the lights on?

Customer: Yes, the lights work, and so do the wipers.

Mechanic: Good, if the lights and the wipers work, the battery has some charge.

What happens when you turn the key?

Customer: nothing

Mechanic: Does the engine turn over?

Customer: No, not at all.

Mechanic: Does the engine make a clicking sound?

Customer: No, there's no sound at all.

Mechanic: It's probably the ignition switch or the starter. If the ignition switch is faulty the car does not start.

2- Look at these words, they are all in the dialogue. Match them with their translation

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------------|
| 1) Switch on | a) luces |
| 2) wipers | b) carga |
| 3) lights | c) limpiaparabrisas |
| 4) ignition switch | d) encender |
| 5) charge | e) switch de encendido |
| 6) tank | f) nafta |
| 7) gas | g) tanque |

3- Complete the sentences. (Completar las oraciones)

- a- When the customer turns the key, the car.....
- b- The car does not start if there is not.....
- c- The battery has some charge is the lights.....

ENGLISH TIPS

The Zero Conditional: Expressing results = outcomes.

When I work in the garage, I always wear a coverall and gloves.

CONDITION

RESULT/OUTCOME

Cuando trabajo en el taller, (yo) siempre visto/uso mameluco y guantes.

If the ignition switch is faulty, the car does not start.

CONDITION

RESULT/OUTCOME

Si la llave de encendido esta defectuosa, el auto no enciende.

Estas oraciones tienen dos partes
que es la

la que empieza con **IF/WHEN**,

CONDICION

y la parte principal,
"the outcome/result" (el resultado)

Ambas partes de la oración están formadas por el PRESENT SIMPLE y se separan con una coma.

ZERO CONDITIONAL

IF + CONDITION, + RESULT

PRESENT SIMPLE + PRESENT SIMPLE

✓ If you leave ice in the sun, it melts.



Zero conditionals are used for facts that are generally true and do not change.

It refers to a general situation that always happens if a condition is met.

Zero Conditional: expresamos la condición y el resultado que siempre es verdad, como por ejemplo los hechos científicos.



CONDITION

RESULT

IF CLAUSE, + MAIN CLAUSE

If you stand in the rain, you get wet.

← COMMA IS NECESSARY

RESULT

CONDITION

MAIN CLAUSE + IF CLAUSE

You get wet if you stand in the rain.

Observa que las oraciones pueden cambiar el orden de sus partes

← NO COMMA

Además, usamos el Zero Conditional, cuando nos referimos a una situación que siempre sucede si se presenta la condición para que ocurra.

D- GRAMMAR IN USE: THE ZERO CONDITIONAL, EXPRESSING RESULTS/OUTCOMES.

1- **Write the sentences using the prompts. The words are in order.** (Escribir las oraciones usandolas palabras. Las palabras ya están ordenadas)

- a- When / the ignition switch / **fail**, / the car / **not start**/
- b- The car / **not start** /if / there / **no be** / gas/ in the tank.
- c- When / the battery / **have**/ some charge, / the lights / **turn on**.
- d- The car / **not start** / if / the battery/ **be**/ dead.
- e- When / you / **turn on** / the key, / the wipers/ work.

IMPORTANT! Usar siempre el **Simple Present** en ambas partes de la oración. Recordá qué se agrega al verbo con HE/SHE/IT.
Además, su forma negativa: DON'T/DOESN'T
Recordá la forma presente del Verb TO BE: am/is/are
¡Revisar la segunda entrega!

- a).....
- b).....
- c).....
- d).....
- e).....

- EXIT TICKET Complete and answer

EXIT TICKET NAME: _____	Lo que aprendiste:
	¿Qué expresamos con el Zero Conditional ? ¿Qué tiempo verbal se usa?
	¿Qué te pareció difícil? ¿Por qué?