LA DIVINA PASTORA HIGH SCHOOL
"LOVE, ELEGANCE AND EXCELLENCE"
ACADEMIC MANAGEMENT
CLASS WORK

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Foreign Language Area	Subject: English	Term: First
Teacher: Angélica Márquez	Date:	
Students Name:		Grade: 9th

INDICADORES	ARTICULACIÓN DBA
✓ Identifica relaciones de causa y efecto expresadas en textos sobre temas que le son familiares. ✓ Contesta en forma escrita, preguntas relacionadas con textos que ha leído. ✓ Expresa su opinión sobre asuntos de interés general para sí mismo y sus compañeros. ✓ Produce textos sencillos utilizando las estructuras gramaticales vistas en clase.	**1. Listening (escucha):** Identificar el propósito, las partes y tipos de textos en una lectura o audio cortó y los comparte con sus compañeros. **2. Speaking (habla):** Realizar exposiciones cortas sobre un tema académico de su interés expresando su opinión personal. **3. Writing-Grammar (escribe-uso de gramática):** Redacta textos de mediana longitud en los cuales realiza recomendaciones o sugerencias sobre situaciones de interés personal, escolar o social. **4. Reading (lectura):** Reconocer relaciones de causa y efecto en lecturas cortas sobre temas académicos.

INTRODUCCIÓN AL USO DE HAD BETTER - SHOULD:
Should (debería) es una palabra que se utiliza para dar recomendaciones que si se siguen puedan facilitar las situaciones del otro.
E.g. you **should** eat vegetables. (Deberias comer vegetales)

Had better (más vale) es usado para dar una advertencia que traerían malas consecuencias al no ser seguida.
E.g. you **had better** quit smoking or you will die. (Deberias dejar de fumar o morirás)

REVISIÓN DE LA GRAMATICA:
Hay un patrón común de oración.

SHOULD
ACLARATIVE
Sub + should + verb + complement
E.g. she **should** go to the doctor.

INTERROGATIVE
Should + sub + verb + complement +?
E.g. **should** she go to the doctor?

NEGATIVE
Sub + should + not + verb + complement

NEGATIVE
Sub + had better + not + verb + complement

E.g. she **should not / shouldn't** go to the doctor.

HAD BETTER
ACLARATIVE
Sub + had better + verb + complement
E.g. she **had better** dry your hair before going outside.

INTERROGATIVE
No es comúnmente usada para hacer preguntas.

E.g. she **had better** not smoke there, because smoking is illegal in NYC parks.

PRACTICE:

Choose the correct answer taking into account the explanation before. (Escoja la respuesta correcta teniendo en cuenta la explicación anterior)

1. You ____ not be late again or you'll lose your job.

A. should
B. had better
C. shouldn't

2. You ____ start waking up earlier.

A. should
B. had better not
C. shouldn't

3. The movie's going to start soon, we ____ leave soon or we'll miss it.

A. had better
B. should
C. had better not

4. I saw a really great action movie last night, you ___ see it.

A. shouldn't
B. should
C. had better

5. Dad said he'd punish you he caught you drunk again. You ___ not do it again.

A. had better
B. should
C. had better not

Had better exercises. Choose the right expressions**: had better or had better not** to complete the following sentences. (Escoja la expresión correcta: **had better or had better not** para completar las siguientes oraciones)

1. You_____ give up smoking. It's bad for you.

2. Tell James he _____ work so hard. He is overdoing it.

3. You _____ get some sleep. You look tired out.

4. You _____ say that to Chris. He'll be angry with you.

5. You _____ try to lift that by yourself. It's very heavy.

6. You _____ eat a lot of sweets.

7. You _____ go to the dentist's regularly.

8. You _____ eat between meals if you want to lose weight.

9. You _____ clean your teeth at least twice a day.

10. You _____ drive carefully on a busy road.

Complete the sentences using **should, shouldn't** and the words in brackets ( ). (Complete las oraciones usando **should, shouldn't** y las palabras entre paréntesis)

1. You have a great job; you _____ (change) it.

2. You _____ (drink) so much coffee; it's bad for your blood pressure.
3. The government _____ (help) people.

4. it's an incredible film. You _____ (watch) it.

5. it's a very dangerous area. Tourists _____ (go) there.

6. Do you think _____ (I/apply) for a new job?

7. You _____ (go) to that restaurant. The food is terrible.

8. When someone does you a favour, you _____ (say) thank you.

9. He _____ (study) more if he wants to pass his exam.

10. Children _____ (drink) sugary drinks. It's not very healthy.

INTRODUCCIÓN AL USO DE CONECTORES DE CAUSA Y EFECTO:
Son aquellas palabras o grupo de palabras que nos ayudan a conectar frases, oraciones y/o palabras. Ellos son combinación de acción y reacción.

Connectors of Cause & Effect

- Because
- Result in
- Because of this
- Leads to
- Causes
- Owing to
- As a consequence of
- Hence
- Thus
- Stems from
- Is due to
- Us caused by

- For
- So
- Consequently
- Therefore
- Contributes of
- Brings about
- For this reason
- Comes from
- Is the result of
- Due to
- As
- Since

- Accordingly
- That is why
- In order to
- In order that
- Thereby
- Similarly
- Seeing that
- Due to the fact that
- On account of