|  |
| --- |
| **L12 - LINGUA E TRADUZIONE INGLESE III** **Modulo A Lingua e Traduzione per L’impresa Internazionale a.a. 2022-2023****LETTORATO Dott.ssa M. Condon/ Dott.ssa R.O’Doherty****marie.condon@unimc.it****rebecca.odoherty@unimc .it****LESSON PLAN 24/11/2022** |

**LESSON LAYOUT**

1. **Employment law –** **video & discussion**
2. **Translation**
3. **Unlock 6 - Unit 6**

**Read the statement and say if you agree. Give reasons for your answer.**

*You should work to live, not live to work.*

**1. Match the vocabulary to the definitions**

* 1. a) sick pay
	2. b) minimum wage
	3. c) maternity/paternity/parental leave
	4. d) annual leave
	5. e) sabbatical/career break
	6. f) overtime
	7. g) employment regulation
	8. 1) a paid number of days each year that an employee can take off work
	9. 2) the lowest amount of money that employers are legally allowed to pay someone
	10. 3) a longer period of time during which someone does not work at their job and is able to rest or travel, etc.
	11. 4) a set of laws that deal with the rights of employees and the responsibilities of employers
	12. 5) time that a parent can spend away from work to take care of their baby
	13. 6) money paid to someone who cannot work because of illness
	14. 7) time spent working after the usual time needed or expected in a job

* 1. **2. Read the following employment laws from around the world and complete the gaps with the vocabulary from ex. 2.**
	2. **a)** In Finland, according to the new …………………….. law, new mums and dads will each be able to enjoy 164 days of paid leave from 2021. They will also have the right to transfer 69 days from their own quota to their partner.
	3. **b)** Austrian workers are lucky when it comes to the number of paid holidays. Overall, they get up to 43 days of …………………….., and that’s not even counting parental leave!
	4. **c)** In Italy, there is a special employment law for students. Students are not required to work …………………….. . They also do not have to work on Sundays, and employers must give paid days off work to take exams.
	5. **d)** There is a very unusual …………………….. in Japan. It is called the Metabo law, and it means that employers have to measure the waistlines of employees aged between 40 and 74 to identify health risks such as diabetes and obesity. If workers are over the recommended size, they are given a diet guide. Governments can fine companies if they do not obey this law.
	6. **e)** In Belgium, a …………………….. law means that employees can stop their employment for a period of time (to travel for example) while still getting paid and have a guaranteed job on return!
	7. **f)** For the first 12 days of sickness, employees can claim 100% of their pay in Iceland. After this, they are entitled to …………………….. for up to 52 weeks in every two-year period.
	8. **g)** From April 2022, workers in the UK over the age of 23 are paid a …………………….. of £9.50 an hour. This is also known as the National Living Wage.
1. **3. Discuss the questions. Give reasons for your answers.**
2. • Which of the laws in ex. 3 are similar in your country?
3. • Do you think the Metabo law is a good idea? Why/Why not?
4. • Do you think any of the laws are unnecessary or should be different?
5. • If you had to choose one of the laws to have in your country, which would you choose?
6. **4. You are going to watch a video about a new law passed in Portugal in 2021** – **the right to rest law. What do you think this law might be about?**

**5. Watch the video [https://youtu.be/Bbjiq0B-AFM] and see if your ideas in ex. 5 were correct.**

* 1. **6. Watch the video again and complete the missing information.**
	2. a) The Portuguese parliament has passed a law that makes it illegal for employers to ………………………………………………………………………. .
	3. b) If the work is urgent, employers will have to pay for amenities used at home such as ………………………………………………………………………... bills.
	4. c) A digital nomad is someone who ……………………………………………….. .
	5. d) ………………, ……………… and ……………… have also passed similar laws.
	6. e) In 2018, a ………………………………………. law could not be passed in India.
1. **8. Choose the correct definition for the underlined phrases in the sentences.**
2. **a)** In Portugal, you can sue your boss for texting you after work.
3. 1) interview someone to ask why they did something
4. 2) refuse to continue working
5. 3) take someone to court
6. **b)** Employers can be penalized for contacting their employees outside work.

1) punish for breaking a rule

1. 2) receive a formal warning because someone broke a rule
2. 3) close down for doing something
3. **c)** Companies may have to pay a hefty fine if they do not obey the new law.

1) very large financial penalty

1. 2) small financial penalty
2. 3) a bonus to an employee
3. **d)** In France, people are entitled to switch off their work devices when they have left the office. 1) be forbidden from
4. 2) have the right to do something
5. 3) have a habit of doing something
6. **e)** In India, bosses can take disciplinary action if workers do not respond to work-related calls after they finish their shift.

1) fire employees who cause problems or do not obey rules

1. 2) punish employees who cause problems or do not obey rules
2. 3) pay less to employees who cause problems or do not obey rules

**9. Think about employment laws in your country and discuss the following. Try to use vocabulary from the previous exercise.**

• Which laws do you think should be changed or introduced in your country?

• What improvements could be made in your company?

**TRANSLATE**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **ITALIAN** | **ENGLISH** |
| In buona sostanza, il lavoratore in smart working avrà diritto a un periodo di riposo consecutivo giornaliero non inferiore a 11 ore per il recupero delle energie psicofisiche; e ciò anche se la prestazione lavorativa in modalità agile sia svolta senza un vincolo di orario, sempre nell’ambito delle ore massime di lavoro giornaliere e settimanali stabilite dai singoli Contratti Collettivi Nazionali di Lavoro.In conclusione, è opportuno precisare come il diritto alla disconnessione attribuito al lavoratore in smart working non inibisca al datore di lavoro di inviare al lavoratore una e-mail al di fuori dell’orario di lavoro o di quello di reperibilità; tuttavia, legittima il lavoratore a non aprire e leggere il messaggio durante le ore di disconnessione senza incorrere in conseguenze di natura disciplinare e/o sanzionatoria.**https://studiolegalelombardo.net/smartworking-e-diritto-alla-disconnessione/** |  |

**Unlock – Unit 6**

**Page 126 – 127.**

**What are some ways you can find jobs after you complete your studies?**

**Choose up at least three ways and rank your ideas from most useful to least useful. Give reasons for your choices.**

**1)**

**2)**

**3)**

**HOMEWORK for Thursday 1/12/22**

 What do you think about the right to rest law? Are there any similar laws in Italy?

 Write 100-150 words.

Email homework to rebecca.odoherty@unimc.it