

U.D. 06 : WORKING TIME AND SALARY
LANGUAGE ASSISTANT LESSONS:

- **Review this vocabulary asking the students the meaning:**

Pagar un salario: Calendario: Horarios: Trabajo a jornada completa: Trabajo a jornada partida: Un descanso: Cantidades: Complementos Salariales: Ingresos:	Quebranto de moneda: Lugar de trabajo: Trabajo a turnos: Plus de distancia: Pagos por adelantado: Salario bruto: Salario neto: Beneficios: Metálico:
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- **Translate into English the following sentences:**

1. La jornada laboral se puede distribuir irregularmente a lo largo del año según lo establecido en el convenio colectivo.
2. Al menos 12 horas deben transcurrir entre el final de una jornada laboral y el comienzo de la siguiente.
3. Las personas menores de 18 años no pueden trabajar más de 8 horas al día.
4. La Ley establece un período de descanso anual de al menos 30 días naturales.
5. Los trabajadores tienen derecho a un descanso mínimo semanal de un día y medio ininterrumpido.
6. La Ley dice que los trabajadores pueden realizar un máximo de 80 horas al año.
7. El trabajador debe informar al empresario por adelantado y justificar su ausencia para disfrutar de un permiso.
8. Todos los españoles tienen el derecho a un salario digno para satisfacer sus necesidades y las de sus familias.

9. El Salario Base es el pago establecido por unidad de tiempo o de trabajo.

10. El quebranto de moneda, el plus de distancia, el uso y desgaste de ropa y útiles de trabajo, etc, son pagos llamados complementos no salariales.

- Write down a summary where you have to compare the salary between different countries, the way to pay and the amount of the minimum Wage. (You can check it through different webs in your computer).
- Read the following text about payslips in U.K and then get the net salary of a worker as it's indicated below.

Payslips: employee rights

“Your employer must provide you with a payslip.

They don't have to do this if you're:

- *not an employee, eg a contractor, freelancer or 'worker'*
- *in the police service*
- *a merchant seaman*
- *a master or crew member working in share fishing (paid by a share in the profits or gross earnings of a fishing vessel)*

Your payslips can be used as proof of your earnings, tax paid and any pension contributions.

Employers can choose whether they provide printed or electronic (online) payslips.

Payslips must be provided on or before payday.

What should be on your payslip

Your payslip must show:

- *your earnings before and after any deductions*
- *the amount of any deductions that may change each time you're paid, eg tax and National Insurance*

Employers must also explain any deductions fixed in amount, eg repayment of a season ticket loan. They can choose to do this either on a payslip, or in a separate written statement.

This separate statement must be sent out before the first payslip. Employers must update this every year.”

- You have to calculate the **March payslip** of a worker with the followings wages according his collective agreement:

Basic salary: 700€ per month.

Travel pay for transportation: 75€ per month.

Wear and tear of tools: 145€ per month.

Seniority: 200€ per month.

March payslip

1. Complementary Wages:

2. Non Complementary Wages:

3. B.C. (In Spain you have to include the proportion of extra payments on the payslip. You always have to do it when you calculate the average monthly/daily income on which Social Security payments are based.)

- **B.C. c.c.:**
- **B.C. at/ep:**

4. Deductions:

- **Social Security:**
- **I.R.P.F.:**

5. Net salary:

Gross salary- Deductions:

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