



Ámbito de comunicación

Lengua inglesa

Educación a distancia semipresencial

Módulo 3

Unidad didáctica 9

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1. Introducción

1.1 Descripción de la unidad didáctica

Esta unidad didáctica consiste en una revisión de los contenidos abordados en los anexos del módulo 1 y 2.

En la primera parte de esta unidad vamos a tratar:

- El verbo *to be* y *have got*.
- Vocabulario básico para preguntar y contestar sobre datos personales.

En la segunda parte vamos a tratar:

- El verbo haber impersonal: *there is/ there are* y el *imperative*.
- Vocabulario de sitios, lugares y tiendas de una ciudad.
- Vocabulario para preguntar y dar direcciones.

En la tercera parte trataremos aspectos socioculturales de países de habla inglesa. En esta unidad “Halloween”.

1.2 Conocimientos previos

Necesitará saber y repasar:

- Los números, la fecha y el alfabeto.
- Vocabulario básico de países, nacionalidades y trabajos.
- Vocabulario básico de sitios, lugares y tiendas de una ciudad.

1.3 Sugerencias para la motivación y el estudio

Se recomienda marcarse un ritmo de estudio de unidad por mes y de cada parte de la unidad por quincenas, dejando la tercera parte de contenido sociocultural para el final.

Se recomienda la asistencia a clase para reforzar las explicaciones gramaticales y los ejercicios orales.

1.4 Orientaciones de la programación temporal

Cada módulo tiene una duración cuatrimestral y consta de cuatro unidades. Por lo tanto, cada unidad, tendría una duración aproximada de un mes.

2. Secuencia de contenidos y actividades

2.1 Introductions and personal information

2.1.1 Vocabulary: asking and giving personal information

How to ask for and give personal information

In your daily life, there are many situations in which you need to give personal information about yourself or fill in an application form. How many situations can you name? What personal information do you have to give? Complete the following diagrams.

En su vida diaria, hay situaciones en las que necesita dar información personal o cubrir una solicitud, ¿Cuántas situaciones conoce? ¿Qué información personal se suele dar? Complete los diagramas:



Actividad resuelta

Situations: at a bank, at a hotel, at the police station, in the shops, to enrol a course, a gym... Personal details: Name, surname, age, address, nationality, job, phone number, email address...

Do you know how to ask for personal information? Fill in the box making questions and answers. *¿Sabe cómo preguntar por información personal? Rellene la tabla haciendo preguntas y respuestas.*

1. NAME	What's your name?	My name is ...
2. SURNAME		
3. AGE		
4. NATIONALITY		
5. JOB		
6. ADDRESS		
7. PHONE NUMBER		
8. EMAIL ADDRESS		

Actividad resuelta

	QUESTIONS (preguntas)	ANSWERS (respuestas)
FIRST NAME (Nombre)	What's your name?	My name is..... I'm.....
LAST NAME / SURNAME (Apellido)	What's your surname?	My surname is.... It's.....
SPELLING OF A WORD (Deletrear una palabra)	How do you spell it? (Como se deletrea?)	It's...
AGE (Edad)	How old are you?	I'm 44. I'm 44 years old.
NATIONALITY (Nacionalidad)	What is your nationality?	I'm ...
	Where are you from?	I'm from.....
JOB (Trabajo)	What's your job? What do you do?	I'm a/an... I work for(name of the company) I work in a shop, an office...
ADDRESS (Dirección)	What's your address?	My address is..... It's.....
PHONE NUMBER (Número de teléfono)	What's your phone number?	It's.....
E-MAIL ADDRESS (Correo electrónico)	What's your e-mail?	It's...

NAME AND SURNAME: to introduce yourself, people normally use:

- Their first name only: Hello, I'm Mildred.
- OR their first name and surname: Hello, I'm Mildred Roper NOT: ~~Hello, I'm Roper~~

AGE: we don't use the verb have got like in Spanish, but the verb to be. *No se usa el verbo have got como en español, sino el verbo to be.*

- How old are you? I'm 44 (years old) NOT: ~~How many years have you got?~~

NATIONALITY: You can answer using the verb to be + nationality or to be +from+ country. *Puede contestar usando el verbo ser + nacionalidad o el verbo ser +from+ país.*

- I'm Spanish or I'm from Spain. NOT ~~I'm from Spanish.~~

JOB: we use the indefinite article a/an + job with I, you, he and she. *Se usa el artículo indefinido antes del trabajo con Yo, tú, él y ella.*

- I'm a teacher. I'm an English teacher. NOT ~~I'm teacher~~

ADDRESS: we follow this order. *Se sigue este orden:*

Number + Name of the street + Type of street (Street, Avenue, Road, Square) + Village/ Town / City

- My address is 20, Offington Road, Worthing.

PHONE NUMBER: We normally give telephones by saying each individual number in it.

981 214612 = nine eight one, two one four six one two

When there is a zero (0), we often say O like the name of the letter O or the number.

982 505 102 = nine eight two five O five, one O two

If a phone number contains two of the same numbers together, we usually say double + number.

699 641 234=six double nine, six four one, two three four

If a phone number contains three of the same numbers together, we usually say triple+number.

696 111 345 = six nine six, triple one, three four five

EMAIL: @: at Punto: dot - : hyphen _: underscore

- To say this email address "mildred.roper@gmail.com"you say:

Mildred dot roper at g mail dot com

Secuencia de actividades

S1. Say these telephone numbers. *Diga en alto los siguientes números de teléfono.*

▪ 667379151	
▪ 988211600	
▪ 982604452	
▪ 666487909	
▪ 678211001	

S2. Write and say the following email addresses. *Escriba y diga las direcciones de correo.*

▪ aimglez@edu.xunta.es	
▪ mary-smith@abc.co	
▪ bart_simp@usa.eu	
▪ mathew_99@gmail.com	

S3. Write the email addresses. *Escriba las direcciones de correo.*

▪	charles dot smith at hotmail dot com
▪	mary underscore jones at gmail dot com
▪	duck hyphen donald 66 at cybernet dot com
▪	daisy underscore miss at abc dot com

S4. Practise the spelling of the following nouns. *Practique deletreando.*

▪ González	
▪ Jonathan	
▪ Pérez	
▪ Sampayo	
▪ Rodríguez	
▪ Your name	
▪ Your surname	
▪ Your mother's name	

S5. How many words can you add to each category? Add at least five. *¿Cuántas palabras puede añadir a cada categoría? Añada por lo menos cinco.*

COUNTRIES	NATIONALITIES	JOBS	MARITAL STATUS
Spain	Spanish	Nurse	Married

- S6.** Put the words in the correct order to make questions. *Ordene las palabras para hacer las preguntas.*

1. is what surname your?	2. old are how you?	3. do you what do?
4. nationality is your what?	5. you are married?	6. is postcode what your?

- S7.** Complete the conversation. Use the questions from exercise S6. *Complete la conversación. Use las preguntas del ejercicio anterior.*

Clerk: First, I need some information .So, What's your title? Is it Mrs, Miss or Ms?
Mildred: It's Miss.
Clerk: And what's your first name, please?
Mildred: It's Mildred.
Clerk: Ok. ¹ _____ ?
Mildred: It's Roper.
Clerk: ² _____ Miss Roper?
Mildred: I'm twenty-nine.
Clerk: Ok. And you're a female, of course. ³ _____ ?
Mildred: I'm divorced.
Clerk: And ⁴ _____ ?
Mildred: I'm British.
Clerk: Ok. ⁵ _____ ?
Mildred: I'm an accountant.
Clerk: Thank you. What's your address?
Mildred: It's 56 Lane Road, Bristol.
Clerk: And ⁶ _____ ?
Mildred: It's PO 6 5FD.
Clerk: Ok. That's all, Miss Mildred. One minute and I'll give you your loyalty card.
Mildred: Thank you very much.

- S8.** Complete gaps 1-7 in the form. Use the words in the box. *Complete los huecos con las palabras del recuadro.*

Contact evening address status name number birth divorced

GLOBAL LANGUAGE SCHOOL	
PERSONAL DETAILS	⁵ _____ DETAILS
Title:	<u>Address</u>
First ¹ _____ (s):	House ⁶ _____: Street:
Surname:	Town/City:
Date of ² _____: DD MM YY	Postcode:
Nationality:	<u>Telephone/ email</u>
Occupation:	Tel. no (daytime):
Marital ³ _____: (Circle as applicable):	(⁷ _____):
Single Married Separated ⁴ _____ Widowed	Mobile:
No. of dependants:	Email (⁸ _____)

S9. Complete the form of the exercise S8 with your details. *Complete la solicitud del ejercicio S8 con sus datos.*

S10. Write the questions for these details and write your own answers to the questions. *Escriba las preguntas para estos datos y escriba sus propias respuestas a las preguntas.*

Then, practise these questions with your partner. *Después, practique estas preguntas con un compañero.*

1. NAME	What's your name?	My name is ...
2. SURNAME		
3. AGE		
4. NATIONALITY		
5. JOB		
6. ADDRESS		
7. PHONE NUMBER		
8. EMAIL ADDRESS		

S11. You want to enrol an English course. Write the conversation between the secretary and you. Use the questions and answers of exercise S10. *Usted quiere apuntarse a un curso de inglés. Escriba la conversación entre la secretaria y usted. Use las preguntas y respuestas del ejercicio S10.*

- Secretary: Good morning. Can I help you?
- You: Yes. I'd like to attend one of your English courses.
- Secretary: Oh, yes. Which class are you interested in?
- You: English for elementary students.
- Secretary: Ok. That's two days a week, Mondays and Thursdays at 8:00 pm
- You: Ok.
- Secretary: Right. Now I need to take some personal details first. Your name, please?
- You:
- Secretary:
- You:
- Secretary:
- You:
- Secretary:
- You:

- Secretary:
- You:
- Secretary:
- You:
- Secretary:
- You:
- Secretary: That's fine. The next elementary English course starts next Monday at eight pm. See you next week.
- You: Ok. Thank you very much. See you.

2.1.2 Grammar

Verb to Be (ser o estar)

AFFIRMATIVE			NEGATIVE			INTERROGATIVE	
I	am	(I'm)	I	am not	(I'm not)	Am I...?	Yes, I am/ No, I'm not
You	are	(You're)	You	are not	(aren't)	Are you...?	Yes, you are/ No, you aren't
He			He			Is he...	
She	is	(He's)	She	is not	(isn't)	Is she...?	Yes, he/she/it is
It			It			Is it...	No, he/ she/ it isn't
We			We			Are we...	
You	are	(We're)	You	are not	(aren't)	Are you...?	Yes, we/ you/ they are
They			They			Are they...	No, we/you/they aren't
Full form		Short form	Full form		Short form	Full form	Short form

- El verbo *to be* equivale a ser o estar en español.
 - I'm Galician. I'm in Galicia. Soy gallego/a. Estoy en Galicia.
- Es un verbo auxiliar por lo que tiene forma propia para formar la negativa y la interrogativa. Esto significa que no necesita de un auxiliar que lo ayude como en el resto de los verbos, como vemos en el ejemplo:
 - I am at home I'm not at home Am I at home?
 - I stay at home I don't stay at home Do I stay at home?
- Las formas afirmativa y negativa pueden aparecer contraídas (*full form*) o sin contraer (*short form*). La forma contraída se usa en el lenguaje oral y en el escrito en situaciones informales.
- La forma interrogativa es la inversión de la afirmativa. Para las formas cortas, ten en cuenta que siempre se contesta con el pronombre y con la forma del verbo en concordancia con Yes o No.

- **Is** Mildred at home? Yes, she **is**.
- **Are** the students tired? No. they **aren't**.
- Hay varias expresiones que en castellano usamos el verbo *tener* pero en inglés se expresan con el “to be”:
 - Tengo 20 años: I am twenty.
 - Tengo hambre: I am hungry.
 - Tengo sed: I am thirsty.

Secuencia de actividades

S12. Complete with the affirmative form of the verb TO BE. *Complete con la forma afirmativa del verbo TO BE.*

1. I _____ your English teacher. I _____ from Bristol.
2. My mother _____ tall and thin. She _____ very beautiful.
3. My cousins _____ from Portugal. They _____ Portuguese.
4. We _____ in Milan. We love this city!
5. Bart Simpson _____ Maggie's brother.
6. My sister and I _____ very happy because our brother _____ here.
7. George and Mildred _____ married and they _____ very happy.
8. My dog _____ over there, in the garden.

S13. Make the sentences negative. *Ponga las oraciones en negativa.*

1. We're in Class 19.
2. She's an English teacher.
3. They're here today.
4. This is my new mobile.
5. Justin Bieber is married.
6. I'm separated.
7. This seat's free.
8. Those are my friends.

S14. Make questions and short answers. *Haga preguntas y responda usando la forma corta.*

1. You / Polish? (No / we) = Are you Polish? No, we aren't
2. He / your cousin? (Yes)
3. You / hungry? (Yes)
4. You / the new guy at the office? (No / I)
5. Your teacher / in the classroom? (No)
6. They / married? (No)
7. Your classroom / on the second floor? (Yes)
8. Your pet / at the vet? (No)

S15. Complete with the right form of the verb *to be* (in affirmative, negative or interrogative). *Complete con la forma correcta del verbo to be (afirmativa, negativa o interrogativa).*

1. Where _____ my mum? She _____ in the garden.
2. I _____ an accountant and my sister _____ a doctor.
3. _____ you Polish? No, I _____ German.
4. My friends _____ very tired. They went to a party yesterday.
5. My mother _____ tall, but my brother _____ very tall.
6. We _____ very good friends. I don't like him at all.
7. My son and his dog _____ playing in the garden.
8. How much _____ this watch?
9. It _____ very sunny today. I think it's going to rain.
10. _____ she your sister? No, she _____, she _____ my cousin.

Verb To Have got

AFFIRMATIVE			NEGATIVE			INTERROGATIVE		
I		I've got	I	have not	I haven't got	Have I got...?	Yes, I have / No, I haven't	
You	have got	You've got	You	have not	You haven't got	Have you got...?	Yes, you have/ No, you haven't	
He			He			he		
She	has got	He's got	She	has not	He hasn't got	Has she got...?	Yes, he/she/it has	
It			It			It	No, he/ she/ it hasn't	
We		We've	We		We	we		
You	have got	You've got	You	have not	You haven't got	Have you got...?	Yes, we/ you/ they have	
They		They've	They		They	they	No, we/you/they haven't	
Full form		Short form	Full form		Short form	Full form		Short form

- El verbo *have got* se traduce como tener y se usa para expresar posesión.
- Solo tiene dos formas, *has got* para las terceras personas (he / she / it) y *have got* para el resto.
- Recuerde mantener la concordancia en las respuestas cortas en interrogativa: pregunte con *have* y la respuesta corta es el pronombre y el *have*. De la misma manera, pregunte con *has* y responda con el pronombre y el *has*:
 - **Have** you got a sister? **Yes, I have** // **No, I haven't**
 - **Has** she got a sister? **Yes, she has** // **No, she hasn't**
- En inglés americano y cada vez más en británico, se usa el verbo *have got* sin el *got*, pero su conjugación sigue la del resto de los verbos no auxiliares, es decir, necesitamos la –s de tercera persona para afirmar, el auxiliar *don't / doesn't* para negar y el auxiliar *do / does* para preguntar:
 - I have a pen I don't have a pen Do you have a pen?
 - She has a pen She doesn't have a pen Does she have a pen?
- Sin el *got*, el verbo *have* le da el significado de tomar al nombre que acompaña:
 - Have breakfast: desayunar
 - Have lunch: comer
 - Have dinner: cenar
 - Have a coffee: tomar un café
 - Have a shower: ducharse

Secuencia de actividades

S16. Complete the sentences. Use *'ve got* or *'s got*. Complete con *'ve got* or *'s got*.

1. We' _____ a new flat in New York.
2. My sister _____ beautiful blue eyes.
3. I _____ a very good job.
4. You _____ my keys.
5. My boyfriend _____ long hair and an earring.
6. Donald _____ a lot of money.
7. Your mum _____ a beautiful dress.
8. My dog _____ a long tail.

S17. Make the sentences in exercise S16 negative. *Ponga en negativa las oraciones del ejercicio anterior.*

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____

S18. Make questions and short answers. *Haga preguntas y responda.*

1. George Clooney / a pig? (Yes) → Has George Clooney got a pig? Yes, he has.
2. We / a meeting today? (No) _____
3. Your husband / any sisters? (Yes) _____
4. You / my mobile number? (Yes) _____
5. Brad Pitt / brown eyes? (No) _____

S19. Ask your partner or give your own answers. *Pregunte a su compañero o dé sus propias respuestas.*

HAVE YOU GOT...?	SHORT ANSWER	MORE INFORMATION
An Iphone 6?	No. I haven't (personal answer)	I've got a Samsung.
	No, he hasn't (partner's answer)	He's got a Samsung.
Any brothers and sisters?		
Curly hair?		
Any children?		
An email address?		
A profile on Facebook?		
Any pets?		

S20. You are going to play a board game in groups asking and answering questions. The student who throws the dice has to answer the question and the other students have to ask additional questions to start a short conversation. If you are not in the classroom, use the game to give your own answers.

Va a jugar a un juego de mesa en grupos preguntando y respondiendo preguntas. El estudiante que tire el dado tiene que responder a la pregunta y los demás compañeros tienen que hacerle más preguntas para iniciar una breve conversación. Si no está en clase, use el juego dando sus propias respuestas.

You will need to remember Questions Words. *Necesitará recordar las partículas interrogativas.*

WH-WORDS (Partículas interrogativas)					
What...?	¿Qué? ¿Cuál?	What time...?	¿A qué hora?	What kind of...?	¿Qué tipo de?
Why...?	¿Por qué?	When...?	¿Cuándo?	Where...?	¿Dónde?
Who...?	¿Quién?	Whose...?	¿De quién?	How...?	¿Cómo?
How often...?	¿Con qué frecuencia?	How much...?	¿Cuánto/a? (incontables)	How many...?	¿Cuántos/as? (contables)

HAVE YOU GOT ENGLISH LESSONS ON MONDAYS?	HOW MANY ENGLISH LESSONS HAVE YOU GOT A WEEK?	HAS YOUR TEACHER GOT BLUE EYES?	HAVE YOU GOT A TABLE?	HAS YOUR NEIGHBOUR GOT AN EXPENSIVE CAR?
HAVE YOU GOT A PAIR OF BROWN BOOTS?	WHAT KIND OF CDs HAVE YOU GOT AT HOME?	WHAT HAVE YOU GOT IN YOUR BAG?	HOW MANY PETS HAS YOUR FAMILY GOT?	HAVE YOU GOT A PENCIL CASE WITH YOU?
HAVE YOU GOT A FOREIGN FRIEND?	HAVE YOU GOT NOISY NEIGHBOURS?	HOW MUCH MONEY HAVE YOU GOT ON YOU?	HAVE YOU GOT A PROFILE ON TWITTER?	HAS SOMEONE IN THIS CLASS GOT GREEN EYES?
HAVE YOUR PARENTS GOT A HOUSE IN THE COUNTRY?	HAS YOUR TEACHER GOT AN EXPENSIVE CAR?	HAVE YOU GOT A DIGITAL CAMERA?	HAVE YOU GOT A LEATHER JACKET?	HOW MANY COUSINS HAVE YOU GOT?
HAS SOMEONE IN THIS CLASS GOT AN EXPENSIVE MOBILE?	HAVE YOU GOT A HOUSE NEAR THE BEACH?	HAVE YOU GOT EXPENSIVE CLOTHES?	HAVE YOU GOT A CRAZYFRIEND?	HAVE YOU GOT A FUNNY FRIEND?
HAVE YOU GOT A LAPTOP?	HAVE YOU GOT IN-LAWS*? *Familia política	HAVE YOU GOT A GRUMPY RELATIVE*? *Pariente gruñón	HAS YOUR MOTHER GOT A LOT OF CLOTHES?	WHO HAS GOT LONG LONG HAIR IN YOUR FAMILY?

Sample conversation:

- How many pets has your family got?
- Three.
- What pets?

- Two dogs and one cat.
- Have you got them at home?
- No, I haven't. They live in my country.
- Where is your country? ...

2.1.3 Reading

Read the text about a person who is introducing himself to his English class. *Lea la presentación de una persona a su clase de inglés.*

Hello everyone!	
Hello. My name is Marcos Sampaio. I'm forty-four years old and I'm from Spain. I live in Ourense but I'm from Celanova, a small town 22 km away from Ourense. I'm a computer graphic designer and I work for a small company called Volumetrika. It has got three employees. There is a web designer and there are two computer graphic designers. I create graphic designs for architects so that they give me a plan of the building they want to build and I design 3D images and integrate it in the real context. I like my job because it's very creative but sometimes it's very hard because you usually have to work long hours to finish a project and I don't like to work under pressure. I'm married. My wife, Ana, is a teacher and we have got two children-a son and a daughter. He's 14 and she is 8. In my free time I play paddle tennis on weekdays and I go to the gym and I go jogging or cycling with my family at the weekend. We love sports. I like listening to pop music, too, and I like watching history documentaries and quiz shows on TV.	

S21. Answer the questions about Marcos.

- What's his last name?
- How old is he?
- Where does he live?
- What does he do?
- Is he married?
- What does his wife do?
- How old is his daughter?
- What does he do in his free time?
- Does he play paddle tennis on Saturdays?

S22. You are a new student at an Adult Education Centre. Write your own introduction. Use Marcos' text as a model. *Usted es un estudiante nuevo en un Centro de Educación de personas adultas. Escriba su propia presentación. Use el texto de Marcos como modelo.*

2.1.4 Listening

S23. Listen to a foreign student in the UK as she phones a language school to enrol a course. Then, listen to it again and complete the form. *Escuche a un estudiante extranjero en Reino Unido llamando a una academia de idiomas para apuntarse a un curso. Escúchelo de nuevo y complete la solicitud.*

Worthing Language School				
Evening Classes				
Students Enrolment Form				
To be completed for all new students				
Student details				
Surname:	a.....			
First name:	b.....			
Nationality:	c.....			
Language:	d.....			
Occupation:	e.....			
Date of birth:	f...../...../.....			
Address:	g.....			
Postcode:	h.....			
Phone Number	i:.....			
Course details (circle the course)				
French	111 Elementay	112 Intermediate	113 Advanced	Type of course: short
English	121 Elementay	122 Intermediate	123 Advanced	long
Chinese	131 Elementay	132 Intermediate	133 Advanced	

2.2 Asking for and giving directions

2.2.1 Vocabulary: Places and shops in a city

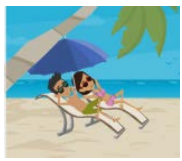
Places and shops in a city

What places and shops in a city do you know? Complete the diagram with the vocabulary you know in English? *¿Qué lugares y tiendas de una ciudad conoce? Complete el diagrama con el vocabulario que sepa en inglés.*

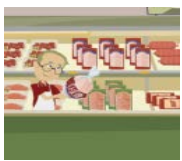


Actividad resuelta

Places and buildings. Lugares y edificios.

					
an airport <i>aeropuerto</i>	a bank <i>banco</i>	a beach <i>playa</i>	a bridge <i>puente</i>	a bus station <i>estación de auto-buses</i>	a café <i>cafetería</i>
					
a car park <i>aparcamiento</i>	a castle <i>castillo</i>	a church <i>iglesia</i>	a hospital <i>hospital</i>	a hotel <i>hotel</i>	a mountain <i>montaña</i>
					
a museum <i>museo</i>	a park <i>parque</i>	a police station <i>comisaría</i>	a post office <i>oficina de correos</i>	a river <i>río</i>	a road <i>carretera</i>
					
the sea <i>el mar</i>	a square <i>plaza</i>	a street <i>calle</i>	a theatre <i>teatro</i>	the town hall <i>ayuntamiento</i>	a train station <i>estación de tren</i>

Shops Tendas

					
a baker's <i>panadería</i>	a bookshop <i>librería</i>	a butcher's <i>carnicería</i>	a chemist's <i>farmacia</i>	a department store <i>grandes almacenes</i>	a greengrocer's <i>ultramarinos</i>
					
a newsagent's <i>kiosko</i>	a shopping centre <i>centro comercial</i>	a supermarket <i>supermercado</i>			

S24. Complete with the name of a place. More than one answer may be correct.
Complete con el nombre de un lugar. Es posible que haya más de una respuesta.

1. You take the train here		5. You wait for the bus here	
2. You buy magazines here		6. You buy bread here	
3. You have your hair cut here		7. You go here when you are ill	
4. You buy food here		8. You get money here	

S25. Match the places and the things you can buy there. *Una las tiendas y las cosas que puede comprar en ellas.*

1. BUTCHER'S
2. BAKER'S
3. FISHMONGER'S
4. FURNITURE SHOP
5. NEWSAGENT'S
6. SPORTS SHOP
7. GREENGROCER'S

a. Magazines
b. A sofa
c. A pair of trainers
d. Fish
e. Meat
f. Bread
g. Vegetables and fruit

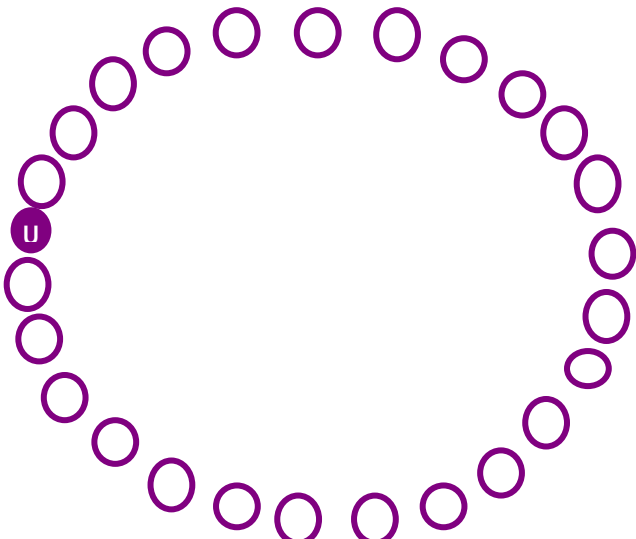
S26. Think of the area and the street where you live now. Write the places and shops it has got and hasn't got. Use dictionary if necessary. *Piense en la zona y en la calle donde está viviendo. Escriba los lugares y tiendas que tiene y los que no.*

Actividad resuelta

There's a big shopping center. It's called "Ponte Vella". I sometimes go there at the weekend because there are a lot of shops to go shopping. It also has got a big cinema and a big supermarket on the ground floor.

Next to my house there are two clothes shops. One is next to Santander Bank and the other is opposite a tobacconist's. There isn't any music shops near but there's a very nice sports shop.

- S27.** Let's play "The Alphabet Game". Read the definitions that correspond to a place or a shop you can find in a city. Write the words that begin with these letters.
- Juguemos al "Pasapalabra". Lea las definiciones que corresponden a un lugar o tienda que puede encontrar en una ciudad. Escriba las palabras que empiezan con las letras.*

THE ALPHABET GAME	LETTERS	
	A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. J. K. L. M.	N. O. P. Q. R. S. T. U. V. W. X. Y. Z.

▪ A ▪ B ▪ C ▪ D ▪ E ▪ F ▪ G ▪ H ▪ I ▪ J ▪ With K ▪ L ▪ M ▪ N ▪ O ▪ P ▪ Q ▪ R ▪ S ▪ T ▪ U ▪ V ▪ W ▪ With X ▪ With Y ▪ Z	- Place you go to get private lessons - Place you go to buy bread. - Place where you can buy medicine. - Place where you can study to get your driving license. - Place you go when you want to buy or rent a house. - Place you go to buy plants and flowers. - You go here to get petrol for your car. - Place you go when you are ill. - Place you go to buy the most typical dessert in summer. - Place where you can buy rings, earrings, watches... - Place you go to get money. - Place you go to read or borrow books. - Place you go to see pictures. - Place you go to buy newspapers, magazines... - Place you go to buy a pair of sunglasses, glasses... - Place you go to send a letter, a postcard, a parcel... - Place for boats. - Place where you can eat out. - Place you go to see a football match. - Place you go to buy a doll, a puzzle, a board game... - Place where you can go on studying after finishing high school. - Place you go to take care of your pets. - Place you go to buy a specific alcoholic drink. - Place you go to make a phone call. - School for children under 3 years old. - Place where live animals are kept in cages so that we can view them.
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Directions

■ Asking for directions

ASKING FOR DIRECTIONS		
Excuse me,	Is there a cash machine near?	<i>¿Hay algún cajero cerca?</i>
	Are there any banks near here?	<i>¿Hay algún banco cerca de aquí?</i>
	Where's the post office?	<i>¿Dónde está la oficina de correos?</i>
	How do I get to the train station?	<i>¿Cómo se llega a la estación de tren?</i>
	Can you tell me the way to the bus station?	<i>¿Me puede decir cómo llegar a la estación de buses?</i>
Do not forget to use "please" to be polite.		

■ Giving directions

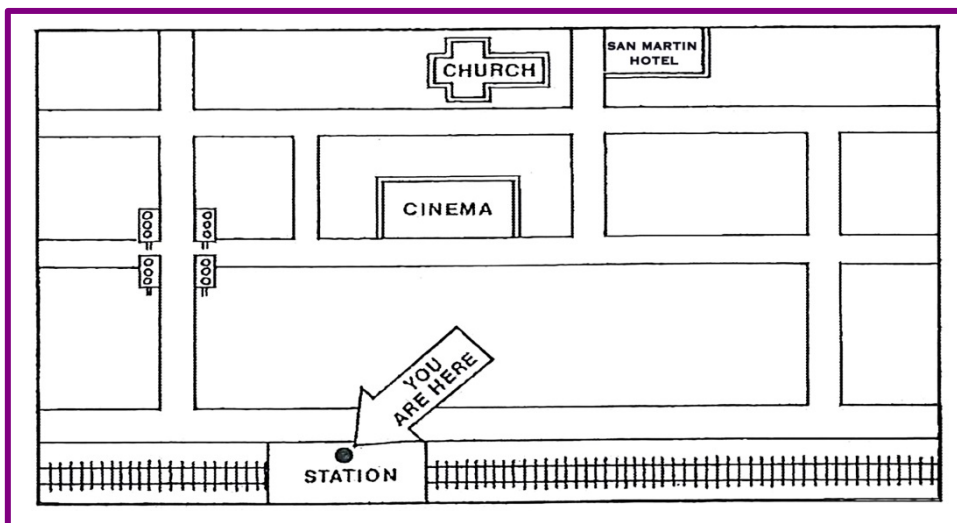
Hay muchas maneras de dar indicaciones, pero para facilitarle la comunicación le recomendamos que lo haga de la siguiente manera. Divida las indicaciones en dos partes. En la primera, use uno o dos de los verbos de la primera parte. Use los que le lleven de la forma más directa a la calle a la que queremos llegar.

En la segunda parte, ya estamos situados en la calle a donde queremos ir, use las expresiones de la segunda parte para situar el sitio al que vamos, en dicha calle.

GIVING DIRECTIONS			
	GO (Ir)	TAKE (Coger)	TURN (Girar)
1 st part	Go straight on = Sigue recto. Go across the road =Cruza la carretera Go past the bank = Pasa el banco Go over the bridge = Cruza el puente Go up/down the street = Sube/ baja la calle. Go along this street = Vete por esta calle. Go to the end = Vete hasta el final (of the street). (de la calle) Go out of the station = Sal de la estación	the first second third turning on the right left (Coge la primera/segunda/ tercera a la derecha/ izquierda). Para abreviar se puede decir solo: Take+the+ n° ordinal + right o left <i>Take the first right.</i>	Left Right (a la izquierda) (a la derecha) Turn into 5th Avenue (Gira en la 5 Avda.). Turn left/right at the traffic lights/at the zebra crossing (Gira a la derecha/ izquierda en el semáforo/ en el paso de cebra).
2 nd part	The museum is It's	the first building on the last right left → es el primer edificio a la derecha último izquierda. on the corner= en la esquina. on the right/left corner= en la esquina de la derecha/izquierda. opposite the cinema = enfrente del cine. in front of the cinema = delante del cine. behind the park = detrás del parque. at the end = al final.	

Secuencia de actividades

S28. Look at the map below. Complete the directions from the station to the San Martin Hotel using the words in the box. *Mire el mapa y complete las indicaciones desde la estación al Hotel San Martín. Use las palabras de la derecha.*

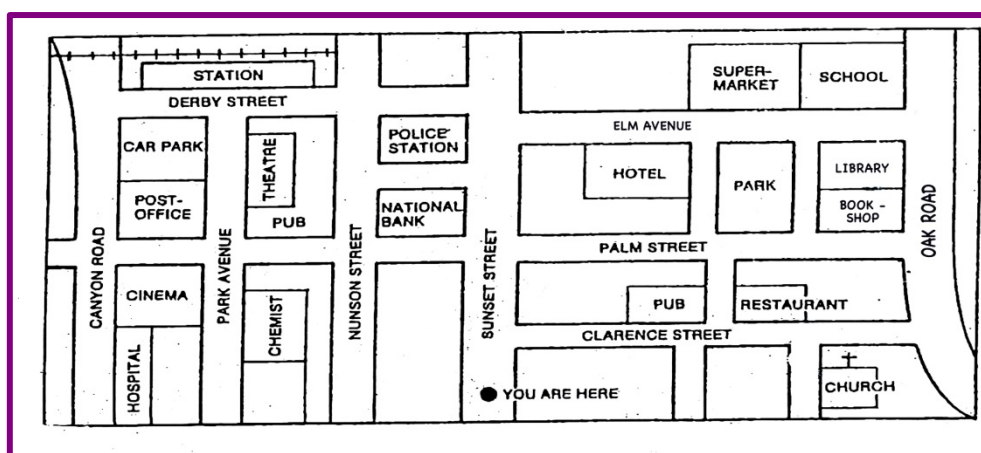


Go _____ (1) the station and (2) _____ left. (3) _____ the first right, and keep going (4) _____ you come (5) _____ some traffic lights.

Turn right (6) _____ the traffic lights, and after a few minutes you 'll (7) _____ a cinema (8) _____ your left. Go (9) _____ the cinema and take the (10) _____ left. Go straight (11) _____ at the next crossroads, and the San Martin Hotel is on the right, (12) _____ a church.

To	until
turn	at
next	on
past	opposite
out of	see
take	on

S29. Look at the map, read the directions and follow them on the map. Where do you get to? *Mire el mapa, lea las direcciones y sígalas en el mapa. ¿A dónde llega?*



1. Take the third turning on the right and go along the street. It is the first building on your left.
2. Go along this street and turn left at the end. Then take the second left and go past the post-office on your left and it's on the next corner.
3. Turn right here and go to the end of the street. Go up Oak Road and it's on the corner of this road and Elm Avenue.

S30. Use the map from exercise S29 to give directions to the following places. *Use el mapa del ejercicio anterior para dar indicaciones a los siguientes sitios.*

The supermarket	
The cinema	

S31. Choose two places to go and write them on the box in exercise S30. Write the directions and then give your partner directions to get there. Do not tell him/her which place it is. When you have finished, your partner must tell you where he/she is. *Escoja dos sitios para ir y escríbalos en el ejercicio anterior. Escriba las indicaciones y dígaselas a su compañero. No le diga a dónde va. Cuando acabe, su compañero/a le dirá donde está.*

2.2.2 Grammar

There is / there are

Se usa para describir una escena o un lugar, para decir lo que hay o no hay.

- There is a bank just round the corner but there isn't a cash machine.
- There are two supermarkets in my street but there aren't any car parks near them.

Recuerde en la interrogativa, mantener la concordancia del verbo en la respuesta corta:

- **Is there a chemist's near here? Yes, there is one at the end of the street.**
- **Are there any pedestrian crossings near here? No, there aren't.**

	AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE	INTERROGATIVE	SHORT ANSWERS
SINGULAR	There is a / an ... There's a /an...	There isn't a / an ...	Is there a /an ..?	Yes, there is No, there isn't
PLURAL	There are some banks near here	There aren't any banks near here	Are there any banks near here?	Yes, there are No, there aren't

Si se fija en el cuadro, hay unas partículas que acompañan a este verbo impersonal:

- “a/an” en singular.
- “some /any” en plural. *Some* en afirmativas y *any* en negativas e interrogativas.

Secuencia de actividades

S32. Complete the following sentences with the correct form of the verb (*there are/aren't; there is/isn't*). Complete con la forma correcta del verbo.

1. Look! _____ a picture of my sister playing tennis in this magazine.
2. Oxford isn't a new town, _____ any new buildings.
3. "Excuse me, _____ a post office near here?" "Yes, _____ one at the end of the street".
4. "How many chairs _____ in the classroom?" "_____ thirty chairs".
5. _____ any parks near your house? No, there _____.

Imperative

	AFIRMATIVA	NEGATIVA
FORMA	Co infinitivo sin to: Come here! ¡Ven aquí! Stand up! ¡Levántate!	Don't + infinitivo sin to: Don't cross the road. <i>No cruces la carretera.</i> Don't sit down. <i>No te sientes.</i>
USOS	Para dar órdenes: - Call the police! Para dar indicaciones o instrucciones: -Go straight on and turn right. -Add sugar to the milk and sugar. Prevenir a alguien de algo: -Look out! A car is coming. Pedirle a alguien que haga algo: -Pass me the salt, please.	Para expresar lo que está prohibido: -Do not walk on the grass. Está prohibido pisar la hierba. Para dar una orden negativa: -Don't open the window. It's too cold.

- El imperativo tiene la misma forma que el infinitivo sin TO y no requiere el uso del sujeto, el pronombre "you" está implícito (se sobreentiende).
- El imperativo es uno de los pocos casos en inglés en el que la frase no comienza por el sujeto sino por el verbo directamente. En ocasiones aparece un sujeto que sirve para llamar a la persona a la cual me dirijo, pero su uso no es obligatorio.
 - *Peter, shut up!* – *Pedro, ¡calla!*
 - *Mary, pay attention to the teacher!* – *María, ¡atende al profesor!*
- Se queremos hacerlo con cortesía, añadimos "please".

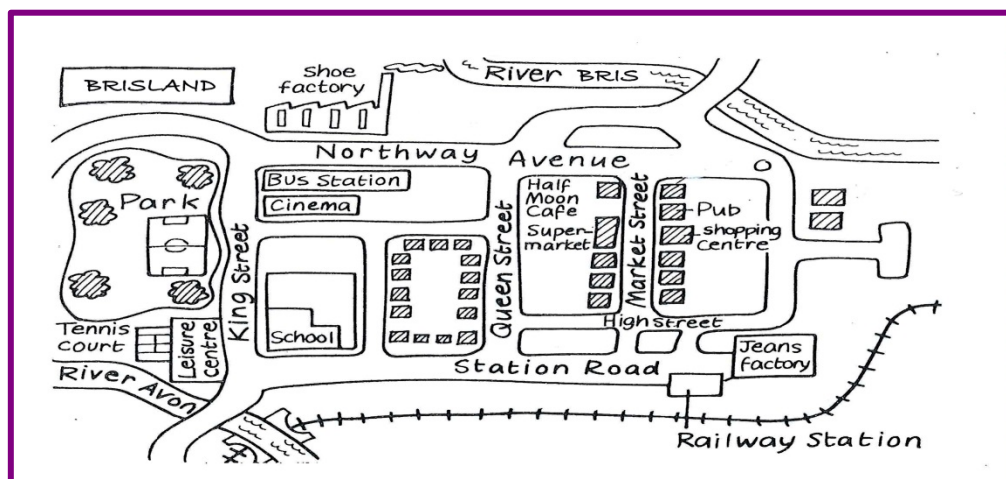
- S33.** Complete this “what’s up” text using the imperative form of these verbs.
Complete el texto de “what’s up” con los siguientes verbos.

to open - to forget - to come - to be - to bring - to make - to turn - to wait

Hi María 1. _____ and see me next weekend. I'm in a house by the sea. It is not difficult to find the house. I'll give you the directions. When you get to the crossroads, 2. _____ right and drive to the end of the road. 3. _____ careful. It's a dangerous road. 4. _____ some warm clothes but don't 5 _____ to bring your bathing suit with you! It is hot at midday. If I am not at home when you arrive, don't 6. _____ for me. The key is under the big white stone in the garden. 7. _____ the front door and 8. _____ yourself a cup of tea in the kitchen!

2.2.3 Reading

- S34.** Look at the map of Brisland and read the text. Six sentences are wrong. Underline the wrong sentences. *Mire el mapa de Brisland y lea el texto. Hay errores en seis oraciones. Subráyelos.*



Brisland is a small town. It lies between two rivers, the River Avon and the River Lee. The town has got a railway station and a bus station. There's a railway bridge over the River Avon.

There are two factories in Brisland. The jeans factory is near the railway station. The shoe factory is opposite the cinema.

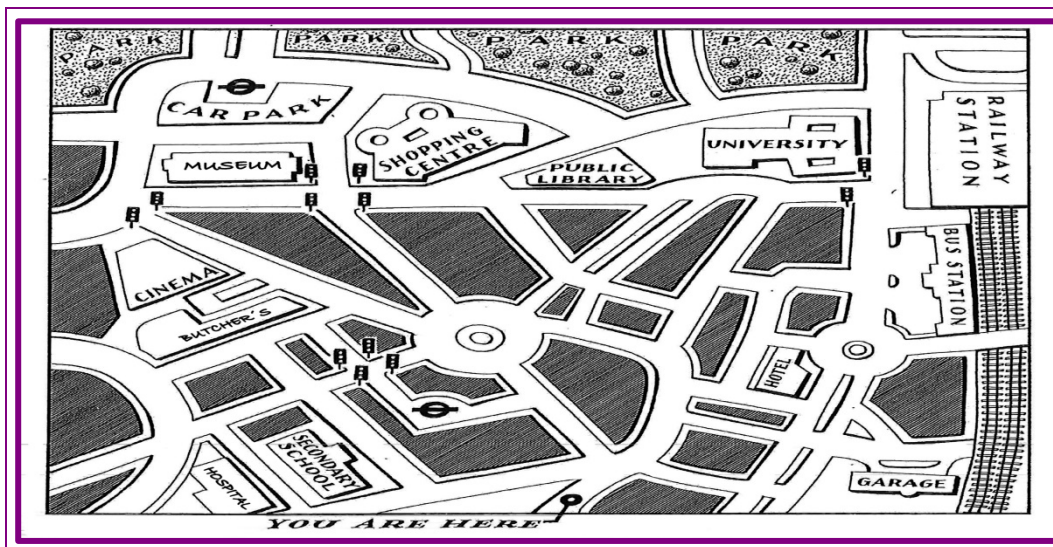
The main shopping street is called Market Street. There are a lot of shops on this street. There is a big shopping center on one side. Opposite the shopping center there is a pub called The Broken Arrow. Next to the pub there's a supermarket. On the corner there is a café called The Half Moon. A lot of young people go to the Half Moon after school.

Most of teenagers in Brisland go to the secondary school. The school is at the end of Northway Avenue. There's a park near the school with a football pitch in the middle.

The leisure center is next to the park and opposite the school. Behind the leisure center there is a tennis court.

2.2.4 Listening

- S35.** Listen to somebody giving directions. Follow them on the map. Where do you get to? *Escuche a una persona dando indicaciones. Sígala en el mapa. ¿A dónde llega?*



2.3 Sociocultural aspects: Festivals and festivities

2.3.1 Halloween Quiz

- S36.** Try this quiz to know how much you know about Halloween. Then read the text to find about the right answers. *Haga este cuestionario para saber cuanto sabe sobre Halloween. Después lea el texto para conocer las respuestas.*

 HALLOWEEN QUIZ 				
1. WHEN IS HALLOWEEN CELEBRATED? a. November 2 b. October 31 c. November 1	2. WHAT'S IS ITS ORIGIN? a. English b. Irish c. Celtic	3. HOW WERE THE CELTIC PRIESTS CALLED? a. Religious b. Druids c. Celts	4. WHERE DOES HALLOWEEN COME FROM? a. America b. Ireland and Scotland c. England	5. WHERE DOES THE NAME HALLOWEEN COME FROM? a. Hello Ween b. All Hallow's Eve c. The name of an old Celtic leader.
6. WHAT DID PEOPLE TRADITIONALLY DO FOR HALLOWEEN? a. Sing and dance all night. b. Light fires. c. Make noises.	7. WHAT DID PEOPLE THINK HAPPENED ON HALLOWEEN? a. The souls of the dead came back to earth. b. Witches came out to do magic. c. It was the end of winter.	8. WHO TOOK THE CUSTOM OF "TREAT OR TRICK" TO THE USA? a. Romans b. Scottish c. Irish	9. WHAT ARE "TRICKS"? a. money b. spiders c. a joke	10. A TYPICAL HALLOWEEN FOOD IS...? a. chestnuts b. Pumpkin pie c. Hamburger

HALLOWEEN



Halloween is celebrated mostly all over the world but it's especially exciting in the USA and Great Britain. It's celebrated on 31 October and it has Celtic origins. On this day, the Celtic priests, called Druids, practised religious rituals and magic they made fires and dressed in scary costumes such as ghosts, skeletons and even witches. They want to frighten the evil spirits. They believed that ghosts came from their tombs on the night of 31 October.

After the Roman invasion of Britain Christian practices replaced pagan practices and the Christians called 1 November All Hallows' Day, the day of All Saints. The evening of 31 October was called All Hallows' Eve. This became Halloween.

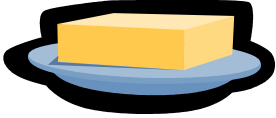
In the 19th century Irish immigrants took their Halloween customs to the United States. They introduced the custom of "trick-or-treating". They go from house to house in their costumes and ring doorbells. When the door opens they shout "Trick or Treat". People usually give them sweets. If not, the children play a joke on them."

Typical Halloween foods include candied apples, nuts, popcorn and pumpkin pie.

2.3.2 Halloween Pumpkin Pie

S37. You are going to learn how to cook a typical Halloween pumpkin pie. Which ingredients do you need? Join the drawing with the ingredients. *Va a aprender a hacer un típico pastel de calabaza de Halloween. ¿Qué ingredientes necesita? Una los dibujos con el ingrediente correspondiente.*

 1		a) 4 tablespoons of flour
 2		b) 4 eggs
 3		c) 100 g of butter
 4		d) ¼ teaspoon of salt

 5		e) ¼ teaspoon of cinnamon powder
 6		f) 1 teaspoon of baking powder
 7		g) ½ litre of milk
 8		h) 2 kg of pumpkin

S38. Here you've got the steps to make a delicious pumpkin pie for four people, but they aren't in the right order. Put them in the right order. *Aquí tiene la receta para hacer un delicioso pastel de calabaza, pero los pasos no están ordenados correctamente. Póngalos en el orden correcto.*

		
1.	Add the pumpkin milk mixture to the ingredients in the bowl and mix.	
2.	Put the dish into the oven (180°C) for one hour.	
3.	Mix these ingredients well.	
4.	Don't forget to mix it while it's cooking.	
5.	Serve the pumpkin pie cold.	
6.	Add the flour, baking powder, butter, salt and cinnamon powder.	
7.	Now break the eggs into a bowl.	
8.	Put the pieces into a big saucepan and add the milk.	
9.	Put the mixture into a non-stick pie dish.	
10.	Cut the pumpkin into small pieces and remove the peel.	
11.	Cook the mixture for thirty minutes.	

3. Actividades de autoevaluación

En esta página encontrará unos recuadros con distintos tipos de actividades (completar oraciones, hacer y contestar preguntas, traducir, nombrar términos de vocabulario...).

Lo utilizará como ejercicio de autoevaluación y repaso para comprobar si ha afianzado de forma correcta los contenidos del tema.

Si está en clase, puede repasar de forma lúdica. Una vez cortados los recuadros y colocados en un montón sobre la mesa, en grupos y por turnos, cogerán una ficha e irán respondiendo a las preguntas. Si la respuesta es correcta, el grupo ganará un punto.

Si está en casa, conteste a las preguntas una por una y compruebe la respuesta correcta enviándoselas a su tutor/a.

¿Cómo te llamas?	Where are you from?	Name ten countries.	Name ten jobs.	What's your email address?
My friends _____ Italian. They _____ from Poland.	Coge la tercera a la derecha.	There _____ any parks near the school	Perdone, ¿cómo voy a la estación?	Go straight on and at the end, turn right
Give directions to the nearest café.	What do you do?	Spell your name	Pasa el supermercado y al final de la calle, está la farmacia.	Name 10 shops.
Make a conversation enrolling a gym.	----- the baker's near here? No, there _____.	Pregunte a alguien si tiene un paraguas.	_____ your teacher _____ glasses? No, _____ _____ She sees _____ Well.	Pregúntele a tu compañero si está casado.
¿A qué te dedicas?	Sigue por esta calle y tuerce a la derecha.	La frutería está al lado de la inmobiliaria, enfrente del banco.	Where _____ Madonna from? She _____.	Pregunte si hay un cajero cerca.
What do you do?	Cruza el puente y sigue recto. Verás la estación delante de ti.	Pregúntele la edad a un compañero/a.	What's your phone number?	_____ your teacher got any children? Yes, she _____.

4. Soluciones de las actividades propuestas

S1. Double six-seven three seven nine one five one
 nine double eight two double one six double O
 nine eight two six O four four five two
 triple six four eight seven nine O nine
 six seven eight two double one double O one

S2. aimglez at edu dot xunta dot es
 mary hyphen Smith at abc dot com
 bart underscore at usa dot eu
 Mathew undercore double nine at gmail dot com

S3. charles.smith@hotmail.com
 mary_jones@gmail.com
duck-donald66@cybernet.com
 daisy_miss@abc.com

S4. La primera fila es la letra, la segunda es la pronunciación aproximada en español y la tercera es la pronunciación exacta, escrita con notación fonética con los símbolos del Alfabeto Fonético Internacional (IPA).

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
(ei) /ei/	(bi) /bi:/	(si) /si:/	(di) /di:/	(i) /i:/	(ef) /ɛf/	(yi) /dʒi:/	(eich) /eɪtʃ/	(ai) /aɪ/	(yei) /dʒei/
K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T
(kei) /keɪ/	(el) /ɛl/	(em) /ɛm/	(en) /ɛn/	(ou) /ou/	(pi) /pi:/	(kiu) /kju:/	(ar) /ɑ:/ /ɑr/	(es) /ɛs/	(ti) /ti:/
U	V	W	X	Y	Z				
(iu:) /ju:/	(vi) /vi:/	(dàbliu) /ˈdʌbəl ju:/	(eks) /ɛks/	(wai) /waɪ/	(sed) /zed/ /zi:/				

S5. Possible answers

COUNTRIES	NATIONALITIES	JOB	MARITAL STATUS
Spain Turkey Portugal China Japan Italy Argentina Brazil Britain Scotland Wales England Ireland	Spanish Turkish Portuguese Chinese Japanese Italian Argentinian Brazilian British Scottish Welsh English Irish	Nurse Doctor Teacher Pilot Chef Clerk Shop Assistant Mechanic Secretary Lawyer Bus Driver Police officer Electrician	Married Single Separated Divorced Widowed/widow

- S6. 1. What is your surname? 2. How old are you?
3. What do you do? 4. What is your nationality?
5. Are you married? 6. What is your postcode?
- S7. 1. What is your surname? 2. How old are you?
3. Are you married? 4. What is your nationality?
5. What do you do? 6. What is your postcode?
- S8. 1. Name 2. Birth 3. Status 4. Divorced
5. Contact 6. Number 7. Evening 8. Address
- S9. Free Answer.

Nota: No. of Dependants. En esta solicitud se refiere al total de personas con las que vive incluyendo esposa/ marido/ pareja e hijos. En otro tipo de solicitud se puede referir al número de personas con las que viva incluyendo familiares a su cargo (padres, abuelos, tíos/as...).

S10.

1. NAME	What's your name?	My name is ...
2. SURNAME	What's your surname?	It's.....
3. AGE	How old are you?	I'm (years old)
4. NATIONALITY	What's your nationality? What nationality are you?	I'm
5. JOB	What do you do? What's your job?	I'm a/an... I work in a company
6. ADDRESS	What's your address?	It's.....
7. PHONE NUMBER	What's your phone number?	It's....
8. EMAIL ADDRESS	What's your email address?	It's

S11. Free answer

- S12. 1. Am / am 2. Is / is 3. Are / are 4. Are
5. Is 6. Are / is 7. Are / are 8. Is

- S13. 1. We aren't in Class 19. 2. She isn't an English teacher.
3. They aren't here today. 4. This isn't my new mobile.
5. Justin Bieber isn't married. 6. I'm not separated.
7. This seat isn't free. 8. Those aren't my friends.

- S14. 2. Is he your cousin? Yes, he is.
3. Are you hungry? Yes, I am.
4. Are you the new guy at the office? No, I'm not.
5. Is your teacher in the classroom? No, she isn't.
6. Are they married? No, they aren't.
7. Is your classroom on the second floor? Yes, it is.
8. Is your pet at the vet? No, it isn't.

- S15. 1. Is / is 2. Am / is 3. Are / 'm (am) 4. Are
 5. Is / isn't 6. Aren't 7. Are 8. Is
 9. Isn't 10. Is / isn't / is

- S16. 1. 've got 2. 's got 3. 've got 4. 've got
 5. 's got 6. 's got 7. 's got 8. 's got

- S17. 1. We haven't got ... 2. My sister hasn't got ... 3. I haven't got...
 4. You haven't got... 5. My boyfriend hasn't got... 6. Donald hasn't got...
 7. Your mum hasn't got... 8. My dog hasn't got...

- S18. 2. Have we got a meeting today? No, we haven't.
 3. Has your husband got any sisters? Yes, he has.
 4. Have you got my mobile number? Yes, I have.
 5. Has Brad Pitt got brown eyes? No, he hasn't.

S19. Free answer.

S20. Free answer.

- S21. 1. His last name is Sampayo. 2. He's 44. 3. He lives in Ourense.
 4. He's a computer graphic designer. 5. Yes, he is. 6. She is a teacher.
 7. She's 8. 8. No, he doesn't. He plays it on weekdays.

S22. Free answer.

- S23. a. Daylen b. Nikki c. Portuguese d. Portuguese and a little Spanish
 e. baby-sitter f. 27/ July / 199 g. 24 Cherry Road h. CB1 5AW

f. 742980

Script

- **Receptionist:** ...Hello. Worthing Language School.
- **Nikki:** Oh...yes. I'd like to attend one of your evening classes...
- **Receptionist:** Oh, yes. Which class are you interested in?
- **Nikki:** English. It's course 122.
- **Receptionist:** I see. Course 122 is for Intermediate students. Is that the course you want?
- **Nikki:** Yes, it is. Intermediate.
- **Receptionist:** Right. Do you want the short course or the long course?
- **Nikki:** The long course, please. That's twelve weeks, isn't it?
- **Receptionist:** Yes. Now, I need to take some personal details first. Your name, please?
- **Nikki:** Nikki, with double K.
- **Receptionist:** OK. And your last name?

- **Nikki:** Daylen.
- **Receptionist:** Can you spell that for me, please?
- **Nikki:** Yes. D-A-Y-L-E-N.
- **Receptionist:** ...Daylen. Thank you. Oh, what's your nationality?
- **Nikki:** I'm Portuguese. I'm a student at Worthing University. I'm here for summer.
- **Receptionist:** I see. So you speak Portuguese and any other languages?
- **Nikki:** No, just Portuguese and a little Spanish.
- **Receptionist:** And you're a student... and do you work?
- **Nikki:** Yes. I'm working here as a baby-sitter.
- **Receptionist:** That's nice. And your date of birth?
- **Nikki:** Twenty-seventh of July 1999.
- **Receptionist:** Twenty-seventh of July...1999. Where are you staying in Worthing?
- **Nikki:** Sorry?
- **Receptionist:** What's your address here?
- **Nikki:** Oh. It's 24 Cherry Road. The postcode is CB1 5AW.
- **Receptionist:** Ok. Now then, Nikki, do you have a telephone number?
- **Nikki:** Yes. It's 742980
- **Receptionist:** 742980. That's fine. The next intermediate English long course starts on Monday at seven pm.
- **Nikki:** Ok. I'll be there. Thank you.

S24.

1. You take the train here	Train station= railway station	5. You wait for the bus here	Bus station, bus stop
2. You buy magazines here	Newsagent's, news stand, kiosk	6. You buy bread here	Bakery= baker's
3. You have your hair cut here	Hairdresser's, barber's	7. You go here when you are ill	Hospital, medical health center
4. You buy food here	Market, supermarket	8. You get money here	Bank, cash machine

S25. 1-e 2-f 3-d 4-b 5-a 6-c 7-g

S26. Free answer.

S27.

▪ Academy	Place you go to get private lessons.
▪ Baker's	Place you go to buy bread.
▪ Chemist's	Place where you can buy medicine.
▪ Driving School	Place where you can study to get your driving license.
▪ Estate Agency	Place you go when you want to buy or rent a house.
▪ Florist's	Place you go to buy plants and flowers.
▪ Gas station	You go here to get petrol for your car.
▪ Hospital	Place you go when you are ill.
▪ Ice-cream shop	Place you go to buy the most typical dessert in summer.
▪ Jeweller's	Place where you can buy ring, earrings, watches...
▪ Bank	Place you go to get money.

▪ Library	<i>Place you go to read or borrow books.</i>
▪ Museum	<i>Place you go to see pictures.</i>
▪ Newagent's	<i>Place you go to buy newspapers, magazines..</i>
▪ Optician's	<i>Place you go to buy a pair of sunglasses</i>
▪ Post Office	<i>Place you go to send a letter, a parcel...</i>
▪ Quay	<i>Place for boats.</i>
▪ Restaurant	<i>Place where you can eat out,</i>
▪ Stadium	<i>Place you go to see a football match.</i>
▪ Toy shop	<i>Place you go to buy a doll, a puzzle, a board game...</i>
▪ University	<i>Place where you can go on studying after finishing high school.</i>
▪ Veterinary Clinic	<i>Place you go to take care of your pets.</i>
▪ Wine shop	<i>Place you go to buy a specific alcoholic drink</i>
▪ Phone box	<i>Place you go to make a phone call.</i>
▪ Nursery	<i>Place for very young children.</i>
▪ Zoo	<i>Place where live animals are kept in cages so that we can view them.</i>

- S28. 1. out of 2. Turn 3. Take 4. Until
5. To 6. At 7. See 8. On
9. Past 10. Next 11. On 12. Opposite

- S29. 1. The supermarket 2. The cinema 3. The library

- S30. Possible answers.

1. Take the third turning on the right. It's the first building on your left.
2. Go along Sunset Street and turn left. Go across Nunson Street and Park Avenue. It's on the left corner.

- S31. Free answer.

- S32. 1. There's 2. There aren't 3. Is there / there's
4. Are there / there are 5. Are there / aren't

- S33. 1. Come 2. Turn 3. Be 4. Bring
5. Forget 6. Wait 7. Open 8. Make

- S34. It lies between River Avon and the River Lee.

There's a railway bridge over the River Avon.

The shoe factory is opposite the cinema.

Opposite the shopping center is a pub called...

Next to the pub there's a supermarket.

The school is at the end of Northway Avenue.

S35. You go to the University.

Script: "Take the first turning on the left, and then the first on the right. Go straight on for about 200 metres, past a secondary school on your left, and then take the first on the right. Go along that road, over the traffic lights until you get to the roundabout. Take the second exit and keep going until you get to some more traffic lights. Turn right, and then take the first on your left. Go straight on, past an old building on your right- I think it's the library but I'm not sure-and you'll see it on the right. It's a big white building. You can't miss it. Have you got that?"*

**In Britain people drive on the left, so they also go left round a roundabout.*

S36. 1-b 2-c 3-b 4-b 5-b 6-b 7-a 8-c 9-C 10-b

S37. 1-h 2-g 3-b 4-a 5-c 6-d 7-e 8-f

S38. 10-8-11-4-7-6-3-1-9-2-5

Here's the recipe:

Cut the pumpkin into small pieces and remove the peel. Put the pieces into a big saucepan and add the milk. Cook the mixture for thirty minutes and don't forget to mix it while it's cooking. Now break the eggs into a bowl. Add the flour, baking powder, butter, salt and cinnamon powder. Mix these ingredients well. Add the pumpkin milk mixture to the ingredients in the bowl and mix. Put the mixture into a non-stick pie dish. Put the dish into the oven (80°C) for one hour. Serve the pumpkin pie cold.

5. Bibliografía y recursos

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- <http://www.dailyesl.com/>
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- <http://www.esl-lab.com/>
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- <http://www.topics-mag.com/>

6.

Licencias de recursos utilizados en esta unidad didáctica

			
RECURSO (1)	DATOS DEL RECURSO (1)	RECURSO (2)	DATOS DEL RECURSO (2)
	- Autoría:CC Procedencia: https://pixabay.com/es/adulto-negocio-empresario-1260380/	Imágenes S 37 	- Autoría:CC Procedencia: https://commons.wikimedia.org, https://pixabay.com, https://www.wikipedia.org/, www.goodfreephotos.com/vector-images, https://www.flickr.com, https://www.wikipedia.org/
RECURSO 1		RECURSO 2	
	- Autoría:CC Procedencia: https://www.google.es/search?as_st=y&hl=gl&tbs=sur%3Af&tbm=isch&sa=1&q=halloween+n+&oq=halloween+&gs_l=img..3...205367.208434.1.208726.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0....0...1c.1.64.img..0.0.0.j_eaXFeluvA		Procedencia: https://www.google.es/search?s_s_t=y&hl=gl&tbs=sur%3Af&tbm=isch&sa=1&q=halloween+pumpkin+pie&oq=halloween+pumpkin+pie&gs_l=img.3...14320.17616.0.18250.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0....0...1c.1.64.img..0.0.0.qFghld6s3qs#imgrc=_qSNkt3b07R84M%3A
RECURSO 3		RECURSO 4	
	- Autoría:CC Procedencia: https://www.google.es/search?lr=&hl=gl&biw=1366&bih=667&tbs=sur%3Af&tbm=isch&sa=1&q=HAUNTED+HOUSE+&oq=HAUNTED+HOUSE+&gs_l=img.3...739418.748044.1.748345.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0....0...1c.1.64.img..0.0.0.eokUh9lQWSE#imgrc=4jO7IHNBZBNeVIM%3A		- Autoría:CC Procedencia: https://www.google.es/search?lr=&hl=gl&biw=1366&bih=667&tbs=sur%3Af&tbm=isch&sa=1&q=JACK+O+LANTERN+&oq=JACK+O+LANTERN+&gs_l=img.3...297263.303073.0.303375.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0....0...1c.1.64.img..0.0.0.PG1k_COCa0g#imgrc=rhSgYeKkQcKsEM%3A
RECURSO 5		RECURSO 6	
Imágenes S19	- Autoría:CC Procedencia: www.goanimators.com		- Autoría:CC Procedencia: www.goanimators.com
RECURSO 7		RECURSO 8	