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Materia:

Ingles

Grado: 2do cuatrimestre

Grupo: recursos humanos

PLACES AND HOW TO GET THERE

VOCABULARY - Places in the neighborhood



1. a pharmacy



2. a restaurant



3. a bank



4. a school



5. a newsstand



6. a bookstore

Exercise 1. Translate to Spanish the vocabulary above (Traduce al español el vocabulario de arriba).

1. Farmacia
2. Restaurante
3. Banco
4. Escuela
5. Puesto de revistas
6. Librería

VOCABULARY - Locations

-
1. Cruzando la calle
 2. Bajando la calle
 3. Girando la esquina
 4. A la izquierda
 5. A la derecha
 6. A lado del banco
 7. Entre la librería y el banco
-

Las preposiciones de lugar se colocan detrás del verbo principal, que suele ser el verbo “to be” (estar, ser) en cualquiera de los tiempos pasados, presentes o futuros y en sus formas tanto simples como compuestas.

Las preposiciones de movimiento o dirección se utilizan para mostrar movimiento de un lugar a otro. Estas preposiciones se usan con mayor frecuencia con los verbos de movimiento y se encuentran después del verbo.

ACROSS - Significado: al otro lado de; de un lado a otro

Uso: “Across” se utiliza para indicar movimiento hacia el lado opuesto.

Ejemplos:

The boat will take you across the river.(El barco te llevará al otro lado del río.)

You must walk across the street at the crosswalk.(Tienes que cruzar la calle por el cruce peatonal.)

DOWN - Significado: abajo

Uso: “Down” indica movimiento de una posición superior a una posición inferior.

Ejemplos:

I prefer to ride my bike down the hill.(Prefiero ir en bicicleta colina abajo.)

We are going down to Florida this summer.(Bajamos a Florida este verano.)

AROUND - Significado: alrededor de Ejemplos:

You must drive around the city center to reach the cinema.(Tienes que conducir alrededor del centro de la ciudad para llegar al cine.)

Let's go for a walk around the park.(Vamos a pasear por el parque.)

NEXT TO (BESIDE) - Significado: al lado de, junto a Uso: Tanto “next to” como “beside” se pueden utilizar indistintamente. Utilizar una forma u otra dependerá del hablante y del contexto.

Ejemplos:

The supermarket is next to (beside) the bank.(El supermercado está al lado del banco.)

Sit next to (beside) me.(Siéntate a mi lado.)

BETWEEN - Significado: entre Ejemplos:

The shop is between the bank and the train station.(La tienda está entre el banco y la estación de tren.)

She is standing between Peter and John.(Ella está de pie entre Pedro y Juan.)

UP - Significado: hacia arriba

Uso: “Up” se utiliza para indicar movimiento de una posición inferior a una posición superior.

Ejemplos:

I don't like riding my bike up these hills.(No me gusta subir estas colinas en bici.)

We climbed up the mountain this morning.(Subimos a la montaña esta mañana.)

IN FRONT OF vs. OPPOSITE - Significado: contrario, en frente de, opuesto, delante de

Uso: La diferencia entre estas preposiciones la notamos cuando estamos hablando de personas: “opposite” significa delante y cara a cara, en cambio “in front of” significa delante de pero no cara a cara.

Ejemplos:

The hotel is in front of the station.(El hotel está en frente de la estación.)

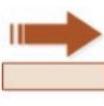
The bank is opposite the market.(El banco está delante del mercado.)

Laura is standing in front of you.(Laura está de pie delante de ti.)

She is sitting opposite me.(Se está sentando en frente de mí.)

PREPOSITIONS OF MOVEMENT

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 TO I took them to the beach. I'd like to go to the cinema.	 ALONG We walked quietly along the beach. I ran along a narrow path.
 FROM She comes from Japan. I ran from home to the gym.	 THROUGH They drove through the tunnel. I ran through the trees.
 INTO I walked quickly into the room. Get into the car.	 ACROSS Jessica swam across the river. I ran across the street.
 OUT OF I saw them get out of a taxi. They ran out of the room.	 TOWARDS He got up and walked towards me. We ran towards the sea.
 ON I was late and got on the first bus. Put the money on the table.	 OVER He jumped over the fence. We flew over the mountains.
 OFF The cat jumped off the table. He fell off his bike and got hurt.	 UNDER It's bad luck to walk under a ladder. We drove under the bridge.
 UP They all went up the hill. He ran up the stairs.	 AROUND I went around the corner and saw it. The moon goes around the earth.
 DOWN I rode my bike down the mountain. We went down the stairs.	 PAST He walked past us without seeing us. The police drove past our building.

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Exercise 2. Write the location according to the picture. (escribe la localización de acuerdo a la figura).

The screenshot shows a digital worksheet titled "Places in a town or city". At the top, there is a section titled "SPEAKING" with the instruction: "Work in pairs. Take turns making statements about the places." Below this are five numbered locations with illustrations: 1. across the street (a bank building), 2. down the street (a road with a car), 3. around the corner (a road with a bend), 4. on the right (a road with a sign pointing right), and 5. next to the bank (a school building). To the right of these is a box containing the sentence "The bank is across the street". At the bottom left, there is a section titled "Places in a town or city" with a matching exercise: "Work in pairs. Match these words to picture 1-5." It lists nine items with checkboxes: a road, a bank, a chemist's, a supermarket, a square, a market, a post office, a bus stop, and a cashpoint / an ATM. To the right of this list are three small illustrations: a person at a counter, a bus stop, and a supermarket interior.

1. The bank is across the street (example)
2. The bookstore is around the corner
3. The school is next to the restaurant
4. The pharmacy is down the street
5. The newsstand is in between the school and bank

Places in a town or city

Exercise 3. Translate to Spanish the vocabulary (Traduce al español el vocabulario siguiente).

1. a road – **un camino**
2. a chemist's - **farmacia**
3. a supermarket - **tienda**
4. a square – **rotonda**
5. a market – **Mercado**
6. a bank – **banco**
7. a post office - **oficina postal**
8. a bus stop - **parada de autobus**
9. a cashpoint / an ATM - **cajero**



Exercise 4. Match these words to picture 1-9. (Escribe el numero de la figura que concuerda con la palabra)

Places in a town or city

Work in pairs. Match these words to picture 1-9.

<input type="checkbox"/> a hotel	<input type="checkbox"/> a bank
<input type="checkbox"/> a chemist's	<input type="checkbox"/> a post office
<input type="checkbox"/> a supermarket	<input type="checkbox"/> a bus stop
<input type="checkbox"/> a cinema	<input type="checkbox"/> a convenience / an ATM
<input type="checkbox"/> a market	

3) Ask your partner questions. Write questions and answers. Answer with "It's".

1. The pharmacy is across the street.
A: Where's the pharmacy.
B: It's across the street.
2. Betty's Restaurant is around the corner.
A:
B:
3. The newsstand is on the left.
A:
B:

13 Banco 2. A chemist 3. Road 4. Atm 5.bus stop 6. Supermarket 7. Square 8. Market 9. Post office

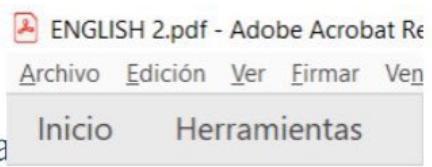
GRAMMAR - Be: Questions with “where” for locations. Subject pronoun “it”.

Ask questions with “where” for locations.

Example: where's the restaurant?

Use “it” to replace the names of places.

Example: It's down the street. (It = the resta



Exercise 5. Read the sentences. Write questions and answers. Answer with “it’s”. (Lee las oraciones y escribe la pregunta y la respuesta, la respuesta usando “it’s”)

1. The pharmacy is across the street.

A: Where's the pharmacy

B: It's across the street

2. Billy's Restaurant is around the corner.

A: where's Billy's restaurant?

B: It's around the corner

3. The newsstand is on the left.

A: Where's the newsstand?

B: It's on the left

4. The bookstore is next to the school.

A: Where's the bookstore?

B: It's next to the school

GRAMMAR - The imperative

Use imperatives to give instructions and directions.

Affirmative imperatives

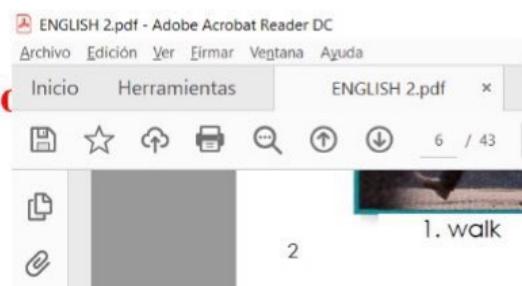
Drive [to the bank].

Take the bus [to the pharmacy].

Negative imperatives (Don't = Do not)

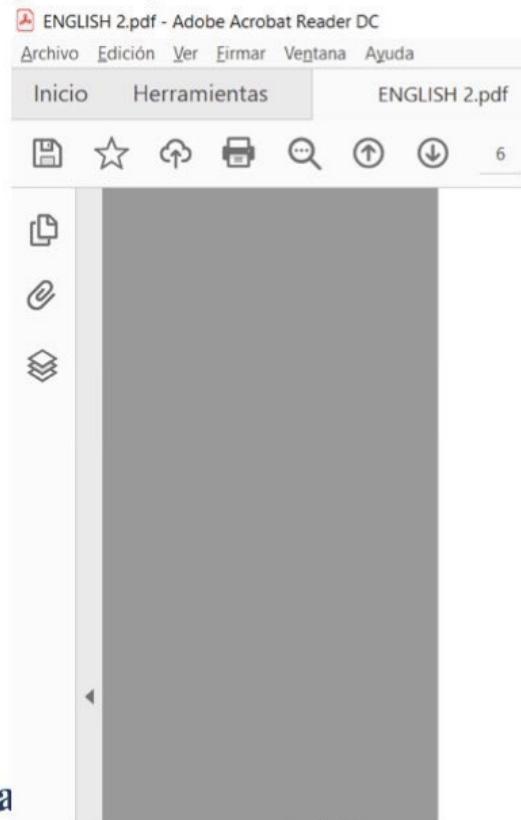
Don't walk.

Don't take the train.



Exercise 6. Match these imperative sentences to picture a-j. (Escribe la letra de la figura que concuerda con la palabra)

- (**j**) - Walk to the bookstore.
- (**c**) - Don't drive to the restaurant.
- (**d**) - Take the bus to the bank
- (**g**) - Don't walk to the pharmacy.
- (**e**) - Drive down the street.
- (**b**) - Take the bus down the street.
- (**i**) - Don't take the bus to the bank.
- (**f**) - Walk to the bank.
- (**a**) - Take a taxi to the restaurant.
- (**h**) - Drive to the pharmacy.



VOCABULARY - Means of transport

A screenshot of a Microsoft Word document. The title 'VOCABULARY Means of transportation' is at the top. It includes sections for 'Read and listen', 'SPEAKING', and 'GRAMMAR'. There are images of a car, bicycle, moped, subway, and motorcycle, each labeled with a number from 1 to 5. A sidebar on the right shows a list of icons.

Exercise 7. Translate to Spanish the vocabulary (Traduce al español el vocabulario siguiente).

- | | | | |
|----------------|------------|-------------------|---------|
| 1. a car - | carro | 5. a motorcycle - | |
| motocicleta | | | |
| 2. a bicycle - | bicicleta | 6. a bus - | autobus |
| 3. a moped – | ciclomotor | 7. a train - | tren |
| 4. a subway - | metro | 8. a taxi - | taxi |

GRAMMAR - “By” to express means.

SPEAKING
I'm going to say a vocabulary word aloud. Your partner writes the word.

GRAMMAR
“By” to express means
by taxi by bicycle by motorcycle

LISTENING
Listen. Circle the means of transportation you hear.
1. motorcycle 2. car 3. bicycle 4. bus 5. taxi

Destinations

LISTENING
Directions:
a) Read and listen. Then listen again and repeat.
1. go to work 2. go home 3. go to school

LISTENING
b) Listen. Use a “by phrase” to write the means of transportation. Then check the box for work.
Means of transportation
1. by car 2. by bus 3. by train 4. by bicycle 5. by taxi

SPEAKING
a) Read the conversation model then act out a similar dialogue.
A: How does she go to school?
B: She takes a bus to school.

<https://test-english.com/explanation/a2/prepositions-of-movement/>

Exercise 8. Look at the pictures. Answer the questions. Use a “by phrase”. (Observa las imágenes y contesta las preguntas) usa la frase “by”.

d) Look at the pictures. Answer the questions. Use a “by phrase”.

1. How does she go home?
By subway

2. How does he go to the bookstore?
By taxi

3. How do they go to work?
By train

4. How does she go to school?
By bus

e) How do you go to places? Read the sentences. Write T for sentences that are true for you and F for sentences that are false for you.

1. _____ I go to school by bicycle.
2. _____ I take a taxi to restaurants.
3. _____ I walk to the bookstore.
4. _____ I go to work by moped.

2. By taxi

3. By train

4. By bus

Exercise 9. Read the text below about how people go to work and school. Then, answer the questions. (Lee el texto de abajo acerca de como las personas van a trabajar y a la escuela, después contesta las preguntas de abajo)

ENGLISH 2.pdf - Adobe Acrobat Reader DC

Archivo Edición Ver Borrar Vigneta Aguda

Inicio Herramientas ENGLISH 2.pdf

1. Is Mark Jackson a doctor?
2. Is Brad Lane Laura Blake's friend or her colleague?
3. Is Mr. Lane Ms. Blake's neighbor?
4. Is Matt Carson a student?
5. What is Matt's teacher's name?
6. Is Dr. Park from Miami?

7. Where is Mark Jackson's office?
8. Your own question:

Mark Jackson: I'm Mark Jackson. I'm an architect. My office is down the street from my home. I can walk to work. I'm lucky!

Brad Lane: I'm a manager of a bank. My name is Laura Blake. I go to work by car with my neighbor, Brad Lane. We're colleagues at the bank.

Laura Blake: I'm Brad Lane's friend. I'm a doctor from Miami. I go to work by train. I take the train-home, too.

Matt Carson: I'm Matt Carson, and this is my teacher, Mr. Green. My school is right around the corner from my home, so I walk to school with my friends. We walk home together, too.

Art Green: I'm Art Green. I'm Matt's teacher. Can I walk to school? No way! My home is far away, across the corner from the school. I take the bus to and from school.

Iniciar sesión

Escribe aquí para buscar

01:20 a.m. ESP 04/01/2021

1. Is Mark Jackson a doctor?

A: No, he is not, he is an architect.

2. Is Brad Lane Laura Blake's friend or her colleague?

A: Brad lane is her colleague.

3. Is Mr. Lane Ms. Blake's neighbor?

A: Yes, he is Ms.Lanes neighbor

4. Is Matt Carson a student?

A: Yes, he is a student

5. What is Matt's teacher's name?

A: His name is Art Green

6. Is Dr. Park from Miami?

A: Yes, she is from Miami

7. Where is Mark Jackson's office?

A: Its down the street from his home.