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TRABAJO: RESOLVER CADA UNO DE LOS WORBOOKS
LOCALIZADOS AL FINAL DE CADA UNA DE LAS CUATRO
UNIDADES DE LA ANTOLOGIA DE ENGLISH LEVEL 2 UDS.

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UNIT I. DOES IT HAVE A VIEW?

UDS

I.2.- Simple present short answers

Simple present short answers

Do you live in an apartment?

Yes, I **do**. / No, I **don't**.

Do the bedrooms have windows?

Yes, they **do**. / No, they **don't**.

Does Chris live in a house?

Yes, he **does**. / No, he **doesn't**.

Does the house have a yard?

Yes, it **does**. / No, it **doesn't**.

A Complete the conversation. Then practice with a partner.

Linda: Do you live in an apartment?

Chris: No, I don't. I live in a house.

Linda: Does it have a yard?

Chris: Yes, it does.

Linda: That sounds nice. Do you live alone?

Chris: No, I don't. I live with my family.

Linda: Do you have any brothers or sisters?

Chris: Yes, I do. I have four sisters.

Linda: Really? Do your house have many bedrooms?

Chris: Yes, it does. It has four.

Linda: Do you have your own bedroom?

Chris: Yes, I do. I'm really lucky.



1 Simple present short answers

Remember: I/You/We/They **do/don't**. He/She/It **does/doesn't**.

Circle the correct words.

A: **Do** / **Does** your family **live** / **lives** in an apartment?

B: No, we **don't** / **doesn't**. We **have** / **has** a house.

A: That's nice. **Do** / **Does** your house have two floors?

B: Yes, it **do** / **does**. It **have** / **has** four rooms on the first floor. And we **have** / **has** three bedrooms and a bathroom on the second floor.

A: And **do** / **does** you and your family **have** / **has** a yard?

B: Yes, we **do** / **does**. And how about you, Tim? **Do** / **Does** you **live** / **lives** in a house, too?

A: No, I **don't** / **doesn't**. My wife and I **have** / **has** a small apartment in the city.

B: Oh. **Do** / **Does** you **like** / **likes** the city?

A: Yes, I **do** / **does**. But my wife **don't** / **doesn't**.



mirror



rug



TV



cupboards

B Which rooms have the things in part A? Complete the chart.

Kitchen	table stove refrigerator microwave oven
Dining room	table cupboards chairs
Living room	TV rug pictures coffee table
Bedroom	bed mirror lamps chair desk book keys

C GROUP WORK What furniture is in your house or apartment? Tell your classmates.

"My living room has a sofa, a rug, and a TV..."

CONVERSATION *There aren't any chairs.*

🎧 Listen and practice.

Chris: This apartment is great.
 Linda: Thanks. I love it, but I really need some furniture.
 Chris: What do you need?
 Linda: Oh, I need lots of things. There are some chairs in the kitchen, but there isn't a table.
 Chris: And there's no sofa here in the living room.
 Linda: And there aren't any chairs. There's only this lamp.
 Chris: So let's go shopping next weekend.



1.4.- There is / There are

There is, there are 🎧

There's a bed in the bedroom.

There's no sofa in the bedroom.

There isn't a table in the kitchen.

There are some chairs in the kitchen.

There are no chairs in the living room.

There aren't any chairs in the living room.

There's = There is

12 READING

Unusual Homes

Scan the article. Where are the lofts? Where does Dan Phillips build houses?

 Shusaku Arakawa and Madeline Gins are famous designers. Their nine lofts near Tokyo, Japan, are very colorful. The apartments are blue, pink, red, yellow, and other bright colors. Inside, the walls are colorful, too. The floors go up and down, and some rooms are round. The windows have strange shapes, so there are no curtains. There are small doors to the outside. Inside, there aren't any closets. The bookcase is in the middle of the living room.



 Dan Phillips likes to help people. He builds houses for artists and other low-income people in Huntsville, Texas, in the United States. One house, the "tree house," is in a large tree in the forest. It has windows on the floor! It also has a small kitchen. The bed is on the upstairs floor. There is a wood-burning stove from an old ship in the living room. Phillips teaches people how to build houses with recycled materials.



A Read the article. What's in each home? Complete the chart.

- com en el piso de arriba*
 bed on the upstairs floor bookcase closets
 ✓ colorful walls windows on the floor wood-burning stove

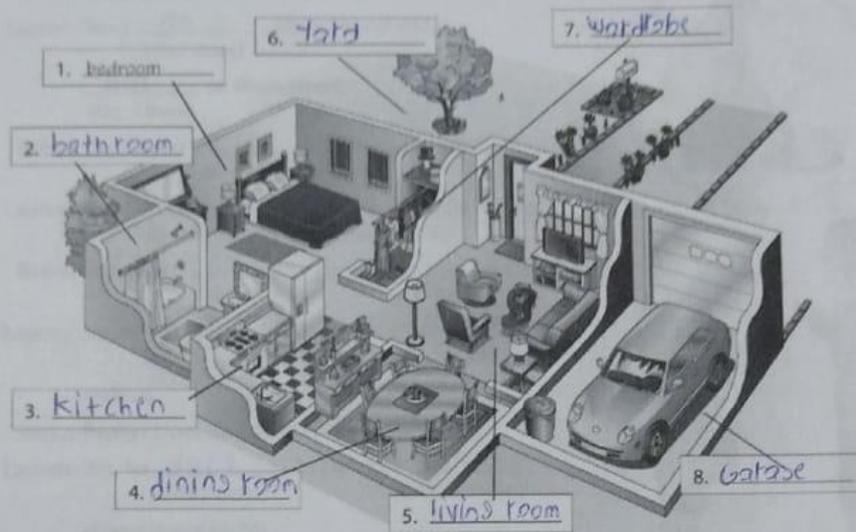
Arakawa and Gins's lofts	Dan Phillips's tree house
1. There are <u>colorful walls</u> .	4. There are <u>windows on the floor</u> .
2. There aren't any <u>closets</u> .	5. There is a <u>bed on the upstairs floor</u> .
3. There is a <u>bookcase</u> in the middle of the living room.	6. There is a <u>wood-burning stove</u> .

B GROUPWORK Talk about these questions.

- Imagine you are painting your house. What colors do you use? Why?
- Imagine you are building a house. Do you use new materials or recycled materials? Why?

WORKBOOK

1 Label the parts of the house.



2 Complete the conversation. Use the sentences in the box.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> No, it only has two rooms. | <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, it has a great view of the city. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, I do. I love it! | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No, I live in an apartment. |

Simon: Do you live in a house, James?

James: No, I live in an apartment.

Simon: Well, is it very big?

James: No, it only has two rooms

Simon: Does it have a view?

James: Yes, it has a great view of the city

Simon: Oh, that's great! And do you live alone?

James: Yes, I do. I love it

UNIT II. WHAT DO YOU DO?

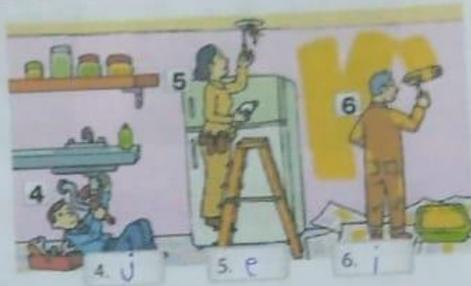
UDS

UNIT II. WHAT DO YOU DO?

2.1.- Jobs *✓ Repaso*

A Match the jobs with the pictures. Then listen and practice.

- | | | | |
|---------------|---------------------|---|-------------------|
| a. accountant | e. electrician | i. painter | m. salesperson |
| b. bellhop | f. front desk clerk | j. plumber | n. security guard |
| c. cashier | g. nurse | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> k. police officer | o. taxi driver |
| d. doctor | h. office manager | l. receptionist | p. vendor |



B PAIRWORK Ask questions about the people in part A. What are their jobs?

A: What's her job?
 B: She's a police officer.

2.2.- The workplace

A PAIRWORK Who works in these places? Complete the chart with jobs from Exercise 1. Add one more job to each list.

A: A doctor works in a hospital.
B: A nurse works in a hospital, too.



In a hospital	In an office	In a store	In a hotel
doctor	accountant	cashier	receptionist
nurse	office manager	sales person	
security guard	secretary		

B CLASS ACTIVITY Ask and answer *Who* questions about jobs. Use these words.

- wears a uniform
- sits all day
- talks to people
- works hard
- stands all day
- handles money
- works at night
- makes a lot of money

A: Who wears a uniform?
B: A police officer wears a uniform.
C: And a security guard ...

CONVERSATION *He works in a hotel.*

Listen and practice.

Rachel: Where does your brother work?
Angela: In a hotel.
Rachel: Oh, really? My brother works in a hotel, too.
He's a front desk clerk.
Angela: How does he like it?
Rachel: He hates it. He doesn't like the manager.
Angela: That's too bad. What hotel does he work for?
Rachel: The Plaza.
Angela: That's funny. My brother works there, too.
Rachel: Oh, that's interesting. What does he do?
Angela: Actually, he's the manager!



2.3.- Simple present Wh-questions. / Repaso

Simple present Wh-questions

Do I, you, we, they
does she, he, it

Where do you work? In a hospital.	Where does he work? In a hotel.	Where do they work? In a store.
What do you do? I'm a doctor.	What does he do? He's a manager.	What do they do? They're cashiers.
How do you like it? I really like it.	How does he like it? It's OK.	How do they like it? They hate it.

A Complete these conversations. Then practice with a partner. - Repaso ability

- A: What does your sister do?
B: My sister? She's a nurse.
A: How does she like it?
B: It's difficult, but she loves it.
- A: Where does your brother work?
B: In a hotel. He's a front desk clerk.
A: Oh? How does he like it?
B: He doesn't really like it.
- A: How do your parents like their jobs?
B: Oh, I guess they like them.
A: I don't remember. Where do they work?
B: In an office in the city.
- A: What do you do?
B: I'm a student.
A: I see. How do you like your classes?
B: They're great. I like them a lot.

1 Simple present Wh-questions - Repaso

Use What to ask about things: What do you do? Use Where to ask about places: Where do you work? Use How do/does ... like ...? to ask for an opinion: How does he like his job?

Complete the conversations.

- A: What does your husband do?
B: My husband? Oh, he's a nurse.
A: Really? Where does he work?
B: He works at Mercy Hospital.
- A: Where do you work?
B: I work in a restaurant.
A: Nice! What do you do?
B: I'm a cook.
- A: How do you like it?
B: My job? I don't really like it very much.
A: That's too bad. What do they do?
B: I'm a manager. I work at a clothing store.
- A: What do they do?
B: My brother is a doctor, and my sister is a lawyer.
A: How do they like it?
B: They work very hard, but they love their jobs.

2.4.- Conversation – Please be careful!

Listen and practice.

Richard: Hey, Stephanie. I hear you have a new job.
Stephanie: Yes. I'm teaching math at Lincoln High School.

Richard: How do you like it?

Stephanie: It's great. The students are terrific. How are things with you?

Richard: Not bad. I'm a window washer now, you know.

Stephanie: Really? How do you like it?

Richard: It's a stressful job. And it's pretty dangerous.

Stephanie: Please be careful!



LISTENING It's pretty boring.

Listen to four people talk about their jobs. Complete the chart with the correct jobs and adjectives.

	What do you do?	What's it like?
1.	Monica
2.	Hye-soon
3.	Kirk
4.	Philip

2.5.- Placement of adjectives – Repaso

Placement of adjectives

is **be + adjective** – *repaso*

A doctor's job **is stressful**.

A window washer's job **is dangerous**.

He, she, it **sustantivo + ha + have**

You, are, they **adjective + noun**

A doctor has **a stressful job**.

A window washer has **a dangerous job**.

A Write each sentence a different way. Then compare with a partner.

1. A doctor's job ^{to be} is interesting. A doctor ^{adjective} has an interesting job.
2. A police officer's job is dangerous. A police officer has a dangerous job.
3. A teacher's job is stressful. A teacher has a stressful job.
4. A plumber has a boring job. A plumber's job is boring.
5. An electrician has a difficult job. An electrician's job is difficult.
6. A vendor has an easy job. A vendor's job ~~is~~ easy.

2 Placement of adjectives / Repaso

- ▶ Adjectives come after the verb *be*: A doctor's job **is stressful**. Adjectives come before nouns: A police officer has a **dangerous job**. (NOT: A police officer has a job dangerous.)
- ▶ Adjectives have the same form with singular or plural nouns: Firefighters and police officers have stressful jobs. (NOT ... have stressfals jobs.)

Use the information to write two sentences.

1. accountant / job / boring

An accountant's job is boring.

An accountant has a boring job.

2. salesperson / job / stressful

A salesperson's job is stressful.

A salesperson has a stressful job.

3. security guard / job / dangerous

A security guard's job is dangerous.

A security guard has a dangerous job.

4. nurse / job / exciting

A nurse's job is exciting.

A nurse has an exciting job.

5. taxi driver / job / interesting

A taxi driver's job is interesting.

A taxi driver has an interesting job.

6. electrician / job / difficult

An electrician's job is difficult.

An electrician has a difficult job.

B GROUP WORK Write one job for each adjective. Do your classmates agree?

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------|
| 1. exciting ... flight attendant | 4. boring |
| 2. easy | 5. difficult |
| 3. dangerous | 6. relaxing |



- A: A flight attendant has an exciting job.
 B: I don't agree. A flight attendant's job is boring.
 C: I think ...

JOB Profiles

/ traductor
- 6 present

Look at the photos. Which jobs look interesting? Why?



dog groomer

Lots of **Marco Mendez's** friends walk on four legs. He makes these furry friends beautiful. Marco is a professional dog groomer. He likes his job a lot because it's never boring. Each dog has a different personality. What's his favorite kind of dog? He's not telling!



wedding planner

Lila Martin goes to nice restaurants, eats cake, listens to bands – and gets paid for it! Lila is a wedding planner. She chooses the place, the food, and the music for people's weddings. It's stressful because everything needs to be perfect!



video game designer

Hal Garner has his dream job. He plays video games all day long! Hal is a game designer for a large video game company. He makes new games and tests them. It's always exciting, and he almost always wins!



baker

Junko Watanabe has a sweet life. She makes bread, cookies, and cakes in her neighborhood bakery. Junko really likes her job. Her salary isn't great, but the customers love her cakes and cookies, so she's happy.

A Read the article. Who says these things? Write your guesses.

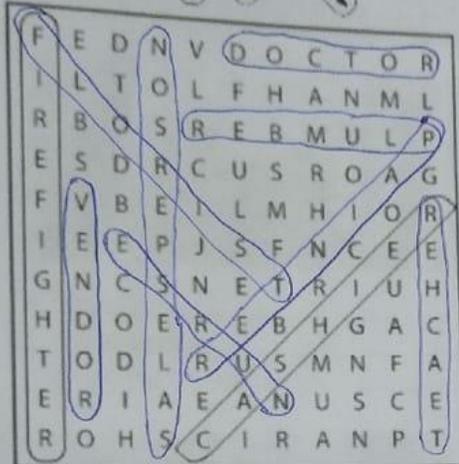
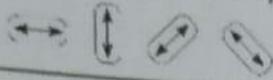
1. "I go to work very early in the morning." Junko Watanabe (baker)
2. "I know every restaurant in town." Lila Martin (wedding planner)
3. "After work, I need to take a bath!" Marco Mendez (dog groomer)
4. "I sit down all day long!" Hal Garner (video game designer)

B Write a short description of a job, but don't write the name of the job. Then read it to the class. Your classmates guess the job.

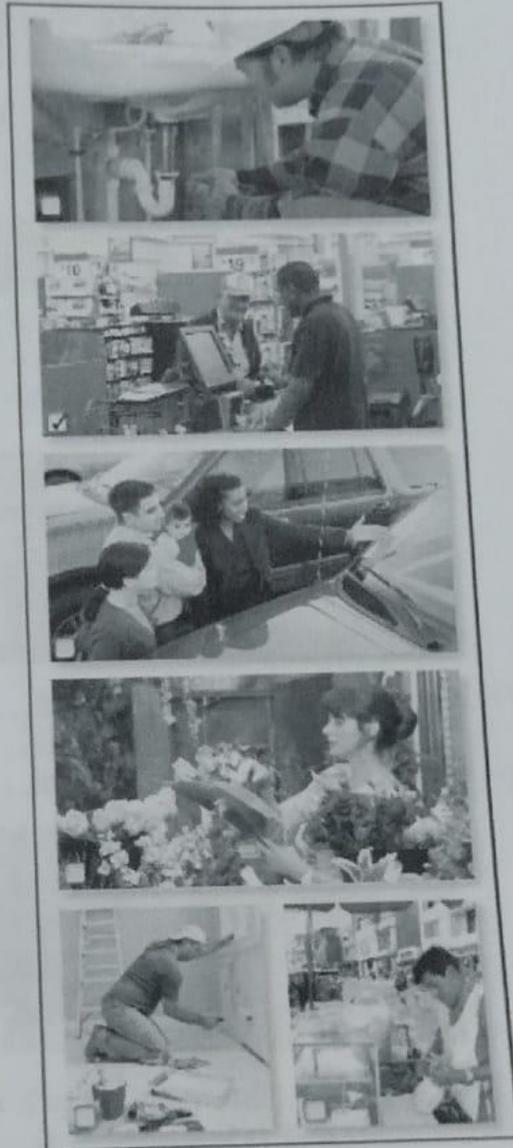
WORKBOOK

1

Find and circle these jobs in the puzzle.



nvsc



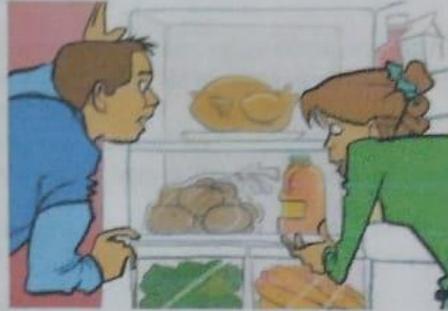
UNIT III. ¿DO WE NEED ANY EGGS?

UDS

CONVERSATION How about some sandwiches?

Listen and practice.

Adam: What do you want for the picnic?
 Amanda: Hmm. How about some sandwiches?
 Adam: OK. We have some chicken, but we don't have any bread.
 Amanda: And we don't have any cheese.
 Adam: Do we have any lettuce?
 Amanda: Let's see... No, we need some.
 Adam: Let's get some tomatoes, too.
 Amanda: OK. And let's buy some potato salad.
 Adam: All right. Everyone likes potato salad.



3.2.- Count and noncount nouns *some = countable any = uncountable*

Count and noncount nouns; some and any

Count nouns
 an egg → eggs
 a sandwich → sandwiches

Do we need **any** eggs?
 Yes. Let's get **some** (eggs).
 No. We **don't** need **any** (eggs).

Noncount nouns
 bread
 lettuce

Do we need **any** bread?
 Yes. Let's get **some** (bread).
 No. We **don't** need **any** (bread).

A Complete the conversation with *some* or *any*.

Amanda: The store doesn't have any potato salad.
 Adam: Well, we have lots of potatoes. Let's make some!
 Amanda: OK. Do we have any mayonnaise? some
 Adam: No. We need to buy some.
 Amanda: We need some onions, too.
 Adam: Oh, I don't want any onions. I hate onions!
 Amanda: Then let's get any celery.
 Adam: No. I don't want any celery in my potato salad.
 But let's put some apples in it.
 Amanda: Apples in potato salad? That sounds awful!



B Complete the chart with foods from Exercise 1. Then compare with a partner.

Count	Noncount
eggs	cream
bananas	bread
carrots	chicken
blueberries	fish
lemons	cream - yogurt
apples	butter
potatoes	cheese
oranges	nuts
beans	rice
peaches	potato
kiwis	lettuce
onions	celery
crackers	

3.3.- Some and any

1 Count and noncount nouns; *some* and *any*

- ▶ Count nouns name things you can count: *vegetables, eggs, cookies*. Count nouns have a singular and plural form: 1 **book**, 2 **books**. Noncount nouns name things you can't count: *water, spinach, cheese*.
- ▶ Use *some* in affirmative sentences: We have **some** chicken. Use *any* in negative sentences and questions: We don't have **any** bread. Do we have **any** cheese?

Complete the conversations with *some* or *any*.

1. A: What do you want for lunch?
 B: Let's make some sandwiches.
 A: Good idea! Do we have some bread?
 B: I think there's any in the refrigerator. Let me see. . . No, I don't see any.
 A: Well, let's go to the store. We need some milk, too. And do we have some cheese?
 B: Yes, we do. There's some cheese here, and there are any tomatoes, too.
 A: Do we have some mayonnaise? I love any mayonnaise on my sandwiches.
 B: Me, too. But there isn't some here. Let's buy some = any.
2. A: Let's make a big breakfast tomorrow morning.
 B: OK. What do we need? Are there any eggs?
 A: There are any, but I think we need to buy any more.
 B: OK. And let's get some yogurt, too. We don't have any, and I love yogurt for breakfast.
 A: Me, too. Do you see some bread in the refrigerator?
 B: Yes, there's any in the refrigerator.
 A: Great! So we don't need to buy any at the store.
 B: That's right. Just eggs and yogurt!

CONVERSATION Fish for breakfast?

Listen and practice.

Sarah: Let's have breakfast together on Sunday.
 Kumiko: OK. Come to my house. My family always has a Japanese-style breakfast on Sundays.
 Sarah: Really? What do you have?
 Kumiko: We usually have fish, rice, and soup.
 Sarah: Fish for breakfast? That's interesting.
 Kumiko: Sometimes we have a salad, too. And we always have green tea.
 Sarah: Well, I never eat fish for breakfast, but I like to try new things.



son cantidades

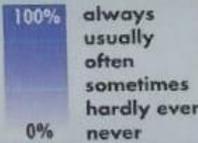
3.4.- Adverbs of frequency

Adverbs of frequency

always - siempre
usually - usualmente
often - a menudo
sometimes - a veces
hardly ever - casi nunca
never - nunca

a veces

Do you **ever** have fish for breakfast?
 Yes, I **always** do.
Sometimes I do.
 No, I **never** do.



Sometimes I eat breakfast.

2 Adverbs of frequency

Adverbs of frequency usually go before the main verb: *always, almost always, usually, often, sometimes, hardly ever, almost never, never*. She **never** plays tennis. ^{ella nunca juega tenis}
 I **almost always** eat breakfast. *Sometimes* can begin a sentence: **Sometimes** I eat breakfast. ^{A veces desayuno}

siempre
 una

Rewrite the conversation. Add the adverbs in the correct places.

A: Where do you have lunch? (usually)
 B: I go to a restaurant near work. (often)
 A: Do you eat at your desk? (ever)
 B: No, I stay in for lunch. (hardly ever)
 A: And what do you have? (usually)
 B: I have soup and a sandwich. (always)
 A: Me, too. I have a big lunch. (never)

A: Where do you usually have lunch?
 B: I go to often a restaurant near work.
 A: Do you ever eat at your desk?
 B: No, I stay hardly ever in for lunch.
 A: And usually what do you have?
 B: I always have soup and sandwich.
 A: Me too, I never have a big lunch.

A Put the adverbs in the correct places. Then practice with a partner.

- usually
- A: What do you have for breakfast? (usually)
 B: Well, I have coffee and cereal. (often)
 A: Do you eat breakfast at work? (ever)
 B: I have breakfast at my desk. (sometimes)
 A: Do you eat rice for breakfast? (usually)
 B: No, I have rice. (hardly ever)



B Unscramble the sentences.

1. I / have breakfast / on / never / weekends
2. work / I / snacks / eat / at / hardly ever
3. eat / for / pasta / dinner / sometimes / I
4. have / I / dinner / with / often / family / my

I never have breakfast on weekends.
 I at work eat hardly ever snacks
 I eat sometimes dinner for pasta
 I have my family dinner with often

C Rewrite the sentences from part B with your own information. Then compare with a partner.

- A: I always have breakfast on weekends.
 B: I hardly ever have breakfast on weekends. I usually get up late.

LISTENING Really? Never?

A Paul and Megan are talking about food. How often does Megan eat these foods? Listen and check (✓) Often, Sometimes, or Never.

	Often	Sometimes	Never
pasta	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
hamburgers	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
fish	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
eggs	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
broccoli	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



B GROUP WORK Do you ever eat the foods in part A? Tell your classmates.

- A: I often eat pasta.
 B: Really? I never eat pasta.
 C: Well, I...

WORKBOOK

1 Write the names of the foods.

Fruit

- 1. lemons
- 2. Oranges
- 3. Apples
- 4. bananas

Vegetables

- 5. lettuce
- 6. broccoli
- 7. potatoes
- 8. carrots

Grains

- 9. Rice
- 10. cereal
- 11. bread
- 12. crackers

Fats and oils

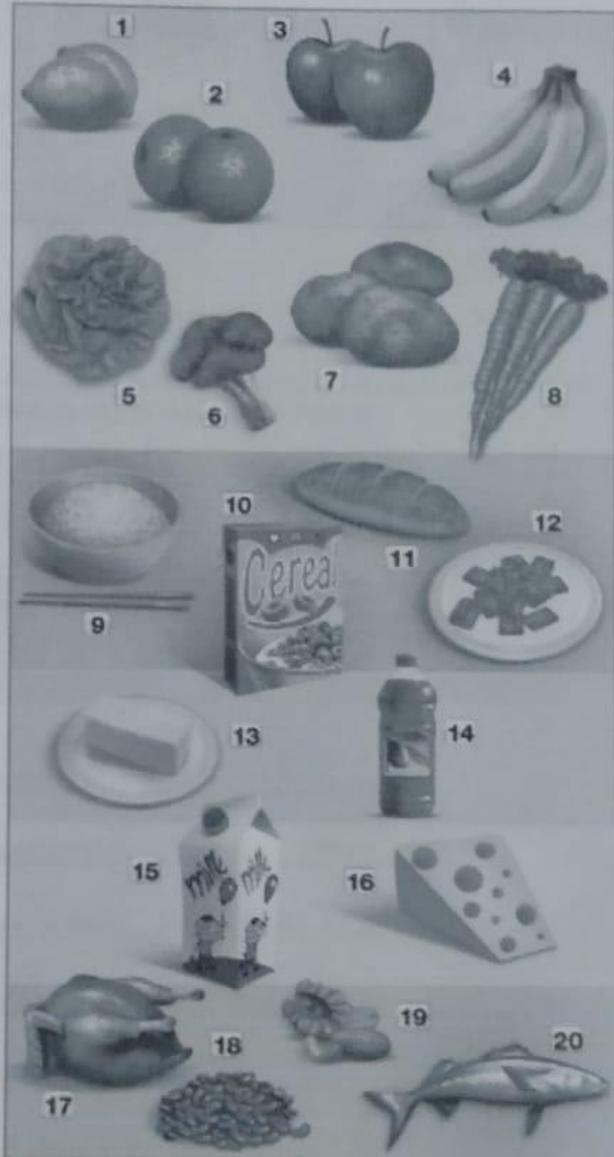
- 13. butter
- 14. oil

Dairy

- 15. Milk
- 16. cheese

Meat and other proteins

- 17. chicken
- 18. Beans
- 19. Nuts
- 20. Fish



UNIT IV. YOU CAN'T MISS IT?

UDS

Hebert Lopez Guzman

UNIT IV. YOU CAN'T MISS IT?

4.1.- Places and things

A  Where can you get these things? Match the things with the places. Then listen and practice. "You can buy aspirin at a drugstore."

1. aspirin b
2. bread h
3. a dictionary f
4. gasoline c
5. a sandwich g
6. stamps d
7. a suit e
8. traveler's checks a



a. a post office



b. a drugstore



c. a gas station



d. a department store



e. a bank



f. a bookstore



g. a coffee shop



h. a supermarket

B ^{Examen} **PAIR WORK** What else can you get or do in the places in part A?

A: You can get a magazine at a bookstore.

B: And you can send a package at the post office.

4.3.- Prepositions of place

Prepositions of place



on

The department store is **on** Main Street.
It's **on the corner of** Main and First.
It's **across from** the park.



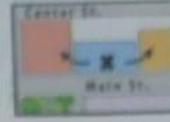
on the corner of



across from



next to



between

It's **next to** the bank.
The bank is **between** the department store **and** the restaurant.

1 Prepositions of place

- Accounts: abilitas

- ▶ Use **on** with the names of streets and avenues: The bookstore is **on** Center Street. The theater is **on** Park Avenue.
- ▶ **Across from** is another way of saying *opposite*: The library is **across from** the theater. = The library is **opposite** the theater.

Circle the correct words.

A: Excuse me. Is there a gas station around here?

B: Yes, there is. It's **in** / **on** Third Avenue.

A: Where on Third Avenue?

B: It's **in** / **on** the corner of Center Street and Third Avenue.A: **Across from** / **to** Stacy's Department Store?B: Yes, that's right. It's **to** / **from** the park.

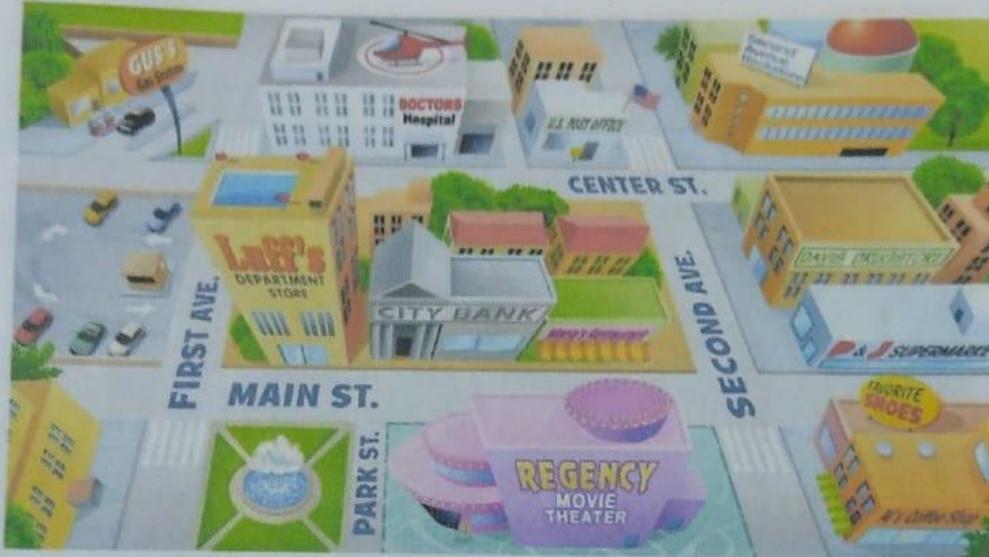
A: Thanks. Oh, and where is the post office?

B: It's on Center Street - **between** / **next to** the hospital and the bank.

A: Great. Thanks very much.

B: You're welcome.

A Look at the map and complete the sentences. Then compare with a partner.



1. The coffee shop is on Second Avenue. It's next to the shoe store.
2. The movie theater is on Park and Main. It's across from the park.
3. The gas station is between the parking lot. It's on the corner of First and Center.
4. The post office is on Center and Second. It's next to the hospital.
5. The bank is between the restaurant and the department store. It's on Main Street.

B PAIR WORK Where are these places on the map? Ask and answer questions.

the park the drugstore the bookstore the hospital the shoe store

A: Where is the park?
 B: It's between Park and First, across from the department store.

Exam (n)

4.4.- Directions

I
you
we
they
do, does
she
he
it

Directions

How do I get to Rockefeller Center?

Walk up/Go up Fifth Avenue.
Turn left on 49th Street.
It's on the right.

How can I get to Bryant Park?

Walk down/Go down Fifth Avenue.
Turn right on 42nd Street.
It's on the left.

2 Directions

Walk up/Go up mean the same. Walk down/Go down also mean the same.

Bob doesn't know the city at all. Correct Bob's directions. Write the opposite of what he says.

1. Dan: How do I get to the library?

Bob: Walk up Park Avenue.

You: No, don't walk up Park Avenue. Walk down Park Avenue.

2. Dan: How can I get to the park?

Bob: Turn right on Main Street.

You: No, don't Turn right on Main street. Turn left on Main Street.

3. Dan: How do I get to the post office?

Bob: Go down First Avenue.

You: No, don't go down First Avenue. Go up First Avenue.

Bob: It's on the left.

You: No don't it's on the left. It's on the Right.

11 READING

Edinburgh's Royal Mile

As you read, follow the route on the map below.



1. Start your walking tour at **Edinburgh Castle**. Climb up 187 steps to the top of Castle Hill for a great view. Then take a tour of the castle.



2. Walk down the Royal Mile three blocks to **St. Giles Cathedral**. Go inside and look at the colorful windows.



3. Take a break at **Spoon Cafe**. Go down the Royal Mile and turn right on South Bridge. The restaurant is on the left.



4. You're almost at the **Museum of Childhood**, on the right on the Royal Mile. There's a great collection of toys, dolls, and games here.



5. Continue down the Royal Mile. Stop at the **Museum of Edinburgh** to learn about the history of Scotland's capital.



6. End your walking tour in **Holyrood Park**, right behind the museum.



A Read the tourist information. Where can you ... ?

1. rest and eat lunch
2. learn about Edinburgh's history
3. take a tour
4. see beautiful windows
5. see old games

3. Spoon Cafe
5. Museum of Edinburgh
6. Holyrood Park
2. St. Giles Cathedral
4. Museum of Childhood

WORKBOOK

1 Places

A Complete these sentences with the correct places. Write one letter on each line.

- We need gasoline for the car. Is there a g a s o l i n e near here?
- I'm going to go to the l i b r a r y. I need some traveler's checks.
- I work at a l i b r a r y. I love books, so it's a great job.
- Are you going to the l i b r a r y? I need some stamps.
- We don't have anything for dinner. Let's buy some food at the l i b r a r y.
- Tomorrow we're going to go to Paris for five days. We're going to stay at an expensive l i b r a r y.
- I have a stomachache. Can you buy some antacid at the l i b r a r y?
- Let's go out for lunch. There's a great Mexican l i b r a r y downtown.

B Find and circle the places in part A in the puzzle.

