

Bloque 8. Unit 4.

Directions

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0. Introducción

¿Cómo manejarse por una ciudad desconocida? ¿Cómo guiar a alguien en inglés por tu localidad? ¿Perdidos por la ciudad? Aprender a entender y dar indicaciones para localizar algún lugar sobre un mapa son los objetivos de esta unidad.

En este tema vamos a aprender lo todo lo que nos hace falta para movernos por una ciudad que no conocemos. Para ello, veremos cómo dar y entender indicaciones, para lo que repasaremos también las preposiciones de lugar. Además, trabajaremos la diferencia que existe en inglés entre las vocales largas y cortas, viendo la pronunciación de la “i” y la “u”.

1. Grammar: prepositions

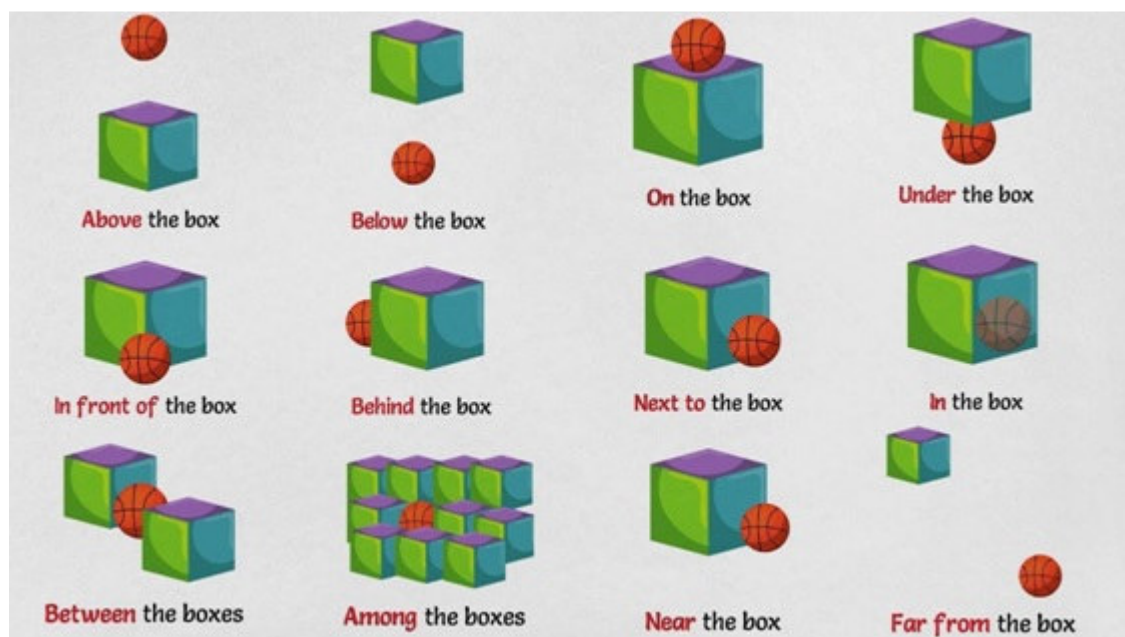
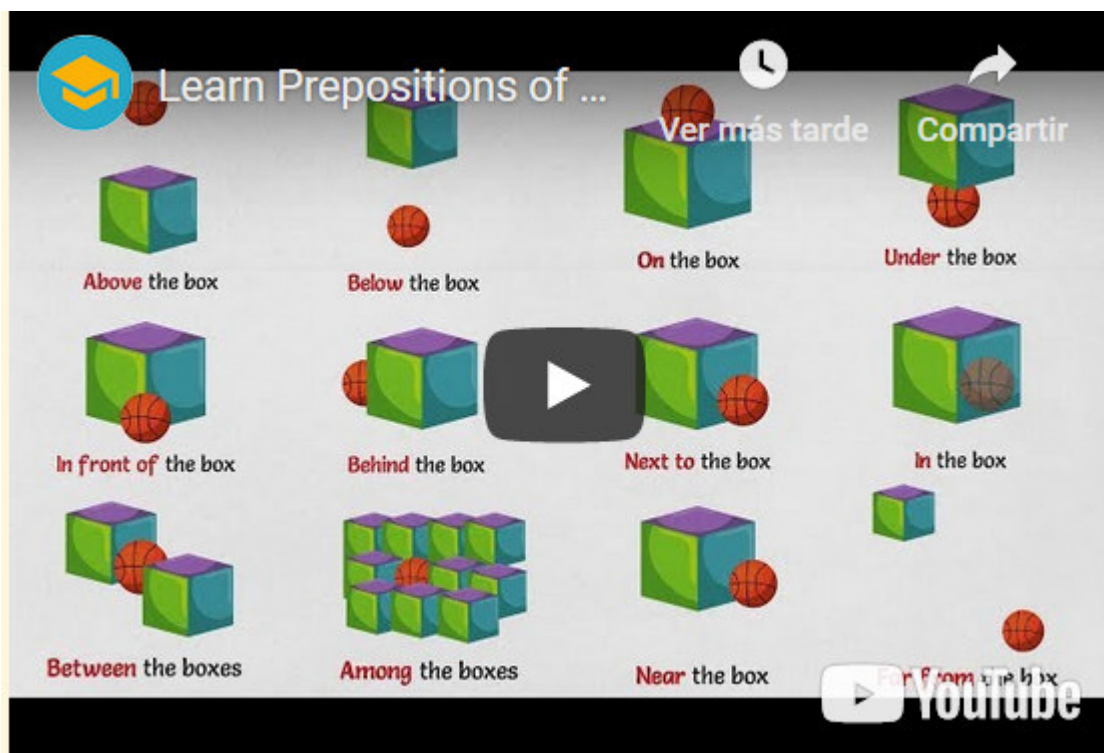


Imagen nº 1. Prepositions of place. Fuente: YouTube
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-gyBjgBrj94>

Watch the next video and learn the **prepositions of place**.



Vídeo nº 1. Prepositions of place. Fuente: Youtube. Autor: desconocido. Licencia: desconocida
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-gyBjgBrj94>

Pay attention to the difference between **AT**, **ON**, **IN**

AT

- Se utiliza para indicar puntos concretos (**at 21 High Street**). También para lugares especiales (**at home, at school**) en los que estamos habitualmente. Por ultimo, para expresiones hechas (**at the beach**)

OJO: no se dice at my house, at the school

ON

- Se utiliza para indicar cosas que están justo encima de otras. Es decir, hay contacto directo. Ej. (**The book is on the table** → el libro está tocando la mesa)
- También cuando algo se encuentra sobre una línea (**on Oxford Street, on the coast**)
- Por ultimo, a la hora de indicar 'lados': izquierda, derecha, etc.

Ej. (**on your right, on your left, on the other side**)

IN

- Se utiliza con ciudades, países, etc. (**in Cuenca, in Spain, in Africa**)
- También para indicar cosas que dentro de otras, envueltas por ellas. Ej. (**I am in the building; in the sea; in the ocean**)

Actividad nº 1

Vamos a practicar estas tres preposiciones. Completa estos ejemplos con "in", "on" o "at".

- a. What did you learn ___ school today?
- b. There is nothing ___ my pocket.
- c. I forgot my glasses ___ the table.
- d. I work ___ a very big office.
- e. I am usually at home ___ 5.30 pm.
- f. My flat is ___ the 1st floor.

ABOVE / OVER

- Se utiliza para indicar cosas que están encima de otras pero sin contacto directo.

Ej. (**The lamp is over the table** → la lámpara del techo no toca la mesa)

Ej. (**They live two floors above us** → dos pisos por encima, a otro nivel)

UNDER

- Se utiliza para indicar cosas que están debajo de otras. En ocasiones habrá contacto directo y en otras no.

Ej. (**The cat is under the chair** → debajo de la silla, sin tocarla)

Ej.2: (**The book is under the dictionary** → justo debajo del diccionario)

IN FRONT OF

- Ten mucho cuidado con la traducción de esta preposición.

NO SIGNIFICA ENFRENTE, como si dos personas se estuvieran mirando cara a cara, sino DELANTE DE, como si estuvieras en una fila, viendo la espalda de la persona que tienes delante de ti.

Ej. (**The reception desk is in front of you** → delante, lo estás viendo)

Ej. (**Ian is in front of me in the queue** → va delante de mí en la fila)

BEHIND

- Se utiliza para indicar cosas que están detrás de otras.

Ej. (**I am behind Ian in the queue** → voy detrás de Ian en la fila)

NEAR

- Indica cercanía, podemos decir que no hay contacto directo.

Ej. (**near the park** → cerca del parque, pero no a su lado)

BESIDE / NEXT TO

- Ambas indican proximidad, en este caso sí hay contacto directo.

Ej. (**next to the square** → está a su lado, no hay nada entre ellos)

BETWEEN

- Situamos algo entre dos cosas, no más.

Ej. (**The ball is between the squares** → solo hay dos cuadros)

AMONG

- En este caso, situamos una cosa entre más de dos cosas.

Ej. (**among many black balls** → muchas bolas negras rodean a la roja)

Actividad nº 2

Look at the map and complete the sentences with the next prepositions. You only need 6 prepositions.

Opposite to the left at the left corner next to in front of between
between to the right behind

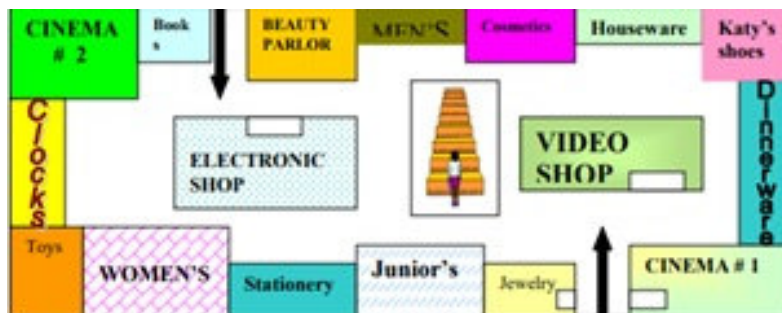


Imagen nº 2. Prepositions of place. Autor desconocido. Fuente: cyberlab Licencia: Creative Commons
https://cyberlab.ucr.ac.cr/cyberlab/octavo/cyberlab_8th/quizzes/hpotatoe/Unit9_vocabulary_yourturn.htm

1. Cinema 1 is _____ of the mall.
2. Women's clothes is _____ the Toy's Store.
3. The stairs are _____ the Electronic Shop and the Video Shop.
4. The Clocks store is _____ Cinema 2 and the Toys Store.
5. The Beauty Parlor is _____ the Electronic Shop.
6. Junior 's wear is _____ the jewelry shop.

Para saber mas

If you want extra practice press the following links and do the exercises.

- <http://a4esl.org/q/h/lb/inonat.html>
- <http://a4esl.org/q/j/ni/fb-prepositions.html>
- <https://www.ego4u.com/en/cram-up/grammar/prepositions/exercises?07>
- http://www.1-language.com/englishcourse/unit6_grammar_exs.htm
- <https://www.lewolang.com/gramatica-inglesa/38/prepositions-of-place>
- <https://www.perfect-english-grammar.com/prepositions-of-place-exercise-1.html>

2. Vocabulary: means of transport

Listen to the next means of transport a learn the pronunciation and the meaning of the words.

Audio: ACING_3_Bloque_08_Tema_4_Audio_1_transport.mp3 (Portal de Educación de personas adultas)



Imagen nº 3. Means of transport. Autor: desconocido. Licencia: Desconocida

Fuente: www.allthingstopics.com/transportation.html

Actividad nº 3

Do the next crossword to review means of transport.

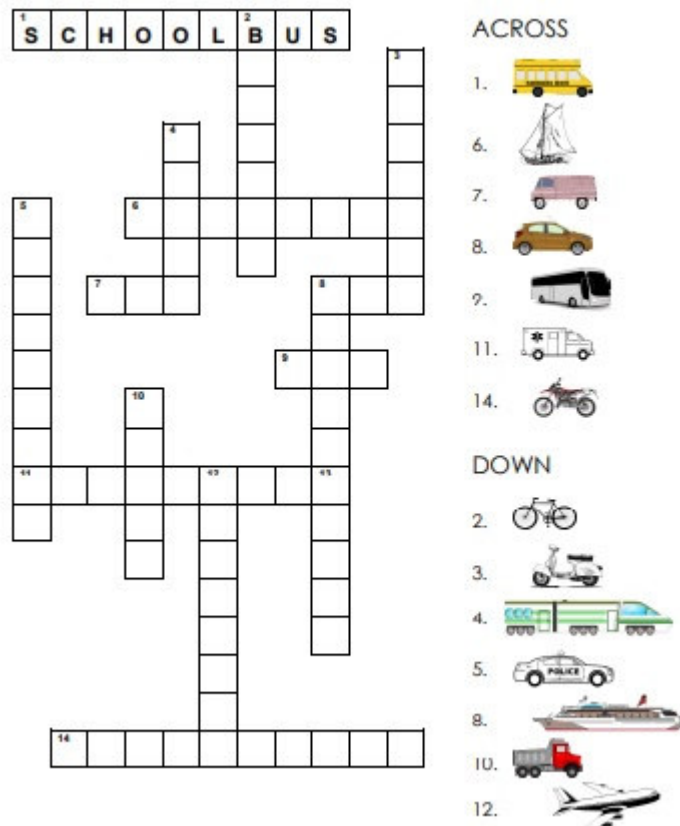


Imagen nº 4. Crossword. Autor: desconocido. Fuente: [Allthingstopics](https://www.allthingstopics.com/transportation.html) Licencia: desconocida
<https://www.allthingstopics.com/transportation.html>

ACROSS

- 1. _____
- 6. _____
- 7. _____
- 8. _____
- 9. _____
- 11. _____
- 14. _____

DOWN

- 2. _____
- 3. _____
- 4. _____
- 5. _____
- 8. _____
- 10. _____
- 12. _____

Para saber más

Here you have extra practice.

<https://www.learnenglish.de/vocabulary/transport.html>

3. Reading: asking for help and giving directions

Read the following directions to get to the two new restaurants that have just opened in town: **Rosetto's** and **Manny's**. Start where indicated by letters **A** or **B**.

How can I get to...?

A. It's easy to get to the Italian Restaurant. In the corner, turn right. Pass the bank and cross the street. Go straight ahead one more block. When you reach the corner, exactly at the Bookstore, turn left. Walk one more block. Go past a Café. When you reach the corner, you can see the Italian Restaurant. You can't miss it. Rosetto's Italian restaurant is in the right corner of the next block, right in front of a Bilingual School. Friends told me that the Raviolis are awesome.

B. You can't miss the opening of the new Mexican Restaurant. Walk north for two blocks on West Street. On the corner of West Street and Clark Avenue, turn left. Go straight ahead. Go past the post office. Cross the street and pass the gas station. Manny's is next to the movie theatre, right in front of the Bakery. It's in the corner of Clark Avenue and Madison Street. I've heard that they serve delicious Tacos.

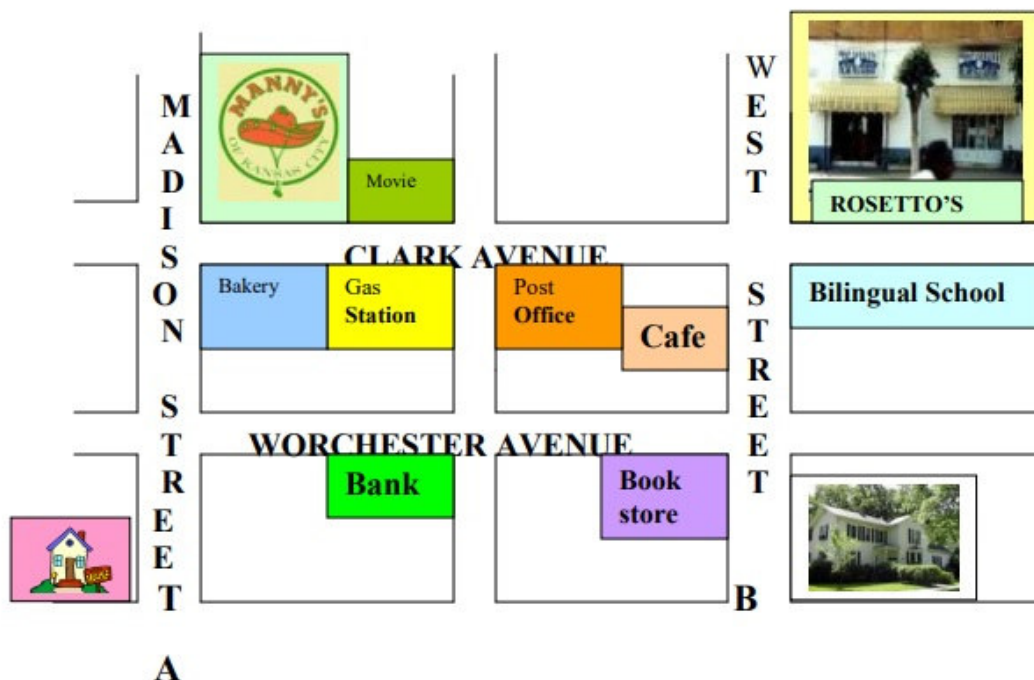


Imagen nº 5. Giving directions. Autor: desconocido. Fuente: Cyberlab Licencia: Creative Commons

https://cyberlab.ucr.ac.cr/cyberlab/booklets_students/booklet_8th/unit9_8th_booklet.pdf

RULES

Excuse me, where's the post office?	How can I get to the bank, please?
■ It's on Main Street. ■ It's on the corner of Clark Avenue and Boulevard Street. ■ It's across from the post office. ■ It's crossing Madison Avenue.	■ Go straight ahead and turn right. The bank is next to a shoe shop. ■ Turn left and walk three blocks. The bank is in front of the bookstore. ■ Take the right turning, go straight ahead; then turn left. The bank is across from the church.

Excuse me, could you tell me where the hospital is?
👉 Sure. Walk three blocks. Then, turn right. In the next corner, turn left. It's opposite the park.

Imagen nº 6. Giving directions. Autor: desconocido. Fuente: Cyberlab Licencia: Creative Commons
https://cyberlab.ucr.ac.cr/cyberlab/booklets_students/booklet_8th/unit9_8th_booklet.pdf

Actividad nº 4

Look at the diagram and choose the correct answer.

BAKERY POLICE STATION MUSEUM BANK
 SAN PEDRO ROAD
 SCHOOL PARK CHURCH LIBRARY

1. Could you tell me where the church is? It's _____ the library.
2. Where is the bank, please? It's _____ the library.
3. Is there a park near here? Yes. It's _____ the school and church.
4. Excuse me, could you tell me where the police station is? Sure. It's _____ the park.

4. Listening: short and long vowels

1 i: need	2 ɪ thin	3 e went	4 æ cat	13 eɪ pay	14 ɔɪ noise	15 aɪ time
5 ə alive	6 ɜ: third	7 ʌ fun	8 ɑ: glass	16 əʊ no	17 aʊ round	
9 u: few	10 ʊ put	11 ɔ: talk	12 ɒ rob	18 ɪə beer	19 eə care	

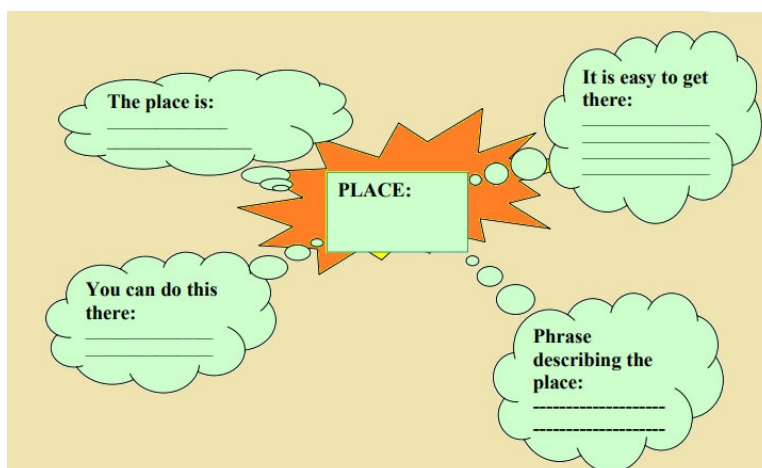
Listen to the pronunciation of each vowel and practice.

Audio: ACING_3_Bloque_08_Tema_4_Audio_2_vowels.mp3 (Portal de Educación de personas adultas)

Vowel Phonemes		
Lips loosely spread. Tongue lax with less tension than / i: / (short vowel)	/ ɪ /	pit
Lips loosely spread and slightly wider apart than / ɪ / (short vowel)	/ e /	pet
Lips neutrally open and slightly wider apart than / e / (short vowel)	/ æ /	pat
Open lip-rounding, wide open jaws, back of tongue low. (short vowel)	/ ɒ /	pot
Lips neutrally open. Open jaws. Centralized quality. (short vowel)	/ ʌ /	luck
Lips loose, but closely rounded. Tongue not as tense as in / u: / (short vowel)	/ ʊ /	good
Lips in neutral position. Centralized. Tongue slightly higher than in / ʌ / (short vowel)	/ ə /	ago

Lips spread. Tongue tense (front raised) with sides touching upper molars. (long vowel)	/i:/	<u>meat</u>
Lips neutrally open and jaws far apart. Centre to back of tongue fully open. (long vowel)	/ɑ:/	<u>car</u>
Medium lip rounding. Tongue drawn back making no contact with upper molars. (long vowel)	/ɔ:/	<u>door</u>
Lips neutrally spread. Tongue slightly higher than /ə/ (no firm contact with upper molars) (long vowel)	/ɜ:/	<u>girl</u>
Lips closely rounded. Back of tongue high. Tense compared with /ʊ/ (long vowel)	/u:/	<u>too</u>

5. Writing: directions



1. Pre-writing

- Brainstorm ideas about a place you've been to lately and enjoyed.
- Brainstorm descriptions of the place. Write things that attracted you.
- Brainstorm directions on how to get there.

2. Writing

- Write a paragraph of the place you visited.
- Use the phrase describing the place in your topic sentence.
- Give descriptions of the place on your supporting details. Then write about the things you can do there and the directions on how to get there.
- Conclude with a sentence that restates why you should visit the place and that it is easy to get there.

3. Post-writing

- Draw a city map on the location of the place you just wrote about. Share the information with a classmate and explain where the place is by showing your map.

6. Speaking: Excuse me, sir/madam. How do I get to...?

A continuación te presentamos un mapa del centro de Edimburgo. Como verás el punto de partida de los itinerarios es un hotel que está en **Leamington Terrace**. Imagina que tú estás en ese hotel y quieres llegar a una Biblioteca Pública que sabes está en la calle Queensferry (marcado en **rojo** en el mapa); el conserje del hotel te va a guiar con la ayuda del mapa. Lo único que tienes que hacer es seguir el itinerario que te da y que está marcado en **amarillo**. Para que te entiendas mejor, nuestras aclaraciones van en **negro**.

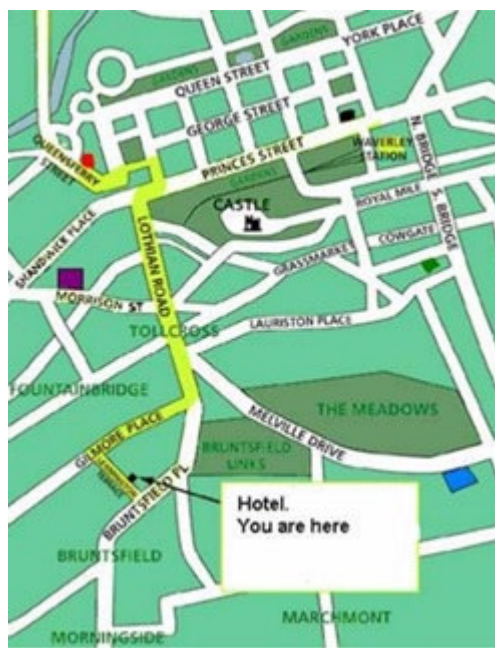


Imagen nº 7. Autor: JCCM. Fuente: antiguos materiales de ESPAD

*Tu parte del diálogo en **verde**.

*Las instrucciones del conserje en **azul**.

La primera indicación imprescindible si salimos de un edificio es el primer giro, derecha o izquierda.

- Excuse me, sir. How do I get to the Public Library in Queensferry Street?

- Look at the map. Go out into Leamington Terrace and turn right.

Si utilizamos los puntos de referencia como los nombres de las calles facilitamos mucho el seguimiento del itinerario.

- Then, take the first turning on the right, which is Gilmore Place.

- Go straight ahead and turn left at the end, into Lothian Road. Then, go straight ahead and turn right at the end, which is Princess Street. Take the first turning on the left and then the first turning left again, into Queensferry Street.

Al llegar al punto deseado es conveniente localizarlo:

- The Public Library is on your right, after the first corner

EXERCISE: Work with a partner. Student A asks student B how to arrive in the **castle**. Then swap roles. Student B asks student A how to arrive in **Waverley Station**.

Example:

- Excuse me, sir. Is there any travel agency near here?

- Oh yes of course; there is one in Melville Drive.

- How can I get there?

- Well, look at this map; we are here in Leamington Terrace; first go out into Leamington Terrace and turn left, and then left again.

- Into Bruntsfield Place?

- Yes, go straight ahead and when you get to Melville Drive, turn right. The travel agency is on your right, before the second crossing.

Soluciones a los ejercicios propuestos

Actividad nº 1

- a. What did you learn at school today?
- b. There is nothing in my pocket.
- c. I forgot my glasses on the table.
- d. I work in a very big office.
- e. I am usually at home at 5.30 pm.
- f. My flat is on the 1st floor.

Actividad nº 2

- 1. Cinema 1 is to the right of the mall.
- 2. Women's clothes is next to the Toy's Store.
- 3. The stairs are between the Electronic Shop and the Video Shop.
- 4. The Clocks store is between Cinema 2 and the Toys Store.
- 5. The Beauty Parlor is opposite the Electronic Shop.
- 6. Junior 's wear is to the left of the jewelry shop.

Actividad nº 3

ACROSS

- 1. School bus
- 6. Sail boat
- 7. Van
- 8. Car
- 9. Bus
- 11. Ambulance
- 14. Motorcycle

DOWN

- 2. Bicycle
- 3. Scooter
- 4. Train
- 5. Police car
- 8. Cruise ship
- 10. Truck
- 12. Airliner

Actividad nº 4

1. Could you tell me where the church is? It's NEXT TO the library.
2. Where is the bank, please? It's OPPOSITE the library.
3. Is there a park near here? Yes. It's BETWEEN the school and church.
4. Excuse me, could you tell me where the police station is? Sure. It's OPPOSITE the park.