

MÓDULO 4- Propuesta programa para 2do año:

Propósito: El presente módulo propone 2 desafíos que a continuación se desarrollan con sus respectivas capacidades específicas y núcleos conceptuales teniendo los mismos como objetivos que el sujeto que aprende pueda relatar las actividades que realiza cotidianamente, describiéndolas así como también que pueda formular preguntas sobre las actividades que otros realizan. A tal fin el alumno deberá incorporar y reconocer vocabulario para expresar dichas actividades, los días de la semana, los diferentes momentos del día y la hora.

Introducción: Cada comienzo de desafío se verá planteado con la aplicación de la deducción por parte del alumno lo cual lo guiará a reconocer ese núcleo conceptual que se pretende adquirir.

Planteamiento y resolución del problema: Todas las actividades estarán presentadas en castellano con el objetivo de facilitarle al alumno el reconocimiento del significado del vocabulario, diálogo y / o texto que se le presente. Debido a que todos los desafíos tienen una impronta de lo transdisciplinar, los alumnos se verán obligados a recurrir a otros espacios para desenvolver las situaciones problemáticas que se le plantean.

Aplicación Práctica: Se aplicarán estrategias para activar competencias lingüísticas como por ejemplo, incentivando al alumno que describa su propia rutina así como también la de su familia y/o entorno. Se ampliará el vocabulario a través de textos para lo cual utilizarán un diccionario bilingüe recomendado por los profesores. Entre este artefacto cultural también debemos mencionar que el alumno deberá utilizar un Cd para la parte funcional de la lengua.

Evaluación: El alumno realizará una evaluación escrita y oral al finalizar el módulo para poder continuar con los siguientes.

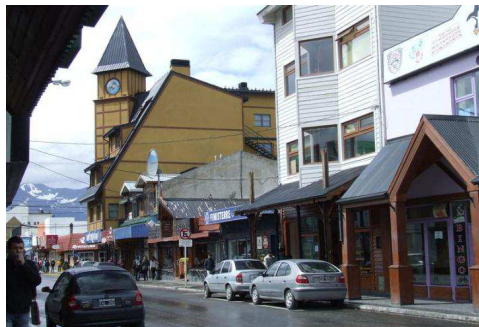
EJES	MO DULO	DESAFÍOS	CAPACIDAD ESPECÍFICA	CONTENIDOS
El inglés y su funcionalidad oral	2	-Giving directions - At a restaurant / at a shop	- Hablar sobre y describir la ciudad -Realizar comparaciones -Preguntar sobre diferentes lugares en la ciudad y cómo llegar -Dar instrucciones para llegar a algún lugar específico - Desenvolverse en un restaurante o bar -Actuar de cliente, actuar de mozo -Dar sugerencias -Desenvolverse en un negocio -Actuar de vendedor, actuar de cliente -Dar sugerencias	-Sustantivos, lugares en la ciudad (museum, park, post office, etc) -Repaso del uso del verbo "There is / there are" -Preposiciones de lugar (in front of, next to, etc) - Adjetivos - Palabras para preguntar -Vocabulario específico de restaurante y bar (comidas, bebidas, distintos platos) -Expresiones específicas para ordenar/ realizar pedidos y para ofrecer (Can I have...?, would you like...?, etc) -Expresiones comunes para la atención al público (can I help you?, etc) -Modos verbales (must, should, etc)

MODULO 4

Welcome to Ushuaia

DESAFÍO 1-
1)

a) Read the following letter. Then answer the questions.
Lea la siguiente carta. Luego responda las preguntas



Hi Laura!

I'm on holidays in Ushuaia. It's a beautiful city. It isn't big but there are marvelous places to visit near it.

In the city there are many restaurants and bars. There are two cinemas, two theatres and three museums. There is a post office. And there is a cemetery in the downtown!

There are a lot of activities to do. You can go fishing, camping, canoeing, climbing, trekking and you can go on board a catamaran and sail the Beagle Channel!

It's exciting!

I'm staying in a hostel near the downtown. In front of it there is a big building and next to it there is a bakery. To go to the center I walk down to blocks. It's a nice place!

What about you?

Kisses,
Andrew



Answer the questions.

1. Where is Andrews?
2. Is the city big?
3. Are there theatres in the city?
4. How many museums are there?
5. What can you do at the countryside near the city?
6. Where is Andrews staying?
7. Where is hostel?
8. What are there near the hostel?
9. How long does Andrews walk to go to the center?
10. Is it a nice place?

2) Read the text again and check the pronunciation with your teacher.
 Lea el texto nuevamente y corrobore la pronunciación con su profesora.

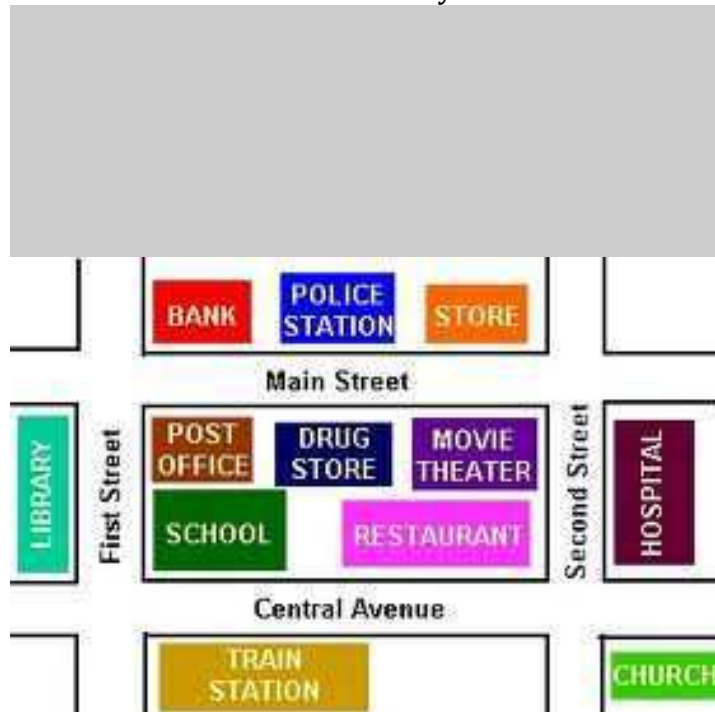
3) Think about a city and make a short description about it.

Welcome to.....

Vocabulary reference

Look at the charts below and check the meaning. Mire el cuadros de abajo y cheque el significado.

Places in the city



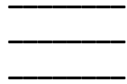
Prepositions of place



4) a) **Make a list of places in the town.** B) **Can you describe where they are in your city?** Prepare una lista de lugares que podemos encontrar en una ciudad. Describa dónde se encuentran ellos en su ciudad.

a) **PLACES IN TOWN**

- Bank
- School
- Restaurant



b) **Describing my city**

Example: *In my city there is cinema and two theatres. The cinema is in front of de square.*

In the city

5) **Recycling vocabulary . Complete the charts with vocabulary about them.**

Places to visit	Places in town	Verbs	Prepositions	Activities to do/practice

6) Listen and complete
Escuche y complete

I live in a small town. There aren't many 1) _____ in the centre. There is a theater 2) _____ the drug store. The 3) _____ is on Second Street 4) _____ the restaurant. On the central Avenue there is a 5) _____. The drug store is 6) _____ the movie theater and the 7) _____. My 8) _____ is on First Street just in front of the 9) _____. And the best restaurant in the town is 10) _____ of Central Avenue and Second Street.

7) Shopping around the city. Join the phrases in column "A" with the places in column "B"
De compras por la ciudad. Una las frases en la columna "A" con los lugares en la columna "B"

Column A

- 1-Send letters and buy stamps
- 2-Buy magazines and newspapers
- 3-Watch a film
- 4-Buy clothes
- 5-Exchange money
- 6-Buy aspirins
- 7-Have lunch or dinner
- 8-Buy a book
- 9-Withdraw some money
- 10-Take a bus
- 11-Do shopping
- 12-Buy a tick to travel

Column B

- a- travel agent
- b- chemist's
- c- supermarket
- d- post office
- e- cash dispenser // ATM
- f- newsagent's
- g- bank
- h- cinema
- i- store
- j- restaurant
- k- bus stop
- l- bookshop

8) Look at the map below and answer the questions.
Mire el plano de abajo y responda las preguntas.

Look at the example:
Mire el ejemplo:

- a) - *I need to buy some aspirins. Is there a chemist's near? Where is it?*
Yes, there is. It is on Oxford Street next to the market.



- a)- I'd like to buy some books. Is there a bookshop near here? Where is it?
- b)- I want to see a movie, where is the cinema?
- c)- I have to exchange some money, where is the bank?
- d)- I'd like to eat out, is there a restaurant near? Where is it?
- e)- I'd like to go camping. Is there a camping site here? Where is it?
- f)- let's go for a drink! Where can we go? Where is it?
- g)-Where is the hotel?
- h)-Where can I see an art exhibition and old things? Where is it?
- i)-I want to buy the newspaper. Where is the newsagent's?
- j)-I'd like to buy some things, you know clothes. Where is the shopping centre?

9) **Look at the map above and complete the sentences with the appropriate preposition of place. Mire el mapa de arriba y complete las oraciones con la preposición de lugar que corresponda.**

- a) - There is a car park _____ the petrol station and the theater.

- b) – The police station is _____ the corner of Prince’s Road and Trinity College Road.
 c) – The golf course is _____ the park.
 d) – The baker’s is _____ the newsagent’s.
 e) – The football pitch is _____ the Shopping Centre and the car park.
 f) – The school is _____ the church.
 g) – There is a car park _____ the restaurant and _____ the camping site.
 h) – The grocer’s is _____ the hotel and _____ the baker’s and the butcher’s.
 i) – The bus station is _____ the corner of Queen’s Avenue and Prince’s Road.
 j) – There is a church _____ the museum and _____ the park.

Desafío comunicacional

Giving directions!
 Dando direcciones!

Note: To give directions in English we need to use some verbs as commands following for prepositions and nouns. We DON’T use subjects when we give instructions.

Para dar direcciones en ingles necesitamos utilizar algunos verbos para dar las instrucciones, seguidos de preposiciones o sustantivos. No usamos sujeto para dar instrucciones.

- 10) **Tick the verbs bellow that you thing are useful to give directions.**
Maque los verbos de abajo que usted crea que son útiles para dar direcciones.

- Open the window
- Go along three blocks
- Sit down
- Rise your hand
- Turn left at the corner of...
- Go up one block
- Close the door
- Cross the first avenue and turn right
- Stand up
- Walk straight this street, at the traffic light turn right
- Pay attention

Go ahead five blocks. It's on the corner of...

11) **Look at the map of Ushuaia city below. Give instructions to the following people to reach the place they need to go to. You are at the Tourism Information Office. (i – San Martín y Fadul)**

Mire el plano de la ciudad de Ushuaia. De las instrucciones a las siguientes personas para que puedan llegar donde necesitan. Usted está en la oficina de información turística. (i – San Martín y Fadul)

Look at the example:

Mire el ejemplo:

A)- Mary needs to exchange some money. Tell her how to get a bank.

Walk straight until 9 de Julio Street. Then go down one block to Maipú Avenue. Turn right, walk some metres and there is a bank next to a restaurant.



- 1) John wants to go to the Fin del Mundo Museum.
- 2) Peter wants to have lunch at a restaurant. He likes fish.
- 3) Mary needs to send some postcards.
- 4) Ann and Steve want to visit the Museo Marítimo.
- 5) Alex wants to go to the supermarket.
- 6) Frank wants to buy some books about Tierra del Fuego.
- 7) John and some friends would like to go to a pub next Saturday night.
- 8) Elizabeth wants to go to a bakery's
- 9) Michael needs to withdraw some money. He needs to find a cash dispenser.
- 10) Tom wants to buy some winter clothes.

12) - Listen to the instructions. Where do you arrive?

Escuche las instrucciones. A dónde llega?

- a) _____
- b) _____
- c) _____
- d) _____
- e) _____

13) - Read the following dialogues. Check the pronunciation and new words.

A)

Tourist: Hi! Is there a cash dispenser near here?

Person: Yes, there is.

Tourist: Where is it?

Person: It's on San martin street and Roca street.

Tourist: How can I get there?

Person: Walk along this street about 4 blocks, then turn left and go down two blocks. It is between the bank and the newsagent's.

Tourist: Thank you!

B)

Tourist: Morning! I'd like to visit a museum. Can you recommend me one?

Assistant: Morning Sr. Yes, of course. There is one museum, Del Fin del Mundo near here.

Tourist: Great! Where is it?

Assistant: It's on Maipú Avenue.

Tourist: How can I get there?

Assistant: You can go on foot.

Tourist: ooh! Great!

Assistant: Go along this street until Rivadavia street. Then go down one block to Maipú Avenue. On your right you can see the museum.

Tourist: Ok, thank you very much.

Assistant: That's ok.

14) - Role – played: with a partner make a dialogue similar to the previous ones. Then act the situations.

Comparing places and prices! Comparando lugares y precios!

a) Read the text below. Lea el texto de abajo.

I live in Calafate. It isn't a big city. It is smaller than Ushuaia but bigger than Tolhuin. It's a very nice place to live. It's quieter than Ushuaia because there are fewer people! You can go around the city on foot because there aren't many blocks! The landscape is amazing. One of the most important lakes in Argentina is next to Calafate. It's Lago Argentino. In the morning I usually go for a walk along the coast when the weather is nice. Calafate is cold but Ushuaia is colder Here there are many places to visit near the city. There are lakes, rivers, mountains and the most beautiful glaciers! The largest glaciers in the world are in Calafate. For this reason a lot of tourists come to this city. There are hotels, hostels and cabins, restaurants and shops. And there is handicraft market. And about tourism, what do you think? Which is more expensive, Calafate or Ushuaia? Now tell me about your city!

b) Complete the columns with the vocabulary from the text. Complete las columnas con el vocabulario del texto.

Places in town	Preposition of place	Adjectives	New words

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Grammar reference - Comparative and Superlative adjectives

Note: to work with comparative and superlative adjectives we separate the adjectives in two groups, Short Adjectives and Long Adjectives. Look at the chart grammar reference below.

Para trabajar con adjetivos comparativos y superlativos, nosotros separamos a los adjetivos en dos grupos; adjetivos cortos y adjetivos largos. Mire el cuadro de referencia gramatical de abajo.

COMPARATIVE FORMS

<u>Short Adjectives</u>	<u>Long Adjectives</u>
Cheap er than	More expensive than
Long er than	More beautiful than
Small er than	More comfortable than
Nic er than	More interesting than

Note: when we work with short adjectives we need to add "ER" at the end of the word followed by the preposition "THAN". To long adjectives we write the adjective "more" before them and the preposition "than" after them. .

Quando trabajamos con adjetivos cortos necesitamos agregar "er" al final de la palabra seguida de la preposición "than". Para los adjetivos largos escribimos primero el adjetivo "more" luego nuestro adjetivo largo y seguidamente la preposición "than". Mire el cuadro otra vez, lea los ejemplos de abajo.

- Example:** a) This jacket is cheaper than that one.
 b)- Your car is smaller than mine.
 c)- Sally is nicer than Ann.

- d)- This book is more expensive than that one.
- e)- Ushuaia is more beautiful than Rio Grande.
- f)- This book is more interesting than your book.

SUPERLATIVE FORMS

<u>Short Adjectives</u>	<u>Long Adjectives</u>
the cheap est	The most expensive
The long est	The most beautiful
The small est	The most comfortable
The nice st	The most interesting

Note: To make superlative forms with short adjectives we put the article "THE" before them and add "EST" at the end of the words. To long adjectives we write "the most" before the adjectives. Look the chart again and read the examples below.

Para adjetivos superlativos cortos escribimos el artículo "the" antes de ellos y el sufijo "est" al final de los mimos. Para las palabras largas escribimos "the most" antes del adjetivo. Mire el cuadro nuevamente y lea los ejemplos.

- Example: a) – This restaurant is the cheapest in the city.
 b)- The Amazon is the longest river in the world.
 c)- Eduard is the nicest in the class.
 d)- This is **the most** expensive hotel in the city.
 e)- This is **the most** comfortable car.
 f)- This class is **the most** interesting.

Note: There are some adjectives in English which are irregulars. That means that they change their form to be comparatives or superlatives. Look at the chart. Hay algunos adjetivos en ingles que son irregulares. Esto significa que cambian su forma para ser adjetivos comparativos o superlativos. Mire el cuadro

IRREGULAR ADJECTIVES

Adjective	Comparative form	Superlative form
good	Better than	The best
bad	Worse than	The worst
far	Farther than	The farthest

- 1) Write the following adjectives in comparative and superlative forms. Ask your teacher about spelling rules for the adjectives in **bold**.
Escriba los siguientes adjetivos en forma comparativa y superlativa. Consulte a su profesora por las reglas ortográficas para escribir aquellos que están en **negrita**

Adjective	Comparative form	Superlative form
Delicious		
Big		
Short		
Strange		
ambitious		
dirty		
Good		
Near		

hot		
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- 2) Read the text on page 11 again and underline the comparative and superlative forms. Answer the question at the end of the text.
 Lea el texto de la página 11 nuevamente y subraye las formas comparativas y superlativas que encuentre. Responda la pregunta del final.
- 3) Re write the adjectives you found in the text into the bare form. Re escriba los adjetivos encontrados en el texto en su forma simple.

Underline words	Adjectives
1)	
2)	
3)	
4)	
5)	
6)	
7)	

8)	

4) Look at the pictures below and write sentences comparing them. Use the adjectives in the box.
Mire los dibujos de abajo y escriba oraciones comparándolos. Use los adjetivos del cuadro.

Look at the example:

Mire el ejemplo:

a) **Joe is taller than Al but Ed is the tallest.**

Tall - short - fat - thin -
young old - near - far



Desafio 2 - At a restaurant

1) Look at the menu. Check the vocabulary.

Mire el menú. Corrobore el vocabulario.

Starters	
Chicken Soup	\$15.50
Salad	\$20.00
Sandwiches - Main Course	
Ham and cheese	\$25.50
Tuna	\$35.00
Vegetarian	\$30.00
Grilled Cheese	\$35.50
Piece of Pizza	\$30.50
Cheeseburger	\$40.50
Hamburger deluxe	\$55.00
Spaghetti	\$35.50
Drinks	
Coffee	\$17.25
Tea	\$15.25
Soft Drinks - Coke, Sprite, Root Beer, etc.	\$13.75



2) Add two food and drinks to each category.

Agregue dos comidas y bebidas más a cada categoría.

3) Read the dialogue below. Check de pronunciations, expressions and new words.

Lea el dialogo de abajo. Cheque la pronunciación, las expresiones y el vocabulario nuevo

Waiter: Hello, Can I help you?

Kim: Yes, I'd like to have some lunch.

Waiter: Would you like a starter?

Kim: Yes, I'd like a bowl of chicken soup, please.

Waiter: And what would you like for a main course?

Kim: I'd like a grilled cheese sandwich.

Waiter: Would you like anything to drink?

Kim: Yes, I'd like a glass of Coke, please.

Waiter... *After Kim has her lunch.*: Can I bring you anything else?

Kim: No thank you. Just the bill.

Waiter: Certainly.

Kim: I don't have my glasses. How much is the lunch?

Waiter: That's \$6.75.

Kim: Here you are. Thank you very much.

Waiter: You're welcome. Have a good day.

Kim: Thank you, the same to you.

Note: Notice how the waiter asks: What *would* you like? and Kim responds: I'd like ...

“ **Would like**” is the polite form used when asking and requesting.

4) Complete the chart below. Add two expressions to each category.

Complete el cuadro de abajo. Agregue dos expresiones más a cada categoría.

Waiter's expressions	Customer's expressions	Food	Drinks	Common expressions

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5) **Complete the gaps.** Complete los espacios en blanco.

Waiter: Hello, Can I _____ you?

Kim: Yes, _____ to have some lunch.

Waiter: _____ a starter?

Kim: Yes, I'd like a bowl of chicken soup, _____.

Waiter: And what _____ for a main course?

Kim: I'd like a grilled cheese sandwich.

Waiter: Would you like _____ to drink?

Kim: Yes, I'd like a glass of Coke, please.

Waiter... *After Kim has her lunch:* Can I bring you anything else?

Kim: No thank you. Just the _____.

Waiter: Certainly.

Kim: I don't have my glasses. _____ is the lunch?

Waiter: That's \$6.75.

Kim: _____. Thank you very much.

Waiter: You're _____. Have a good day.

Kim: Thank you, the _____.

Desafío comunicacional

6) **Role-played. With a partner act a situation at the restaurant. Use the Menu above.**

Con un compañero actúe una situación en un restaurant. Utilice el menú de arriba.

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