

INSTITUTO NUEVA JERUSALEN

Área: INGLÉS

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Grado: NOVENO 8°

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ESTÁNDARES:

COMPETENCIAS 1. COMPETENCIA 2. SOCIOLINGÜÍSTICA, 3. LINGÜÍSTICA

OBJETIVOS: habla sobre diferentes lugares públicos, usa verbos de acción y aprende sobre quantificadores

EJES TEMÁTICOS :

TERCER PERIODO INGLÉS 8°

SEMANA 1 : MUCH, MANY, A LOT OF

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RopzZG14jY0> MANY MUCH

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=knGYWfZczcM> A LOT LOTS,

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4P9CXilzelk> CONTABLE E INCONTABLES

ENGLISH
GRAMMAR

MUCH - MANY

A LOT OF - LOTS OF

= a large quantity of something

Much and *Many* are mainly used in **negative sentences** and **questions**. They are **not** common in affirmative sentences though still possible.
Much is used with **uncountable nouns**.
Many is used with **plural countable nouns**.

MUCH	MANY
+ UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS	+ PLURAL COUNTABLE NOUNS
- I don't have <i>much</i> time.	- There aren't <i>many</i> chairs in the room.
- He doesn't need <i>much</i> money.	- I don't have <i>many</i> friends.
- Does it use <i>much</i> electricity?	- Do you think <i>many</i> people will go?

With affirmative sentences, we prefer **a lot of** instead of *much/many*.
A lot of / lots of are **not** common in negative sentences or questions.
A lot of can be used with **countable nouns** and **uncountable nouns**.
a lot of = lots of

A LOT OF	A LOT OF
+ UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS	+ PLURAL COUNTABLE NOUNS
- I need a lot of coffee.	- She has a lot of friends.
(= I need lots of coffee.)	(= She has lots of friends.)
- There is a lot of traffic today.	- There are a lot of cars on the street.

www.grammar.cl www.woodwardenglish.com www.vocabulary.cl

Woodward
ENGLISH
VOCABULARY

LESSON FOUR

Is a library a public place?

Objective

Talk about different public places, use action verbs and learn about quantifiers.



Warm up

What is a public place?
 Do you know any rules of conduct that apply to public places?
 What public places do you know of?
 What public places do you normally visit? What do you do there?



abc New words

Public Places

Match the places with the questions below. Now mark the places you usually go to or visit. Tell your classmates what you do there.

Example: I usually buy groceries in a supermarket.



Supermarket



Movie Theater



Restaurant



Library



Post Office



Clothing Store

1. Where do you have a meal?
2. Where do you buy groceries?
3. Where do you try on or buy clothes?
4. Where do you watch movies?
5. Where do you borrow or read books?
6. Where do you mail letters or packages?



Grammar Focus

Quantifiers: much, many, a lot of

We use 'many' with countable nouns.

Example: There are many supermarkets in the city. There aren't many movie theaters in the city.

We use 'much' with uncountable nouns.

Examples: Is there much cake left?

We use 'a lot of' with plural countable nouns.

Example: The zoo has a lot of animals.

We use 'a lot of' with uncountable nouns.

Example: There is a lot of employment and industry in the city.

Note:

We use "too much" and "too many" to say that the quantity of something, or the number of people or things, is larger than reasonable or necessary.

Example: This city has too many taxis. Too much violence and corruption make cities dangerous.



Listen up

Track 4 All About Public Places!

Listen to the track and mark all the public places mentioned. Then choose TRUE or FALSE for the statements below.

Listen again and describe 3 public places. Write a list of the action verbs you hear.

library _____	supermarket _____	park _____
post office _____	school _____	swimming pool _____
movie theater _____	police station _____	zoo _____
museum _____	gym _____	concert hall _____

- | | | |
|--|------|-------|
| 1. Children can play in a library. | TRUE | FALSE |
| 2. You can learn about history in a museum. | TRUE | FALSE |
| 3. People relax and walk their dogs in parks. | TRUE | FALSE |
| 4. Anyone can enter a fire department. | TRUE | FALSE |
| 5. People listen to music and dance in swimming pools. | TRUE | FALSE |



Read on

Tokyo Subway

What can you say about the subway in your city? If you don't have one, how would you like it to be?

Read the article and answer the questions. Use a dictionary to find the meanings of the words you don't know.

Explain them to your classmates and give examples using them. Now close your book and describe the Tokyo subway.

The Tokyo subway system is rapid and punctual. An average of 17 million people use the Tokyo subway every year. There is a subway sign and the name of the subway station at the entrance to each station in Japanese and in English. People use ticket vending machines to purchase their tickets. The subway in Tokyo opens at 5 a.m. and closes at 1 a.m. the next morning. Some subway lines have "women-only" cars during rush hour. The Tokyo subway is clean and safe.



- How many people use the Tokyo subway every year?

- What do people use to purchase their tickets?

- What time does the subway in Tokyo open?

- What cars do some subway lines have in the morning and evening?



Write it down

Choose 'much', 'many' or 'a lot of' to fill in the blanks in the sentences.

- There are _____ ethnic neighborhoods in big cities.
- Big cities generate _____ garbage.
- You don't need _____ money to have fun in small cities.
- There are _____ schools close to our house.
- Citizens spend _____ time stuck in the traffic.

SAY IT!

Interview your classmates to find out what public places they normally visit and why. Tell your classmates what rules people usually follow in public places and what ideas you have to make people follow those rules.

ON YOUR OWN

Visit <http://www.planetizen.com/toppublicspaces> and read about the top 100 public places in the U.S. and Canada. Choose one you would like to visit and describe it to your classmates. Make a poster for one of the places you talked about.



