

UNIT 2

CAN YOU read tourist information?

Unidad 2. ¿Puedes leer información turística?

1 Look at this information about Dublin. Where is it from?

- ☐ A history book. ☐ An encyclopedia. ☐ A tourist blog.

1 Leemos información acerca de una ciudad llamada Dublin en Irlanda. ¿Qué estamos leyendo? ¿Un libro de historia? ¿Una enciclopedia? ¿Un blog para turistas? Marcar la opción que elegis.

2 Which of these items are mentioned in the blog entry? What are they? ¿Qué son?

2 Marcar sólo los ítems que están mencionados en el blog.

Phoenix Park Grafton Street U2 Piccadilly Circus

Responder en inglés

Aquí

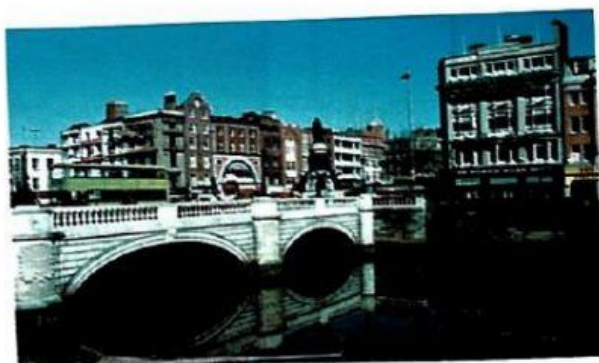
3 Correct these sentences.

3 Corregir las oraciones (en inglés)

The food in Dublin is terrible.
There isn't a zoo in Dublin.
There are beautiful palaces in Dublin.
There aren't any museums.

The food in Dublin is delicious.

4 What else do you know about Ireland?



LEARNING SKILL

Many words in English are similar to words in Spanish. We call them cognates:

terrible, museum

- Find more cognates in the text about Dublin and make a list in your notebook.

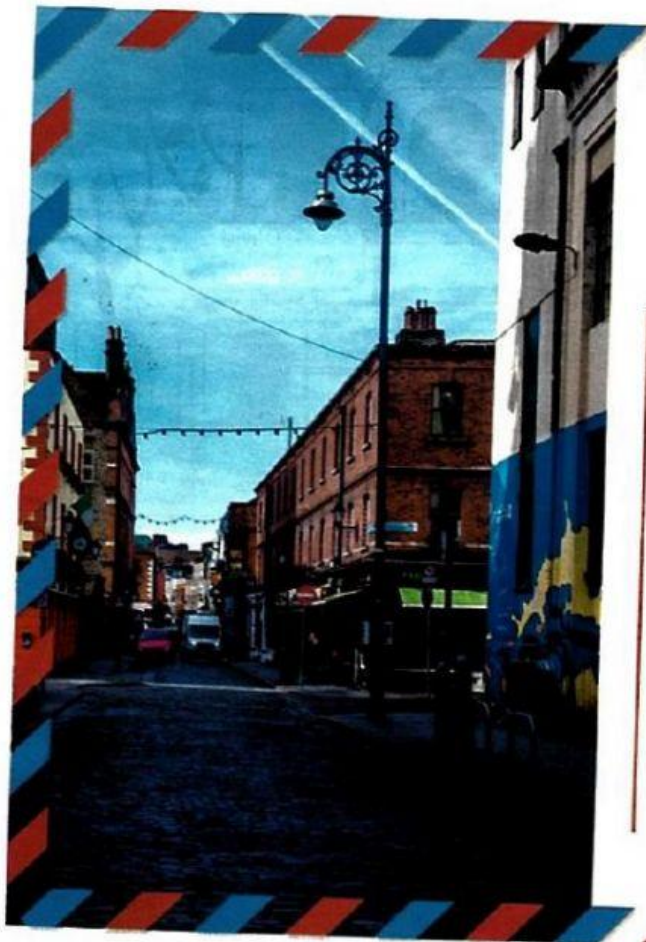
CAN YOU write about your hometown?

1 Choose a title for this description.

1 Leer el texto y después elegir un título para la descripción.

☐ A great place to live in

☐ A terrible place to live in



PLACE
STAMP
HERE



Dublin is a beautiful city. There are a lot of famous streets, and a lot of shops and parks too. There are also great sports facilities. In my area, there are tennis courts and a really good sports centre.

2 Write about a beautiful city in your country. Use **and**, **also** and **too**.

Elegí una ciudad Argentina.

- ✓ contá qué hay (There is /there are)
- ✓ contá qué no hay (There isn't / There aren't).
- ✓ Usá las palabras AND, ALSO y TOO.

TOO significa "también" y se utiliza en frases afirmativas. Va al final de la frase con una coma:

I like ice cream, and cake, **too**.

ALSO significa "también" y se sitúa antes del verbo principal de la frase, menos cuando se trata de THERE IS / THERE ARE y del verbo TO BE ("also" se ubica después del verbo en éstos casos)

Carla likes painting. She **also** likes dancing (ANTES del verbo LIKE)

There are **also** great sports facilities. (DESPUÉS de THERE ARE)

Pablo is a teacher. He is **also** a dancer. (DESPUÉS del verbo TO BE)