UNIVERSIDAD DEL QUINDÍO

Unidad 3 - EA1

WHAT IS YOUR HOMETOWN LIKE?

Autor

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UNIVERSIDAD DEL QUINDÍO

What is your hometown like?

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Competencias y Resultados de Aprendizaje

Competencias

- Recognize the vocabulary about places in the town/city and the weather through images to provide detailed descriptions.
- Find and interpret general and specific information presented in texts through questions to make connections to real-life situations or experiences.
- Develop a simple short text using the prepositions of place and the adjectives in their comparative and superlative forms to describe places.

Resultados de aprendizaje:

- Read short, simple texts in a reflective manner to answer questions about the main ideas of the text.
- Find specific and predictable information in everyday writings such as advertisements, prospectuses, menus and schedules to make decisions regarding the information I need.
- Understand short letters about personal matters that allow me to interact on family and friendship issues.

Ruta Metodológica

Recomendaciones Generales:

Dear student:

Consider the following recommendations to have a successful performance in the development of this unit:

- Read thoroughly the material your teacher assigned before attending the lessons and developing the assignments.
- Contact your teacher in case you have doubts related to the topic or activities in this unit.
- Develop at least 2 hours of extra practice to ensure successful learning.
- Be ready to participate in the forums and discussions proposed. This will provide you with opportunities to know your classmates and teacher.
- Explore the content, materials, activities and bibliography available for you here. They will help you to discover and practice more in detail the topic of the unit.
- Use your notebook to take notes of the information presented, as well as of the videos and websites suggested along this unit.
- Keep in mind deadlines for delivery of assignments and dates for evaluation, previously agreed with your teacher.

Requisitos:

in order to take this Unit 3, you need to have successfully approved the previous Unit 2 "Describing people".

Introducción a la Temática



When someone asks you, ***what is your hometown like?*** you are given the opportunity to talk about the most special features and places that are in your town or city. You can describe your neighborhood, some remarkable places in the town or city, the weather and even the kind of people you find there. For this, we use adjectives, vocabulary related to places in the city, vocabulary related to the weather and prepositions of place to tell the location. Along this unit, we will review adjectives and their comparative and superlative forms, but this time we will use them to describe and compare places. Also, we will study how to ask for specific information by using Wh-question words.

Enseñanzas



In this Unit we will explore and study adjectives to describe places, review the rules to create the comparative and superlative forms of adjectives, prepositions of place, Wh- questions and some useful vocabulary related to places in the city and the weather. You will find three moments that will allow you to go smoothly step by step in this process. Let the journey begin!

Let's discover!

Dear student,

Along this first moment, you will find a series of simple activities that present the vocabulary and provide explanation of grammar structures and rules which are key to develop the second moment in this unit. Remember to take notes of the grammar and key vocabulary, as well as to answer some of the exercises and questions proposed in your notebook. If necessary, you can start building your own Picture dictionary (dictionary with images) in your notebook to help yourself retain vocabulary easily. Read the instructions and directions given to have a correct development of this unit.

A. ***If I need something, where can I go?*** Complete the sentences by using the places given in the box.

Where can I go?

Parque del Café is an	Bank
When I want to look fancier and get a great haircut, I go to the	Grocery store
When I want to relax and listen to the birds singing, I go to the	Cinema
When me and my friends want to see a movie, we go to the	Hospital
If I need a money loan, I go to the	Park
If I want to work out and keep myself fit, I go to the	Amusement park
If I am sick, I immediately have to go to the	Salon
If I want to buy food in my neighborhood, I go to the	Gym

SUBMIT

B. Let's enrich more our vocabulary about places in the city. Uncover the tiles to find the correct match.

Para visualizar la información del recurso dé clic en el siguiente botón:

VER RECURSO

Let's review the rules about adjectives. This time, pay attention to the examples. They are related to the description of places.

1. Adjectives modify nouns. This means, they give us information about a place, a person or a thing.	1. **For example:** Today is a *stormy* (adjective) *day* (noun)
2. Adjectives never go in plural form; the plural goes in the noun.	2. **For example:** Quindío has breathtaking landscapes
3. Adjectives can go before the noun or after the verb *be*.	**3. For example:** ⏩ Bogotá has very tall buildings. (The adjective goes before the noun) ⏩ The house is cozy. (The adjective goes after the verb be)
4. The adjective comes after verbs of senses or perception *(look, sound, seem, smell, feel, taste)*.	**4. For example**: The village **looks** quiet.

What's the weather like?

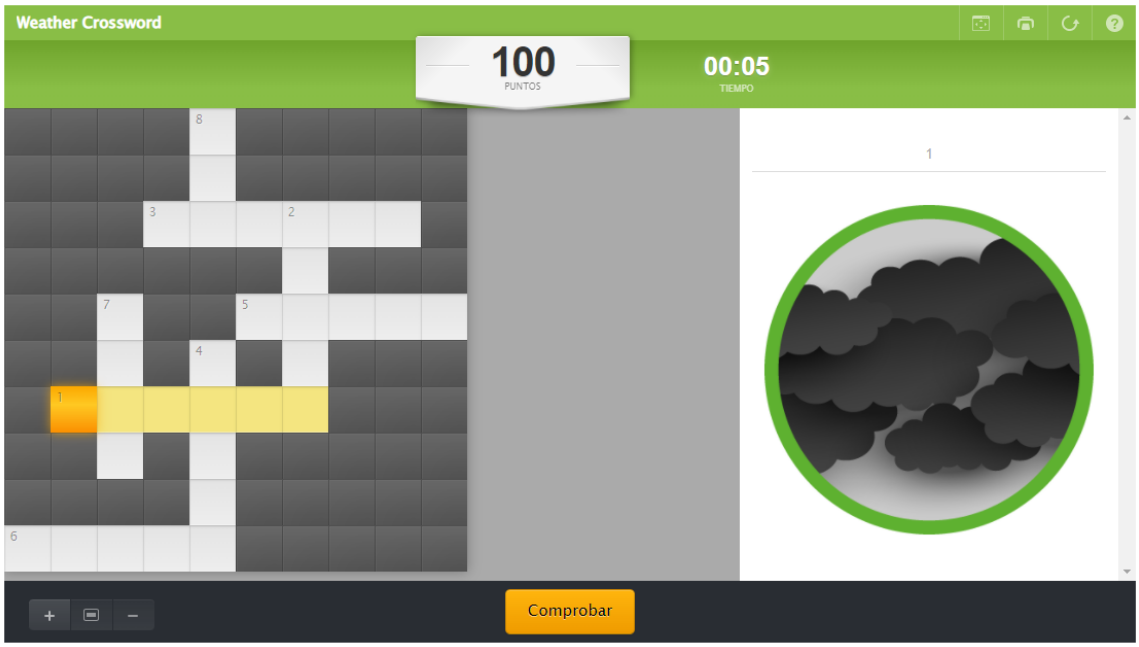
C. The words used to describe the weather are also adjectives. Let's discover some of them by solving this crossword. Use the images as hints.

Use the dictionary as an aid:

Sitio web: Bilingual Dictionary

WordReference.com. (2018). Bilingual Dictionary. Recuperado el 2021, 09, 15 en: https://www.wordreference.com/es/

VISITAR



Para visualizar la información del recurso dé clic en el siguiente botón:

VER RECURSO

What do you think about these places?

D. Look at these famous places around the world. In your notebook, use adjectives from the box to write short sentences describing them. You may repeat adjectives.

Use the dictionary as an aid:

Sitio web: Bilingual Dictionary
WordReference.com. (2018). Bilingual Dictionary. Recuperado el 2021, 09, 15 en: https://www.wordreference.com/es/

VISITAR

For example: ***The Colosseum in Rome is*** *ancient, beautiful, and expensive.*



Bonus! Look for more adjectives to describe these places. Write them down in your notebook.

E. As with the description of people, there is also a very long list of adjectives to describe places. In your notebook, draw a chart like the one shown in the model below. Then, classify the adjectives of the previous exercise by writing them according to the categories. Add more adjectives to the chart. Check this website for more vocabulary:

Lectura: Adjectives htah describe Places

ESOL Courses – Free English Lessons Online. (s.f). Adjectives htah describe Places – Intermediate Vocabulary. Recuperado el 2021, 09, 15 en: https://www.esolcourses.com/content/exercises/grammar/adjectives/places/words-for-describing-places.html

VER LECTURA

Figura 02 Adjectives for describing places

Places /aspects	Adjectives
City in general (environment	Noisy, crowded, clean, lively, empty, _____, _____,…
Buildings / walls	Tall, old, brick, stone, _____, _____,…
Age	Old, young, ancient, _____,…
Population	Kind, hurried, smiling, worried, _____,…

Fuente: Agudelo (2021)

uniquindío

Bonus! Keep adding more adjectives you discover through this unit in your notebook.

F. Read the article about Medellin city.

Medellín is the second most famous Colombian city located in the northwest part of Colombia in south America. It is also the second most crowded city in the country after Bogotá, the capital city. There, we can see a combination of old and modern architecture with tall skyscrapers and traditional houses that decorate the neighborhoods and the downtown. The weather is warm and comfortable all year round, hence the name ***of the city of eternalspring.*** People in Medellin are best known for their kindness, good sense of humor, good vibes, resilience, wisdom for business and creativity. It is home to the renowned Bandeja Paisa, which is one of the most delicious dishes in Colombia.



There are also a lot of well-known touristic places to visit like museums, coffee shops, the Metrocable, fancy restaurants, varied shopping malls, beautiful public squares and parks, libraries, a famous stadium and of course, the traditional Pueblito Paisa, which offers a wide view of the city from above.

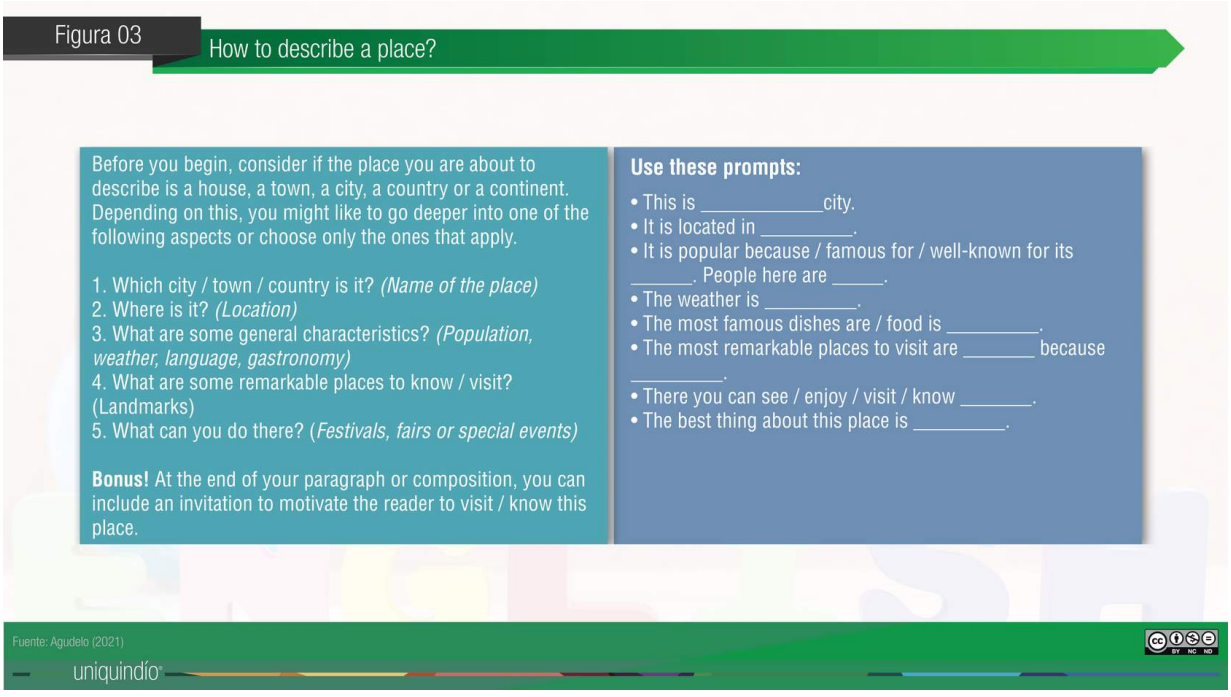
Medellín is an ideal city for culture and entertainment. For example, El Poblado, which is the most expensive and fanciest place in the city, offers a great variety of exciting nightclubs, bars and restaurants to have fun, eat and dance. You can also exercise in public safe areas, enjoy the river that crosses the entire city from south to north, take amazing photos of beautiful locations sprinkled around the city, and go across the city on board the Metro. But this is not all! There are special events like the Flower Festival celebrated every August, Colombiamoda which gathers the most important fashion designers and models of the country every July, the book and culture fair which is held three times a year, and the spectacular Festival of Christmas lights which are displayed during December, and can be seen all over the city. All of this makes Medellin a flashy, innovative and lively place to visit and live in.

Fuente: Agudelo (2021)

G. Notice the adjectives used in the previous text about Medellin. Keep enriching the list of adjectives by writing them in your notebook.

How to describe a place?

There are different ways to order the information when we describe places. For example, you can answer these 5 simple questions to have a clear version of the description of a place.



Bonus! Remember that a paragraph is made up of sentences. To make this process easier for you, you can write a list of sentences considering the order above and then you join them together to make your paragraph or short composition. Practice by making a brainstorming of ideas in your notebook before starting writing the paragraph.

WH Question Words

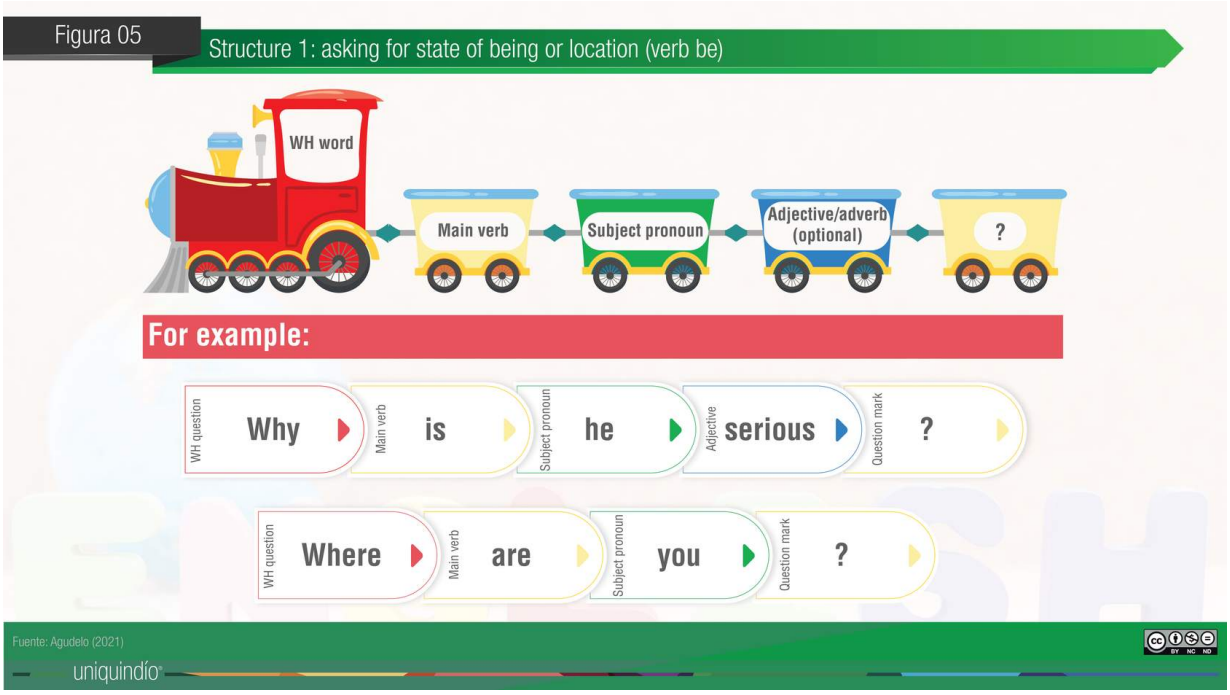
In English, we deal mainly with four types of questions:

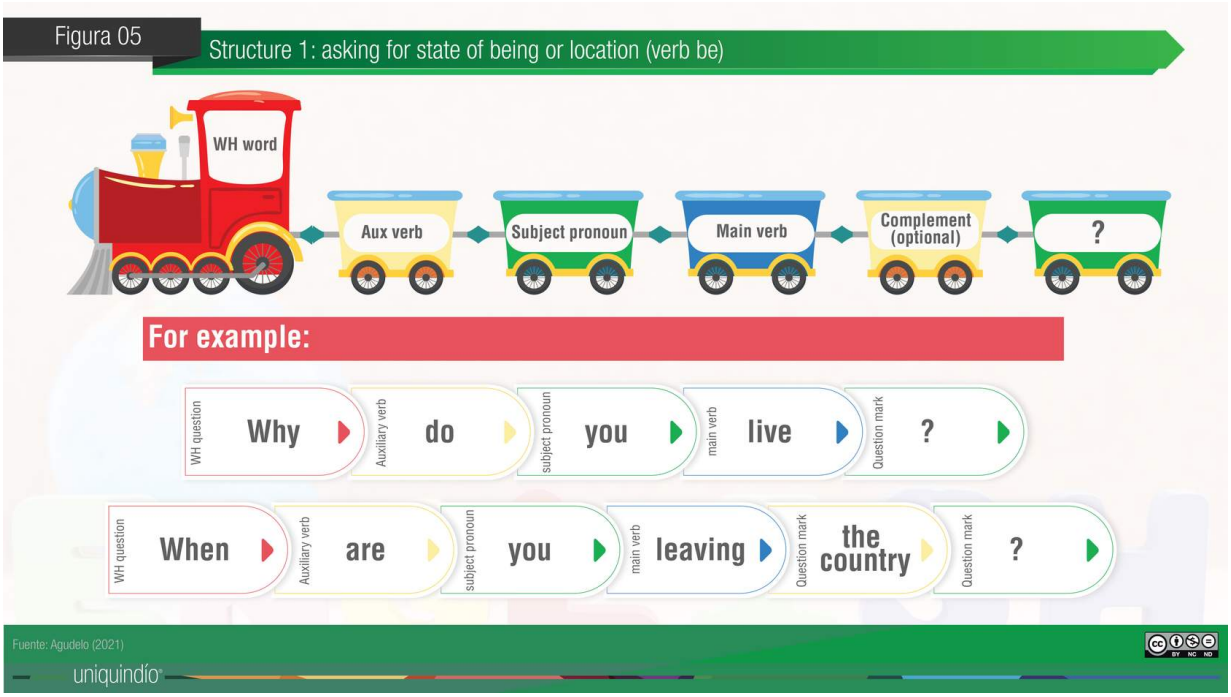
1. Yes/no questions which ask for general information
2. Wh questions which ask for specific information
3. Indirect questions used to address people politely
4. Tag questions which help us confirm whether something we already know or think we know is true or correct.

In this unit we will focus on Wh questions, also known as *information questions*. Depending on the question word we use at the beginning, these questions help us find out about specific information related to a thing or situation (**What**), a person (**Who**), the manner or condition of something (**How**), time - dates (**When**), a place (**Where**), a reason (**Why**). Let's check some examples. Usethe colors to guide you:



Notice the structure of the questions in the examples given before. Information questions follow one of the following basic structures:





Bonus! In English we do not use a question mark at the beginning; it is only used at the end to close the question.

Extra Bonus! "*Because*" is always used to answer a question starting with "*Why*".

H. Read the article about *"How Cool is Medellin?"* again and match the questions with the answers.



I. Find the mistakes in the following questions. Use the answers in letter **B** as an aid. Write the correct version of each question in your notebook.

1. **A:** *What are you?* **B:** *I'm at the office working.*

2. **A**: *When do you live?* **B**: *I live in Pereira.*

3. **A**: *What are you late?* **B**: *Because I woke up late, so I missed the bus.*

4. **A**: *Where is he?* **B**: *He is my husband.*

5. **A**: *Why is your birthday?* **B**: *It's on June the 8th.*

What about comparatives?

We compare the characteristics of two people, two objects, two animals, or two objects using comparative adjectives. Let's review the rules for this.

Figura 06

What about comparatives?





1. Armenia is as hot as Pereira.
2. Armenia is as famous as Pereira.
3. Pereira is as touristic as Armenia.

As *(adj)* **as** tells that the characteristics of both subjects or nouns are equal.

Fuente: Agudelo (2021)

uniquindío

Figura 06

What about comparatives?





1. Bogota is colder than Medellin.
2. Medellin is safer than Bogota.
3. Bogota is bigger than Medellin.
4. Lifestyle in Bogota is wealthier than in Medellin.
5. Medellin is more organized than Bogota.
6. Bogota is more dangerous than Medellin.
7. Medellin is a better city to live in than Bogota.

-In sentence 1, *cold* is added **-er** because it has one syllable.
-In sentence 2, *safe* has one syllable and ends in **-e**, so add -r.
-In sentence 3, *big* has one syllable and it ends in **consonant + vowel + consonant.** We double the last consonant and add **-er.**
-In sentence 4, *wealthy* has two syllables and ends in -y, we change the -y to **-ier**
-In sentences 5 and 6, *organized* and *dangerous* have 2 syllables or more, so we use **more.**

*Notice how we use **than** after the adjective. This word indicates we are comparing two things.

*There are irregular adjectives which change completely. In sentence 7, *good* is changed to **better**. For example, *bad* becomes **worse**. Check out Página Web. English Club.

English Club. (s.f.). Irregular Adjectives. Recuperado el 2021, 08, 30 en:
https://www.englishclub.com/vocabulary/irregular-adjectives.htm

Fuente: Agudelo (2021)

uniquindío

What about superlatives?

We compare the characteristics of one person, one animal, one place or one object to all the rest of the group or same category using superlative adjectives. We will study some rules and ways to do this. You will see they are very similar to the ones we use with comparative adjectives.



Bogotá



Medellín



Cali



Barranquilla

1. Bogota is the coldest city of the group. 2. Barranquilla is the hottest city. 3. Bogota is the busiest city in Colombia. 4. MedelLin is the most innovative city in Colombia. 5. Barranquilla has the most popular camival in the country. 6. Cali is the best city for party of all.	• In sentence 1 *cold* is added **-est** because it has one syllable. • In sentence 2, *hot* has one syllable and it ends in **consonant • vowel • consonant.** We double the last consonan! and add **-est.** • In sentence 3, *busy* has two syllables and ends in -y. we change the -y to **-lest** • In sentences 4 and 5, *innovative* and *PQQUlar* have 2 syllables or more. so we use **most.** mi Notice hOW we use ***the*** before the **most** - adjective. This word indicates we are giving the highest position among all the elements in the group. mi There are irregular adjectives which change completety. In sentence 6, *good* is changed *to* **the best.** For example, *bad* becomes **the worst.** Check out English Club. <s.f.l. Irregular Adjectives. Recuperado el 2021. 08, 31 en: htt ://wwwenglishclub.com/vocabulary/irr adjectives.htm

Fuente: Agudelo <2021l

How can we talk about location?

In order to tell where a person, a place or an object is we use prepositions of place. There are different prepositions to talk about the location of something. We also use words and phrases to give directions about something. Check this video and take notes in your notebook about the information given.

Video. Prepositions of Place

ESL Library. (2020, 10, 01). Prepositions of Place. [Archivo de video]. Recuperado el 2021, 08, 31 en: https://youtu.be/kq65VGkVwC8

VER VIDEO

Now, watch this second video. Take notes of the examples given in your notebook:

Video. Prepositions of Place and Prepositions of Movement through Conversation

Easy English. (2018, 10, 09). Prepositions of Place and Prepositions of Movement through Conversation. [Archivo de video]. Recuperado el 2021, 08, 31 en: https://youtu.be/Fbcimg1r1Ms

VER VIDEO

Then, check some other prepositions of place with their examples:

Página Web. Prepositions of place.

MyEnglishPages.com. (s.f.). Prepositions of place. [Página web]. Recuperado el 2021, 08, 31 en: https://www.myenglishpages.com/english/grammar-lesson-prepositions-place.php

VISITAR

J. Use the information and examples collected from the videos and websites to create a small picture dictionary illustrating the location of something in a place. Make the drawings in your notebook.

Let's practice!

K. Take this quick quiz to find out how much you know about Colombia.

Pregunta
01/10

This city is famous for its historic center.

- ◯ Santa Marta
- ◯ Barranquilla
- ◯ Cartagena

Pregunta
02/10

The most famous desert in Colombia is called...

- ◯ La Guajira
- ◯ La Tatacoa
- ◯ La Candelaria

Pregunta
03/10

Zipaquira is well-known for its...

- ◯ Salt mine
- ◯ Salt cathedral
- ◯ Museum

Pregunta
04/10

The Monserrate Mountain is located in...

- ◯ Cali
- ◯ Medellin
- ◯ Bogotá

Pregunta

05/10

The most famous masterpieces created by Fernando Botero are exhibited to the public in ...

- ◯ Cali
- ◯ Medellin
- ◯ Bogotá

Pregunta

06/10

Salento, Quindío is popular for...

- ◯ The Cocora Valley
- ◯ The coffee
- ◯ The weather

Pregunta

07/10

The *Ajiaco* is...

- ◯ A place
- ◯ A person
- ◯ A dish

Pregunta

08/10

The largest rainforest in the world is...

- ◯ The Amazon
- ◯ The Llanos
- ◯ The Andes

Pregunta

09/10

One of the most beautiful towns in Colombia is...

- ◯ Armenia
- ◯ Villa de Leyva
- ◯ San Agustin

Pregunta

10/10

Las Lajas Sanctuary is located in...

- ◯ Ipiales
- ◯ Zipaquira
- ◯ Meta

L. How do you normally get to work? What landmarks do you get to see on your way to work? Do you go past a concrete jungle or a calm forest? Do you enjoy your trip to work? Take some time to reflect and answer these questions in your notebook.

M. Read the following article about Javier and Francisco driving to work. As you read, you will find some questions in **green** color. Stop to read and answer those questions in your notebook. They will help you better understand the characters, their situations and the meaning of the text.

A Usual Drive to Work

Javier Sanin has an unusual job. He is a tour guide at Cocora Valley in Salento, Quindío. Salento is a cozy small town located in the north-east part of Quindío's department in the coffee region in Colombia. Its weather is mostly cold, but it can sometimes be temperate, which makes it an appealing tourist attraction for visitors from Colombia and foreign countries.



1. What is the name of the main character?

2. Where is Salento?

3. What does the main character do?

Javier believes his drive to work is the most striking in the world. *"Hundreds of tourists from Colombia and many countries around the world come to Salento and Cocora Valley every year to enjoy the splendid landscapes, take photos of the extraordinary wax palms and see the wonders of this town. I have the pleasure to do it every day on my way to work,"* he says. Javier lives in Armenia, the capital of Quindío, a city located about 20 km from Salento.

4. Why do tourists come very year to Cocora Valley?

5. Where does Javier live?

6. How do you think he feels every time he drives to work? Why?

Very early every day, he drives to work along the highway which leads him to take the narrow roads to Salento and Cocora Valley. It takes him about 35 - 40 minutes. He says, "*traffic is not a problem. On weekdays mostly, I'm on the road before the tourists even wake up.*" He drives past tall pine trees and the Quindío River; as he drives through the high mountains of the fascinating Central Cordillera of the

Andes, he enjoys the birds singing and the fresh air. "*Once I get to Cocora Valley, I can appreciate the best view in the world,*" he says.

7. Why does he say that traffic is not a problem?

8. What does he see on his way to work?

9. Why do you think he says this is the best view in the world?

10. Do you think he has planned to quit his job?

The Worst Drive

Francisco lives in Bogotá, the capital city of Colombia with his wife and his two kids. Bogotá is also the largest and most stressful city. It is located in the center of the country on a high plateau in the Cordillera of the Andes, hence its cold weather. Due to the nearly 9 million people living here, Bogotá is a polluted and highly crowded city.



11. Who does Francisco live with?

12. Why does Bogotá have a cold weather?

13. What is the population in Bogotá?

Francisco works as an architect in an office that is around 30 km from his house, so it takes him around 2-3 hours to get there by car every morning. "*Some cities have problems with bad weather or low job opportunities, but here we have problems with pollution, taxes and traffic jams,*" Francisco says.

14. What does Francisco do?

15. What are some problems Bogotá has?

16. How does he get to work?

In order to get on time to his office, Francisco has to get out from his house at about 5 am. In the evening, the situation gets even worse because of the rush hour, so the traffic moves very slowly. When it is raining, the traffic does not move at all. "*When I get home from the office, my kids are already asleep, so I barely get to see them in the mornings while my wife gets them ready for school,*" he says.

17. Why does Francisco take so long to get home from work?

18. How do you think he feels every time he drives to work? Why?

19. Do you think he has thought of quitting his job? Why?

20. Do you think he has a good relationship with his wife and kids? Explain your answer.

21. Which story do you feel most identified with? Why?

22. What do you think is the purpose of the author with this article?

Noticehow you found some questions as you were reading the article. This is a reading strategy called **Asking Questions.** This strategy helps you be attentive to the text you are reading by highlighting the characters, the places and the most important facts or events through questions that make you stop from time to time to "digest" the information. These questions also help you reflect and make connections between the information presented and your personal knowledge or experience, as well as analyze the intention or purpose of the reader and your purpose or intention for reading it.

Bonus! The questions are generated before, during and after the reading process and can be proposed by yourself, a peer or the teacher.

Let's produce!

M. Think of a place you love, either a landscape, a town, a city, or even you house. Usethe questions below as a guide to create a short paragraph about the place. Then, in your notebook, design an appealing flyer that advertises this place to the public. Usethe adjectives from the list you have previously created in your notebook.

Guiding questions:

1. Which city / town / country is it? *(Name of the place)*

2. Where is it? (*Location*)

3. What are some general characteristics? (*Population, weather, language, gastronomy)*

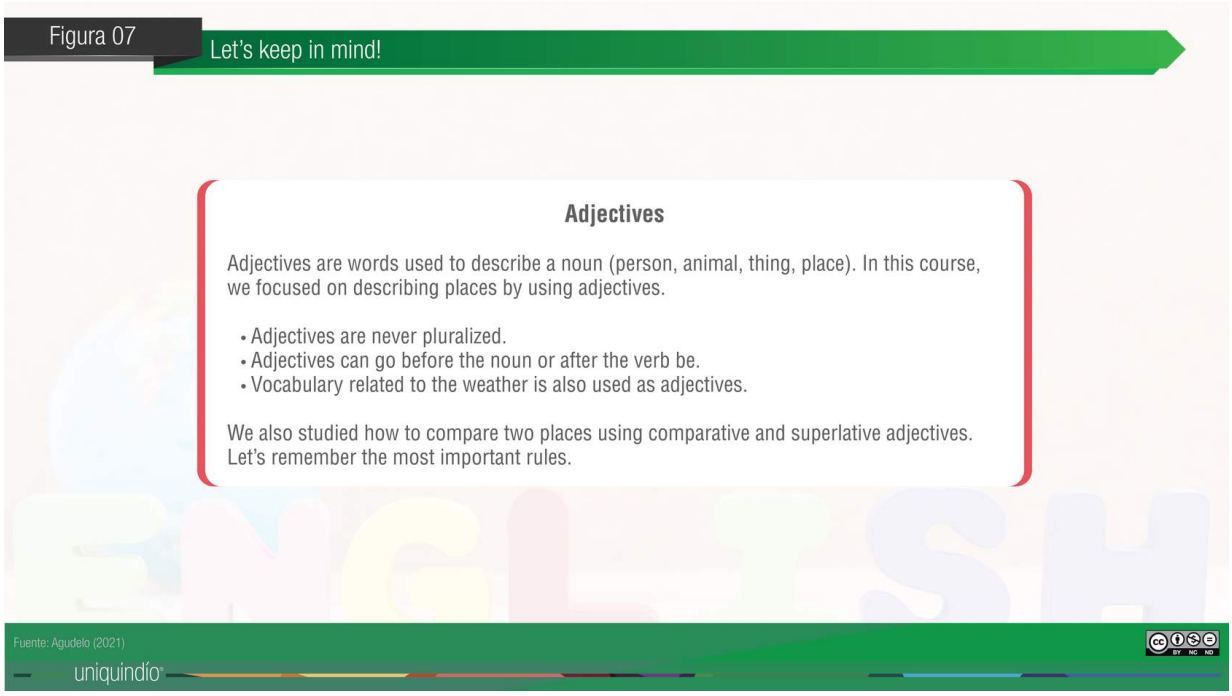
4. What are some remarkable places to know / visit? (*Landmarks*)

5. What can you do there? *(Festivals, fairs or special events)*

Resumen de la Temática

Figura 07

Let's keep in mind!

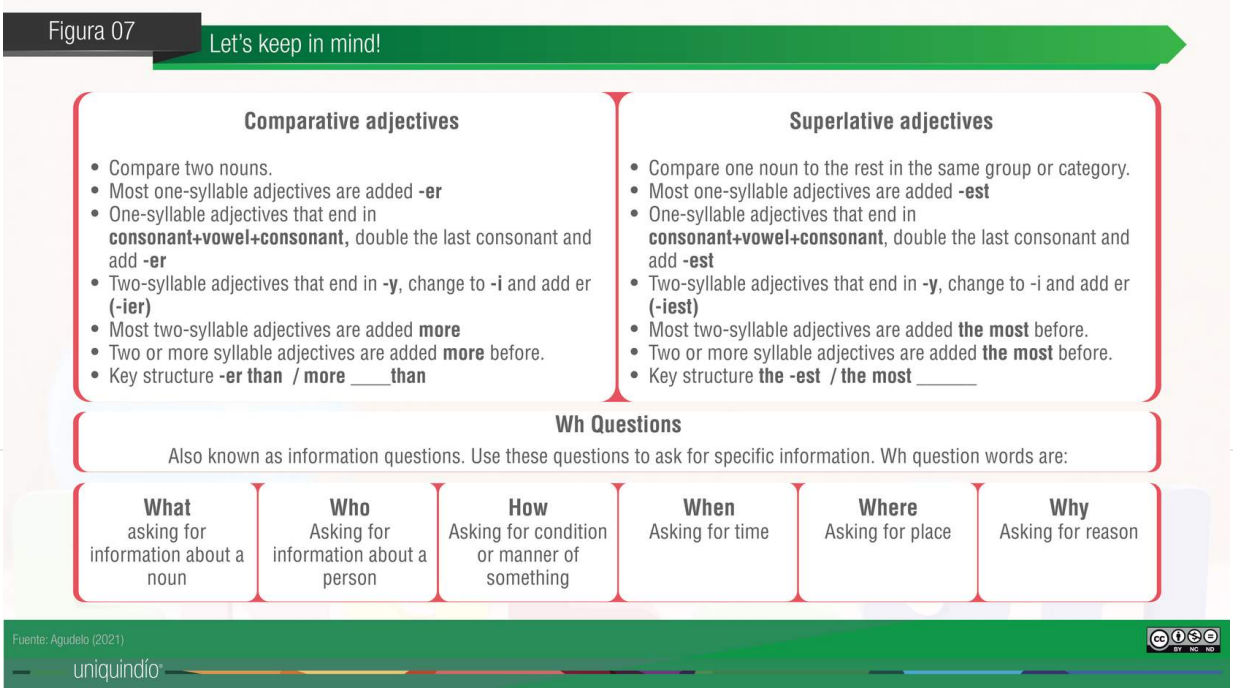


Fuente: Agudelo (2021)

uniquindío

Figura 07

Let's keep in mind!



Fuente: Agudelo (2021)

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Figura 07

Let's keep in mind!

Structure 1: Verb be

1. Where is the event?
2. When are they busy?

1. Wh + verb be + subject + ?
2. Wh + verb be + subject + complement + ?
   (adjective)

Structure 2: specific information with auxiliary verb

1. Where does he work?
1. What are you reading?
2. Why is she coming late?

1. Wh + Aux verb + subject + main verb + ?
2. Wh + Aux verb + subject + main verb + ?
   complement + ?

Prepositions of Place

Prepositions are used to talk about the location of something in a place. The basic prepositions are:

At
Specific point or location
Address

On
A surface
Streets / Avenues



In
Enclosed space (inside)
City / country



Fuente: Agudelo (2021)

uniquindío

Figura 07

Let's keep in mind!

Some other prepositions of place are:













Fuente: Agudelo (2021)

uniquindío

Glosario

Adjective: a word used to describe a noun or pronoun.

Comparative: the form of an adjective that expresses a difference in amount, number, degree, or quality.

Noun: a word that refers to a person, place, thing, event, or substance.

Preposition: a word that is used before a noun, a noun phrase, or a pronoun, connecting it to another word to give information about time or place.

Question: a sentence or phrase used to find out information.

Superlative: the form of an adjective that expresses that the thing or person being described has more of the particular quality than anything or anyone else of the same type.

Syllable: a single unit of speech, either a whole word or one of the parts into which a word can be separated, usually containing a vowel.

Weather: the conditions in the air above the earth such as wind, rain, or temperature, especially at a particular time over a particular area.

Fente: Taken and adapted from: Cambridge Dictionary (2021)

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