

THE CITY

Vocabulary bank

Places in the city



The words **city** and **town** are sometimes used interchangeably, but a city is generally large with more places and facilities.

Here are some **facilities** that you can find in a town

Sports facilities: swimming pool – sports centre – golf course – tennis courts – football pitch – skating rink

Cultural facilities: theatre – opera house – concert hall – radio station – art gallery

Educational facilities: school – college – university – library – museum

Catering, accommodation and night life facilities: restaurant – night club – take-away – hotel – B&B (bed and breakfast) – youth hostel – disco

Transport facilities: bus service – taxi rank – car hire – car park

Other facilities: police station – chemist`s – Town or City Hall – fire station – department store – health centre – law courts – registry office

The following list includes some other places.

Use your dictionary to find the meaning of the other words and try to add more places to your list. Follow the examples given.

e.g. = Example:

***airport** - the place you go to when you want to travel by plane to another city.

bakery

bank

bookstore.

bus station

butcher's

café

church

court

craft market

department store

cinema

***fire station** - the building where firemen keep their equipment including the fire-engine

gas/petrol station

gym

***hairstylist's** - you go here when you want to cut your hair.

hospital

hotel

***gallery** - you can see paintings and other works of art.

jail/prison

***library** - a place where you can read and borrow books.

***museum** - you can see many old objects (and sometimes paintings)

police station

***pub** - a place where you can buy a beer or other types alcoholic drinks

park

restaurant

***school** - a place where children learn. You normally start school at the age of 5.

***square** - an open area within a city in the shape of a square. It is usually the heart of the city.

supermarket

zoo

.

Don`t forget to use the following questions to clarify your doubts:

What does “library” mean?
Library is a place where you can read and borrow books.
How do you spell “library”?
It’s L-I-B-R-A-R-Y

How do you say “plaza” in English?
It’s “square”

May I say ”gym” for gimnasio?

Here is a chart showing the typical problems of large cities nowadays.

Problem	Effect	Cause
Traffic jams	Traffic is very slow People get very stressed	Too much traffic especially in the rush hours
Vandalism	Pointless destruction of property	Poverty, lack of hope
Overcrowding	Difficult living conditions	Too many people living in one place
Pollution	Deterioration in health	Traffic and industrial contamination
Crime	-----	Inequality, -----

Can you complete the marked spaces (-----)?

(Adapted from English Vocabulary in Use text book, Cambridge)

Adjectives

To describe a city or place we need to use **ADJECTIVES**

Characteristics of Adjectives

We sometimes use a modifying word before an adjective.
Some modifying words are: *very*, *extremely*, or *less*.

very cold weather
extremely large windows
less violent storms

Adjectives also take different forms to indicate their position on a scale of comparison:

big

bigger

biggest



The lowest point on the scale is known as the **ABSOLUTE** form, the middle point is known as the **COMPARATIVE** form, and the highest point is known as the **SUPERLATIVE** form. Here are some examples:

1. It is a **dark** day today. It is darker **than** yesterday. In fact, today is **the darkest** day in this week.
2. Laura is a **young** teacher. She's younger **than** the other Maths teachers. Laura is the **youngest** teacher that we have at school.

Absolute	Comparative	Superlative
<i>dark</i>	<i>darker</i>	<i>the darkest</i>
<i>new</i>	<i>newer</i>	<i>the newest</i>
<i>old</i>	<i>older</i>	<i>the oldest</i>
<i>young</i>	<i>younger</i>	<i>the youngest</i>

In most cases, the comparative is formed by adding **-er**, and the superlative is formed by adding **-est**, to the absolute form (short adjectives). However, some very common adjectives are irregular in this respect:

Absolute	Comparative	Superlative
<i>good</i>	<i>better</i>	<i>the best</i>
<i>bad</i>	<i>worse</i>	<i>the worst</i>
<i>far</i>	<i>farther</i>	<i>the farthest</i>

Other adjectives form the comparative and superlative form or degree using **more** and **most** respectively (long adjectives):

Absolute	Comparative	Superlative
<i>important</i>	<i>more important</i>	<i>most important</i>
<i>miserable</i>	<i>more miserable</i>	<i>most miserable</i>
<i>recent</i>	<i>more recent</i>	<i>most recent</i>

(Adapted from English Grammar/ELT/Teachers Resources)

We can use some adjectives to describe a city or a place. Look at these examples in the box.

beautiful – modern – big – impressive – large – polluted- exciting – interesting – boring – amusing – poor – wonderful – horrible – amazing – clean – dirty – incredible - old – long – populated – lively – peaceful – noisy – picturesque – historic – crowded- magnificent – elegant

Use your dictionary to write more adjectives.

You can classify them into positive, negative or neutral adjectives

Read the following sentence

“There is a beautiful public park in my city”.

Obviously, in this sentence a person is describing a place that he/she can see in his/her city.

To describe places or things in general, we need to use different elements to form a sentence or a short paragraph.

In the following pages you will find grammar extracts and they will help you to do this activity using the different parts of speech in a correct way.

Let`s go!!!!!!

Using definite and indefinite articles in English

Here are the rules for when to use "A, An or The":

a = indefinite article (not a specific object, one of a number of the same objects). We use it with a word starting with a consonant letter.

She has **a** car.

I work in **a** factory.

an = indefinite article (not a specific object, one of a number of the same objects) We use it with a word starting with a vowel sound.

Can I have **an** apple?

She is **an** English teacher.

He is **an** honest person

the = definite article (a specific object that both the person speaking and the listener know)

The car over there is fast.

The teacher is very good, isn't he?

Use "a" or "an" the first time you speak of something, the next time you repeat that object, use "the".

I live in a large flat. **The** flat is quite old and has four bedrooms.

I ate in **a** Chinese restaurant last Friday. **The** restaurant was very good.

DO NOT use an article with countries, states, counties or provinces, lakes and mountains, except when the country is a collection of states such as "The United States", The United Kingdom.

He lives in **Washington** near **Mount Rainier**.

They live in **northern British Columbia**.

USE an article with bodies of water, oceans and seas.

My country borders on **the** Pacific Ocean.

DO NOT use an article when you are speaking about things in general

I like **chocolate**.

She likes reading **books**.

DO NOT use an article when you are speaking about meals, places, and transport in general.

He has **breakfast** at **home**.

I go to **university** by **taxi**

Using THERE IS / THERE ARE

Meaning

We use **there is** and **there are** when we want to say that something exists (or does not exist):

Form

- **There is**
 - **There isn't**
 - **Is there?**
 - **There are**
 - **There aren't**
 - **Are there?**
-
- **There's** a new hotel in town.
 - **There are** two good restaurants where you can go.
 - Sorry, but **there isn't** any bank in this street.
 - **There aren't** many parks for the children.
 - Excuse me, **is there** a hospital near here?
 - **Are there** any shopping centres?

We often use **there is** and **there are** with **a/an**, **some** and **any**.

A/an go with singular, countable nouns.

Some and **any** go with uncountable and plural nouns.

A/an and **some** are used in the affirmative.

Any is used with questions and negative statements:

- **There is** a gym round the corner.
- **There is** a library in East street.
- **There is** a new club in town.
- **There are** some good cafés in the city.

(Adapted from English Grammar/ELT/Teachers Resources)

Create three examples to describe your city using **there is /are** in affirmative, negative or interrogative form.

You can also express ideas by using **Compound Sentences**.

A compound sentence contains two independent clauses.
Two independent clauses may be joined by a comma and a conjunction, or by a semicolon (;), or by a colon (:).

The school year ends in November, **but** the sports program will continue throughout the summer.

The shopping centre is in the modern part of the city **and** offers many services to the citizens.

We know the city; it is really exciting.

You need to buy the following: a carton of milk, three cans of cola and a packet of biscuits.

VERB TENSES

Simple Present

USE 1: Repeated Actions

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

PAST PRESENT FUTURE

Simple Present Tense is used to express the idea that an action is repeated or usual. The action can be a habit, a hobby, a daily event, a scheduled event or something that often happens.

We can also refer to something a person often forgets or usually does not do.

Examples:

- I **live** in the capital.
- She **does not live** near here.
- **Does** he **play** tennis?
- The train **leaves** at 8 a.m. every morning.
- The train **does not leave** at 9 a.m.
- When **does** the train usually **leave**?
- She always **forgets** her password.
- He never **forgets** his wallet.
- Every twelve months, the Earth **circles** the Sun.
- **Does** the Sun **circle** the Earth?

USE 2: Facts or Generalizations

 X X X

PAST PRESENT FUTURE

The Simple Present can also show the speaker believes that a fact was true before, is true now, and will be true in the future. It is not important if the speaker is correct about the fact. You can also use it to make generalizations about people or things.

Examples:

- California **is** in America.
- California **is not** in the United Kingdom.
- Windows **are** made of glass.
- Windows **are not** made of wood.
- New York **is** a small city.
- Most children **like** chocolate.
- The earth **orbits** the sun.
- Water **doesn't boil** at 20 degrees.

USE 3: Scheduled Events in the Near Future

X

PAST PRESENT FUTURE

Speakers occasionally use Simple Present to talk about scheduled events in the near future. This is most commonly done when talking about public transportation, films at a cinema, classes at school, plays at the theatre, etc.

Examples:

- The train **leaves** at 9:30 tonight.
- The bus **does not arrive** at 11 a.m., it **arrives** at 11 p.m..
- What time **does** the film **start**?
- The party **starts** at 8 o'clock.
- When **does** the English class **begin** tomorrow?

(Adapted from English Grammar/ELT/Teachers Resources)

How do we form the PRESENT SIMPLE TENSE?

We use auxiliaries **DO** and **DOES** to make questions and **DO NOT** (DON'T) and **DOES NOT** (DOESN'T) to form negative sentences.

DO → used with I – YOU – WE – THEY

DOES → used with SHE – HE - IT

Do they work on Saturdays?

You **don't** need to buy more milk at the supermarket.

Does the bank close at 2:00?

Peter **doesn't** like cooking

*You need to add an "s" to third-person forms (he, she, it). If the verb ends in -y preceded by a consonant, change the -y to -i + **es**.

Example:

Sandra work**s** in a café.

He always **tries** hard to catch the 7 o'clock bus.

ORAL PRACTICE

Present Simple

Listen and practise. Be ready to answer.

You can create questions according to a situation mentioned.

Study the following examples:

Jane goes to the cinema on Sundays.

- When does she go to the cinema? (On Sundays.)
- Where does she go on Sundays? (To the cinema.)
- What does she do on Sundays? (She goes to the cinema.)
- Who goes to the cinema on Sundays? (Jane does.)

The children play football in the park on Sundays.

- When do they play football in the park?
- Where do they play football on Sundays?
- What do they play in the park on Sundays?
- What do they do in the park on Sundays?
- Who plays football in the park on Sundays?

Answer these questions:

About your free time...

- What do you usually do in the afternoon after you finish your homework?
- Do you have much homework?
- Do you go out in the evening?
- Where do you go?
- Do you watch TV every day?
- What kind of programme do you like?
- Do you read a book in bed?
- How much do you sleep on weekdays?
- How many hours do you sleep a day?
- Where do you usually spend the weekend?
- Do you often stay at home?
- Do you do any sports at the weekend?
- What sports do you play?
- Do you do any housework?

About your holidays...

- Do you go on holiday with your family in summer?
- Where do you usually go? How far away is it?
- Do you go by train or bus? Do you ever travel by plane?
- Where do you usually stay?
- How long do you usually stay on holiday?

(Material Adapted from English Grammar/ELT/Teachers Resources/Oral practice)



Asking the way

Study and act out the following dialogues:



1

A- Excuse me, sir!

B - Yes?

A - Can you tell me the way to the post office, please?

B - Take the first street on the left, then the second on the right.

A - First on the left, second on the right...

B - That's right.

A- Thanks a lot.



2

A - Sorry to interrupt you. How can I get to the railway station, please?

B - Go down this road, then take the second street on the left.

A - Is it far from here?

B - Oh, no. It's just five minutes' walk.

A - Thank you very much.

3



A - Excuse me. Where is the nearest bank here?

B - It's round the corner over there, opposite the supermarket.

4



A - How can I get to the Mediolanum Hotel, please?

B- Keep straight on, then turn left at the first crossroads.

5



A - Is there a chemist's shop near here?

B - Ah, yes. Walk down this street, and take the second turning on the right.
The chemist's is not far from the corner, next to a pub.

6



A - Can you tell me the way to the museum, please?

B - Well, go as far as the market, then walk down Park Street. The market is there, in the middle of the park.

7



A - How can I get to the airport, please?

B - Go as far as the traffic lights, then turn right and keep straight on.

8



A- Can you tell me how I can get to the National Gallery, please?

B- Take a 45 bus and at the fifth stop change for a 67 tram. Get off at the third stop.



9

A - Excuse me. Is there a photo shop near here?

B - Ah, yes, there is one at Hillyard Station.

A - How can I get there?

B - Go across the bridge, then take the third turning on the left, then the fourth on the right. Hillyard Station is there, behind the church.

A - Is it far?

B - Well, it isn't very near...

A - Can I take a bus?

B - Certainly. Take a 59 bus and get off at the fifth stop.

A - Thank you.

B - That's all right.

(Visual and written material adapted from English Practice/asking the way, Cambridge Intermediate Level Text Book and web free domain web gallery)

Question words and expressions to remember

Can you tell me....?

How can I get to.....?

Where is the?

Is there a?

Can I?

How much? (price, uncountable nouns in general)

How many.....? (people, countable nouns in general)

You will need some prepositions to say where places are. Look at this list

across – along – around – behind – beside – between - down – from – in - near –
next to -opposite – outside – past – round – in front of

Example:

A- Where is the shopping centre?

B- In Palms Street, **between** the cinema and the museum.

Let's meet **outside** the cinema.

Walk **along** this street and the bank is **opposite** the chemist's.

You will also need some directions to say where to go and find a place

along - down - up – through – up to – turn right – turn left

Example:

Walk **along** Dover Street and the bank is next to the cinema.

Turn right into Barn Street and then walk **up to** the traffic lights, you will see the bridge there.

Read the following piece of information. This will help you every time you have to read a text with a different purpose.

Reading strategies



Don't forget that we read texts in different ways depending on the reason why we are reading the text.

If we want to get a general impression of a text and a general idea of it, we **skim** the text, reading it more carefully but not necessarily trying to understand every word.

If we want to find out a specific piece of information (a date or a name), we **scan** the text to find the information quickly without necessarily understanding the rest of the text.

On occasions we want to understand a text more fully and need to give it a **detailed reading**, if necessary looking up difficult words in a dictionary or guessing their meaning from the context.

Try this exercise!!!!!!

Read this story

The Mice Cousins



There are two mice – cousins. One lives in the town and the other in the country. The town mouse is a very superior mouse, he thinks that living in the town is far better than living in the country. So one day, he invites his country cousin to stay with him in his town house and experience the civilized lifestyle of the town. They sit down to a meal, which to the country mouse is a feast. “Goodness me” he says. “If I am in the country, I only have simple bread and cheese in the quiet of my peaceful home.” Suddenly, there is a loud noise at the door. “Don’t worry,” says the

town mouse, “that’s just my neighbour - the dog, he wants to join us for dinner.” The country mouse eats a little faster. Another noise is heard outside, even louder this time. “Oh dear” says the town mouse, “the cat who lives facing my house wants to join us, too.” Quickly eating the last of his meal, the country mouse says, “thank you, but I think I will return to the peace and quiet of my own house after all!” Then he runs back home as fast as his legs can carry him.

(Reading material adapted from Reading Resources/ELT, printed material and web site with public domain materials)

Skimming: What is the text about?

Scanning: What problems does the country mouse have?

Answer the following questions according to the story

1. How many characters are there in the story?
2. Are they all friends?
3. Where do they live?
4. Is the country mouse happy at the end?

Personal opinion:

Do you prefer living in the city or in the country? Why?

In the story we can see that some of the neighbours are really noisy and they do not respect the other animals and their rights.

Are you a respectful citizen?

Do you respect other people’s rights?

This is an elementary **obligation** we all have when we are part of a community.

If we want to express obligation we use the modal verb **HAVE TO**

I **have to** respect other people.

We **have to** be responsible members of our community.

HAS TO for HE / SHE and IT

A teacher **has to** be punctual.

She **has to** study for the test.

The Future Tense

We generally use the simple future tense to make a prediction about the future. Again, there is no firm plan. We are saying what we think will happen. Here are some examples:

- I think it **will** rain tomorrow.
- People **won't** go to Jupiter before the 22nd Century.
- Who do you think **will** get the first place in the race?

Using the future simple verb tense.

The auxiliary verb "**will**" is used plus the base form of the main verb.

For negative sentences "**not**" is added between the auxiliary verb "**will**" and the main verb.

For questions the auxiliary verb "will" comes before the subject.

Affirmative Sentences

<i>Subject</i>	<i>+</i>	<i>Auxiliary Verb "will"</i>	<i>+</i>	<i>Main Verb</i>	<i>+</i>	<i>Rest of the Sentence</i>
<i>I, We, They, You, He, She, It Singular Nouns Plural Nouns Uncountable Nouns</i>	<i>+</i>	<i>will</i>	<i>+</i>	<i>base form of the verb(Infinitive)</i>	<i>+</i>	<i>Rest of the sentence</i>

Examples:

I **will be** at school today.

They **will go** to the doctor's tomorrow.

My dog **will come** home this evening.

The girls **will be** home at ten.

Negative Sentences

Subject	+	Auxiliary Verb "will" + not (won't)	+	Main Verb	+	Rest of the Sentence
I, We, They, You, He, She, It Plural Nouns Singular Nouns Uncountable Nouns	+	will + not (won't)	+	base form of the verb	+	Rest of the sentence

Examples:

- o I **will not** be at school to today.
- o They **won't** go to the doctor tomorrow.
- o The girls **will not** be home at ten o'clock.

Questions

Auxiliary Verb "will"	+	Subject	+	Main Verb	+	Rest of the Sentence
Will	+	I, we, they, you, he, she, it plural nouns singular nouns uncountable nouns	+	base form of the verb	+	Rest of the sentence

Examples:

- o **Will** I have time to go to the store?
- o **Will** you be home next week?
- o **Will** your friends help you clean your room later?
- o **Will** there be hot water when I come home tonight?
- o **Will** you love me for ever?

We can also use **BE + GOING TO** to talk about predictions. In this case we generally base our idea on something we can see at the moment of speaking (EVIDENCE).

Technology is so advanced that in the future students **are going to use** computers instead of copybooks.

(Grammar reference adapted from grammar resources/ELT, Essential Grammar in Use, CUP)

Your city in a few words. (Work with a partner)

(Oral and written exercises)

Describe the area where you live in a simple way.
Write short sentences referring to its public places, cultural and entertainment facilities, possibilities of going out, work, school, places to make friends, green areas, etc

Use the vocabulary and grammar help above to work on this activity.

Let's sing a song!!!!!!!

Word check

Use your dictionary to see the meaning of these words that are part of the song

advertising
beautiful
beauty
blessing
blinding
bulbs
camera
clothes
day-glo
fireflies
flash
ground
iris
kneel
laugh
luckily
neon
photograph
pray
purple
steal
ugly
unafraid

City Of Blinding Lights (U2)

The more you see the less you know
The less you find out as you go
I knew much more then than I do now

Neon heart day-glow eyes
A city lit by fireflies
They're advertising in the skies
For people like us

And I miss you when you're not around
I'm getting ready to leave the ground

Oh you look so beautiful tonight
In the city of blinding lights

Don't look before you laugh
Look ugly in a photograph
Flash bulbs purple irises
The camera can't see

I've seen you walk unafraid
I've seen you in the clothes you made
Can you see the beauty inside of me?
What happened to the beauty I had inside of me?

And I miss you when you're not around
I'm getting ready to leave the ground

Oh you look so beautiful tonight
In the city of blinding lights

Time...time...time...time...time
Won't leave me as I am
But time won't take the boy out of this man

Oh you look so beautiful tonight
Oh you look so beautiful tonight
Oh you look so beautiful tonight
In the city of blinding lights

The more you know the less you feel
Some pray for others steal
Blessings are not just for the ones who kneel... luckily

(Lyrics taken from www.songlyrics.com)



TEST YOURSELF

A Great City

This is part of a description about New York. Read it and answer questions 1 and 2.

New York is an interesting city with many things to discover. There are 7 million people who live in New York. The winters are very cold and the summers are very hot. You can find any type of food you may want; Italian food, Greek food, French food, Mexican food, and, of course, American food. There are many theaters in New York.

1. The aspects about New York mentioned in the paragraph are:

- a. people- weather – food
- b. population – food – entertainment
- c. weather – food – population – entertainment

2. How many adjectives are used to describe things?

- a. six
- b. seven
- c. eight

Now answer these other questions.

3. Name two places in a city where you can buy food.

_____ , _____

4. Which “article” is correct to name the two places in question 3?

- a. the
- b. a
- c. no article needed

5. What kind of adjective is the word interesting?

- a. positive
- b. neutral
- c. negative

6. What negative adjective is correct as opposed to interesting?

- a. exciting
- b. boring
- c. incredible

7. Write a question about the paragraph about New York starting with the given words:

How many _____ ?

Here is a part of a description of American people. Read it and answer question 8.

Americans really like going to fast food restaurants and eating American food (hamburgers, Coca-Cola). They also like playing many different types of sports: football, tennis, basketball, baseball, etc. Americans usually work very hard and only have two weeks of holiday a year.

8. American people like some activities. How many are mentioned in the text?

- a. only one
- b. four
- c. three

Now answer these other questions.

9. Where in a city can you play football?

In a _____.

10. "You have to be respectful" In this sentence the verb "have to" indicates

- a. obligation
- b. prediction
- c. permission

11. Which sentence contains an irregular superlative adjective?

- a. This is the most exciting place
- b. This is the worst place
- c. This is the biggest place

12. When we scan a text we:

- a. look for general information
- b. look for new words
- c. look for specific information

Read the text and answer the questions

A. Welcome to Aeropolis, the Japanese city of the future. One hundred and forty thousand people will live here and another 300.000 will come to Aeropolis every day to work. But the most extraordinary thing about Aeropolis is that the whole city will be contained in one building. At two kilometers, almost two thirds the height of Mount Fuji, Japan`s most famous mountain, it will be the tallest building in the world. The Petronas Towers in Kuala Lumpur, at only 452 metres, will look small in comparison. To get to the top floor will take just 15 minutes in a super fast lift which can carry up to 300 passengers.

B. Of course, the city will have its own hospitals, cinemas and shopping malls. There will even be an indoor park where office workers will be able to sit and eat their lunch by the palm trees.

C. The architect who had the idea for Aeropolis says, "We have the technology to build Aeropolis now, and more importantly, it will be a safe place to live in. Earthquakes and fires will not be a problem"

D. The most important problem is finding the money. Aeropolis will cost more than 500 million dollars to build. When building starts, if it starts, it will take twenty five years. But one thing is not clear. Even if Aeropolis is safe, as the architect says, how many Japanese people will want to live there?

13. Which paragraphs (A, B, C or D) mention the time that an action will take when the building is ready?

- a. paragraph A
- b. paragraph D
- c. paragraph A and D

14. Which is **NOT** true?

- 1. Facilities will consider workers in it.
- 2. Technology and money will be a problem.
- 3. People will come to Aeropolis to work every day.

- a. only 1
- b. only 2
- c. 2 and 3

15. Aeropolis will be a safe place because:

- a. it will have hospitals
- b. disasters will not be a problem
- c. they have the money and technology to build it

16. Write a five-line paragraph describing your city. Include there is, there are, articles, adjectives, prepositions, Present Tense and *ad hoc* vocabulary.

17. Write a list of five predictions about your city in the future. Use Future with Will (in affirmative and negative forms), expressions and unit vocabulary.

- 1. _____
- 2. _____
- 3. _____
- 4. _____
- 5. _____

(Reading material adapted from Cambridge elt/ text books reading extracts)

Respuestas y Rúbricas

1. C
2. C
3. market, restaurant, supermarket (possible answers)
4. B
5. A
6. B
7. How many people live in New York?
8. C
9. stadium
10. A
11. B
12. C
13. A
14. B
15. B
- 16.

Párrafo Descriptivo

Criterios	Excelente 7	Buen trabajo 5	intermedio 3	Pobre 1	Puntaje
Tema : Tu Ciudad	El tema es abordado con claridad. No pierde la secuencia.	El tema es abordado con claridad.	La presentación del tema tiene lagunas. No cumple con la tarea.	El tema no es claro. La presentación es confusa	
Gramática: Incluye There is, There are, artículos , adjetivos, preposiciones y tiempo presente simple	El texto presenta todos los aspectos gramaticales solicitados correctamente.	Utiliza todas las estructuras gramaticales, sin embargo, presenta errores de concordancia gramatical.	Usa sólo algunas de las estructuras gramaticales señaladas correctamente y otras incorrectamente.	El párrafo no incluye las estructuras gramaticales solicitadas.	
Exposición de Ideas.	Son claras y entendibles.	Son claras, pero podrían organizarse mejor.	Es confuso o poco claro.	Las ideas no se entienden..	
Ortografía	No comete errores	Algunos errores	Bastante errores	Difícil de entender por los errores	
Uso de Léxico: Adjetivos.	Utiliza una variedad de adjetivos, demostrando conocimiento de léxico apropiado al nivel.	Utiliza adjetivos apropiados a su nivel de conocimiento, pero reutiliza algunos.	Utiliza adjetivos, sin embargo, son poco variados.	Desconoce léxico descriptivo.	
Espacio	Redacta el párrafo descriptivo en cinco líneas.	Redacta el párrafo descriptivo en 4 líneas.	Redacta el párrafo descriptivo en 3 líneas.	Redacta el párrafo descriptivo en dos líneas.	

Puntaje Ideal: 42 Pts.
Puntaje de corte: 25,2 Pts.

LISTADO DE PREDICCIONES

Criterios	Excelente 5	Intermedio 3	inicial 1	Puntaje
Tema del listado: Tu Ciudad en el futuro.	Escribe 5 predicciones.	Escribe más de dos predicciones.	Escribe dos predicciones.	
Gramática: Uso de Tiempo Futuro Simple (Will, Won't)	Utiliza correctamente el tiempo futuro en sus formas negativa y positiva en cada predicción.	Utiliza el tiempo futuro, en todas las predicciones, pero comete errores en las formas negativas.	No utiliza el tiempo futuro.	.
Léxico de la Unidad.	El vocabulario utilizado es variado, demostrando conocimiento y aplicación adecuado a su nivel.	El vocabulario utilizado es repetitivo, no demostrando un manejo aceptable a su nivel.	El uso de vocabulario es escaso, no demostrando conocimiento aceptable a su nivel.	..

Puntaje Ideal: 15 Pts.

Puntaje de corte: 9 Pts.