Takeaway Do You Know the Neighborhood?



Instructor:	Date:
Learner:	Regional Branch:
Program:	Center:

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Let's Start!

What's in your neighborhood? Let's talk about where we live!



Learning Outcome

Accurately use information about people, their likes and dislikes, homes or • I can ask and say where places are in a countries in communicative situations.

Ask your partner:

- What are some interesting places in your neighborhood?
- Where do you go on weekends?

Can Do Statements

- I can spell out addresses.
- neighborhood.
- I can use a/an when naming objects.

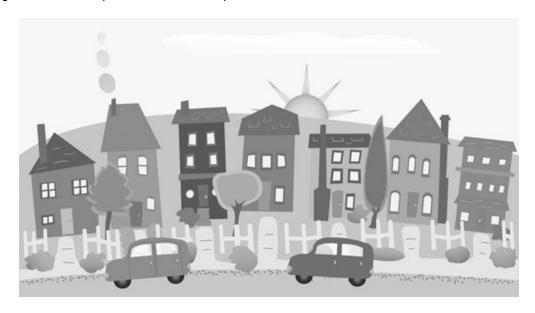




Let's Explore!

John and Sally talk about their **neighborhood***.

* A "neighborhood" is a part of a town or city.



Instructions: Read the text aloud.

Sally: Hi John! Let's go for lunch!

John: OK, where?

Sally: Do you want to go to the coffee shop?

John: No, they don't have lunch. There's an Italian restaurant near the movie

theater. Want to try it?

Sally: Hmm, where is it?

John: It's not far from here. It's at 14 Panamural Street.

Sally: Pannnaam ...

John: 14 Panamural Street. P - A - N - A - M - U - R - A - L.

Sally: OK, got it.

John: Is that a library over there?

Sally: Yes! I like to get a book and read in the park. There are many parks in the

neighborhood.

John: And that building ... is that a museum?

Sally: No it isn't a museum. It's an art gallery. We can go there after lunch.



(i)	Let's	Practice!	
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Is that a museum? Let's practice articles.

Instructions: Read the dialogue. Fill in the blanks with the missing words. Use a, an, the.

John:	Is that libr	ary over there?		
Sally:	Yes! I like to get _	book and read	l in park.	There are many parks in
	neighborhood.			
John:	And that building	is that mus	eum?	
Sally:	No, it isn't	museum; it's	art gallery.	

Can you spell an address?

Instructions: Read the sentences aloud. Spell the street names.

- 1, 14 Panamural Street
- 2. 17 Dawes Road
- 3. 11 Trethaway Avenue
- 4. 15 Kingston Road
- 5. 9 Rexway Boulevard
- 6. 18 Albion Road





Extension Activity

Let's describe the neighborhood!

Instructions: Complete the following steps. Fill in the Self-Assessment.

- a) Write a list of 4-8 places in your neighborhood.
- b) Describe the places. Write 2-3 sentences for each place.
- c) Compare your list with your partner.
- d) Add photos or drawings of the places.

Self-Assessment	Yes No
I describe places.	
I write complete sentences when describing places.	
I use adjectives properly.	



Target Words

- open to the public
 - e.g. There are many parks in the neighborhood.
- library (noun): a building that has books you can use
 - e.g. I like to get a book at the library.
- coffee shop (noun): a place to buy coffee and tea
 - e.g. Do you want to go to the coffee shop? there are (expression): focuses attention on
- restaurant (noun): a place to order food e.g. There's an Italian restaurant near the
- movie theater (noun): a building where you watch movies
 - e.g. The movie theater beside my house is new.

- park (noun): an area with grass and trees, near (adjective): close to someone or something in distance e.g. The park is near the school.
 - far (adjective): a good distance away e.g. My house is not far from here.
 - there is (expression): focuses attention on something (singular) e.g. There is a good restaurant down the
 - street.
 - something (plural) e.g. There are many parks in the neighborhood.
 - over there (expression): in that place (far from you)
 - e.g. Is that a library over there?





Asking and Saying Where Things Are

A neighborhood is the area where you live.

To ask where things are in a neighborhood, you ask:

"Where is the ...?"

To say where things are, you say:

"There is a ..." for singular words and "There are ..." for plural words.

Where is the	library?	
There is a	library	near my house.
There are many	parks	in the neighbourhood.

Definite and Indefinite Articles

You use the definite article **the** to talk about a *specific* noun (person, place or thing). You can use the indefinite articles **a** and **an** to talk about something in *general*. You use **a** before nouns that start with consonants.

You use **an** before nouns that start with vowels (a, e, i, o, u).

Examples with A and An	Examples with THE
Is that a library over there? No, it's an art gallery.	Do you want to go to the coffee shop?