

IN1- Tema 5.3: Paco visits Ireland: Paco visits Dublin



Paco visits Ireland: Paco visits Dublin

Inglés I

1.º Bachillerato

Contenidos

Paco visits Ireland

Paco visits Dublin



Imagen en Pixabay de [marybettiniblack](#) de Dominio Público

Mapa conceptual

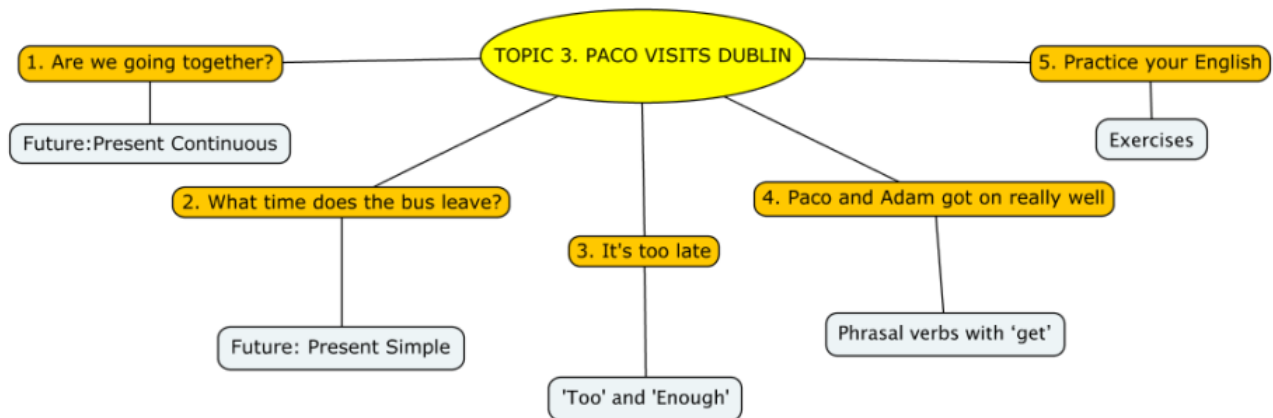


Imagen de elaboración propia



Fuentes para el profesorado

Descarga del archivo CMAP

- [Archivo fuente del mapa conceptual \(Ventana nueva\)](#).
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Introducción

In topic 2, we learned the two main ways of expressing future time in English: 'will' and 'be going to'. In topic 3, we are going to learn two more ways of expressing future time, this time through present tenses: **Present Simple** and **Present Continuous**.

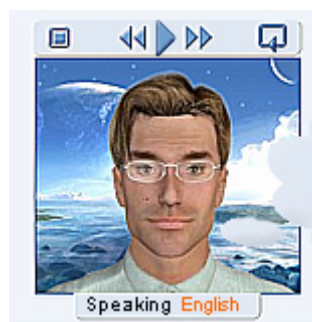
We are also going to learn about 'too' and 'enough'.

Concerning vocabulary, we are going to learn about **phrasal verbs** and we are going to learn some examples with 'get'.



Para saber más

If you want to practice the pronunciation of any word or phrase, ask Mike.



Click [here](#) to use Mike



Caso práctico

Paco and his new friend decided to meet one morning to start their tour around Dublin. They had met the night before and talked for ages. They got on really well. Adam, who was Australian, had come to Ireland on a trip around Europe. He had already [got around](#) a few countries and Ireland was the last one before returning to Australia and [getting back](#) to work.

They went to a nice café next to the bus station and chatted for a while.

ADAM - So what are you visiting these days then?

PACO - Well, I am visiting the main Dublin attractions first of all and, then, I am celebrating St. Patrick's Day on Thursday. Apparently it's a great party all around Dublin. Do you fancy joining me?

ADAM - Sure! I'd love to! Then I'm trying a true Guinness on Thursday. Have you tried it yet?

PACO - It's too strong for me, but I'll try a bit.

ADAM - What about today? I'd also like to see Dublin first, maybe starting with Trinity College. Are we going together?

PACO - Yes! I'm very interested in visiting Trinity College and seeing the Book of Kells.

ADAM - What's that?

PACO - It is one of Ireland's most important treasures, kept and [displayed](#) at Trinity College Library. It's a manuscript in Latin with numerous ornamental [motifs](#).

ADAM - And a lot of famous writers attended this college, isn't that right?

PACO - Yes. Swift, Wilde, or Beckett for example.

ADAM - Before we go, I'm checking the bus timetables. My hotel isn't near enough so I really need this information.

PACO - Why didn't you get a hotel in the city centre?

ADAM - Because it was too expensive. I spent a lot of money travelling around Europe and now I haven't got enough money for a better hotel. Here are some leaflets. This is my bus and... these are the last buses...

PACO - So what time does the last bus leave?

ADAM -It leaves at... 10.30 pm.
Great! No problem.



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If you need any help, have a look at '[click here](#)'.

For ages: for a very long time.



Comprueba lo aprendido

Read the text and decide if the following statements are true or false:

1. This is the first time Paco and Adam met after the bus tour.

☐ Verdadero ☐ Falso

Falso

2. Adam lives and studies in Australia.

☐ Verdadero ☐ Falso

Falso

3. They are planning to visit Dublin together.

☐ Verdadero ☐ Falso

Verdadero

4. Paco is willing to try a true Guinness.

☐ Verdadero ☐ Falso

Falso

5. The Book of Kells is a very important Irish treasure kept in Trinity College Library.

☐ Verdadero ☐ Falso

Verdadero

Let's start having a look at future forms!

1. Are we going together? (Present Continuous with a future meaning)



Importante

THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS With Future Meaning

FORM

- The form of the Present Continuous is obviously the same we have studied with the present tenses:
- For the negatives, you only need to negate the verb to be:

I am not meeting John tonight (No voy a quedar con John esta noche)

She isn't visiting her grandma tomorrow (No va a visitar a su abuela mañana)

We aren't going to Italy on holiday (No vamos a ir de vacaciones a Italia)

- For questions, you only have to do the subject - verb inversion with to be:

Are you studying for the exam tomorrow? (¿Vais a estudiar para el examen mañana?)

- For short answers you need to use the verb to be in the affirmative or negative following this table:

Are they meeting John tomorrow?	Yes , they are
	No, they aren't

USE:

The Present Continuous with Future meaning is used to talk about **future arrangements**. In Spanish we don't have an equivalent, so it is important to understand when you can use it:

- You need a future time expression or the appropriate context indicating that it refers to future time. (*tomorrow, next week etc...*)

I am working next Saturday - (Voy a trabajar el Sábado que viene)

- You use the Present Continuous for **future plans that are completely arranged** . That is to say, we have decided **when and where to do it. (everything is planned)**.

Are you meeting your friends tomorrow? - Yes, we are meeting for a drink.

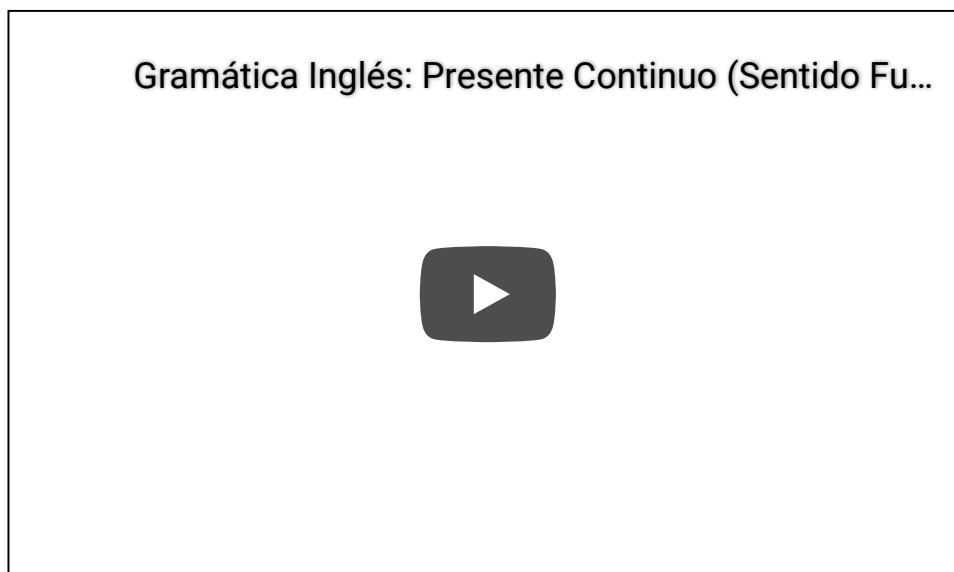
(¿Vas a quedar con tus amigos mañana? - Sí vamos a tomar algo)

- Use the present continuous **with the verbs go and come**. Never use the going to future with these verbs because it sounds redundant.

~~*I am going to go to the cinema tonight*~~ - *I am going to the cinema tonight.*



In order to revise what you have just studied about the Present Continuous, please watch this video:



Vídeo de [Bluebloc Notes \(Aprender Inglés\)](#) en [Youtube](#)



Reflexiona

Read these examples of Present Continuous:

- *So what **are you visiting** these days then?*
- *Well, **I am visiting** the main Dublin attractions first of all and, then, **I am celebrating** St. Patrick's Day on Thursday.*
- ***I'm trying** a true Guinness on Thursday.*
- ***Are we going** together?*
- *Before we go, **I'm checking** the bus timetables.*

What tense do these examples refer to?: Present, Past or Future.

Despite being Present Continuous examples, these sentences refer to future time.



Comprueba lo aprendido

Transform the following sentences into negative and interrogative:

1. Sarah and John are getting married in a few days.

NEGATIVE:
 .

INTERROGATIVE:
 ?

2. Your friend Paul is travelling to Liverpool at the weekend.

NEGATIVE:
 .

INTERROGATIVE:
 ?



Para saber más

Practice the Present Continuous for future arrangements by doing these exercises:

[Exercise 1](#)

[Exercise 2](#)



Comprueba lo aprendido

Do these sentences in the Present Continuous form refer to present or future time?

1. Peter is seeing his mother on Tuesday.



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- ☐ a) present
- ☐ b) future

Opción correcta

Incorrecto

Solución

- 1. Opción correcta
- 2. Incorrecto

2. What are you doing with that computer? You must do your homework first!

- ☐ a) present
- ☐ b) future

Opción correcta

Incorrecto

Solución

1. Opción correcta
2. Incorrecto

3. When is your brother returning from Africa?

- ☐ a) present
- ☐ b) future

Incorrecto

Opción correcta

Solución

1. Incorrecto
2. Opción correcta

4. Where are you staying when you go to Dublin?

- ☐ a) present
- ☐ b) future

Incorrecto

Opción correcta

Solución

1. Incorrecto
2. Opción correcta

5. What is he studying at the moment?

- ☐ a) present
- ☐ b) future

Opción correcta

Incorrecto

Solución

1. Opción correcta
2. Incorrecto

Let's study the last way to express future time in the next section!

2. What time does the bus leave? (Present Simple for the future)



Importante

PRESENT SIMPLE WITH A FUTURE MEANING FORM

Here you have a summary of the form of the Present Simple that we have already studied in Unit 1:

THE PRESENT SIMPLE

AFFIRMATIVE

I work every Saturday morning

She works every Saturday morning

NEGATIVE

I don't speak French

She doesn't speak French

QUESTIONS

Do you travel to London every week?

Does he travel to London every week?

USE

The Present Simple is often used with a future sense when it is **part of a programme or timetable, such as with trains or buses**. Although the events are in the future, their existence is established in the present.

The last bus leaves at 10.30. (El último autobús sale a las 10.30)



Caso práctico

Study these examples taken from the reading text in the first section:

- *So what time **does the last bus** leave?*

- *It leaves at... 10.30 pm.*



Imagen en Flickr de [Chris](#) bajo [CC](#)

1- What verb tense is used in these sentences?

2- Does it refer to present, past or future time?

1- The Present Simple.

2- It refers to future time.



Comprueba lo aprendido

Do the following sentences refer to present or future time?

1. When do we board the plane?

- ☐ a) present
- ☐ b) future

Solución

- 1. Incorrecto
- 2. Correcto

2. The concert starts at 10 o'clock.

- ☐ a) present
- ☐ b) future

Solución

1. Incorrecto
2. Correcto

3. The bus often arrives late.

- ☐ a) present
- ☐ b) future

Solución

1. Correcto
2. Incorrecto



Para saber más

Practice the Present Simple and Present Continuous for a future use by clicking [here](#).

Practice all the different future forms by doing these exercises:

[Exercise 1](#)

[Exercise 2](#)

[Exercise 3](#)

[Exercise 4](#)



Curiosidad

Guinness is surely the most popular beer in Ireland. The name comes from Arthur Guinness, whose brewery in Dublin started to produce it. It's a thick creamy dark beer, normally drunk in pint glasses (equivalent to 568 ml) and, less often, in half-pint glasses.

In the picture, you can see a pint of Guinness with its logo on it: the name Guinness in capital letters and a picture of a harp on top of it. Remember the harp is one of the symbols of Ireland.



Let's go to the next section! We are learning about 'too' and 'enough'.

3. It's too late (Too/Enough)



Importante

Too and enough are two important adverbials that you mustn't confuse. Here you have an explanation on how to use them.

TOO:

- means "more than necessary" (**demasiado**)
- Use it **before adjective or adverbs** (*The soup is too salty - La sopa está demasiado salada*)
- Use **to + infinitive** if you want to use a verb afterwards (*The food was too hot to eat- La comida estaba demasiado caliente para comerla*)
- Use **for + person** (*The soup is too salty for me- La sopa está demasiado salada para mí*).

ENOUGH:

- means "sufficient" (**suficientemente**)
- Use it after **adjective or adjectives**: (*He won't win the prize because he isn't good enough- No ganará el premio porque no es suficientemente bueno*).
- Use it **before nouns** : (*Have you got enough bread? - ¿Tienes suficiente pan?*)

Don't use 'very' instead of 'too' or 'enough'. Look:

- *He is not good enough to play football.*
- *He is not very good to play football. (wrong)*
- *It's too good to be true.*
- *It's very good to be true. (wrong)*

Now look at this video to revise what you have just read:

Gramática Inglés: Too & Enough



Vídeo de [Bluebloc Notes \(Aprender Inglés\)](#) en [Youtube](#)



Comprueba lo aprendido

This time we are going to start with a listening activity. Listen to the song and complete the gaps.

James Morrison ft. Nelly Furtado - Broken St...



Vídeo de [IRINAA92](#) en [Youtube](#)

Let me hold you for the last

It's the last to feel again

But you broke me, now I can't anything

Oh, it tears me up

I to hold on but it hurts

too much

I to forgive but it's not enough

When I you and so untrue

I can't even convince myself

When I'm it's the voice of
someone else

Oh, it tears me up

I to hold on but it hurts too
much

I to forgive but it's not enough
To make it all okay

You can't our broken strings

You can't feel anything

That your heart don't to feel

I can't tell you something that ain't real

Oh, the truth hurts and lies worse

How can I give anymore

When I love you a little less than before?

Oh, what are we ?

We are turning into dust

Playing in the ruins of us

Running back through the

When there's nothing left to say

It's like chasing the very last

When it's too late, too late

To make it all okay

You can't our broken strings

You can't feel anything

That your heart don't to feel

I can't tell you something that ain't real

Oh, the truth hurts and lies worse

How can I give anymore

When I love you a little less than
before?

But we're running through the

When there's nothing left to say

It's like chasing the very last

When we both know it's too late, too
late

You can't our broken strings

You can't feel anything

That your heart don't to feel

I can't tell you something that ain't real

Oh, the truth hurts and lies worse

So how can I give anymore

When I love you a little less than
before?

Oh, you know that I love you a little
less than before

Let me hold you for the last time

It's the last chance to feel again



Caso práctico

Both in this song and in the reading text in the previous section, we can find examples with 'too' and 'enough'. Study them:

- *It's **too** late.*

- Guinness is **too** strong for me.
- My hotel isn't near **enough**.
- It was **too** expensive.
- I haven't got **enough** money for a better hotel.

After observing these sentences, place the following rules under the correct word:

- It follows an adjective or adverb.
- Followed by an adjective or adverb.
- It can be followed by a noun.
- Means sufficient.
- Means more than necessary.

TOO	ENOUGH

TOO	ENOUGH
-Means more than necessary. -Followed by an adjective or adverb.	-Means sufficient. -It follows an adjective or adverb. -It can be followed by a noun.



Comprueba lo aprendido

Complete with 'too' or 'enough'.

1. This tea is hot! I'll wait a minute to drink it.
2. The soup is not hot . Put it in the microwave again.

3. My car is too old but I haven't got money to buy another one. It's expensive.
4. You have time to prepare your exam.
5. Let's go home. It's getting dark.
-



Para saber más

Practice some exercises on 'too' and 'enough':

[Exercise](#)

1

[Exercise](#)

2

[Exercise](#)

3

http://www.educanlax.com/es/recursoseducativos/1190446/html5/sc_10h_gr_infinitives_of_purpose_too_enough

Well done! Let's continue with phrasal verbs in the next section!

4. Paco and Adam got on really well (Phrasal Verbs)



Reflexioma

What is a phrasal verb? Choose the correct answer.

- a. A phrasal verb is a verb and a preposition or adverb.
- b. These verbs have a different meaning if they stand on their own, without the preposition.
- c. Both of the above.

Answer: c

In this section we are learning about phrasal verbs. They are very often used in English but they frequently cause problems and confusions to learners of English.

Have a look at this picture with some phrasal verbs with the verb GET.

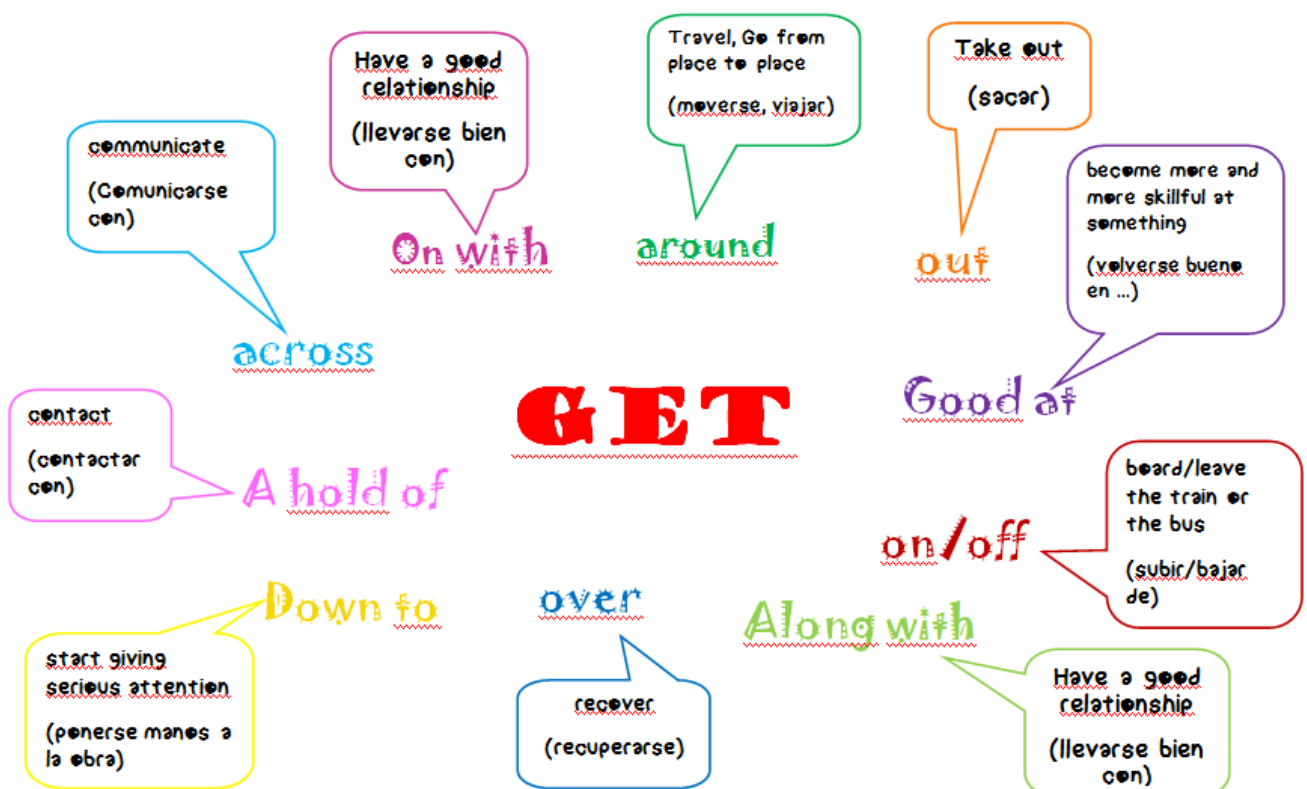


Imagen de elaboración propia



Comprueba lo aprendido

Match the following phrasal verbs with the appropriate meaning:

	PHRASAL VERBS		DEFINITIONS
1	get on	a	communicate
2	get around	b	take out
3	get out	c	recover
4	get good at	d	enter
5	get off	e	become more and more skillful at something
6	get along with	f	start giving serious attention
7	get over something	g	contact
8	get down to business	h	travel, go from place to place
9	get a hold of someone	i	leave the train or the bus
10	get across	j	have a good relationship with

ORDER:

1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10	
---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	----	--

1. get on - enter
2. get around - travel, go from place to place
3. get out - take out
4. get good at - become more and more skillful at something
5. get off - leave the train or the bus
6. get along with - have a good relationship with
7. get over something - recover
8. get down to business - start giving serious attention
9. get a hold of someone - contact
10. get across - communicate



Para saber más

Learn more about phrasal verbs on this very useful [website](#)! Let's have a look!

Practice these and some other phrasal verbs with 'get' by clicking on these exercises:

[Exercise 1](#)

[Exercise 2](#)

[Exercise 3](#)



Comprueba lo aprendido

Complete the following sentences with a phrasal verb in the appropriate tense:

get on, get off, get around, get good at, get across, get over

1. Kelly her fear of flying and took a plane to New York.
 2. I couldn't my message because nobody was listening to me.
 3. I'd like to more, but I always have too much work.
 4. Jenny didn't the bus at the right stop so she had to come back.
 5. Little by little, Paco English.
 6. I had to the subway to go to my new school.
-

Well done! Continue with the section Practice your English

Futher practice



Caso práctico



When Paco arrived at his hotel, after an intense day sightseeing Dublin, he decided to watch TV for a while and relax. There was a special programme about one of his favourite groups, U2, whose members come from Dublin. The programme included an interview with the group and with the singer, Bono.

INTERVIEWER: I think you are now in Dublin for a short time. Am I right?

BONO: Yes, that's right. We are leaving soon because we are starting a new tour with a series of concerts around Europe.

INTERVIEWER: When does the tour start?

BONO: We start in Berlin with our first concert in April and then we are also going to Paris, Rome, Barcelona...

Imagen en Wikimedia de [DavidShankbone](#)

bajo [CC](#)

INTERVIEWER: Do you miss home when you are travelling?

BONO: Of course! I'm too busy the whole year so when I come back home, I feel I haven't got enough time to see everyone: family, friends... But it's also great to come back after such a long time. I appreciate it more.

INTERVIEWER: And what's it like getting around Dublin when you are here?

BONO: Fine. I normally stay in my house in the [outskirts](#) of Dublin and just see family and friends, just pretty normal.

INTERVIEWER: How do you get along with your group?

BONO: Fantastic! They are great people!

Identify all the Present Simple and Continuous forms that you can find in the text.

I **think** you **are** now in Dublin for a short time. **Am** I right?

We **are leaving** soon because we **are starting** a new tour with a series of concerts around Europe.

When **does the tour start**?

We **start** in Berlin with our first concert in April and then we **are also going** to Paris, Rome, Barcelona...

Do you miss home when you **are travelling**?

I'm too busy the whole year so when I **come** back home, I **feel** I **haven't** got enough time to see everyone: family, friends... But it's also great to come back after such a long time. I **appreciate** it more.

And what's it like getting around Dublin when you **are** here?

I normally **stay** in my house in the outskirts of Dublin and just see family and friends, just pretty normal.

How **do you get along with** your group?

Fantastic! They **are** great people!



Comprueba lo aprendido

Read the text again. Are these sentences true or false?

1. Paco loves the group U2.

☐ Verdadero ☐ Falso

Verdadero

2. The group has just come back from a tour around Europe.

☐ Verdadero ☐ Falso

Falso

3. Bono normally meets a lot of fans when he is in Dublin.

☐ Verdadero ☐ Falso

Falso



Caso práctico

Do these present forms from the text refer to present or future time?

We **are leaving** soon...

...because we **are starting** a new tour with a series of concerts around Europe.

When **does the tour start**?

We **start** in Berlin with our first concert in April.

Then we **are also going** to Paris, Rome, Barcelona...

Do you miss home when you are travelling?

Do you miss home when you **are travelling**?

I normally **stay** in my house in the outskirts of Dublin.

How **do you get along with** your group?

PRESENT TIME	FUTURE TIME

PRESENT TIME	FUTURE TIME
<p>Do you miss home when you are travelling?</p> <p>Do you miss home when you are travelling?</p> <p>I normally stay in my house in the outskirts of Dublin.</p> <p>How do you get along with your group?</p>	<p>We are leaving soon...</p> <p>..because we are starting a new tour with a series of concerts around Europe.</p> <p>When does the tour start?</p> <p>We start in Berlin with our first concert in April.</p> <p>Then we are also going to Paris, Rome, Barcelona...</p>



Comprueba lo aprendido

'Too' and 'enough'

Complete the sentences with one of these words:

- I'm busy the whole year.
- When I come back home, I feel I haven't got time to see everyone.
- My computer is old. I need to buy a new one.
- Jason is old to enter the pub.
- My suitcase is heavy. Can you help me?
- Have you got books to read or would you like to borrow some more?
- The park isn't big to play football.
- Is there sugar in your tea?



Comprueba lo aprendido



Phrasal verbs with 'get'.

Complete with one of these phrasal verbs:

get on, get around, get out, get good at, get off, get along with, get over, get down to business, get a hold of, get across

1. Leave the train:
2. Recover:
3. Enter:
4. Start giving serious attention:
5. Communicate:
6. Go from place to place:
7. Take out:
8. Have a good relationship:
9. Contact:
10. Become more skillful at something:

And that's all! Well done!

Resumen

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