

IN1 -Tema 5.2: Paco visits Ireland: On the bus tour



Paco visits Ireland: On the bus tour

Inglés I

1.º Bachillerato

Contenidos

Paco visits Ireland
On the bus tour



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Mapa conceptual

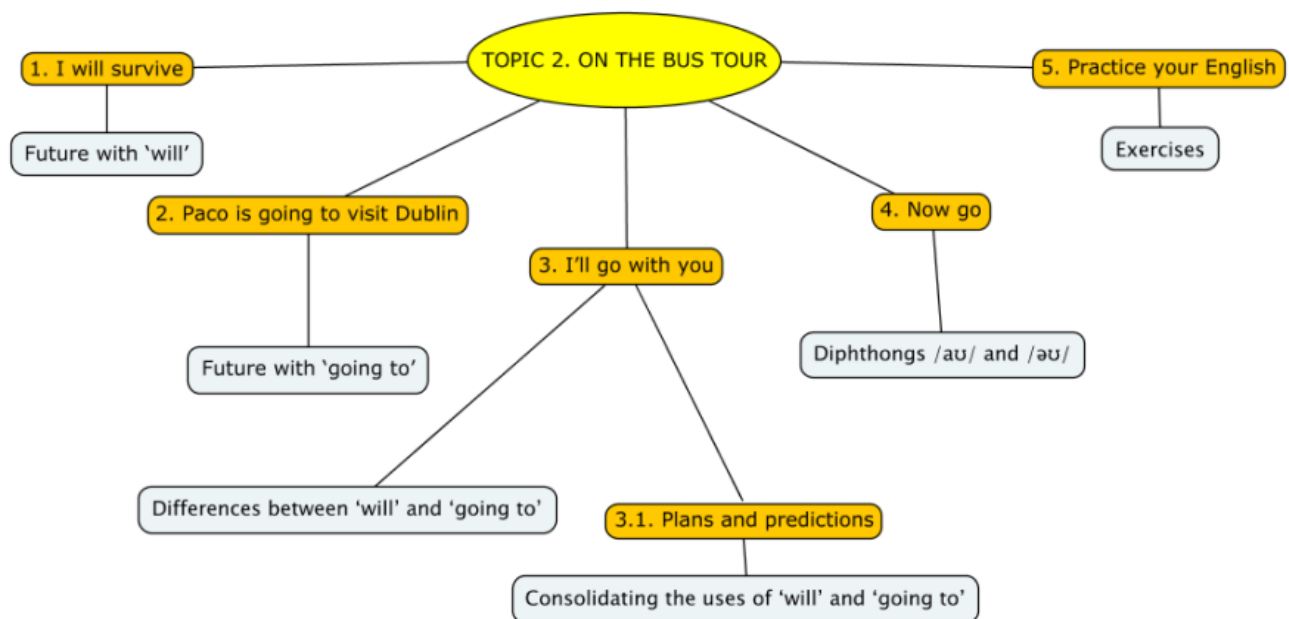


Imagen de elaboración propia



Fuentes para el profesorado

Descarga del archivo CMAP

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

Introducción

Introduction

In this topic we are going to see two forms of expressing the future in English: '*will*' and '*be going to*'. We are going to learn about their form (affirmative, negative and interrogative) and their uses separately and, then, we are going to contrast them.

Finally, we are going to learn two English diphthongs: /aʊ/ and /əʊ/.



Para saber más

Remember that, whenever you need to know the pronunciation of any word or phrase, you can ask Mike by writing something under her photo.



Click [here](#) to use Mike



Caso práctico



Paco went to the tourist information office in the morning. Now he has a city map and lots of brochures about Dublin. He wanted to try one of those open [deck](#) touristic buses which go around the city showing the most important places of a city, so he bought a ticket for the 10 o'clock tour. 'Fifteen euros is a bit expensive, but it will be fantastic to visit all the main Dublin attractions', Paco thought.

He got on the bus and sat next to a tall blond young man who was sitting on his own. Most of the seats were already occupied. The guide started to talk:

'Welcome to Dublin and to our wonderful Dublin bus tour. You are going to visit one of the most beautiful cities in Europe, home of James Joyce and the music group U2. We are going to see the most important Dublin sites from the bus and I am going to tell you about all of them. Of course, I will answer any question you might have. There are 23 different stops at the most important historic and cultural highlights of the city. Some of them are Trinity College, the National Gallery, the Government Buildings, Temple Bar, Dublin Castle, St. Patrick's Cathedral, Guinness Storehouse, etc. You can get off the bus and join another bus later on as many times as you like, or you can stay with us for the whole tour. It's a bit chilly today, but we have clear skies so, fortunately, it's not going to rain. I think you will enjoy the sightseeing'.



Imagen en Flickr de [Sam the sham and the photos](#)

bajo [CC](#)

Identify all the future forms that you can find in the text.

'Fifteen Euros is a bit expensive, but **it will be** fantastic to visit all the main Dublin attractions'.

You are going to visit one of the most beautiful cities in Europe.

We are going to see the most important Dublin sites from the bus.

I am going to tell you about all of them.

Of course, **I will answer** any question you might have.

Fortunately, **it's not going to rain**.

I think **you will enjoy** the sightseeing'.



Comprueba lo aprendido

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

1. Paco got on the bus and sat on his own.

☐ Verdadero ☐ Falso

Falso

2. James Joyce and the group U2 are some of Dublin's celebrities.

☐ Verdadero ☐ Falso

Verdadero

3. The guide is going to tell them all about Dublin and the tourists can't interrupt him.

☐ Verdadero ☐ Falso

Falso

4. People can't get off the bus until the end of the tour.

☐ Verdadero ☐ Falso

Falso

5. The guide says it is not going to rain because there aren't any clouds.

☐ Verdadero ☐ Falso

Verdadero

Let's learn about the future with '*will*' in the next section!

1. I will survive

THE FUTURE WITH WILL

FORM:

- We form the will-future with the **auxiliary will and the infinitive** of the verb.
- We use the **same form** of the verb for all persons.
- Remember you can shorten the form 'will' like this: 'll. We normally use this form in spoken or informal language.
- For the negatives we use **will not (won't) + infinitive**:
- If you want to make a question, you only have to change the position of will and the subject.
- For **short answers**, remember to use will in affirmative or negative following this table:

Will they play football next year?	Yes they will
	No they won't

USES

We use will in the following cases:

1. Future actions that happen without the speaker's intention (weather, birthday, etc....)

It will rain tomorrow.

My daughter will be 16 next Friday.

2. Predictions, assumptions (I think, I hope, I'm sure, I'm afraid)

I'm sure my brother will be here at 6 pm.

3. Spontaneous actions (not planned)

Hang on! I'll open the door for you.



Caso práctico

Let's start with a song! The title is an example of the type of future we are going to study in this section.

I
will
survive
(Gloria
Gaynor)

[Enlace a recurso reproducible >> https://www.youtube.com/embed/_OaEnA4diCI](https://www.youtube.com/embed/_OaEnA4diCI)

I Will Survive - Gloria Gaynor "Live"



Listen to the song and decide the order of the different paragraphs.

a Oh, no, not I. I will survive. As long as I know how to love, I know I'll be alive. I've got all my life to live. I've got all my love to give. I will survive. I will survive. hey, hey.	e So, now you're back From outer space. I just walked in to find you here Without that look upon your face. I should have changed that stupid lock. I should have made you leave your key, If I had known for just one second You'd be back to bother me.
b Oh, now go, Walk out the door. Just turn around now. You're not welcome anymore. Weren't you the one Who tried to break me with desire?	f Oh, no, not I. I will survive. As long as I know how to love, I know I'll be alive. I've got all my life to live. I've got all my love to give.

	Did you think I'd crumble? Did you think I'd lay down and die?	I will survive. I will survive. hey, hey.
c	At first, I was afraid, I was petrified. I kept thinking I could never live without you by my side. But then I spent so many nights Just thinking how you did me wrong. And I grew strong. I learned how to get along.	And you see me With somebody new. I'm not that stupid little person Still in love with you. And so, you thought you'd just drop by And you expect me to be free. But now I'm saving all my love For someone who's loving me.
d	Oh, now go, Walk out the door. Just turn around now. You're not welcome anymore. Weren't you the one Who tried to break me with desire? Did you think I'd crumble? Did you think I'd lay down and die?	h It took all the strength I had Just not to fall apart. I'm trying hard to mend the pieces Of my broken heart. And I spent so many nights Just feeling sorry for myself. I used to cry. But now, I hold my head up high.

ORDER:

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

ORDER:

1-	c	2-	e	3-	d	4-	a	5-	h	6-	g	7-	b	8-	f
----	---	----	---	----	---	----	---	----	---	----	---	----	---	----	---



Ejercicio Resuelto

Study the examples with 'will' from the text in the previous section:

- *Fifteen euros is a bit expensive, but **it will be** fantastic to visit all the main Dublin attractions.*
- *Of course, **I will answer** any question you might have.*
- *I think **you will enjoy** the sightseeing.*



Imagen en Pixabay de [finnevsteve0](#) bajo Dominio Público

1- What form of the verb comes after 'will'?

2- Do all persons have the same form or does it change?

3- What is the negative form of 'will'?

1- The infinitive.

2- They all have the same form.

3- won't.



Comprueba lo aprendido

Complete the chart with the affirmative, negative or interrogative form of the future with 'will'.

AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE	INTERROGATIVE
I will enjoy	I won't enjoy	<input type="text"/> I <input type="text"/> ?
You will enjoy	You <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> you <input type="text"/> ?
He/She/It will enjoy	He/She/It <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> he/she/it <input type="text"/> ?
We will enjoy	We <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> we <input type="text"/> ?
You will enjoy	You <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> you <input type="text"/> ?

They will enjoy

They

they

?



Importante

Remember you can shorten the form 'will' like this: 'll. We normally use this form in spoken or informal language.



Comprueba lo aprendido

Complete the following sentences with the correct verb:

replace, study, arrive, open, forget

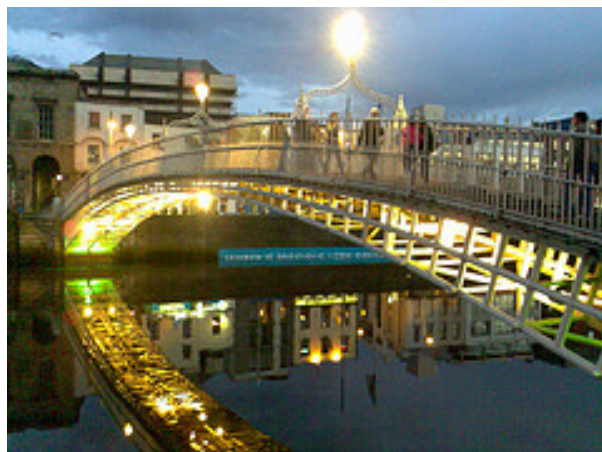


Imagen en Flickr de [Sento](#) bajo [CC](#)

1. It's very hot. I'll the window.
2. I think they'll soon. It's already 12 o'clock.
3. Will computers teachers?
4. I won't your birthday tomorrow.
5. We will hard next year.



Para saber más

Practice the future with 'will' by doing these exercises.

[Exercise 1](#)

[Exercise 2](#)

[Exercise 3](#)

In the next section, we are going to learn another future form in English: 'going to'.

2. Paco is going to visit Dublin

Now we are going to focus on the Going to future.

As we did with will, here you have an explanation of its **form** and different **uses**.

GOING TO FUTURE

FORM

- We use a form of to be (**am, are or is**) + going to + the infinitive of the verb.
- If we want to make a negative sentence, you only need to put **the verb to be in the negative** (am not / aren't / isn't)

We aren't going to spend our holidays at the beach this year. (*No vamos a pasar las vacaciones en la playa este año*)

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

Are you going to study 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 going to play football tomorrow?	Yes , they are
	No, they aren't

USES

We use the going to future in the following cases:

1. Planned actions in the future.

This weekend we are going to have a party at Mary's (*Este fin de semana vamos a hacer una fiesta en casa de Mary*)

2. Actions that are about to happen or predictions based on a present evidence

Look at the sky! It's going to rain (*¡Mira al cielo! Va a llover*)



Caso práctico

Let's have a look at the following examples:

- *You are going to visit one of the most beautiful cities in Europe.*
- *We are going to see the most important Dublin sites from the bus.*
- *I am going to tell you about all of them.*
- *Fortunately, it's not going to rain.*



Imagen en Flickr de [Lydia Elle](#) bajo [CC](#)

1- What form of the verb comes after 'going to'?

2- What comes before 'going to'?

1- The infinitive.

2- The verb 'to be'.



Comprueba lo aprendido

Complete the chart with the correct form of 'going to' in the affirmative, negative and interrogative:

AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE	INTERROGATIVE
I <input type="text"/> going to	I'm not going to visit	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>

visit	You aren't going to visit		<input type="text"/> ?
You <input type="text"/>	He/She/It <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
going to visit	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> ?
He/she/It <input type="text"/>	We <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> he/she/it <input type="text"/>
going to visit	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> ?
We <input type="text"/>	You <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
going to visit	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> ?
You <input type="text"/>	They <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
going to visit	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> ?
They <input type="text"/>			<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
going to visit			<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> ?

You can have a look at this video as well!

[Enlace a recurso reproducible >> https://www.youtube.com/embed/Jk7jAXrBNAU](https://www.youtube.com/embed/Jk7jAXrBNAU)



Para saber más

Practice these exercises on 'be going to'.



Importante

Learn the correct pronunciation of 'going'!

The transcription of this word would be /gəʊɪŋ/, and not /gəʊɪŋg/ or /gəʊɪn/.

The 'g' must not sound but the 'n' is not exactly /n/. The sound /ŋ/ is found when the 'n' comes before a 'g' or a 'k', such as in: *ring, anger, thanks, and sung*.

Remember 'going to' is often pronounced '**gonna**' in spoken informal English.



Comprueba lo aprendido

Complete the sentences with the appropriate form of the verb 'to be' and one of these verbs (they can go in the affirmative, negative or interrogative form):

look, buy, stay, ride, come

1. We going to our bikes tomorrow.
 2. your parents going to later?
 3. He is unemployed, so he going to for a job.
 4. My friend Laura wants to have some fun so she going to at home.
 5. I haven't got many clothes. I going to some.
-

Let's contrast the two future forms in the next section!

3. I'll go with you



Importante

In this section we are going to study the difference in use between the future forms that we have already studied. Look at this table where you have a summary of the differences between WILL and GOING TO:

DIFFERENCE IN FORM		
	WILL FUTURE	GOING
AFFIRMATIVE	I will study for my test tomorrow.	She is going to pay v
NEGATIVE	I won't study for my test tomorrow.	She isn't going to pa
QUESTIONS	Will she study for her test tomorrow?	Is she going to pay v
SHORT ANSWERS	Yes, she will // No she won't	Yes, she is // No she

DIFFERENCE IN USE	
WILL FUTURE	GOING TO FUTURE
Decisions made at the time of speaking:	A plan or intention.
<i>"Tony phoned you yesterday" - " Oh, really! I'll phone him back!"</i>	<i>"Tony phoned you yesterday" - "Y him back later".</i>
<i>(Tony te llamó ayer - Ah sí?. Le llamaré!)</i>	<i>(Tony te llamó ayer - Sí, lo sé. Le v</i>
A prediction based on an opinion.	A prediction based on what's happ
<i>I think the weather will be nice later</i>	<i>I feel terrible. I'm going to be sick</i>
<i>(Creo que el tiempo mejorará después)</i>	<i>(Me encuentro fatal. Me voy a pone</i>
Promises.	
<i>I promise I'll study more for the next test.</i>	
<i>(Prometo que estudiaré más para el próximo examen)</i>	
An offer.	

That bag is heavy. I'll carry it!

(Esa bolsa pesa. La llevaré yo)



Caso práctico



When Paco got on the touristic bus, he sat next to a tall blond young man who was sitting on his own. He was about 25 years old and seemed to be very cheerful and friendly.

Paco was holding a brochure which suddenly fell on the floor. The young man offered his help quickly.

YOUNG MAN: I'll take it. Here you are.

PACO: Thank you.

YOUNG MAN: Is it your first time in Dublin?

PACO: Yes. Actually, this is my first day. I'm going to stay here for a few days. And you?

YOUNG MAN: Me too. I'm visiting Europe and I'm going to visit Dublin this week. Maybe we could go to some places together. What do you think?

PACO: Why not?

YOUNG MAN: I would also like to have a drink in Temple Bar. I think it will be really nice. By the way, what are you doing tonight? I'm going to have dinner in a pub in town. Would you like to come?

PACO: Hmm... OK. I'll go with you. Here's my phone number.

YOUNG MAN: Great! I promise I will call you as soon as I arrive at my hotel.

PACO: Do you think it will rain tonight?

YOUNG MAN: Look at the sky. It's not going to rain.



Imagen en Flickr de two [Thumbs](#) bajo [CC](#)

Identify all the examples of future forms that you can find in the text:

I'll take it.

I'm going to stay here for a few days.

I'm going to visit Dublin this week.

I think **it will be** really nice.

I'm going to have dinner in a pub in town.

OK. **I'll go** with you.

I promise **I will call** you as soon as I arrive at my hotel.

Do you think **it will rain** tonight?

Look at the sky. **It's not going to rain.**



Comprueba lo aprendido

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

1. The young man was very kind.

☐ Verdadero ☐ Falso

Verdadero

2. Paco suggests meeting that night for dinner.

☐ Verdadero ☐ Falso

Falso

3. The man thinks it might rain although it is not likely.

☐ Verdadero ☐ Falso

Falso



Ejercicio Resuelto

Study the following examples from the text:

1. *I'll take it.*
2. *I'm going to stay here for a few days.*
3. *I think **it will be** really nice.*
4. *OK. **I'll go** with you.*
5. *I promise **I will call** you as soon as I arrive at my hotel.*
6. *Look at the sky. **It's not going to rain.***



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Match the sentences above with one of the following uses:

- a. A promise.
- b. A plan or intention.
- c. A prediction based on opinion.
- d. A prediction based on what is happening.
- e. An offer.
- f. A decision made at the moment of speaking.

1- e; 2- b; 3- c; 4- f; 5- a; 6- d

These are the rules! Therefore:

WILL: A promise, a prediction based on opinion, an offer, and a decision made at the moment of speaking.

BE GOING TO: A plan or intention, and a prediction based on what is happening.



Comprueba lo aprendido

Choose the correct option: 'will' or 'be going to'.

1. Look at the baby's face. He _____ cry.

- ☐ a) will
- ☐ b) is going to

Solución

- 1. Incorrecto
- 2. Correcto

2. -I don't understand my Maths homework. - I _____ help you.

- ☐ a) will
- ☐

b) am going to

Solución

1. Correcto
2. Incorrecto

3. Could you lend me 20€, please? I promise I _____ give them back tomorrow.

- ☐ a) will
- ☐ b) am going to

Solución

1. Correcto
2. Incorrecto

4. What are your plans? What _____ do?

- ☐ a) will you
- ☐ b) are you going to

Solución

1. Incorrecto
2. Correcto

5. I've put on weight recently. I think I _____ go on a diet.

- ☐ a) will
- ☐ b) am going to

Solución

1. Correcto
 2. Incorrecto
-



Para saber más

Practice the difference between 'will' and 'going to' by doing these exercises:

[Exercise 1](#)

[Exercise 2](#)

[Exercise 3](#)

Let's continue in the next section!

3.1. Plans and predictions



Caso práctico

Revise the difference between 'will' and 'be going to' in this video:

[Enlace a recurso reproducible >> https://www.youtube.com/embed/pSX5ordVHYw](https://www.youtube.com/embed/pSX5ordVHYw)



1- Do you remember?

- Intentions and plans:

He _____ *watch a football match.*

He _____ *see a movie.*

He _____ *do some shopping.*

- Predictions:

We' _____ *have robots in our homes.*

2- What is the other way of saying 'be going to' more colloquially?

Intentions and plans:

He is going to watch a football match.

He is going to see a movie.

He's going to do some shopping.

Predictions:

We'll have robots in our homes.

2- 'gonna'



Comprueba lo aprendido

Match the following examples with the uses below.

1-	-I can't reach the window. - I'll help you.
2-	I'm going to visit my grandma tomorrow.
3-	-Give me a call tomorrow. - I won't forget.
4-	-I'm going to the cinema tonight. - I'll go with you.
5-	Look at the clouds. It's going to rain.
6-	I think they will get married.

a-	a promise
b-	a prediction based on what is happening
c-	an offer
d-	a prediction based on opinion
e-	plans
f-	a decision made at the moment of speaking

1-		2-		3-		4-		5-		6-	
----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--





Para saber mas

Do more exercises on 'will' and 'going to'.

[Exercise 1](#)

[Exercise 2](#)

[Exercise 3](#)



Caso práctico

Think of possible answers to these questions:

- What are your plans for the weekend?
- What are you going to do on Saturday morning, afternoon, night...?
- What are you going to do on Sunday?
- What are you going to do when you finish Bachillerato?



Imagen en Flickr de [Steve Bissonnette](#) bajo [CC](#)

Don't use short answers!

After you have practiced these answers, pronounce them aloud.

Remember to use Mike to practice your pronunciation.



Curiosidad

Did you know that Ireland is often referred to as 'Eire'?

This is the Gaelic name for both the Republic of Ireland and for the island itself, especially used by Irish people. It derives from Ériu, the name of a Gaelic goddess of Ireland.



Imagen en Flickr de [BK59](#) bajo [CC](#)

Let's learn about diphthongs in the next section!

4. Now go



Ejercicio Resuelto

Let's study two English diphthongs: /aʊ/ and /əʊ/.

Although they are not difficult to pronounce, you must learn their common spellings, which are sometimes a bit confusing.

- For instance, the diphthong /aʊ/ often appears in spellings 'ou', such as in 'house' or 'loud'.
- /əʊ/ is, for example, the sound for 'oak', 'joke', 'so' or 'slow'.
- Words such as 'pause' or 'dawn' are pronounced /ɔː/.

Try to put these words in their correct column. If you need any help, you can ask Alice.

goat, law, no, mouth, now, thought

/aʊ/	/əʊ/	other

/aʊ/	/əʊ/	other
mouth	goat	law
now	no	thought



Importante

Pay attention to how these two diphthongs are pronounced by looking and listening carefully to these two videos.

/aʊ/

Diphthongs (double vowel sounds) 07



/əʊ/

Diphthongs (double vowel sounds) 05



Para saber más

There is a really useful website to learn about different diphthongs in English and their pronunciation. Click [here](#) to visit the site! Don't miss it!



Ejercicio Resuelto

Do you remember the song 'I will survive' from the second section? Listen to it again and decide the appropriate column for these words from the song:

now, around, to, thought, broken, so, without, no, hold, drop, love, how, know, down

/aʊ/	/əʊ/	other

/aʊ/	/əʊ/	other
how	no	
now	know	
around	so	thought
down	broken	drop
without	hold	



Comprueba lo aprendido

What diphthong do these words contain? Ask Alice if you need any help.

1. gown



Imagen en Flickr de [wstera2](#) bajo [CC](#)

- ☐ a) /aʊ/
- ☐ b) /əʊ/
- ☐ c) other

Solución

1. Correcto
2. Incorrecto
3. Incorrecto

2. trout

- ☐ a)/aʊ/
- ☐ b)/əʊ/
- ☐ c) other

Solución

1. Correcto
2. Incorrecto
3. Incorrecto

3. go

- ☐ a)/aʊ/
- ☐ b)/əʊ/
- ☐ c) other

Solución

1. Incorrecto
2. Correcto
3. Incorrecto

Now practice your English in the last section! Well done!

Further practice

And that's all! Well done!



Caso práctico



When Paco arrived at the hotel, he talked to Sonia on the phone and told her about his plans.

PACO - Today I've met a nice guy on the bus tour. I think I might have a new friend! We are going to meet tonight to have some dinner together. Also, we are going to visit some of the most important places of Dublin, and we are going to have some drinks at Temple Bar.



Imagen en Wikimedia de [Cotton](#) bajo [CC](#)

SONIA - What's that?

PACO -It's a very popular pub in Dublin. I'll send you a picture by email tomorrow.

SONIA -OK. And what are you going to do tomorrow?

PACO -Tomorrow I'm going to visit Trinity College.

SONIA - Is that the famous university?

PACO - That's it! Many famous writers studied there, and it's a very important university nowadays too.

SONIA - Wow, I'd love to see that!

PACO - I know.

SONIA - And what's the weather like? Is it cold?

PACO - Well, the guy from the bus thinks it won't rain, but I'm looking through the window right now and... hmm, I'll take my umbrella.

SONIA - Yeah, I wouldn't trust the weather in Ireland..

What examples of future time can you find in the text?

We are going to meet tonight to have some dinner together. Also, **we are going to visit** some of the most important places in Dublin, and **we are going to have** some drinks at Temple Bar.

I'll send you a picture by email tomorrow.

And what **are you going to do** tomorrow?

Tomorrow **I'm going to visit** Trinity College.

The guy from the bus thinks **it won't rain**, but I'm looking through the window right now and... hmm, **I'll take** my umbrella.



Ejercicio Resuelto

What are the uses of the following examples from the text?

A decision made at the moment of speaking, plans and intentions, a prediction based on opinion, a promise.

1. **We are going to meet** tonight to have some dinner together.
2. Temple Bar is a very popular pub in Dublin. **I'll send** you a picture by email tomorrow.
3. The guy from the bus thinks **it won't rain**.
4. I'm looking through the window right now and... hmm, **I'll take** my umbrella.

1. Plans and intentions.
 2. A promise.
 3. A prediction based on opinion.
 4. A decision made at the moment of speaking.



Comprueba lo aprendido

Read the sentences and decide if they are correct (true) or incorrect (false):

1. -What are your plans for the weekend? - I'll spend the day in the countryside.

☐ Verdadero ☐ Falso

Falso

2. We are going to organize a party. Would you like to come?

☐ Verdadero ☐ Falso

Verdadero

3. Will they going to your party?

☐ Verdadero ☐ Falso

Falso

4. I promise you I'm going to clean it.

☐ Verdadero ☐ Falso

Falso

5. Look at the clouds. It's going to rain.

☐ Verdadero ☐ Falso

Verdadero





Ejercicio Resuelto

What's the correct diphthong of the following words from the text?

hotel, to, phone, told, about, most, tomorrow, famous, wow, know, cold, through, window, now

/aʊ/	/əʊ/	other

/aʊ/	/əʊ/	other
	hotel	
	phone	
	told	
about	most	to
wow	tomorrow	famous
now	know	through
	cold	
	window	

Resumen

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