

Département de Géographie et Urbanisme

Cours en ligne Anglais L2/S3

Unité d'enseignement : UE Transversale UET31

Intitulé de la matière T311: Langue 3

Langue anglaise

Crédits : 1

Part 2 / Describing places

GRAMMAR

***Can provide a description of a place using a range of adjectives.**

***Can accurately select the correct prepositions for a range of straightforward sentences.**

Placement of adjectives

- **Adjectives** can come **before** and **after** the **noun**.
- If they come before a noun there is often an **article** there too.

After the noun	Before the noun
This city is crowded.	This is a crowded city.
This place is very touristy.	This is a very touristy place.
The village is tiny.	It is a tiny village.
The museum is really interesting.	It is an interesting museum.

Order of adjectives

- **Adjectives** always come in a certain **order** in English.
- Below is a table to show the most important adjectives when **describing places**.

Opinion	Size	Age
beautiful	tiny	old
ugly	huge	modern
interesting	large	new
fascinating	small	ancient

Unscramble the sentences

A

cathedral

beautiful

old

huge

It is a

with a large tower.



B

magical

far from any towns.

tiny

ancient

It is a

village

Transform the sentences so the adjective comes before or after the noun

1. This city is busy.

→ This is a busy city.

2. The countryside is beautiful.

→ _____

3. This church is very old.

→ _____

4. Those are very modern buildings.

→ _____

5. It is a colourful market.

→ _____

Opposite adjectives

Find opposite pairs of adjectives





Match the adjectives to the pictures

A



B



C



D



1. bustling

2. colourful

3. charming

4. famous



Find the odd one out in these groups of adjectives

bustling

crowded

busy

peaceful

contemporary

traditional

ancient

historic



vibrant

bright

dull

cosmopolitan



Your capital city

Describe the **capital city** of your country to your classmates and teacher.

Would they like to visit?





A rural area



Now **describe** a **rural area** in your country.

Does it sound similar to any other countries?

Try to use as many prepositions as you can.

Prepositions of place with *in*

We use *in* to talk about a **location within a larger area**:
The town hall is **in** the town square

in

I left my phone in the bedroom. Can you find it?

It is in the city centre.

The monument is in Prague.

The village is in the north of England.

Prepositions of place with *at*

- *We use *at* to talk about a **position** or **location** which we see as a **point**.
- *To explain an **address**.
- *To talk about **shops** or **places** where **we might seek treatment**.

at

The castle is at the top of the hill.

The shop is at the crossroads.

The museum is at the end of the street.

The village lies at the foot of a mountain.

Prepositions of place with *on*

- *We use **on** when we want to talk **about a floor in a building**.
- *To say there is something **on** a **surface**.
- *To describe a **position on** a **road or by water** (river, sea, lake).

on

MOSQUE is on the roof of the building.

The view point is on the second floor.

The monastery is on a small island.

The city is on the coast.



Prepositions

between

The girl is **between** her parents.



in front of

The clock is **in front of** the lamp.



behind

The screen is **behind** the keyboard.



opposite

They sat **opposite** each other.





Prepositions of movement

- Below are some examples of **prepositions of movement**.



If you walk **towards** the square you will see the museum.

Walk **along** the street until you are almost at the end.





Prepositions of movement

- Here are some more **prepositions of movement** which you can use to direct someone around your city.

- Go **over** the bridge and towards the museum.
- Walk **across** the square and take the street on the right.





Fill in the gaps

Fill in the gaps with the correct preposition.

1. The church is _____ the town hall and the souvenir shop.
2. Walk _____ the road until you get to the corner and the museum is on the right.
3. The town hall is _____ the centre of the city.
4. The garden is _____ the cathedral – just walk around the back.
5. The monument is _____ the top of the hill.
6. I am standing _____ the middle of Vienna right now.
7. The theme park is _____ a small island in the bay.





Reflect on this lesson

Think about everything you have seen in this lesson.
What were the most difficult activities or words? The easiest?



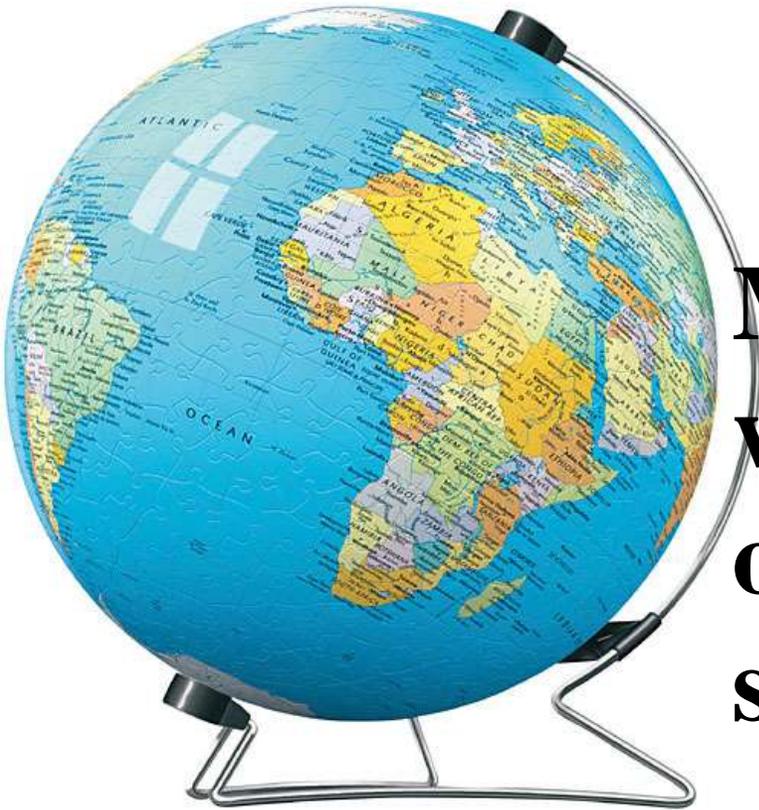
If you have time, go over
the most difficult slides again

GLOBE

Globe is a model of the earth. It is round shape like a football.

A world map has been drawn on it.

It represents the original shape of the earth.



Map is a representation of the whole earth or a part of the earth on a flat surface according to a scale. It is a real picture of the area.

Difference between Globe and Map The main difference between globe and maps is that:

- Globe is an original shape of earth but map is in flat form.**
- Globe represents the whole earth, all continents, countries and oceans, while map can represent a small portion of the earth.**
- Maps represent more detail about the area.**

Importance of Maps

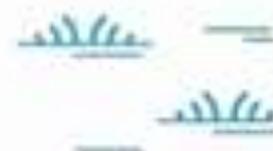
Importance of Maps Maps are very important in our life:

- *They tell us about the locations of the places.**
- *They tell us where we live, what type of surface, what type of places are situated around us.**
- *Now maps are prepared on the basis of images and pictures taken by aeroplanes and satellites.**

B – Components of Maps

- 1- Direction: All maps show direction.**
- 2- Scale: Map has a certain scale**
- 3- Longitudes and latitudes are drawn on maps**
- 4- Conventional Signs: Recommended conventional signs are used on maps to show different things.**

LEGEND



Marsh



Main road



Camp site



Church with
Tower



Coniferous
Forest



Railway Line



Caravan site



Church with
Spire



Footpath



Aquaduct



Golf



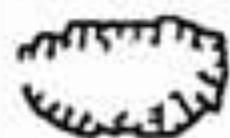
Viewpoint



Bridge



Carpark



Quarry



Post Office



Lighthouse
in Use

Conventional Symbols

1 – Cardinal Points or Directions

East, West, North and South are basic and primary directions. These are also called cardinal points. There are four more directions between these cardinal points. These are called secondary directions.

Primary Directions	Secondary Directions
North	North - East
East	North - West
South	South - East
West	South West



Types of North

The basic direction on the map is north. It is shown by an arrow towards North on maps. North has two types:

(i) Geographic North

Polar star or North Star always shines on the top of North Pole. With the help of this star we can find the North direction. This is called geographic North.

(ii) Magnetic North

Our earth has a magnetic field. It has two ends, magnetic North and Magnetic south. Magnetic north is situated near north pole in Canada.

2 – Scale

The ratio between the two points on the map and between the same points on the earth is called scale.

Types of Scale

There are three types of scales:

(i) Statement of scale, as a statement of Kilometres, meters etc.

(ii) Representative Fraction. (R.F.) As fraction $1/100000$.

(iii) Linear Scale. A horizontal line which shows the ratio between ground and map distance.

3 – Methods of showing relief on Map

Different methods are used to show relief on maps. These methods are:

1- Contours

The contours are lines on map which join the places having same height from sea level. Contours are drawing to show altitudes on the maps.

2- Layer Tints

Different colours are used to show different types of surface. Different shades of a single colour are also used. For example for plain areas, green colour is used. Mountains are shown by brown colour.

4 – Conventional Signs

These are different symbols to show different things on a map. There are world recognize symbols known as conventional signs.