ILLUSTRATED UNIT - ENGLISH 2AC - SEMESTER 2

Unit 5 (City and space)

There is a school between the library and the bank. There are two parks in the town. These patterns tell us what exists and where it is. In City and space, English 2AC semester 2, you learn town places, there is/there are, prepositions of place and useful space vocabulary. Read a simple map, ask for a location, describe your neighbourhood and understand a short message about a school space project.

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By the end of this lesson, you can

- Name common places in a town and explain their purposes
- Use there is and there are in statements, negatives and questions
- Locate places with next to, opposite, between, in front of and behind
- Read a map and exchange clear location information
- Distinguish an astronaut, rocket, planet, moon and artificial satellite
- Use do/does to describe everyday routines and jobs
- Find details in a short text and write a 50-75-word town description

Before you start

Singular and plural nouns and the present forms of be; Present simple with do/does, numbers and classroom vocabulary.

1. Activities 1: which places can you name in a town?

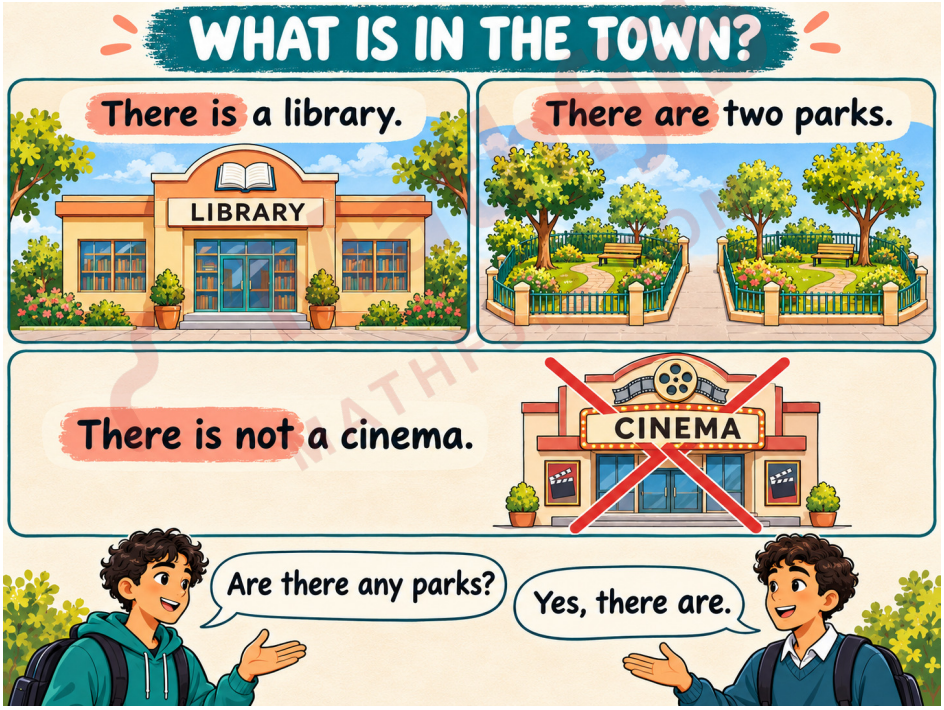
Place	What happens there?	Example
school	pupils learn	I study at school.
library	people read and borrow books	I borrow a book from the library.
bookshop	people buy books	We buy a dictionary at the bookshop.
supermarket	people buy food and other items	We buy rice at the supermarket.
bank	people use money services	There is a bank near the school.
hospital	people receive medical care	A doctor works at a hospital.
restaurant	people buy and eat meals	A waiter works at a restaurant.
cinema	people watch films	The cinema is opposite the school.
park	people walk or relax	There are trees in the park.
bus stop	people wait for a bus	I wait at the bus stop.
playground	children play	There is a swing in the playground.

A library lends books; a bookshop sells them. A bus stop is a place where a bus stops; a bus station is usually a larger transport place. Keep the two words in bus stop. A street is a road with buildings along it. A bin is a container for rubbish. Learn the plural spellings libraries, cities and buses. A town is generally smaller than a city, but this language lesson does not set a legal population limit.

2. How do you use there is and there are?

There is / there are

Use there is to say that one thing exists in a place. Use there are with plural things. Start with the thing's existence, then add the location: There is a library near my school.



Use there is with one place, there are with plural places, and any in plural negative statements.

Form	One place	More than one place
Positive	There is a park.	There are two parks.
Negative	There is not a cinema.	There are not any cinemas.
Question	Is there a library?	Are there any libraries?
Positive short answer	Yes, there is.	Yes, there are.
Negative short answer	No, there is not.	No, there are not.

There's means there is. Isn't and aren't are common negative contractions. Say There are two parks rather than There is two parks in careful written work. Use a/an with a singular countable place: a hospital, an airport. Use some for an unspecified positive plural and any in common questions or negative plural statements: There are some shops. Are there any shops? There aren't any shops.

2.1 How is there different from it?

Introduce a place, then describe it

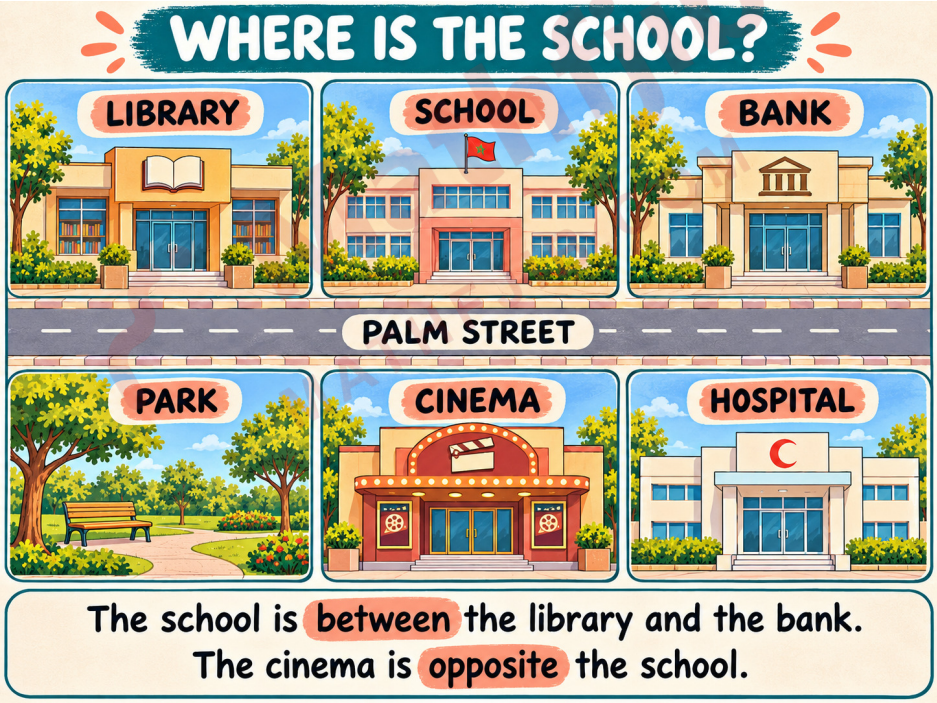
There is a library in my neighbourhood. It is next to the school. It is small but quiet.

- There is introduces the existence of the library.
- It refers back to that library and adds its location or a quality.
- There are answers how many places exist; they are describes places already mentioned.

Remember

There and their are different words. There is a school introduces a place. Their school means the school belonging to them. Also distinguish Is there a school? from Where is the school? The first asks whether it exists; the second asks for the location of a school already identified.

3. Practice 1: how do you read prepositions on a town map?



On this practice map, the school is between the library and the bank. The cinema is opposite the school.

Use this invented Palm Street layout throughout the map tasks. Across the upper row, from left to right, are the library, school and bank. Across the lower row are the park, cinema and hospital. The road separates the two rows. The library faces the park, the school faces the cinema and the bank faces the hospital. This written description gives the same information as the picture.

Preposition	Meaning	An example
next to	directly beside	The library is next to the school.
between … and …	with one named place on each side	The school is between the library and the bank.
opposite	facing across a space or road	The cinema is opposite the school.
in front of	on the front side of	In a separate example, a bus stop is in front of a school entrance.
behind	on the back side of	In a separate example, a garden is behind a house.
near	not far from	The school is near the library.

Next to is more precise than near. Opposite does not mean next to: the road separates the facing places. Between needs two reference points in this pattern, joined by and. For in front of and behind, identify which side of the building is its front. The Palm Street picture has no bus stop or garden, so the last examples introduce separate scenes rather than hidden map features.

Answer with a useful landmark

Question: Where is the hospital? Answer: It is opposite the bank, next to the cinema.

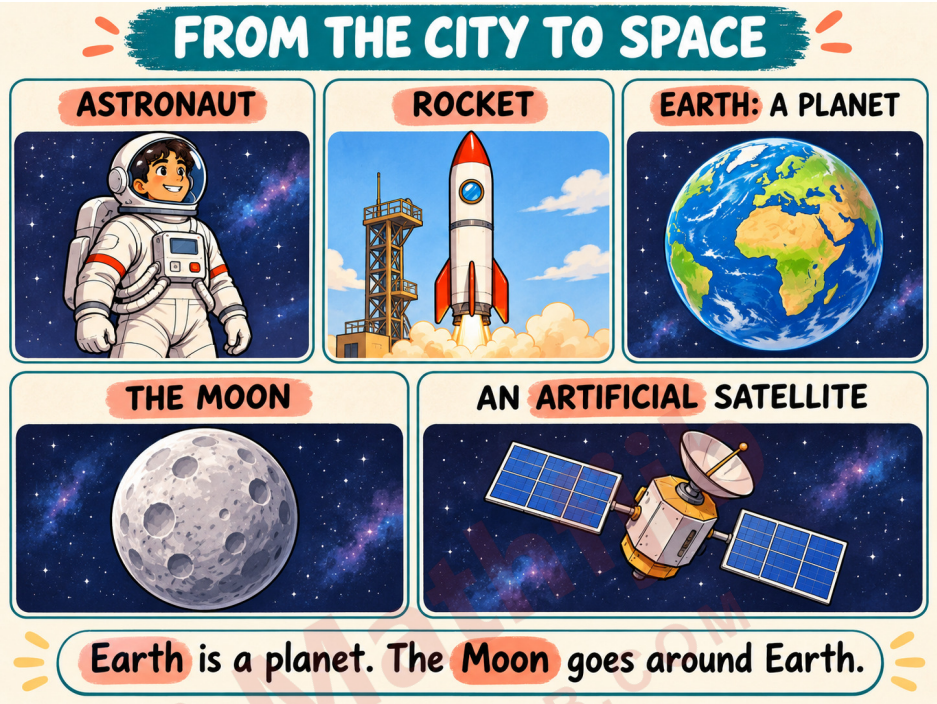
- Find the hospital in the lower-right plot.
- The bank faces it across Palm Street, which supports opposite.
- The cinema is beside it in the same row, which supports next to.

4. How do you ask politely for a location?

Start with Excuse me, then ask Where is the library, please? A useful answer names a nearby landmark: It is next to the school, opposite the park. End with Thank you. If you miss a word, ask Can you repeat, please? If you mean several places, change the verb: Where are the shops? They are near the park.

A location tells someone where a place is; directions tell them how to get there. For a simple directions extension, learn go straight on, turn left and turn right. Check the starting point and facing direction before using left or right. The Palm Street tasks ask for relative locations, so an answer such as opposite the bank is sufficient without inventing a route.

5. Activities 2: what vocabulary describes space?



An astronaut is a person, a rocket is a vehicle, Earth is a planet, and the Moon is Earth's natural satellite.

Space word	Simple meaning	Example
astronaut	a person trained to travel or work in space	An astronaut works in space.
rocket	a vehicle driven by a rocket engine	A rocket can carry a spacecraft.
spaceship / spacecraft	a vehicle designed for space travel	The story describes a spaceship.
space station	a place in space where astronauts can work and live	The astronaut works on a space station.
planet	a large natural body going around a star	Earth and Mars are planets.
moon	a natural body going around a planet	The Moon goes around Earth.
artificial satellite	a human-made object placed in orbit	An artificial satellite can send information.
comet	a small icy body that can develop a tail near the Sun	The poster shows a comet.
star	a natural body that produces its own light	The Sun is a star.

In ordinary English, space here means the region beyond Earth's atmosphere; it does not mean an empty space in a classroom. Earth is a planet and the Sun is a star. The Moon is Earth's natural satellite; a satellite with solar panels in this illustration is artificial. Say an astronaut because astronaut begins with a vowel sound. The picture is a vocabulary board, so the objects are not drawn to the same scale.

5.1 Use familiar grammar to talk about jobs and routines

Statement	Question	Short answer
A doctor works at a hospital.	Does a doctor work at a hospital?	Yes, a doctor does.
Astronauts work in space.	Do astronauts work in space?	Yes, they do.
Nabil likes science.	Does Nabil like science?	Yes, he does.

Use does + base verb for one person: Does he work? He does not work. Use do + base verb for several people: Do they work? They do not work. In a positive statement, he works takes s. For a scene happening now, use be + ing: The astronaut is working. An exercise may contain went or worked in a short past account; went means travelled or moved in the past, and worked is the past of work. Use the time clues in the account.

6. Practice 2: sort words and connect ideas

Step by step: Build a two-part vocabulary page

1. Make a City column and a Space column.
2. Place each word by its meaning, then write one complete example sentence.
3. For a city sentence, add a location using a named landmark.
4. For a space sentence, explain what the object or person is instead of memorising an isolated label.

7. Reading: Nabil's science-club message

Hello Adam, our science club meets at the library on Wednesday. The library is next to our school. The park is opposite the library. There are two small shops near the park, but there is not a bookshop in our street. I usually walk to the club because my home is near the school. This week we are making a space poster. I am drawing Earth and the Moon. Hamza is drawing an astronaut and an artificial satellite. We are not building a real rocket. Would you like to join us? Please bring a pencil and a notebook. Your friend, Nabil.

Read it once for the purpose: Nabil invites a friend to a science club. Read again to locate the meeting place, day, nearby places and drawing tasks. Repeating the word library makes the park's landmark clear. Distinguish a stated negative from missing information: the text says there is no bookshop in the street; it says nothing about a hospital.

8. Listen, locate and explain

Partner-read script: There is a museum in my town. It is next to the library. There are three cafés opposite the museum. There is not a bus stop in front of the museum. The science room has a picture of an astronaut. Ask a partner to read slowly while you record the place beside the museum, the number of cafés and the missing transport place. Listen a second time, then compare notes with the script. The museum scene is separate from the Palm Street map.

9. Review: write about your town in 50-75 words

Draw a small map with four or five places first. Introduce your town or an invented neighbourhood. Write one there is sentence, one there are sentence and two location sentences. Add a personal routine or opinion with because. Keep the paragraph connected: introduce a place before referring to it with it or they.

A model town description

I live in a small town in Morocco. There is a library near my school, and there are two parks in my neighbourhood. The library is opposite one park. A bookshop is next to the library. I usually visit the bookshop on Saturday because I like reading short stories. My favourite place is the quiet park.

- The paragraph moves from the town to its places and then to a personal habit.
- The model is an invented neighbourhood, so its map is separate from Palm Street.
- Create your own arrangement and check that every location agrees with your drawing.

Self-check: match is with one place and are with plural places. Check library versus bookshop, between … and …, and does + base verb. Explain one picture to a partner without pointing; a clear answer should still identify the place. Exit task: ask an existence question, locate the cinema on Palm Street and name one difference between a planet and a star.

Key points

- Use there is for one place and there are for plural places.
- Ask Is there a library? and Are there any shops?
- Use some in a common positive plural statement and any in common plural questions or negatives.
- Next to means beside; opposite means facing across a space or road.
- Between names two reference points: between the library and the bank.
- Use does + base verb for one person's routine, but works or likes in a positive statement.
- Earth is a planet, the Sun is a star and the Moon is a natural satellite.
- Read a map or text before answering; do not add a place that is not shown or mentioned.

Exercises - Try before checking

Write your answers in your notebook. Use the lesson and write complete sentences before you read the corrections.

Exercise 1. Distinguish town places

Easy

Choose library, bookshop, restaurant or bus stop: a) borrow books; b) buy books; c) wait for a bus; d) eat a purchased meal.

Exercise 2. Choose is or are

Easy

Complete: There … a hospital. There … two parks. There … some shops. There … an airport.

Exercise 3. Make existence questions

Easy

Turn into questions: There is a library. There are some parks. Give a positive short answer to each.

Exercise 4. Make negative statements

Easy

Make negative: There is a cinema. There are some bookshops. Use contractions if you want.

Exercise 5. Read the upper map row

Easy

On Palm Street, what is between the library and the bank? What is next to the library? Answer with full sentences.

Exercise 6. Read across the road

Intermediate

Use the Palm Street map. What is opposite the library? What is opposite the bank? Where is the cinema in relation to the school?

Exercise 7. Use precise prepositions

Intermediate

Complete from the map: The school is … the library and the bank. The cinema is … the school. The hospital is … the cinema.

Exercise 8. Introduce and refer back

Intermediate

Complete with There or It: … is a library near my school. … is small. Then explain why the words differ.

Exercise 9. Sort city and space words

Intermediate

Sort bank, comet, school, rocket, restaurant, planet, bookshop and artificial satellite into City and Space.

Exercise 10. Identify space objects

Intermediate

Choose planet, star, natural satellite or artificial satellite: Earth; the Sun; the Moon; a human-made object with solar panels placed in orbit.

Exercise 11. Use do and does

Intermediate

Complete: ... Nabil like science? Yes, he ... . astronauts work in space? Yes, they ... . He ... not work at a restaurant.

Exercise 12. Find details in the message

Intermediate

Where and when does the club meet? Who draws the astronaut? Why does Nabil usually walk? Is there a bookshop in the street?

Exercise 13. Read carefully: true, false or not stated

Challenge

Use Nabil's message: a) The club is building a real rocket. b) Adam should bring a pencil and a notebook. c) There is a hospital beside the library.

Exercise 14. Listen to the museum scene

Challenge

Have a partner read the museum script. Name its neighbouring place, give the number of cafés and state the missing transport place.

Exercise 15. Give a polite location exchange

Challenge

Make a four-turn exchange asking for the Palm Street hospital. Include a greeting, two correct landmarks and thanks.

Exercise 16. Write and check a neighbourhood paragraph

Challenge

Write 50-75 words about a real or invented neighbourhood. Include there is, there are, two prepositions and a routine with a reason. Draw a matching map.

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Explained answers to the exercises

Exercise 1. Distinguish town places

a) Library; b) bookshop; c) bus stop; d) restaurant. The purpose of each place helps distinguish words that are easy to confuse.

Exercise 2. Choose is or are

There is a hospital. There are two parks. There are some shops. There is an airport. Match the verb to a singular or plural noun.

Exercise 3. Make existence questions

Is there a library? Yes, there is. Are there any parks? Yes, there are. Move is/are before there and use any for the common plural question.

Exercise 4. Make negative statements

There is not a cinema, or There isn't a cinema. There are not any bookshops, or There aren't any bookshops. Keep are with the plural noun.

Exercise 5. Read the upper map row

The school is between the library and the bank. The school is next to the library. Both answers come from the three adjacent upper-row plots.

Exercise 6. Read across the road

The park is opposite the library. The hospital is opposite the bank. The cinema is opposite the school. Each pair faces across Palm Street.

Exercise 7. Use precise prepositions

The school is between the library and the bank. The cinema is opposite the school. The hospital is next to the cinema. Keep the two map rows distinct.

Exercise 8. Introduce and refer back

There is a library near my school. It is small. There introduces the library's existence; It refers back to the library already introduced.

Exercise 9. Sort city and space words

City: bank, school, restaurant, bookshop. Space: comet, rocket, planet, artificial satellite. The two-column sort follows the meanings used in this unit.

Exercise 10. Identify space objects

Earth is a planet. The Sun is a star. The Moon is a natural satellite. The human-made object is an artificial satellite. A satellite is not always artificial.

Exercise 11. Use do and does

Does Nabil like science? Yes, he does. Do astronauts work in space? Yes, they do. He does not work at a restaurant. Keep the main verb in its base form after do or does.

Exercise 12. Find details in the message

The club meets at the library on Wednesday. Hamza draws the astronaut. Nabil walks because his home is near the school. There is not a bookshop in the street.

Exercise 13. Read carefully: true, false or not stated

a) False: they are making a poster and are not building a real rocket. b) True: both items are requested. c) Not stated: the message does not mention a hospital.

Exercise 14. Listen to the museum scene

The museum is next to the library. There are three cafés opposite it. There is not a bus stop in front of the museum. Do not import places from the separate Palm Street map.

Exercise 15. Give a polite location exchange

Model: Excuse me, where is the hospital, please? It is opposite the bank, next to the cinema. Can you repeat the second place, please? Next to the cinema. Thank you. Additional polite turns are welcome if the map information stays correct.

Exercise 16. Write and check a neighbourhood paragraph

Model: My neighbourhood is small and quiet. There is a school near my home, and there are two shops next to it. A park is opposite the school. There is a library between the park and a café. I go to the library on Saturday because I enjoy reading. I usually walk there with my brother.

Other coherent paragraphs are acceptable. Check the word count, singular/plural agreement and agreement between the map and every location sentence.

Frequently asked questions

What does City and space English 2AC cover?

It combines town vocabulary, there is/there are, prepositions of place, map reading and space words. You also practise routine questions, short messages and a connected description of a neighbourhood.

What is the difference between there is and there are?

Use there is with one countable thing: There is a park. Use there are with plural things: There are two parks. Questions begin Is there or Are there; the short answers repeat the matching form.

How do I choose between next to, opposite and between?

Next to means directly beside. Opposite means facing across a road or another space. Between places something with two named reference points on either side, as in between the library and the bank.

Is a library the same as a bookshop?

A library is a place where you can read and borrow books. A bookshop sells books. Keep that difference when choosing vocabulary or describing what people do in each town place.

What space vocabulary should I revise for 2AC?

Start with astronaut, rocket, spacecraft, space station, Earth, planet, moon, star, comet and artificial satellite. Use a short definition or sentence with each word so you can distinguish a person, a vehicle and a natural object.

How can I practise City and space with answers?

Use the three teaching pictures and the Palm Street map, then complete the 16 corrected exercises. A separate listening script and two original writing models support speaking and paragraph practice.

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Follow your teacher's sequence and instructions.
Find the lesson, the pictures and the activities online.

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