



Module 5 (หน่วยที่ 5)

Asking and Giving Directions (การถามและให้ข้อมูลเกี่ยวกับเส้นทาง)

Course: English for Communication (20000-1201)

Unit: Asking & Giving Directions

Lessons: 14-17/18 (8 periods)

1. Learning Outcomes

By the end of this module, students will be able to:

- Understand and use vocabulary related to locations and directions.
- Use prepositions of place and verb structures correctly in sentences.
- Ask for and give directions in English accurately and appropriately.
- Engage in real-life conversations about directions with politeness and clarity.

2. CEFR Level

- B1 (Intermediate)

3. Key Competencies

3.1 Cognitive Competency

- Recognize and apply key vocabulary and sentence structures to ask and give directions.

3.2 Practical Competency

- Engage in conversations asking for and giving directions effectively.

3.3 Affective Competency

- Use polite expressions when asking for help and offering assistance.

3.4 Application Competency

- Apply acquired knowledge in real-world scenarios by role-playing and creating dialogues.

4. Vocabulary List: Places in Town (รายการคำศัพท์ สถานที่ต่างๆ ในเมือง)

Below is a list of common places in town along with their meanings in Thai:

1. **School** - โรงเรียน
2. **Hospital** - โรงพยาบาล
3. **Library** - ห้องสมุด
4. **Post office** - ที่ทำการไปรษณีย์
5. **Airport** - สนามบิน
6. **Bank** - ธนาคาร
7. **Police station** - สถานีตำรวจนครบาล
8. **Market** - ตลาด
9. **Bakery** - ร้านขนมปัง
10. **Bus stop** - ป้ายรถเมล์
11. **Museum** - พิพิธภัณฑ์
12. **Cafe** - ร้านกาแฟ
13. **Bookshop** - ร้านขายหนังสือ
14. **Theatre** - โรงละคร
15. **Gym** - โรงยิม
16. **Restaurant** - ร้านอาหาร
17. **Fire station** - สถานีดับเพลิง
18. **Zoo** - สวนสัตว์

Practice Exercises

Exercise 1: Match the Words with Their Meanings

Match the English words with their correct meanings in Thai. (Drag and Drop)

Match the English words with their correct meanings in Thai.	
1. <u> </u> Theatre	A. สถานีดับเพลิง
2. <u> </u> Fire station	B. สวนสัตว์
3. <u> </u> Cafe	C. ร้านกาแฟ
4. <u> </u> Police station	D. ตลาด
5. <u> </u> Bakery	E. สนามบิน
6. <u> </u> Airport	F. โรงพยาบาล
7. <u> </u> Gym	G. โรงยิม
8. <u> </u> Market	H. สถานีตำรวจ
9. <u> </u> Zoo	I. ห้องสมุด
10. <u> </u> Library	J. ร้านขนมปัง

Exercise 2: Fill in the Blanks

Complete the sentences with the correct place from the vocabulary list.

1. I go to the _____ to borrow books.
2. If someone steals my wallet, I should go to the _____.
3. We can watch a play or musical performance at the _____.
4. A _____ is a place where you can buy fresh fruits and vegetables.
5. The firefighters work at the _____.
6. You can buy a cup of coffee at the _____.
7. When I feel sick, I visit the _____.
8. If you want to buy a novel, go to the _____.
9. People exercise and work out at the _____.
10. The _____ is a place where you can see animals.

Quiz: Multiple Choice Questions

1. Where can you borrow books? a) Market
b) Library
c) Theatre
d) Zoo
2. Where do planes take off and land? a) Police station
b) Airport
c) Fire station
d) Bakery
3. If your house is on fire, who should you call? a) The bank
b) The post office
c) The fire station
d) The cafe
4. Where can you buy fresh bread and cakes? a) Bookshop
b) Bakery
c) Museum
d) School
5. Where do doctors and nurses work? a) Gym
b) Restaurant
c) Hospital
d) Library

5. Grammar Focus

5.1 Sentence Structures for Describing Locations

- Place + Verb to be + Preposition + Place
 - *The bank is opposite the post office.*
 - *The cinema is between the hotel and the supermarket.*

Explanation:

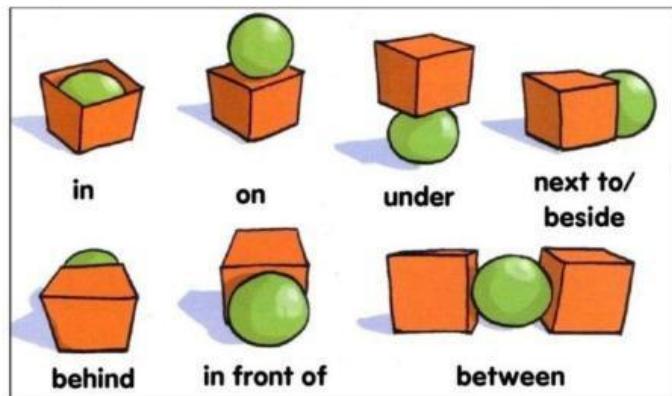
When describing locations, we use the structure: Place + Verb to be + Preposition + Place

- Place refers to the location being described. จังหวะที่กำลังกล่าวถึงอยู่
- Verb to be (is, are) connects the subject to the preposition phrase. ใช้ตามหลังตัวประธานเพื่อบอกตำแหน่งของสิ่งของหรือสถานที่ว่าสิ่งนั้นหรือสถานที่นั้นตั้งอยู่ตรงไหนหรือจุดไหน
- Preposition (next to, between, opposite, in front of, behind, etc.) shows the relationship between two places. คือคำกริบบที่ใช้บอกตำแหน่งของสิ่งของและสถานที่ ซึ่งมักจะวางตามหลัง Verb to be (is, are) เพื่อให้รู้ตำแหน่งของสิ่งของหรือสถานที่นั้นๆ

Examples:

1. **The bank is opposite the post office.** (ธนาคารอยู่ตรงข้ามที่ทำการไปรษณีย์)
2. **The cinema is between the hotel and the supermarket.** (โรงภาพยนตร์อยู่ระหว่างโรงแรมและชูบเบอร์มาร์เก็ต)
3. **The library is next to the school.** (ห้องสมุดอยู่ข้างๆ โรงเรียน)
4. **The bus stop is in front of the restaurant.** (ป้ายรถเมล์อยู่หน้าร้านอาหาร)
5. **The police station is behind the bank.** (สถานีตำรวจนครบาลอยู่ด้านหลังธนาคาร)

Common Prepositions of Place:



- Next to – อยู่ข้างๆ
- Between – อยู่ระหว่าง
- Opposite – อยู่ตรงข้าม
- In front of – อยู่ข้างหน้า
- Behind – อยู่ข้างหลัง
- Near – อยู่ใกล้
- On the corner of – อยู่ตรงหัวมุมของ
- At the end of – อยู่ท้ายสุดของ
- Across from – อยู่ฝั่งตรงข้าม

Practice Exercises:

Exercise 1: Fill in the blanks with the correct preposition.

1. The bank is _____ the supermarket.
2. The hospital is _____ the police station and the library.
3. The museum is _____ the street from the post office.
4. The café is _____ the bookshop.
5. The theatre is _____ the hotel.

Exercise 2: Write sentences based on the given information.

Example: (school / next to / library) → The school is next to the library.

1. (restaurant / in front of / bus stop) → _____
2. (zoo / behind / fire station) → _____
3. (museum / opposite / bank) → _____
4. (market / near / post office) → _____
5. (theatre / between / café and bookshop) → _____

Quiz: Choose the correct answer

1. Where is the library?
 - a) It is behind the supermarket.
 - b) It is between the bank.
 - c) It is on the opposite the school.
2. The post office is _____ the bakery and the police station.
 - a) opposite of
 - b) between
 - c) in front
3. The school is _____ the bank.
 - a) next to
 - b) in
 - c) on
4. The museum is _____ the market.
 - a) near
 - b) in front
 - c) between

5. The hospital is _____ the street from the bus stop.

- a) on
- b) across
- c) behind

5.2 การถามทาง (Asking for Directions)

เป้าหมายการเรียนรู้ (Objective)

Students will learn how to ask for directions in English, using both direct and indirect questions. They will practice both forms in real-life situations and be able to confidently ask for directions.

- ผู้เรียนสามารถถามทางเป็นภาษาอังกฤษได้อย่างสุภาพและชัดเจน
- ผู้เรียนสามารถเข้าใจคำตอบและเส้นทางที่ได้รับ
- ผู้เรียนสามารถใช้สำนวนและคำศัพท์ที่เกี่ยวข้องกับการถามทางได้อย่างถูกต้อง

เนื้อหา:

1. คำศัพท์และสำนวนที่เกี่ยวข้อง: Vocabulary Related to Directions

- **Places:** สถานที่
 - Bank, museum, airport, bus stop, hospital, post office, restaurant, etc.
- **Directional Terms:** คำหรือลีที่เกี่ยวกับการบอกทิศทาง
 - Left, right, straight ahead, intersection, corner, near, far, next to, opposite, etc.
 - ทิศทาง: left, right, straight, turn, go past, next to, opposite, etc.
- **Idioms:** สำนวนประโภค
 - Where is...? (...อยู่ที่ไหน)
 - How do I get to...? (ฉันจะไป...ได้อย่างไร)
 - Do you know how I can get to...? (คุณรู้ไหมว่าฉันจะไป...ได้อย่างไร)
 - Could you tell me where...? (คุณช่วยบอกฉันได้ไหมว่า...อยู่ที่ไหน)
 - Excuse me. (ขอโทษครับ/ค่ะ)

2. โครงสร้างประโยค: Sentence Patterns

- คำถามโดยตรง: "Where is the post office?", How do I get to the museum?
- คำถามโดยอ้อม (สุภาพ): "Could you tell me where the nearest train station is?", Do you know how I can get to the airport?

3. บทสนทนาด้วยภาษา: Dialogue Practice: Asking for Directions

Scenario 1: Direct Questions

Student A: "Excuse me, where is the nearest post office?"

Student B: "It's just down the street, on the left."

Student A: "Thank you!"

Scenario 2: Indirect Questions

Student A: "Excuse me, could you tell me where the hospital is?"

Student B: "Sure, it's straight ahead, and then take a right."

Student A: "Thank you very much!"

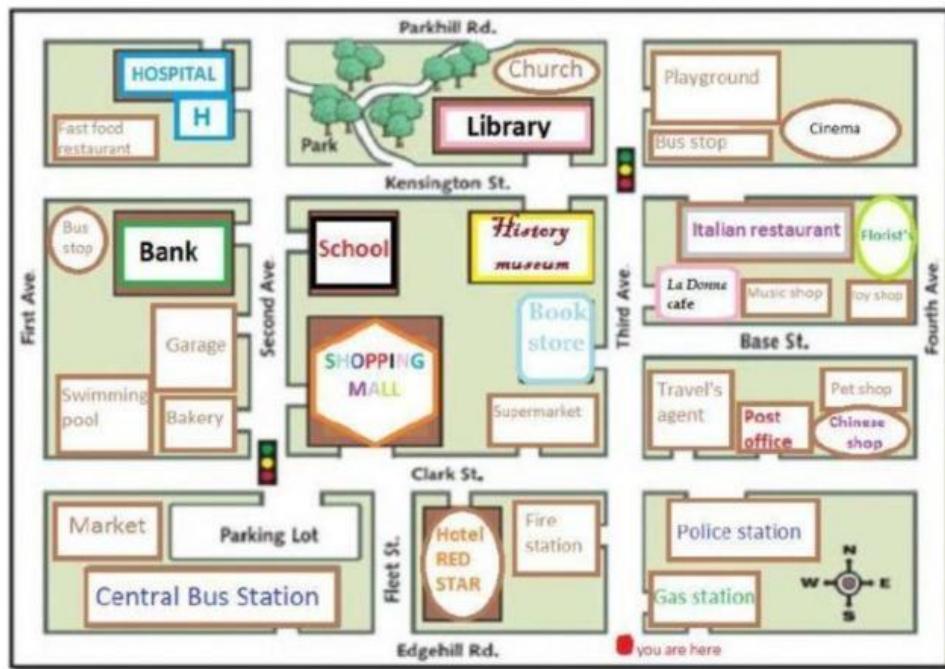
4. Exercise: Fill in the Blanks

Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the question.

1. Excuse me, _____ (where / is) the train station?
2. Could you tell me _____ (how / get) to the nearest restaurant?
3. Do you know _____ (where / bus stop) is?
4. How _____ (I / get) to the airport?
5. Excuse me, _____ (how / get) to the museum?

5. Exercise: Matching Directions

Match the questions with the correct responses:



Questions	Responses
1. Where is the garage?	A. Go along Third Avenue then turn left at the traffic light. It's opposite History Museum.
2. How do I get to the library?	B. It's on Second Avenue between the bank and the bakery.
3. Could you tell me where the bank is?	C. From the Gas station, you have to turn right. It's two blocks away, straight down Edgehill Road.
4. Do you know how I can get to Central Bus Terminal?	D. It's on Second Avenue just opposite the school

6. Quiz: Multiple-Choice Test

1. Which of the following is a direct question?
 - a) Could you tell me how to get to the museum?
 - b) How do I get to the museum?
 - c) Do you know where the restaurant is?
 - d) Can you tell me where I can find a hotel?
2. Which of the following phrases is used for indirect questions?
 - a) How can I reach the station?
 - b) Can you show me the way to the park?
 - c) Do you know where the nearest gas station is?
 - d) Where is the nearest supermarket?
3. What is the correct response to "*How do I get to the hospital?*"
 - a) It's just around the corner.
 - b) It's straight ahead.
 - c) I'm not sure.
 - d) The bank is on the left.
4. Fill in the blank: "Excuse me, _____ (where / is) the nearest coffee shop?"
 - a) Where is
 - b) How is
 - c) Could you tell
 - d) Do you know
5. Which is the **polite way** to ask for direction?
 - a) You know where the bank is.
 - b) Who can tell me where is the bank?
 - c) Excuse me, could you tell me where the bank is?
 - d) Do you know where is the bank?

5.3 Giving Directions (การบอกเส้นทาง)

1. Basic Directions:

These are the simple and direct ways to guide someone to a location.

- **Examples:**

- Go straight for one kilometer. ตรงไปประมาณ 1 กม.
- Turn left at the corner. เลี้ยวซ้ายตรงหัวมุม
- Walk to the right. เดินไปทางขวา
- Your destination is in front of you. จุดหมายปลายทางอยู่ข้างหน้าคุณ

2. More Detailed Instructions: การให้รายละเอียดเพิ่มเติมเกี่ยวกับเส้นทาง

These include additional details, making the directions clearer and easier to follow.

- **Examples:**

- Take the first left after the traffic light.
- Walk past the supermarket, and you'll see the bank on your right.
- It's situated on 5th Avenue Street, across from the bookstore.

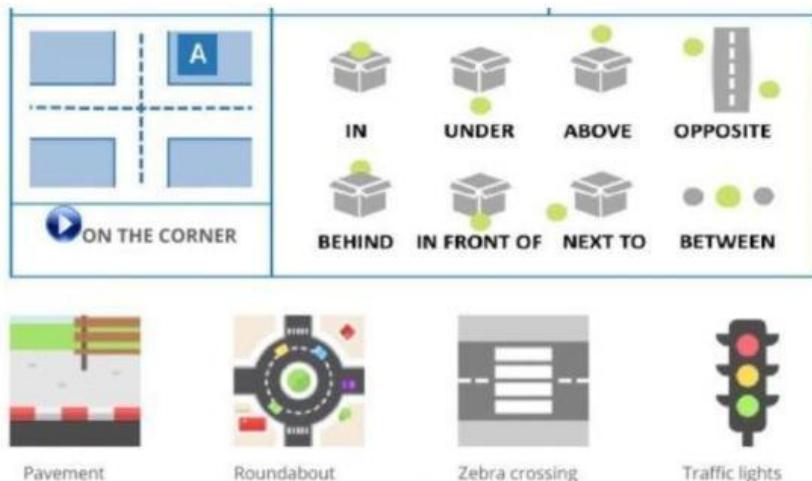
3. Vocabulary for Giving Directions: คำศัพท์เกี่ยวกับการให้ข้อมูลเส้นทาง

- **Directional Terms:** คำศัพท์เฉพาะเกี่ยวกับการบอกทิศทาง

- Straight, left, right, corner, in front of, behind, across from, past, near, etc.

- **Landmarks and Locations:** จุดสังเกต และสถานที่สำคัญ
 - Traffic light, supermarket, bookstore, corner, street, avenue, bridge, park, roundabout, pavement, Zebra crossing, etc.



4. Dialogue Practice: Giving Directions (บทสนทนาเกี่ยวกับการให้ข้อมูลเส้นทาง)

Scenario 1: Basic Directions (การบอกเส้นทางแบบพื้นฐาน)

Student A: "Excuse me, how can I get to the post office?"

Student B: "Go straight for one kilometer, then turn left at the corner. The post office will be in front of you."

Student A: "Thank you!"

Scenario 2: More Detailed Instructions (การบอกเส้นทางแบบให้รายละเอียดเพิ่มเติม)

Student A: "Could you tell me how to get to the bus stop?"

Student B: "Sure! Walk past the supermarket, and you'll see the bus stop on your right. It's just after the traffic light."

Student A: "Thanks so much!"

5. Exercise: Fill in the Blanks

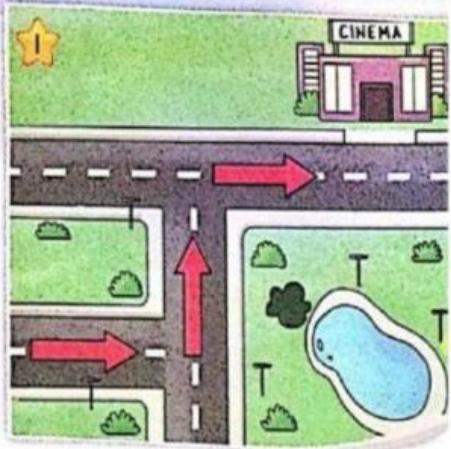
Complete the directions using the correct phrases:

1. Go _____ for 500 meters, then turn _____ at the traffic light.
2. It's situated _____ the library, across from the park.
3. Walk _____ the restaurant, and you'll see the cinema on your left.
4. _____ the first right after the bus stop.
5. Your destination is just _____ you.

6. Exercise: Giving Directions

Fill in the blanks by using the suitable directional terms.

6.1

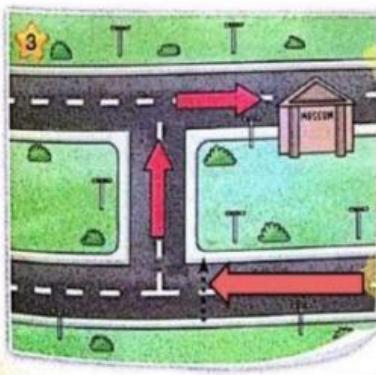


Where is the cinema?

1. Go _____.
2. Turn _____.
3. Then, turn _____.

You got to the cinema!

6.2

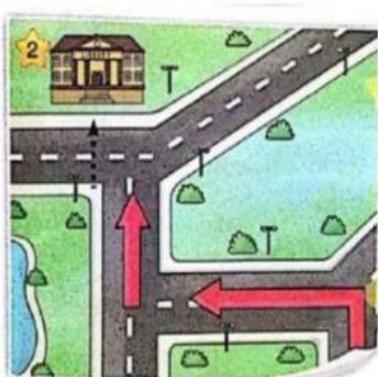


Where is the museum?

1. Go .
2. Turn .
3. Then, turn .

You got to the museum!

6.3



Where is the library?

1. Go .
2. Turn .
3. Then, go .

You got to the library!