

# รายวิชา ภาษาอังกฤษ

รหัสวิชา อ23102 ชั้นมัธยมศึกษาปีที่ 3

หน่วยที่ 7 Tourist Attractions

เรื่อง The Most Exotic Place 1

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# The Most Exotic Place 1





# จุดประสงค์การเรียนรู้

1. อ่านออกเสียงคำศัพท์และบอกความหมายของคำศัพท์เกี่ยวกับสถานที่ท่องเที่ยวได้ถูกต้อง
2. พูดและเขียนเปรียบเทียบสถานที่ท่องเที่ยวโดยใช้คำคุณศัพท์ชั้นกว่าได้





# Vocabulary





# cathedral (n)

A very large, usually stone, building for Christian worship. It is the largest and most important church of a diocese:

## Examples

❖ I visited a **cathedral** yesterday.

❖ The **cathedral** is a famous historical building.





# castle (n)

A large strong building, built in the past by a ruler or important person to protect the people inside from attack:



## Examples

- ❖ The **castle** has tall towers and thick walls.
- ❖ The **castle** looks beautiful in the morning light.





# ruin (n)

A building or place that has been badly damaged or destroyed, especially an old one:

## Examples

- ❖ The **ruin** shows how people lived long ago.
- ❖ We can see broken walls and stones in the **ruin**.





# fortress (n)

A large, strong building or group of buildings that can be defended from attack:

## Examples

- ❖ Soldiers protected the city from the **fortress**.
- ❖ People built the **fortress** to stop enemies.





# circus (n)

A group of travelling performers including acrobats (= people skilled in difficult physical movements) or those who work with trained animals, or a performance by such people usually in a large tent:

## Examples

- ❖ The **circus** has clowns and acrobats.
- ❖ The **circus** came to our town last week.





# botanical garden (n)

A garden, usually open to the public, where a wide range of plants are grown for scientific and educational purposes:

## Examples

- ❖ The **botanical garden** has many kinds of plants.
- ❖ Students learn about plants in the **botanical garden**.





# theme park (n)

A large permanent area for public entertainment, with entertaining activities and big machines to ride on or play games on, restaurants, etc., sometimes all connected with a single subject:

## Examples

- ❖ Children enjoy playing at the **theme park**.
- ❖ We rode a roller coaster at the **theme park**.





# fairground (n)

An open area with rides, games, and food stalls, usually **set up for a fair or festival**:

## Examples

- ❖ There are many food stalls at the fairground.
- ❖ We rode the Ferris wheel at the fairground.





# pier (n)

A structure built out over the water on posts, along which boats can land:

## Examples

- ❖ Fishermen stand on the **pier** in the morning.
- ❖ Tourists walk on the **pier** to enjoy fresh air.





# stadium (n)

A large structure consisting of many rows of seats surrounding an area of land on which sports are played and where sometimes other public events happen:

## Examples

- ❖ Many people watch sports in the **stadium**.
- ❖ We went to the **stadium** to watch a football match.



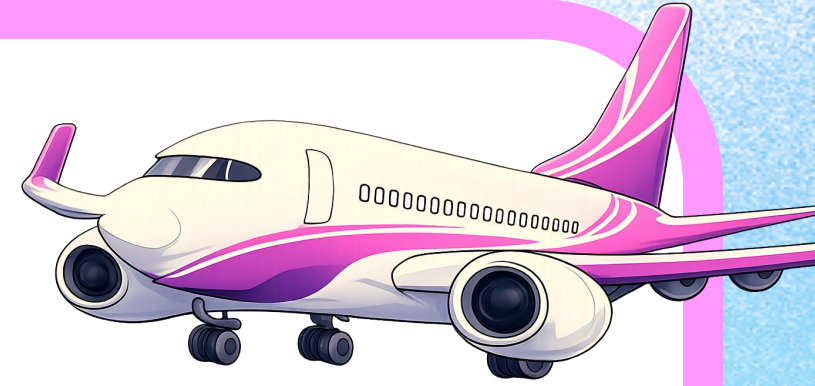


# Pass the Cabbage!





# Pass the Cabbage!

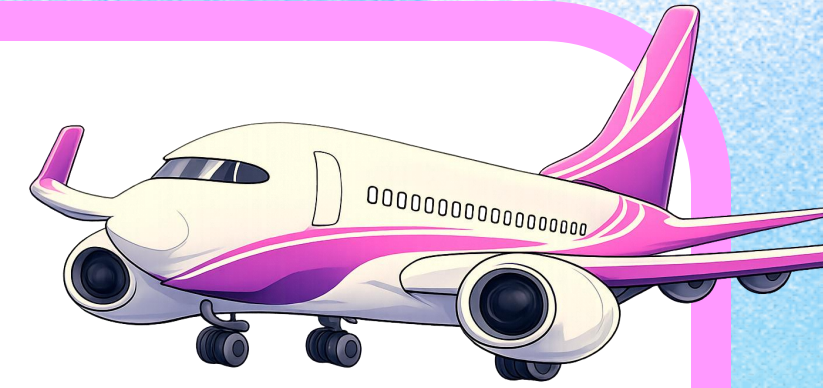






- ➡ Everyone, please stand in a circle.
- ➡ Make one big circle.
- ➡ Face the center.
- ➡ Leave some space between each person.





# Pass the Cabbage!



-  Pass the cabbage around the circle.
-  **Do not** throw it too hard.
-  When you hear the bell, stop.
-  The student holding the cabbage opens the paper.





# Comparison of Adjectives





# Comparative Adjective



What is a Comparative Adjective?

The comparative degree is used to compare two people, animals, places, or things. It shows that one has more or less of a quality than the other.



We usually use **than** after a comparative adjective.



# Comparative Adjective



## 1. Short Adjectives



**adjective + -er**



If the adjective ends with consonant + vowel  
+ consonant, **double the last consonant**  
**+ -er**





# Comparative Adjective

## 1. Short Adjectives

👉 **adjective + -er**

tall → taller

fast → faster

slow → slower

small → smaller

long → longer

short → shorter

cold → colder

young → younger





# Comparative Adjective

## 1. Short Adjectives

👉 If the adjective ends with consonant + vowel + consonant, double the last consonant + -er

big → bigger

hot → hotter

fat → fatter

thin → thinner

sad → sadder

wet → wetter

red → redder





# Comparative Adjective

## 2. Adjectives ending in -y

👉 change y → i + er

happy → happier

busy → busier

easy → easier

funny → funnier

lazy → lazier

heavy → heavier

noisy → noisier

lucky → luckier





# Comparative Adjective

## 3. Long adjectives (2 or more syllables)

👉 **more + adjective**



beautiful → more beautiful

interesting → more interesting

expensive → more expensive

comfortable → more comfortable

important → more important



# Comparative Adjective

## 4. Irregular adjectives

good → better

much / many → more

bad → worse

old → older / elder

far → farther/ further

little → less





# Comparative Adjective

## 5. Common Two-Syllable Adjectives That Can Use Both Forms

- ❖ clever → cleverer / more clever
- ❖ quiet → quieter / more quiet
- ❖ narrow → narrower / more narrow





# Comparative Adjective

## 5. Common Two-Syllable Adjectives That Can Use Both Forms

- ❖ simple → simpler / more simple
- ❖ shallow → shallower / more shallow
- ❖ gentle → gentler / more gentle





# Comparative Adjective

## 5. Comparatives with -ed / -ing / -ous / -ful / -ly Adjectives

### 👉 ed Adjectives (feelings)

- ❖ excited → more excited
- ❖ bored → more bored
- ❖ tired → more tired





# Comparative Adjective

## 5. Comparatives with -ed / -ing / -ous / -ful / -ly Adjectives

### 👉 ing Adjectives (cause feelings)

- ❖ interesting → more interesting
- ❖ boring → more boring
- ❖ surprising → more surprising





# Comparative Adjective

## 5. Comparatives with -ed / -ing / -ous / -ful / -ly Adjectives

### 👉 -ous Adjectives

- ❖ dangerous → more dangerous
- ❖ famous → more famous
- ❖ nervous → more nervous





# Comparative Adjective

## 5. Comparatives with -ed / -ing / -ous / -ful / -ly Adjectives

### 👉 **ful Adjectives**

- ❖ beautiful → more beautiful
- ❖ helpful → more helpful
- ❖ careful → more careful





# Comparative Adjective

## 5. Comparatives with -ed / -ing / -ous / -ful / -ly Adjectives

### 👉 ly Adjectives

❖ friendly → more friendly

❖ lovely → more lovely





# Comparative Adjective

6. Handsome is NOT in the “two-ways” group.

👉 handsome → more handsome  
→ most handsome





# Affirmative





# Affirmative

S + be + comparative + than + N

- 👉 A lion is **stronger than** a cat.
- 👉 Today is **hotter than** yesterday.
- 👉 This exercise is **easier than** the last one.
- 👉 This movie is **more exciting** than the last one.
- 👉 This test is **better** than the last test.





# Negative





# Negative

**S + be + not + comparative + than + N**

- 👉 A bike **is not faster than** a car.
- 👉 The city **is not quieter than** the village.
- 👉 English **is not more difficult than** Math.
- 👉 My school **is not farther than** yours.
- 👉 This game **is not more interesting than** that one.





# Yes-No question





# Yes-No question

Be + S + comparative + than + N ?



**Tom:** Is English easier than Math?

**John:** Yes, it is.





# Yes-No question

Be + S + comparative + than + N ?



**Tom:** Is this test worse than the last one?

**John:** No, it isn't.





# WH-question





# WH-questions



WH-word + be + S + comparative + than + N ?

**Tom:** Which animal is bigger than a cat?

**John:** A dog is bigger than a cat.





# WH-questions



WH-word + be + S + comparative + than + N ?

**Tom:** What is more important than money?

**John:** Health is more important than money.





# WH-questions



WH-word + be + S + comparative + than + N ?

**Tom:** Why is English easier than Math?

**John:** Because English is easier to understand.





# WH-questions



WH-word + be + S + comparative + than + N ?

**Tom:** Where is more crowded than the village?

**John:** The city is more crowded than the village.





ใบความรู้ที่ 2 Comparison of Adjectives  
หน่วยการเรียนรู้ที่ 7 เรื่อง Tourist Attractions  
แผนการจัดการเรียนรู้ที่ 2 เรื่อง The Most Exotic Place 1  
รายวิชา ภาษาอังกฤษ รหัสวิชา อ23102 ภาคเรียนที่ 2 ชั้นมัธยมศึกษาปีที่ 3

### Comparison of Adjectives

คำคุณศัพท์ (Adjective) หรือตัวย่อว่า adj. ในภาษาอังกฤษนั้นคือคำที่ใช้ในการอธิบายรูปร่าง ลักษณะนิสัย หรือคุณสมบัติต่าง ๆ ของคำนาม (Noun) การเปรียบเทียบคำคุณศัพท์ หรือ Comparison of Adjectives นั้นเป็นเรื่องพื้นฐานที่เข้าใจได้ไม่ยาก สำหรับบทเรียนนี้ นักเรียนจะได้เรียนรู้เรื่องการเปรียบเทียบคำคุณศัพท์ขั้นกว่า (Comparative) และขั้นสุด (Superlative)

#### Comparative Structure

A is [adjective + er] than B.

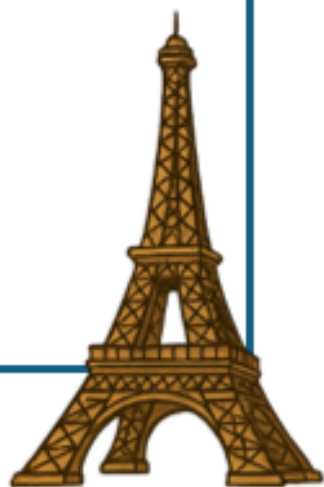
*Philadelphia Art Museum is larger than Bangkok Art Museum.*

A is more [adjective] than B.

*The port of Shanghai is more crowded than any other ports.*

#### หลักการเปลี่ยนรูป Adjective ใน Comparative

- หากเป็นกริยา 1-2 พยางค์ ให้เติม -er ตามด้วย than  
เช่น tall - taller large - larger high - higher
- หากเป็นคำสั้นที่มีโครงสร้าง พยัญชนะ-สระ-พยัญชนะ ให้เพิ่มพยัญชนะท้ายเข้าไปอีกหนึ่งตัวก่อนเติม -er เช่น big - bigger
- หากเป็นคำที่ลงท้ายด้วย Y ให้เปลี่ยน Y เป็น I ก่อน จึงเติม -er  
เช่น pretty - prettier heavy - heavier easy - easier
- หากเป็นคำที่มี 3 พยางค์ขึ้นไป ให้ใช้โครงสร้าง more ... than  
เช่น beautiful - more beautiful popular - more popular



## ใบความรู้ที่ 2

### เรื่อง Comparative Adjectives





ใบงานที่ 1 เรื่อง Comparative Adjectives  
หน่วยการเรียนรู้ที่ 7 เรื่อง Tourist Attractions  
แผนการจัดการเรียนรู้ที่ 2 เรื่อง The Most Exotic Place 1  
รายวิชา ภาษาอังกฤษ รหัสวิชา อ23102 ภาคเรียนที่ 2 ชั้นมัธยมศึกษาปีที่ 3

Name.....No.....Class.....

**Instructions:** Rewrite the sentences using the comparative form. (Fill in the blanks)

1. The mountain is high. The hill is low.  
→ The mountain is \_\_\_\_\_.
2. This phone is cheap. That phone is expensive.  
→ This phone is \_\_\_\_\_.
3. My sister is friendly. My brother is not friendly.  
→ My sister is \_\_\_\_\_.
4. The old car is slow. The new car is fast.  
→ The new car is \_\_\_\_\_.
5. This movie is boring. The other movie is exciting.  
→ The other movie is \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Tom is short. Jack is tall.  
→ Jack is \_\_\_\_\_.
7. The blue bag is light. The red bag is heavy.  
→ The red bag is \_\_\_\_\_.
8. My handwriting is neat. Yours is messy.  
→ My handwriting is \_\_\_\_\_.
9. The first exam was easy. The second exam was hard.  
→ The second exam is \_\_\_\_\_.
10. The village is quiet. The city is noisy.  
→ The city is \_\_\_\_\_.

# ใบงานที่ 1

## เรื่อง Comparative Adjectives

**Instructions:** Rewrite the sentences using the comparative form.  
(Fill in the blanks)





## ใบงานที่ 1

Rewrite the sentences using the comparative form. (Fill in the blanks)

1. The mountain is high. The hill is low.

→ The mountain is higher than the hill.

2. This phone is cheap. That phone is expensive.

→ This phone is cheaper than that phone.





## ใบงานที่ 1

Rewrite the sentences using the comparative form. (Fill in the blanks)

3. My sister is friendly. My brother is not friendly.

→ My sister is friendlier than my brother.

4. The old car is slow. The new car is fast.

→ The new car is faster than the old car.





## ใบงานที่ 1

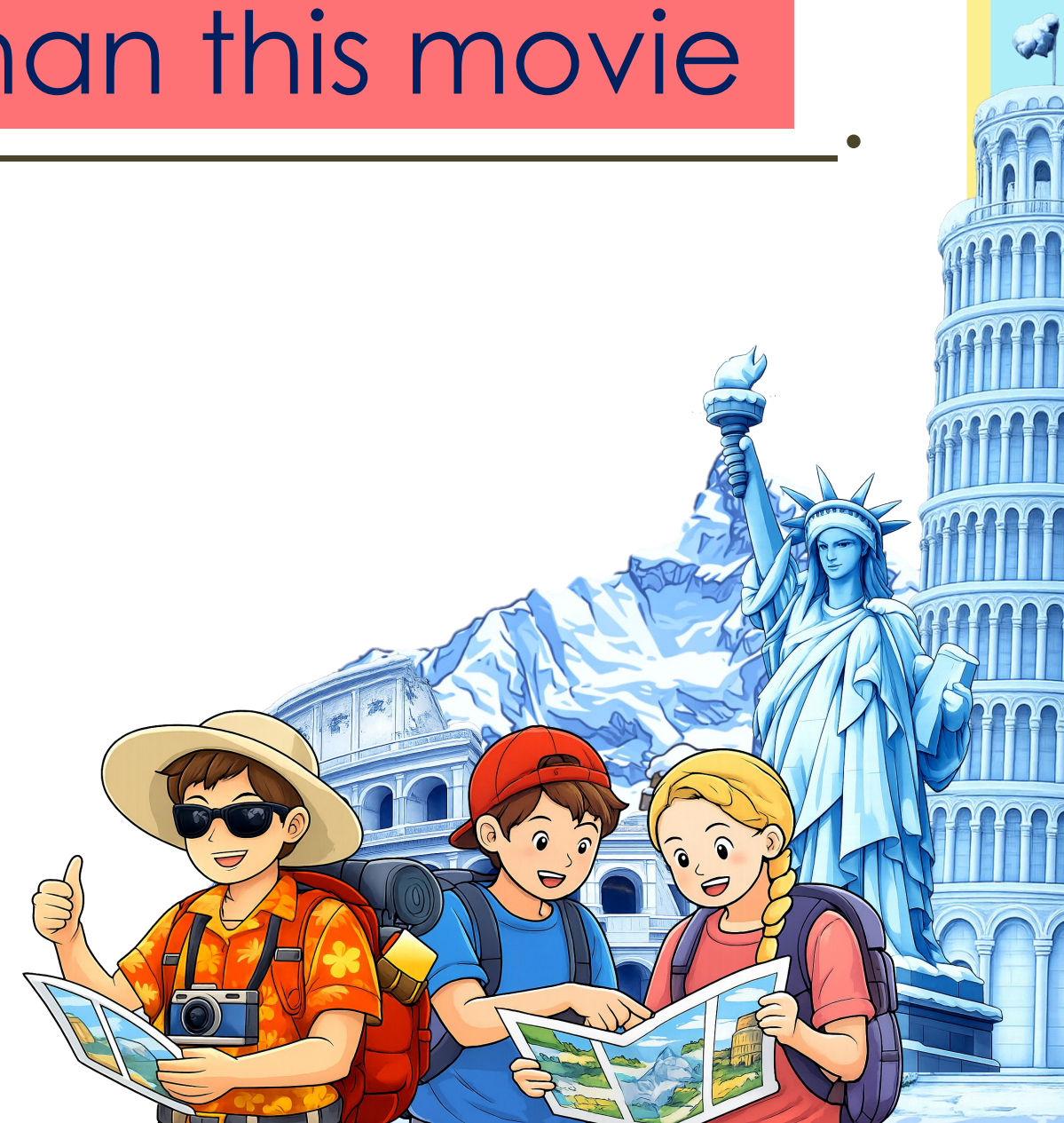
Rewrite the sentences using the comparative form. (Fill in the blanks)

5. This movie is boring. The other movie is exciting.

→ The other movie is more exciting than this movie.

6. Tom is short. Jack is tall.

→ Jack is taller than Tom.





## ใบงานที่ 1

Rewrite the sentences using the comparative form. (Fill in the blanks)

7. The blue bag is light. The red bag is heavy.

→ The red bag is heavier than the blue bag.

8. My handwriting is neat. Yours is messy.

→ My handwriting is neater than yours.





## ใบงานที่ 1

Rewrite the sentences using the comparative form. (Fill in the blanks)

9. The first exam was easy. The second exam was hard.

→ The second exam is harder than the first exam.

10. The village is quiet. The city is noisy.

→ The city is noisier than the village.





# Who's Faster?





# Who's Faster?

## Situation 1:

A notebook costs 45 baht.  
Two pens cost 22 baht each.

Which is more expensive?

The notebook is more expensive.





# Who's Faster?

## Situation 2:

Shop A gives a 10% discount on a 500-baht shirt.

Shop B gives a 60-baht discount on the same shirt.

Which shop is cheaper ?

Shop B is cheaper than Shop A.





# Who's Faster?

## Situation 2:

Shop A gives a 10% discount on a 500-baht shirt.

Shop B gives a 60-baht discount on the same shirt.

### Shop A:

10% of 500 baht = **50 baht**

Final price =  $500 - 50 = \mathbf{450 \text{ baht}}$

### Shop B:

Discount = **60 baht**

Final price =  $500 - 60 = \mathbf{440 \text{ baht}}$





# Who's Faster?

## Situation 3:

A movie is 2 hours and 10 minutes long.  
Another movie is 125 minutes long.

Which movie is longer ?

The first movie is longer.





# Who's Faster?

## Situation 3:

A movie is 2 hours and 10 minutes long.  
Another movie is 125 minutes long.

### First movie:

2 hours 10 minutes  
 $= (2 \times 60) + 10$   
 $= 130 \text{ minutes}$

Second movie:  
 $= 125 \text{ minutes}$





บทเรียนครั้งต่อไป

# The Most Exotic Place 2

สามารถดาวน์โหลดได้ที่ [www.dltv.ac.th](http://www.dltv.ac.th)





# สิ่งที่ต้องเตรียม

- ใบงานที่ 1 เรื่อง Superlative Adjectives
- ใบความรู้ที่ 2  
เรื่อง Comparison of Adjectives

สามารถดาวน์โหลดได้ที่ [www.dltv.ac.th](http://www.dltv.ac.th)

