

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. อ่านออกเสียงคำศัพท์และบอกรความหมายของคำศัพท์เกี่ยวกับสถานที่ท่องเที่ยวได้ถูกต้อง
2. พูดและเขียนเปรียบเทียบสถานที่ท่องเที่ยวโดยใช้คำคุณศัพท์ขั้นกว่าได้



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:



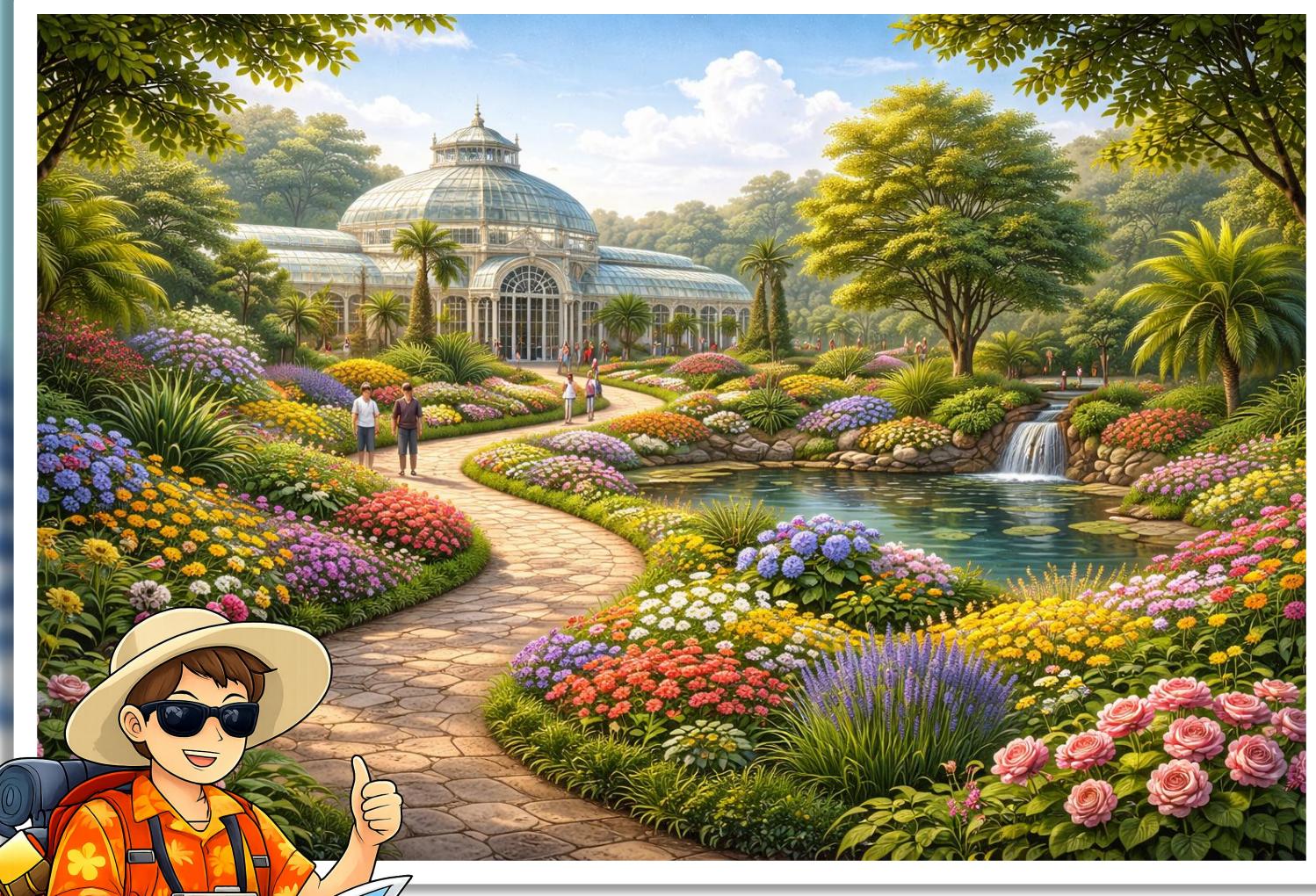
Examples

- ❖ 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!

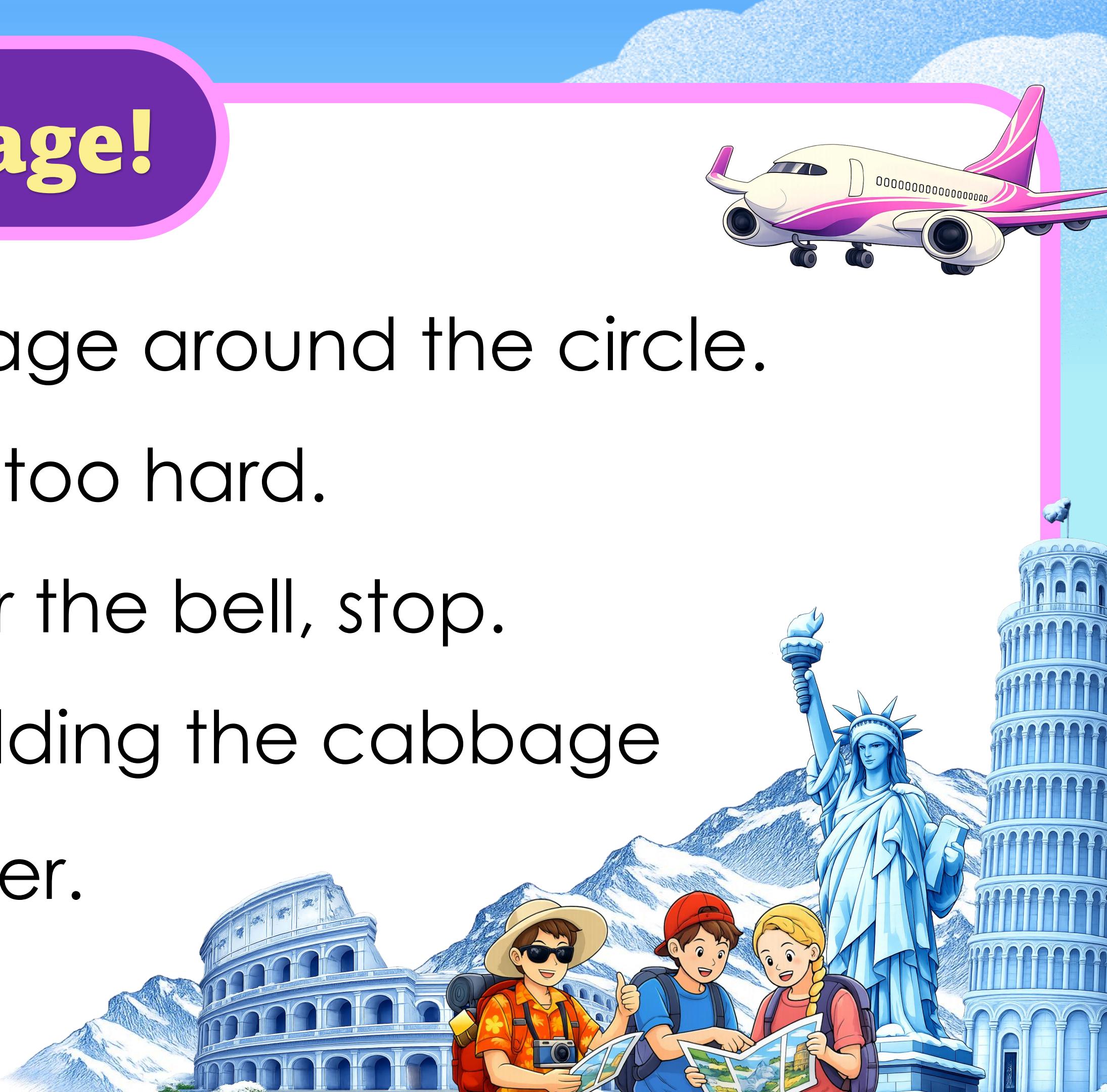


- Everyone, please stand in a circle.
- Make one big circle.
- Face the center.
- Leave some space between each person.



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

fat → fatter

sad → sadder

red → redder

hot → hotter

thin → thinner

wet → wetter



Comparative Adjective

2. Adjectives ending in -y

👉 **change y → i + er**

happy → happier

easy → easier

lazy → lazier

noisy → noisier

busy → busier

funny → funnier

heavy → heavier

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

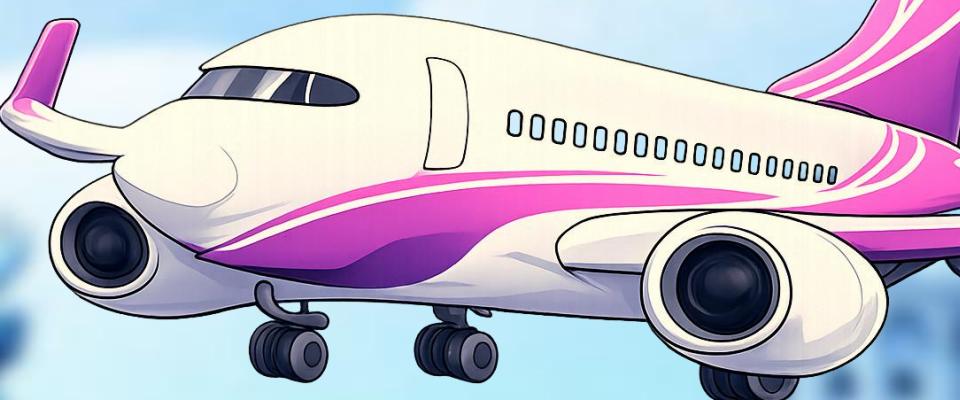
much / many → more

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) หรือตัว喻อว่า adj. ในภาษาอังกฤษนั้นคือคำที่ใช้ในการอธิบายรูปทรง ลักษณะ หรือคุณสมบัติต่าง ๆ ของคำนาม (Noun) การเปรียบเทียบคำคุณศัพท์ หรือ Comparison of Adjectives นั้นเป็นเรื่องพื้นฐานที่เข้าใจได้ไม่ยาก สำหรับบทเรียนนี้ นักเรียนจะได้เรียนรู้เรื่องการเปรียบเทียบ คำคุณศัพท์ขั้นต่ำ (Comparative) และขั้นสูง (Superlative)

Comparative Structure

A is [adjective + er] than B.

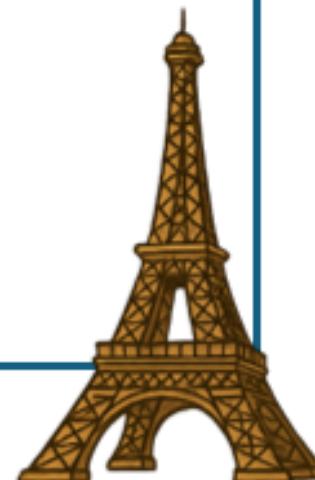
Philadelphia Art Museum is *larger* than Bangkok Art Museum.

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 ให้เพิ่ม -er ตามด้วย than
เช่น tall - taller large - larger high - higher
- หากเป็นคำศัพท์ที่มีโครงสร้าง พยัญชนะ-ศรัะ-พยัญชนะ ให้เพิ่มพยัญชนะท้ายเข้าไปอีกหนึ่งพยัญชนะ -er เช่น big - bigger
- หากเป็นคำที่ลงท้ายด้วย Y ให้เปลี่ยน Y เป็น I ก่อน จึงเพิ่ม -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 minutes

Second movie:

= 125 minutes



บทเรียนครั้งต่อไป

The Most Exotic Place 2

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สิ่งที่ต้องเตรียม

- ใบงานที่ 1 เรื่อง Superlative Adjectives
- ใบความรู้ที่ 2

เรื่อง Comparison of Adjectives

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