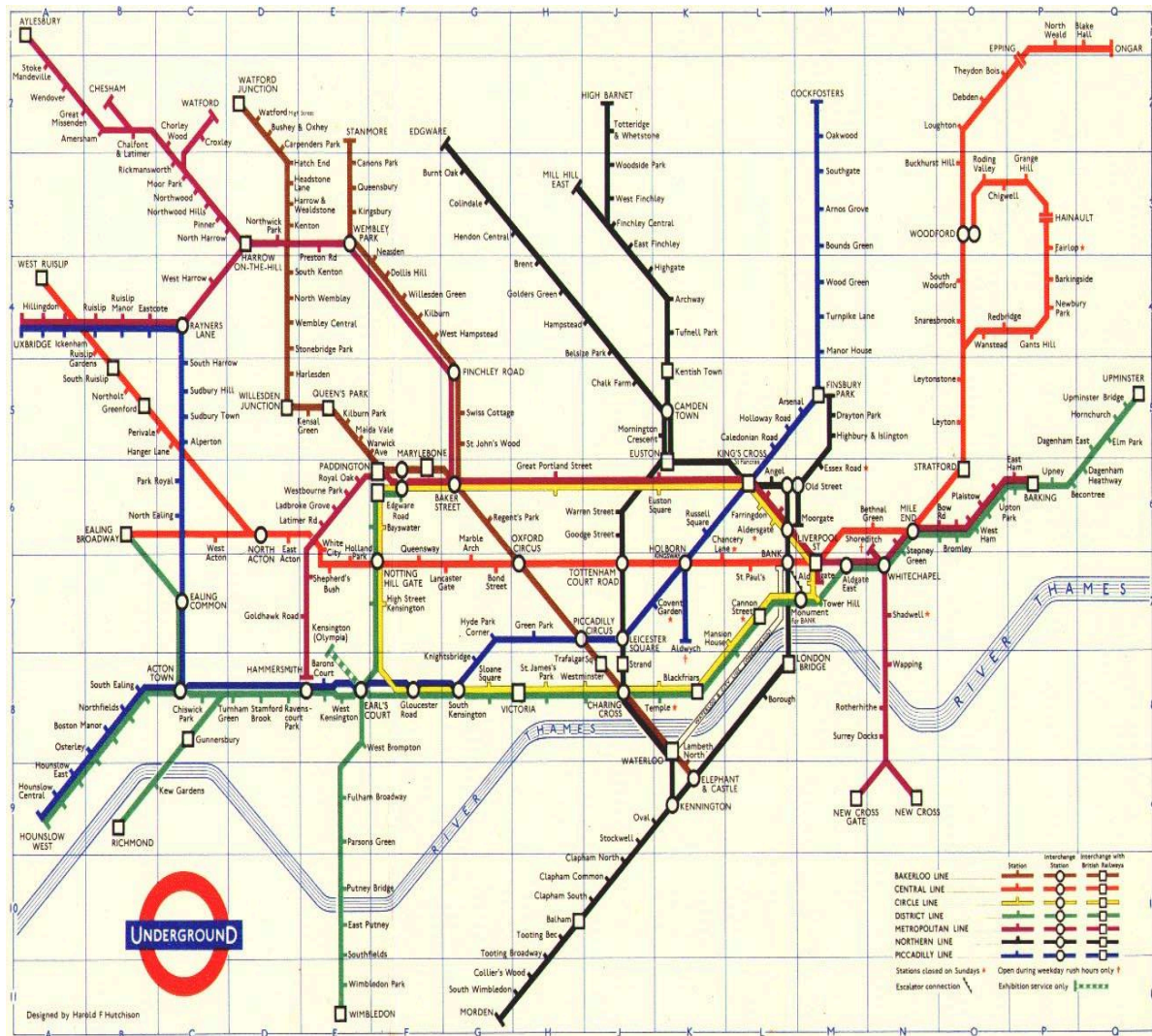


Giving and asking for directions



Resources

<http://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/map-onto>

<http://elblogdelingles.blogspot.com.es/2007/04/giving-directions-indicar-direcciones.html>

<http://www.ego4u.com/en/cram-up/writing/comments/vocabulary02>

<http://www.ego4u.com/en/cram-up/vocabulary/directions>

<http://drewseslfluencylessons.com/2-advanced/giving-directions/>

<http://drewseslfluencylessons.com/2-advanced/giving-directions/esl-listening-exercise-for-giving-directions/>

<http://esl.about.com/od/intermediateconversation/a/Asking-Directions.htm>

<http://www.lonelyplanet.com/>

<http://dictionary.cambridge.org/>

<http://www.wordreference.com>

<https://learnenglish.britishcouncil.org/en/english-grammar/adverbials/adverbials-place>

<https://learnenglish.britishcouncil.org/en/word-street/oxford-scene-1-language-focus>
http://www.cepagernika.com/wordpress_bloggingles/?page_id=363

INGLÉS: Guía de conversación y diccionario Difusión PONS (2006)
Guías para conversar. Inglés para el viajero. GeoPlaneta (2010)

Practice for Basic 1 about Directions

[Find your way](#), [Listen to a short dialogue](#), [Lost](#) (Listening activities),

Practice for Basic 2 about Directions

[Fill-in-the-gaps prepositions about directions](#), [Listening about Places](#), [Giving directions](#),
BBC Giving directions: ([Handout](#), [audio](#), [Exercise 1](#),
[Resource](#))

[GPS by the British Council](#)

Practice for Intermediate 1 about Directions

Practice for Intermediate 2 about Directions

Practice for Advanced 1 about Directions

Practice for Advanced 2 about Directions

[YouTube playlist about Directions](#)

[More YouTube Videos about Directions](#)

Excuse me, could you help me, please?

Excuse me, how can I get to..., please?

A: Could you tell me where the station is, please?

B: Yes, it's along there, and first left.

Excuse me, can you tell me how to get to ...?

Excuse me, can you tell me the way to...?

Is there any / anear here?

Yes, sure. Let me see...

Can you see.....over there?

I'm looking for...

I'm sorry, I don't really know.

I'm sorry, but I'm not from here, sorry.

Yes, there's one at Oxford Street in front of the Post Office.

Can you tell me the way to the Pier, please?

How can I get to..., please?

Go ahead

Go straight on

Go along

Go down

Go up

...and you ('ll) see...

...and you can see...

...until the end of...

...until you find....

You can't miss it.

You won't miss it.

How do I get to ...?

What's the best way to ...?

Excuse me, where is ..., please?

Go straight on (until you come to ...).

Turn...

Turn back./ Go back.

Turn left/right (into ...-street).

Turn around the roundabout and then....

Turn at the corner

Turn at the traffic lights

Go along ...

Go down to...

Go through...

Cross ...the bridge, the square, the street...

Take the first/second road on the left/right

It's on the left/right.

It's on your (own) left/right.

Follow the signs

Please, show me on the map

Can you show me on the the map, please?

It's right at the end/beginning...

The best thing would be to take the number...bus.

It's...

straight [streɪt] on, straight ahead,

opposite [ˈɒpəzɪt] (=delante, frente a)

near [nɪə], far, far away, eg how far is it? It's very near here

...is 23 km away.

next to (=al lado de)

between [brɪ'twi:n]

at the end (of)

on/at the corner

here

there

(on the) left / right

behind [brɪ'hɪnd]

in front of (=enfrente de)

(just) around the corner

In front of vs opposite

<http://forum.wordreference.com/showthread.php?t=1078709>

<http://forum.wordreference.com/showthread.php?t=45531>

<http://forum.wordreference.com/showthread.php?t=134701>

http://www.learnersdictionary.com/blog.php?action=ViewBlogArticle&ba_id=64

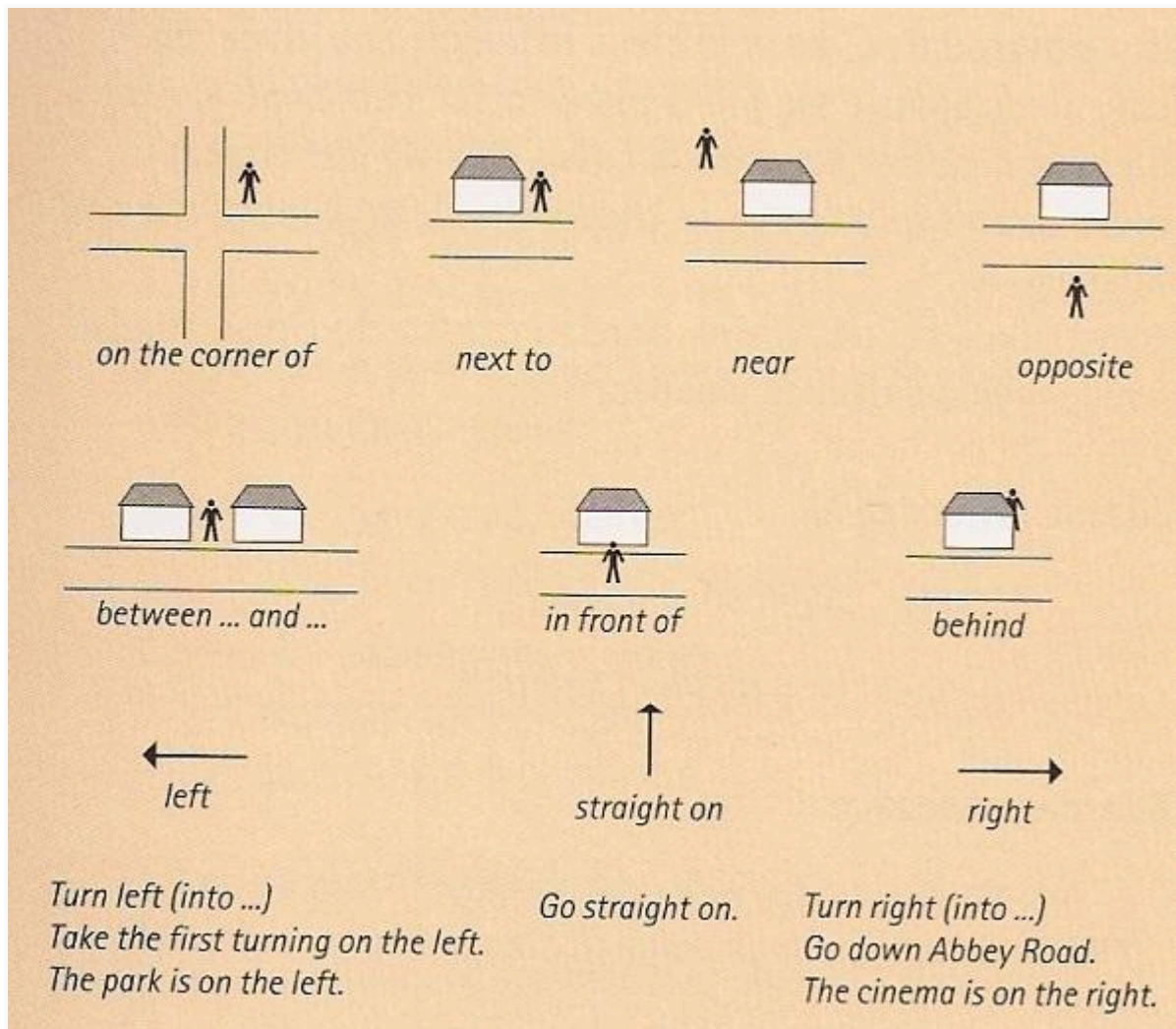
<http://www.englishpractice.com/grammar/front/>

http://www.englisch-hilfen.de/en/grammar/prepositions_place.htm

Michael Swan (1980): *Practical English Usage*

Opposite =enfrente de

In front of =delante de



Opposite is on the other side of something - a street, a geometric figure, a space ...

For example, two buildings on *opposite* sides of a street; the *opposite* side of the park.

Likewise, if you are seated at a table in a meeting, the person who is seated across the table from you and facing you is *opposite* you. There is usually some distance between you and the person *opposite* you and they are most likely facing you. (*Opposite* can also be used with objects.)

When something is opposite something else, there is generally something between them (either an object or a defined space) and it is usually facing the other thing.

Example - The person **opposite me** at the table - That person is the person who is **directly in front of me** on the other side of the table (the table is between me and that person). It can't be the person who is to the right of that person or the one to the left of him/her.

If, however, you say - He is on **the opposite side** of the table. - that person is anyone who is sitting on **the other side** of the table (not the

side that you are on).

Another example - The house **opposite ours** on our street - That house is the house which is **directly across the street from** us (directly in front of us when we look out of our front window). The street is between our house and theirs. It can't be the house which is to the right or left of that house.

If you say, however - The house is on **the opposite side** of the street - That house is any house on **the other side** of the street (not the side you live on).

Opposite is also a preposition that links two things, but it implies that there is some kind of line dividing the two, usually a road, a river or something similar. The two things occupy a similar position on each side of this dividing line. So, if a postbox is opposite a shop, we can understand that it is on the other side of the street, at a similar distance along the street, and probably at a similar distance from the centre of the street, as if the street were a mirror and the postbox were the reflection of the shop.

The preposition **opposite** also is only used of physical position, but it has a more specific use than *before* or *in front of*. *Opposite* is used to say the person or object being referred to is located at the other end, side, or corner of something else ("He sat opposite me at the table." [=he sat on the other side of the table from me], "She was opposite the deli when the crash happened." [=she was on the other side of the street from the deli when the crash happened])

Across from has the same meaning and uses as opposite ("He sat opposite me at the table. = He sat across from me at the table. [=he sat on the other side of the table from me]). Like in front of, opposite and across from can refer only to physical position.

In front of usually implies close and at the front. For example, a car parked *in front of* a building, the person *in front of* me blocked my view. Besides, if you are in line to buy tickets for a concert, the person ahead of you is *in front of* you. There is usually not much space between you and the person in front of you and that person may either have their back to you or be facing you. (In front of can also be used to refer to objects).

In front of is a preposition that links two things. If a postbox is in front of a shop, then it stands close to the shop, and, more specifically, close to the side of the shop that opens onto the street, where the main entrance is.

In front of is limited to physical position only, in both the literal way ("I stood in front of the store.") and in the extended sense ("She was humiliated in front of hundreds of audience members."). It is not used of time, rank, order, or series.

in front of	the part that is in the direction it faces	Our house is in front of the supermarket.
--------------------	--	--

opposite	on the other side	Our house is opposite the supermarket.
-----------------	-------------------	---

Before, in front of and opposite

As a preposition, **before** shows times. **In front of** shows place.

Compare:

I must reach home **before 8 o'clock**. (NOT I must reach home in front of 8 o'clock.)

I have to finish the job **before Monday**.

The car is parked **in front of the school**. (NOT The car is parked before the school.)

Before can refer to place in a few cases.

For example, we can use **before** to talk about the order in which people or things come in queues, lists, written documents etc.

Hey, I was **before** you! / I was in front of you.

Your name comes **before** mine in the alphabet.

We use an article **before** a singular countable noun.

Before can also mean 'in the presence of'.

He was brought **before** a judge.

Also note the expressions 'right before one's eyes' and 'before one's very eyes'.

It happened **right before my eyes**.

Opposite

We do not use **in front of** to mean 'across a road / river / room etc from'. This idea is usually expressed with **opposite**.

Compare:

There is a studio **opposite** my house. (= The studio is on the other side of the road from my house.)

There is a bus stop **in front of** my house. (Both bus stop and house are on the same side of the road.)

Michael Swan (1980): *Practical English Usage*

In front of vs opposite

Typical mistake: ~~*There's a nice little cafe in front of our house.~~

We do not use **in front of** to talk about things which are on opposite sides of a road, river, room, etc.

eg There's a nice little cafe opposite our house.

We stood there facing each other, not knowing exactly what to say.

In front of is the opposite of **behind**. A person or thing that is **in front of** you is nearer

the front of a line, queue, classroom etc than you are.

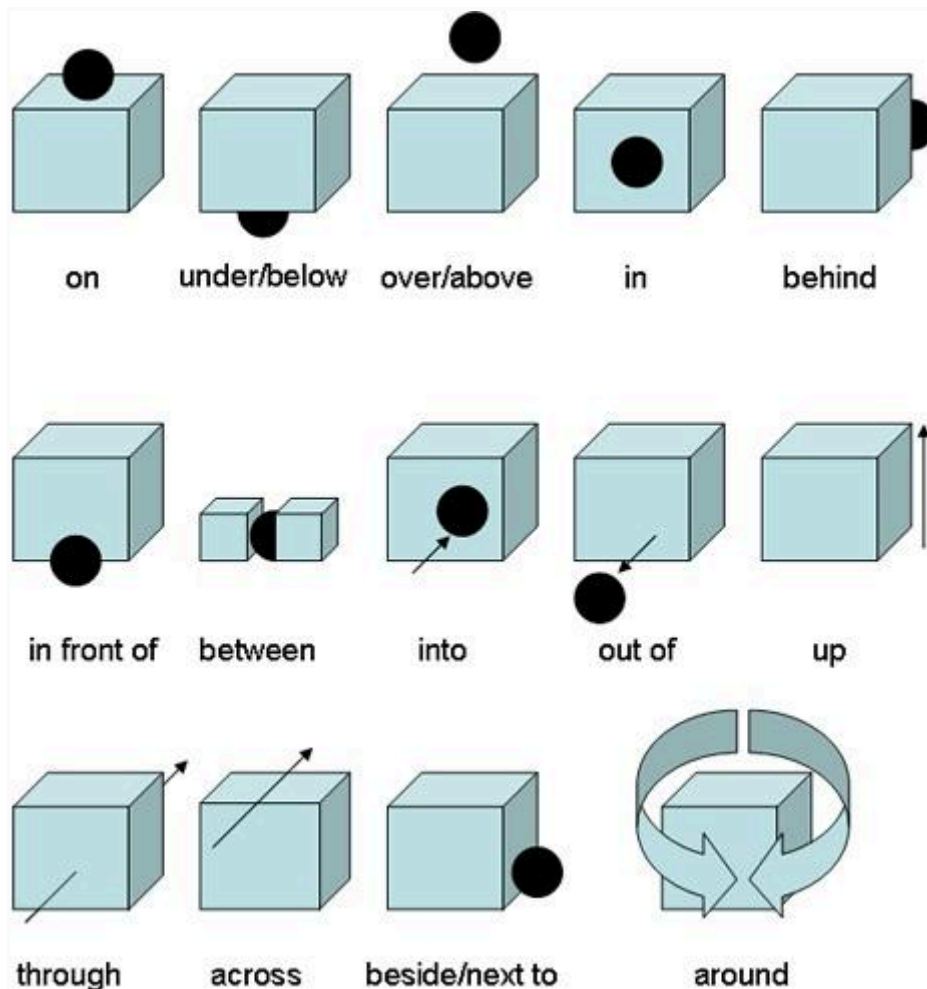
eg There was a fabulous boy *in front of* me in the cinema queue.

Sorry we're late. There was a slow lorry *in front of* us for about twenty miles.

Note the difference between *in front of* and *in/at the front of*.

eg I always prefer to travel *in front of* the car.

Who's that boy *at the front of* the queue?



Means of transport

By bus

By train
By taxi
On foot

Signs and traffic

traffic lights

Give way (=ceder el paso)

Toll (=peaje)

Exit freeway, access road(AmE) (=vía de acceso)

crossroads, junction [kɔːn(k)ʃ(ə)n] intersection, t-junction (cruce en T), pedestrian crossing,

signpost ['sɪnpəʊst]

roundabouts

street, road, lane, alley

Excuse me, is this road to...?

exit / entrance

onto / into

e.g. Go around the traffic circle and get **onto** Eastwood Street

opposite (=delante)

in front of (en frente de)

A: Are you still coming for lunch this Sunday?

B: I had better tell you where we are!! (I'd better + inf)

The easiest way is straight up the N1 (Burgos rd) to km xx

La manera más fácil (de llegar) es ir todo recto por la Nacional I (Burgos) hasta el kilómetro xx.

Turn right towards Pueblo 2 onto the 367 and then turn left at km 326 on the 367

Girad a la derecha hacia Pueblo 2 en (la carretera) 367 y luego girad a la izquierda

en el kilómetro 326 en la(carretera) 367.

You will see the big sign to Pueblo 1.

Veréis una señal grande hacia Pueblo 1.

OR ... I don't know all the road numbers but if you come on the M45 (or M50) from your house take the exit for Pueblo 3 and follow the road up towards Pueblo 4.

O...no conozco todos los números de las carreteras pero si váis por la M45 (o M50) desde vuestra casa, coged la salida para Pueblo 3 y seguir la carretera hacia Pueblo 4

If you come on.

si váis por".

The road up. Up the road. I walked down the street, up the street.

You will go through Pueblo 5, Pueblo 6, Pueblo 7 and will meet the 367 at the end of these roads.

Iréis a través del Pueblo 5, Pueblo 6, Pueblo 7 y os encontraréis la carretera 367 al final de estos caminos.

Turn right and in about 500m is a right turn also sign posted for Pueblo 1.

Girad a la derecha y en unos 500 metros haced un giro a la derecha; también (veréis) una señal para el Pueblo 1

F. will probably look at a Map and decide, the first option is longer in kms a bit more straightforward.

F. probablemente mirará el mapa y decidirá, la primera opción es más larga en kilómetros, un poco más recta.

When you come through the gates of the a housing estate, take the first right.

Cuando paséis por las puertas de la [urbanización](#) coged la primera a la derecha.

Then the first right again, and then left (it is your only left) this will be Calle Árbol - follow this up.

Luego la primera la derecha otra vez, y luego a la izquierda (sólo se puede ir a la

izquierda), esta será calle Árbol, seguid esta calle hacia arriba.

You go over three speed bumps and c/mi calle 1, is the second on your right, the road almost forks here.

Pasad sobre tres badenes y c/ mi calle 1 es la segunda a vuestra derecha, el camino casi se bifurca aquí.

Ours is the white gate right in front of you as you turn into c/mi calle 1, on the bend in the road.

La nuestra es la verja blanca justo en frente según giráis hacia c/mi calle 1, en la curva del camino.

You can come whatever time suits you ... one o'clock ish??

Podéis venir cuando os sea más conveniente...¿alrededor de la una?

-How to get here

Cómo llegar hasta aquí.

- Straight up the N1 to km XX

Todo recto por la N1 hasta el kilómetro xxx

- At the end

Al final de

- As you turn into

Según giráis (giras) hacia

- Turn right:

Girar a la derecha

- Turn left

Girar a la izquierda

- The second on the right

La segunda a la derecha

- Take the exit for

Coge(d) la salida para

- **Go over**
pasar sobre

- **On the bend**
En la curva

- **If you come on**
Si vas (váis) por

- **It's just down/up the road**
Está cerca (hacia arriba o hacia abajo)

- **Come through**
Pasar a través

- **Go through**
Ir a través

- **Speed bumps**
badenes

- **Straightforward**
Todo recto.

- **Take the first**
Coge(d) la primera.

- **To fork**
(igual que tenedor) bifurcarse.

- **Sign**
Señal de tráfico.

- **You will see a sign**
Veréis (verás) una señal.

Thanks

You're welcome

[Exercise 1](#)

[Exercise 2](#)

[Exercise 3](#)

Now listen to [some directions](#)

Directions for Intermediate

<http://esl.about.com/od/intermediateconversation/a/Asking-Directions.htm>

Asking for directions is important, but it's also easy to become confused when listening to someone giving directions. This is true even in your own native language, so you can imagine how important it is to pay careful attention when listening to someone provide directions in English! Here are a few suggestions and tips to help you remember the directions as someone gives them to you.

- **Make sure to ask the person giving directions to repeat and / or slow down.**
- **In order to help out, repeat each direction the person gives. This will help both you remember the names of streets, turns, etc., as well as help the person giving directions provide clear instructions.**
- **Make visual notes while the person describes the route.**
- **Once the person has given you directions, repeat the entire set of directions again. Here's an example:**
 - ***Take 2nd right***
 - ***Go 300 yards***
 - ***Take 1st left at the stop sign***
 - ***Go 100 yards the shop is on your left.***

Here is a short dialogue A number of questions are asked during this short scene. You may notice that some of these questions are not asked using the standard question form (i.e., Where do I go?), but that **polite forms** are used (indirect questions, i.e., I wonder if you can help me.). These questions are often longer and are used in order to be polite. The meaning does not change, only the structure of the question (Where do you come from = Would you mind telling where you come from?).

Giving Directions

Bob: Excuse me, I'm afraid I can't find a bank. Do you know where one is?

Frank: Well, there are a few banks near here. Do you have a particular bank in mind?

Bob: I'm afraid I don't. I just need to withdraw some money from either a [teller](#), or an [ATM](#).

Frank: OK, that's easy.

Bob: I'm going by car.

Frank: Well, in that case, go straight ahead on this street until the third traffic light. Take a left there, and continue on until you come to a stop sign.

Bob: Do you know what the name of the street is?

Frank: Yes, I think it's Jennings Lane. Now, when you come to the stop sign, take the street on the left. You'll be on 8th Avenue.

Bob: OK, I go straight ahead on this street to the third traffic light. That's Jennings lane.

Frank: Yes, that's right.

Bob: Then I continue on to the stop sign and take a right on 8th Avenue.

Frank: No, take a left at the stop sign onto 8th Avenue.

Bob: Oh, thanks. What's next?

Frank: Well, continue on 8th Avenue for about 100 yards, past a supermarket until you come to another traffic light. Take a left and continue on for another 200 yards. You'll see the bank on the right.

Bob: Let me repeat that: I go about 100 yards, past a supermarket to the traffic light. I take a left and continue for another 200 yards. The bank is on the right.

Frank: Yes, that's it!

Bob: OK. Can I repeat this to see if I've understood everything?

Frank: Certainly.

Bob: Go straight ahead until the third traffic light. Take a left, and continue on to the stop sign. Turn left onto 8th Avenue.

Frank: Yes, that's right.

Bob: Go past the supermarket, to another traffic light, take the first left and I'll see the

bank on the left.

Frank: Almost, you'll see the bank on the right, after 200 yards or so.

Bob: Well, thank you very much for taking the time to explain this to me!

Frank: Not at all. Enjoy your visit!

Bob: Thank you.

1

- Excuse me!

- Yes?

- Can you tell me the way to the post office, please?

- Certainly. Take the first street on the left, then the second on the right.

- First on the left, second on the right...

- That's right.

- Thanks a lot.

2

- Excuse me. How can I get to the railway station, please?

- Go down this road, then take the second street on the left.

- Is it far from here?

- Oh, no. It's just five minutes' walk.

- Thank you very much.

3

- Excuse me. Where is the nearest bank here?

- It's round the corner over there, opposite the supermarket.

4

- How can I get to the Hilton Hotel, please?
- Keep straight on, then turn left at the first crossroads.

5

- Is there a chemist's shop near here?
- Ah, yes. Walk down this street, and take the second turning on the right. The chemist's is not far from the corner, next to a pub.

6

- Can you tell me the way to the museum, please?
- Well, go as far as the church, then walk down Park Street. The museum is there, in the middle of the park.

7

- How can I get to the airport, please?
- Go as far as the traffic lights, then turn right and keep straight on.

8

- Can you tell me how I can get to the National Gallery, please?
- Take a 45 bus and at the fifth stop change for a 67 tram. Get off at the third stop.

9

- Excuse me. Is there a photshop near here?
 - Ah, yes, there is one at Hillyard Station.
 - How can I get there?
 - Go across the bridge, then take the third turning on the left, then the fourth on the right. Hillyard Station is there, behind the church.
 - Is it far?
 - Well, it isn't very near...
 - Can I take a bus?
 - Certainly. Take a 59 bus and get off at the fifth stop.
 - Thank you.
 - That's all right.
-
-

Directions through American English

<http://drewsesfluencylessons.com/2-advanced/giving-directions/>

English Phrases for Giving Directions

To hang a left or right [(AmE) (=turn) **hang a right here** =gira or dobla or tuerce a la derecha aquí]

=To make a turn off of a road onto another.

e.g. Hang a left up here by the Burger King.

To take the first left or right

=To turn at the next street on the left or right.

e.g. Go past the movie theater and take the first right onto Lynnwood street.

To make a U turn

=To turn your car so that you are now driving on the same street, but in the opposite direction.

e.g. Make a U turn up here. We are going the wrong way.

Landmark

=An object or a building that is very noticeable while driving.

e.g. Are there any **landmarks** that I should look out for on the way to your house. I want to make sure that I'm going the right way."

A block

=A rectangular area in a city that has four streets surrounding it.

e.g. To get to the church go three blocks down this street and then turn left on 2nd Ave."

To pull into

=To turn off the road you are currently on and go into the parking lot of a business or establishment.

=(park one's vehicle beside) =estacionar en doble fila

=If a vehicle pulls in or pulls into somewhere, it moves in that direction and stops there.

e.g. We need to **pull into** the hotel parking lot over here so we can look at the map.

e.g. He pulled in at the side of the road.

I pulled into the empty parking space.

To pull over

=To get off of the road you are on and stop your car on the side so you are not in the way of the moving cars behind you.

=detenerse (en el arcén, etc), orillar

e.g. I'm so lost right now that I need to **pull over** and call my brother. He knows this city well."

To pull out

=To leave a parking spot to enter a road.

=salir

e.g. **Pull out** of your driveway and head towards the park. I will meet you there.

To head towards

=To go in the direction of a certain location

e.g. **Head towards** the gas station on Congress street and I will tell you what to do from there."

To go up the street

=To drive your car straight on the road you are currently on.

e. g. **Go up the street** about thirty yards and then turn **onto** Pine Street."

Intersection

=An area where two streets meet.

e. g. When you get to the **intersection** of highway 90 and Beale street go north on highway 90.

GPS

=A small computer device placed on the dashboard of a car that gives you directions on where to go.

=Global Positioning System =sistema de posicionamiento global

e. g. Thank god we have the **GPS** system. We would have gotten really lost downtown last night without it."

Access road

=A road that leads to a main highway.

=vía de acceso

e.g. Turn onto the access road over there on the right so we can get on the highway.”

One way road

=A road that only lets drivers go in one direction.

e.g. Don't turn down that street. It is a **one way road**.

Traffic circle

=A road that does a complete circle that has entrances at four locations.

=roundabout, rotonda

e.g. Go around the **traffic circle** and get onto Eastwood Street.”

