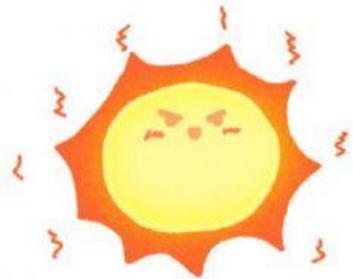


## COMPARISONS

### Exercise 18. Warm-up. (Chart 9-5)

Do you agree or disagree with these statements? Circle yes or no. Bạn đồng ý hay không đồng ý với những câu sau? Chọn yes hoặc no.

1. I enjoy very cold weather.	yes	no
2. It's cooler today than yesterday.	yes	no
3. It's much warmer today than yesterday.	yes	no
4. It's a little hotter today than yesterday.	yes	no



### 9-5 Modifying Comparatives

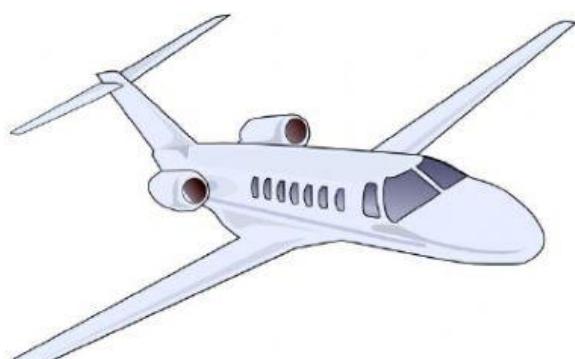
#### (Thành phần bổ nghĩa trong phép so sánh)

(a) Tom is <b>very</b> old. (b) Ann drives <b>very</b> carefully.	<b>Very</b> often modifies adjectives, as in (a), and adverbs, as in (b). <b>Very</b> thường bổ nghĩa cho tính từ, như trong ví dụ (a) và trạng từ trong ví dụ (b).
(c) INCORRECT: Tom is <b>very</b> older than I am. <i>INCORRECT: Ann drives very more carefully than she used to.</i>	<b>Very</b> is NOT used to modify comparative adjectives and adverbs. <b>Very</b> KHÔNG được sử dụng để bổ nghĩa các tính từ và trạng từ so sánh.
(d) Tom is <b>much/ a lot/ far</b> older than I am. (e) Ann drives <b>much/ a lot/ far</b> more carefully than she used to.	Instead, <b>much</b> , <b>a lot</b> , or <b>far</b> are used to modify comparative adjectives and adverbs, as in (d) and (e). <b>Thay vào đó, much, a lot, hoặc far</b> được sử dụng để bổ nghĩa các tính từ và trạng từ so sánh, như trong (d) và (e).
(f) Ben is <b>a little (bit)</b> older than I am <b>OR</b> (informally) me.	Another common modifier is <b>a little/a little bit</b> , as in (f). <b>Một loại bổ ngữ phổ biến khác là a little/a little bit</b> , như trong (f).

### Exercise 19. Looking at grammar. (Chart 9-5)/

Add **very**, **much**, **a lot**, or **far** to the sentences. Thêm **very**, **much**, **a lot**, hoặc **far** vào các câu sau.

1. It's hot today. -> It's **very** hot today.
2. It's hotter today than yesterday. -> It's **much/a lot/far** hotter today than yesterday.
3. An airplane is \_\_\_\_\_ fast.
4. Taking an airplane is \_\_\_\_\_ faster than driving.





5. Learning a second language is \_\_\_\_\_ difficult for many people.

6. Learning a second language is \_\_\_\_\_ more difficult than learning chemistry formulas.

7. You can live \_\_\_\_\_ more inexpensively in student housing than in a rented apartment.

8. You can live \_\_\_\_\_ inexpensively in student housing.

### Exercise 20. Warm-up. (Chart 9-6)

Complete the sentences with your own words. **Hoàn thành các câu sau theo ý bạn.**

1. Compare the cost of two cars:

(A/An) \_\_\_\_\_ is more expensive than (a/an) \_\_\_\_\_

2. Compare the cost of two kinds of fruit:

\_\_\_\_\_ are less expensive than \_\_\_\_\_

3. Compare the cost of two kinds of shoes (boots, sandals, tennis shoes, flip-flops, etc.):

\_\_\_\_\_ are not as expensive as \_\_\_\_\_

4. Compare the cost of two kinds of heat: (gas, electric, solar, wood, coal, etc.):

\_\_\_\_\_ heat is not as cheap as \_\_\_\_\_ heat.



### 9-6 Comparisons with *Less...Than* and *Not As ... As* (Dạng so sánh: *Less...Than* và *Not As ... As*)

MORE THAN ONE SYLLABLE: (Hơn một âm tiết)

(a) A pen is **less expensive than** a book.  
(b) A pen is **not as expensive as** a book.



The opposite of **-er/more** is expressed by **less** or **not as ... as**.

Examples (a) and (b) have the same meaning.

Trái ngược của **-er/more** là **less** hoặc **not as ... as**.

Ví dụ (a) và (b) có cùng nghĩa.

**Less** and **not as ... as** are used with adjectives and adverbs of more than one syllable.

**Less** và **not as ... as** được sử dụng với tính từ và trạng từ **hơn một âm tiết**

ONE SYLLABLE: (Một âm tiết).

(c) A pen is **not as** large **as** a book.

INCORRECT: A pen is less large than a book.

Only **not as ...as** (NOT **less**) is used with one-syllable adjectives or adverbs, as in (c).

Chỉ có **not as ...as** được sử dụng với tính từ hoặc trạng từ một âm tiết như ví dụ (c), không sử dụng **less**.

### Exercise 21. Looking at grammar. (Chart 9-6)

Choose the correct completion(s) for each sentence. Chọn (những) đáp án đúng cho mỗi câu.

1. My nephew is \_\_\_\_ old \_\_\_\_ my niece.

a. less ...than      b. not as ...as

2. My nephew is \_\_\_\_ hard-working \_\_\_\_ my niece.

a. less ...than      b. not as ...as

3. A bee is \_\_\_\_ big \_\_\_\_ a bird.

a. less ...than      b. not as ... as



4. My brother is \_\_\_\_ interested in computers \_\_\_\_ I am.

a. less ...than      b. not as ...as

5. Some students are \_\_\_\_ serious about their schoolwork \_\_\_\_ others.

a. less ...than      b. not as ...as

6. I am \_\_\_\_ good at repairing things \_\_\_\_ Diane is.

a. less ...than      b. not as ...as

### Exercise 22. Game. (Charts 9-1 -> 9-6)

Compare the given words using **(not) as ... as**, **less**, and **morel-er**. So sánh từng cặp từ sau đây có sử dụng **(not) as ... as**, **less**, và **morel-er**.

Example: trees and flowers (big, colorful, useful, etc.)

-> Trees are bigger than flowers.

-> Flowers are usually more colorful than trees.

-> Flowers are less useful than trees.

-> Flowers aren't as tall as trees.



1. the sun and the moon

->

->

2. teenagers and adults

->

->

3. two restaurants in this area

->

->

4. two famous people in the world

->

->



### Exercise 23. Listening. (Charts 9-1 - 9-6)

Listen to each sentence and the statements that follow it. Choose "T" for true or "F" for false. **Nghe mỗi câu sau và các nhận định đi kèm. Chọn "T" cho đáp án đúng và "F" cho đáp án sai.**

Example: France \ Brazil

You will hear: a. France isn't as large as Brazil.

You will choose: T F

You will hear: b. France is bigger than Brazil.

You will choose: T F



1. a sidewalk \ a road

a. T F

b. T F

2. a hill \ a mountain

a. T F

b. T F

3. a mountain path \ a mountain peak

a. T F

b. T F

4. toes \ fingers

a. T F

b. T F

c. T F

5. basic math \ algebra

a. T F

b. T F

c. T F

d. T F

### Exercise 24. Warm-up: trivia. (Chart 9-7)

Compare Manila, Seattle, and Singapore. Which two cities have more rain in

December?\* **So sánh Manila, Seattle, và Singapore. Thành phố nào có nhiều mưa hơn vào tháng 12?**

\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ have more rain than \_\_\_\_\_ in December.

### 9-7 Using **More** with Nouns (Sử dụng **More** với Danh từ)

(a) Would you like some **more coffee**?  
(b) Not everyone is here. I expect **more people** to come later



In (a): **Coffee** is a noun. When **more** is used with nouns, it often has the meaning of "additional." It is not necessary to use **than**.

Trong (a): **Coffee** là một danh từ. Khi **more** được sử dụng với danh từ, nó thường có nghĩa "thêm" và không cần sử dụng **than**.

(c) There are **more people** in China **than** there are in the United States.

**More** is also used with nouns to make complete comparisons by adding **than**.  
**More** cũng được sử dụng với danh từ để đưa ra câu so sánh hoàn chỉnh bằng cách thêm **than**.

(d) Do you have enough coffee, or would you like?

When the meaning is clear, the noun may be omitted and **more** can be used by itself.

Khi nghĩa rõ ràng, danh từ có thể được lược bỏ và **more** có thể được sử dụng bởi nghĩa của danh từ đó.

### Exercise 25. Game: trivia. (Chart 9-7)

Write true sentences using the given information. *Viết các câu đúng sự thật sử dụng các thông tin đã cho.*

1. more kinds of mammals: South Africa\ Kenya

-> *Kenya has more kinds of mammals than South Africa.*

2. more volcanoes: Indonesia\ Japan

\_\_\_\_\_ has more volcanoes than \_\_\_\_\_.

3. more moons: Saturn\ Venus

\_\_\_\_\_ has more moons than \_\_\_\_\_.

4. more people: Sao Paulo, Brazil\ New York City

\_\_\_\_\_ has more people than \_\_\_\_\_.

5. more islands: Greece\ Finland

\_\_\_\_\_ has more islands than \_\_\_\_\_.

6. more mountains: Switzerland\ Nepal





\_\_\_\_\_ has more mountains than

\_\_\_\_\_.

7. more sugar (per 100 grams): an apple\ a banana

\_\_\_\_\_ has more sugar than

\_\_\_\_\_.

8. more fat (per 100 grams): the dark meat of a chicken\ the white meat of a chicken

\_\_\_\_\_ has more fat than \_\_\_\_\_.