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Class: GOLD A2+

Date: .../.../20...

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GOLD EXPERIENCE A2+: UNIT 5 - GET THE LOOK!
GRAMMAR REVISION

A. NEW LESSON:**I. Comparative adjectives & Superlative adjectives:****1. Comparative adjectives** (So sánh hơn với tính từ):- **Tính từ ngắn:** Tính từ có 1 âm tiết:S1 (chủ ngữ 1) + to be + **short adj-er** + **than** + S2 (chủ ngữ 2)**Example:** Bikes are **slower than** cars. (Xe đạp chậm hơn ô tô.)***Lưu ý:** Các tính từ có hai âm tiết kết thúc bằng -y, -le, -ow, -er, và -et được coi là tính từ ngắn, ta thêm đuôi -er. Với những từ kết thúc bằng -y, ta chuyển đuôi -y thành -i và thêm -er.**Example:** easy – easier, happy – happier, clever – cleverer, etc.- **Tính từ dài:** Tính từ có từ 2 âm tiết trở lên:S1 (chủ ngữ 1) + to be + **more + long adj** + **than** + S2 (chủ ngữ 2)**Example:** Lions are **more dangerous than** elephants. (Sư tử nguy hiểm hơn voi.)**2. Superlative adjectives** (So sánh nhất với tính từ): được dùng cho 3 đối tượng trở lên.- **Tính từ ngắn:** Tính từ có 1 âm tiết:S + to be + **the + short adj-est** + Noun/ Pronoun/ Clause***Lưu ý:** Các tính từ có hai âm tiết kết thúc bằng -y, -le, -ow, -er, và -et được coi là tính từ ngắn, ta thêm đuôi -est. Với những từ kết thúc bằng -y, ta chuyển đuôi -y thành -i và thêm -est.**Example:** easy – the easiest, happy – the happiest, clever – the cleverest, etc.- **Tính từ dài:** Tính từ có từ 2 âm tiết trở lên:S + to be + **the most/the least + long adj** + Noun/ Pronoun/ Clause**Example:** dangerous - the most dangerous/the least dangerous, etc.***Với các tính từ ngắn có đuôi kết thúc là 1 nguyên âm và 1 phụ âm, khi thành lập tính từ so sánh, ta sẽ gấp đôi phụ âm cuối** (Ex: big – bigger – the biggest; hot – hotter – the hottest; etc.)* **Một số dạng đặc biệt của tính từ so sánh hơn và so sánh nhất:**

No.	Adjective (tính từ)	Comparative (so sánh hơn)	Superlative (so sánh nhất)
1	good: tốt	better: tốt hơn	the best: tốt nhất
2	bad: tồi tệ	worse: tồi tệ hơn	the worst: tồi tệ nhất
3	little: ít	less: ít hơn	the least: ít nhất
4	much/many: nhiều	more: nhiều hơn	the most: nhiều nhất
5	far: xa	farther/further: xa hơn	the farthest/the furthest: xa nhất

II. Much/a lot/a bit with comparative:

- Khi cần nhấn mạnh một tính từ trong cấu trúc so sánh hơn hoặc hiển thị sự khác biệt giữa lớn hơn và nhỏ hơn, ta có thể dùng một trong những từ sau: **much, a lot, a bit**.

Example: Mai is **a lot shorter than** her sister. (Mai thấp hơn nhiều so với chị mình.)

III. Too/Enough:

1. **Too:** thường đứng trước tính từ (adjective) để biểu thị tình trạng vượt quá sự mong đợi.

*Cấu trúc:

S + to be + **too** + **adjective** + (for somebody) + **to V-inf**

Example: This shirt is **too small** for him to wear. (Chiếc áo này quá nhỏ để anh ấy có thể mặc.)

2. **Enough:** thường đứng sau tính từ (adjective) để nhấn mạnh mức độ vừa đủ của một sự vật, sự việc.

*Cấu trúc:

S + to be + (not) + **adjective** + **enough** + (for somebody) + **to V-inf**

Example: This cup of coffee is not **cool enough** to drink. (Cốc cà phê này không đủ nguội để uống.)

IV. Not quite as ... as/ (Not) as ... as

1. **Not quite as ... as:** thể hiện rằng không có nhiều sự khác biệt giữa hai đối tượng so sánh.

Example: Some teens **are not quite as confident as** others. (Một số thanh thiếu niên không hoàn toàn tự tin như những người khác.)

2. **(Not) as ... as:** sử dụng trong trường hợp muốn so sánh chủ thể này bằng/không bằng chủ thể còn lại.

*Cấu trúc:

S + to be + (not) + **as** + **adjective** + **as** + Noun/Pronoun/Clause

Example: This landscape is **as beautiful as** a picture. (Cảnh đẹp như tranh.)

B. HOMEWORK:

I. Choose the correct answer

0. Spring is **windier than** / **the windiest** summer.

1. History is **the most interesting** / **more interesting than** subject of all.

2. A radio is **the cheapest** / **cheaper than** a TV.

3. My sister is **the shortest** / **shorter than** person in my family.

4. Cars are **the quickest** / **quicker than** bikes.

5. Mount Everest is **higher than** / **the highest** mountain in the world.

II. Fill in the blank with the correct words in brackets

slow	interesting	easy	expensive	old	noisy
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0. Tell Sharon to hurry! She's too **slow**. She isn't fast enough.

1. Kevin can't drive a car. He's too young. He isn'tenough.

2. Those apples are too They aren't cheap enough.

3. I don't like that movie. It's too boring. It isn't enough.

4. I can't study here because it's too It isn't quiet enough.

5. The exam was too difficult. It wasn't enough.

III. Write the correct form of the given words

0. This hat is **more beautiful** (beautiful) than that one.

1. Argentina is..... (big) than Colombia, but Brazil is..... (big) country in South America.
2. Today is..... (good) day of the year.
3. Mercury is..... (hot) planet in the Solar System.
4. I am..... (tall) than my sister, but dad is..... (tall) person in our family.
5. Snakes and lizards are..... (slow) than foxes.

IV. Choose the correct answer

0. My sister is ____ person in my family.

- A. young
- B. younger than
- C. **the youngest**

1. I think Federer is _____ tennis player in the world.

- A. good
- B. better than
- C. **the best**

2. Moscow is _____ bigger than Hanoi.

- A. more
- B. much
- C. **most**

3. This comedy isn't ____ I thought it would be.

- A. funny
- B. funnier
- C. **as funny as**

4. Sue isn't quite ____ James.

- A. as tall as
- B. taller
- C. **tall**

5. This is ____ song I have ever heard.

- A. interesting
- B. more interesting than
- C. **the most interesting**

V. Complete the gaps with comparative and superlative form of the given adjective

0. Good

- Comparative → She is a **better** student.
- Superlative → I am **the best** student of all.

1. Deep

- Comparative → Atlantic Ocean is
- Superlative → Pacific Ocean is

2. Important

- Comparative → His job is..... than mine.
- Superlative → Their jobs are.....

3. Selfish

- Comparative → Kyla is..... than Emily.
- Superlative → Sandra is..... girl I've ever met.

4. Bad

- Comparative → Yesterday the weather was
- Superlative → Three days ago the weather was

5. High

- Comparative → Mount Kilimanjaro is..... than Mount Elbrus.
- Superlative → Mount Everest is..... mountain of all.

Con làm bài nghe theo link sau (0p43s – 4p18s):

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0wMNgJMHUSE>

PART 3 Questions 11-15

For each question, choose the correct answer.



You will hear a sports teacher talking to a student, Tom, about an after-school swimming club.

- 11 Why isn't Tom's name on the teacher's list?
 - A He doesn't like swimming.
 - B He didn't know about the list.
 - C He decided not to put his name on it.

- 12 Miss Helen believes that Tom
 - A won't be good enough for the team.
 - B may be able to be in the team.
 - C is the best swimmer in the team.

- 13 How does Tom usually go home?
 - A on foot
 - B by car
 - C by bus

- 14 Tom's sister
 - A doesn't like swimming at all.
 - B prefers studying to swimming.
 - C prefers swimming to studying.

- 15 It is possible that
 - A Tom will join the club this week.
 - B Tom's sister will join the club.
 - C more than two students will join the club.

SIMPLY A2 Key for Schools

Reading

PART 4 Questions 19-24

For each question, choose the correct answer.

Modern communication

Modern teenagers (19)..... a lot of time on their mobile phones. They love to chat or send texts to their friends. In the past, however, technology was not so (20)..... . Teenagers could only talk to their friends on their home phone. Now, when teenagers chat to their friends they do so on computer, or on mobile phone screens.

This might seem a good idea as it (21)..... time and money. However, we all need contact with other people. When we see friends only on a screen, we don't experience the close contact that we need with others. This is (22)..... so many teenagers today feel unhappy and that they have nobody who is close (23)..... them. So, they often try to meet new people on internet sites. However, these people are usually not their real friends and they will not (24)..... teenagers to feel happier.

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|-----------------|-------------|-------------|
| 19. A. spend | B. give | C. offer |
| 20. A. informed | B. improved | C. advanced |
| 21. A. shares | B. saves | C. serves |
| 22. A. why | B. how | C. where |
| 23. A. over | B. after | C. to |
| 24. A. make | B. help | C. keep |

Part 2

Questions 6–10

The people below are all visiting the same city in Britain and want to find a suitable hotel.

On the opposite page there are descriptions of eight hotels.

Decide which hotel would be the most suitable for the following people.

For questions 6–10, mark the correct letter (A–H) on your answer sheet.

6



Stephen is looking for a top-quality hotel which is convenient for the airport, to hold a meeting with visiting German publishers. They will stay overnight and want to take some exercise outdoors after the meeting.

7



Karl and Monika want to stay in the city centre overnight at a hotel offering good local food. The next morning they plan to see the main sights. They are not worried about the cost of the hotel.

8



James and Denise want a modern, medium-priced hotel in the city, but will eat out during their stay. They also want to see some films in the evenings, somewhere near their hotel.

9



David and Katrina have just started work after leaving college and haven't got much money, so they want a reasonably priced hotel. They like country walks and watersports.

10



Sue and Belinda want to stay somewhere in the city centre that offers a variety of evening entertainment within the hotel, including live music.

HOTELS

- A** The **Salisbury Hotel** is a top hotel with a health club, swimming pool, shops and a fully-equipped business centre. Within the hotel are three international restaurants, one with a French chef. The hotel is conveniently located close to the motorway, though airport users should allow plenty of time because traffic is usually heavy.
- B** The **Cumberland Hotel** is well placed for sightseeing on a busy city street, in a district which is full of interesting shops. Rooms are expensive but comfortable and the hotel serves excellent food, typical of the area. A piano player entertains guests every night in the bar.
- C** The **Rathmore Hotel** offers good value accommodation, with wonderful English food in the restaurant. The hotel is well-known for its small orchestra which plays while guests have dinner. It is on the eastern edge of the city but special sightseeing buses are available to take guests into the centre (the trip takes over an hour in traffic).
- D** The **Russell Hotel** is close to the airport, and has quiet, comfortable rooms. However, the journey to the city centre can take time, and prices are above average. Delicious local food is served in the restaurant, and its conference rooms and business facilities are excellent. The hotel is surrounded by woodland, offers a golf course, and there are pleasant walks around the nearby lake.
- E** The newly-built **Aviemore Hotel** is small but in the centre of the city's cinema, restaurant and nightclub district. Rooms are clean, comfortable and reasonably priced, although the food is rather basic. There is an electronic games arcade in the hotel.
- F** The **Padnal** is an older hotel in the heart of the city, with ground-floor rooms opening onto a country-style garden. Prices are reasonable. There is a sports centre and a small cinema and nightclub. A band performs every evening in the hotel restaurant, where excellent French food is served. Airport buses pick up from the hotel.
- G** The **Westmore Hotel** is in beautiful countryside to the east of the city. It is peaceful and inexpensive, although the accommodation is basic. There are opportunities nearby for sailing and diving, and a lot of interesting routes to explore on foot.
- H** Although the prices at the **Grange Hotel** are higher than at many city-centre hotels, it has a lot to offer. It shares a modern complex with nightclubs, cinemas, shops and conference facilities, 20 kilometres west of the centre. Trains run from the nearby railway station to the city centre and the airport, although journeys can take up to an hour.

I. Circle the correct word or phrase. If both options are correct, circle both

- 1 **We aren't / We're not** going to miss the train, are we?
- 2 I think I'm **going to do / I'm doing** really badly in the English test tomorrow.
- 3 Josh **is going to sing / is singing** a song in the school talent contest next week.
- 4 I'm **going to buy / buying** a big yacht if I can when I'm older.
- 5 Sports Day **is going to be / being** held on the last day of term.

II. Complete the sentences with *will* or *going to*

1. Be careful! You _____ (fall) into that hole.
2. I hope she _____ (come) to your party on Saturday.
3. I think the Green Party _____ (win) the election.
4. Look out! You _____ (crash) into that car.
5. The bus is late, I have a feeling it _____ (not/arrive) before 5.

III. Circle the best answers

0. A: *Why have you set your alarm to go off at five-thirty?*

B: *Because I _____ then. I have got a lot to do.*

A. *got up* B. *will get up* **C. *am getting up*** D. *am going to get up*

1. Everyone says that this year John and his brother _____ the cup.

A. *win* B. *are winning* C. *will win* D. *are going to win*

2. Don't worry about the mistakes you have made, nobody _____ them.

A. *is noticing* B. *will notice* C. *will be noticing* D. *will not notice*

3. I am sorry dinner is not ready yet, but it _____ in a minute.

A. *is ready* B. *will have ready* C. *will be ready* D. *is going to be ready*

4. Nga: Where should I plant this tree?

Kim: It is here that _____ the house very dark. Better is in there.

A. *is going to make* B. *will be make* C. *is going to be make* D. *will make*