Name: _____ **Date**: …/…/ 20…

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GLOBAL ENGLISH 7: UNIT 4 – FROM A TO B
GRAMMAR 2

A. NEW LESSON

Lưu ý: *Các từ vựng mở rộng thầy cô cho ghi trong vở (nếu có) và các từ vựng mở rộng trong phiếu đề có chú thích nghĩa: Con về nhà chép mỗi từ 1 dòng để ghi nhớ nhé.*

1. Tính từ so sánh và trạng từ so sánh

- Tính từ / Trạng từ **ngắn**: **S1 + V + short adj/adv-*er* + than + S2**

***Ex**: Anna is **taller** than Marie.*

*Can you drive **faster**? I am late for my meeting.*

- Tính từ / Trạng từ **dài**: **S1 + V + *more* + long adj/adv + than + S2**

***Ex**: This house is **more convenient** than my old house.*

*Can you drive **more slowly**? There is no need to hurry.*

2. Các từ nhấn mạnh trong so sánh hơn

- Để nhấn mạnh tính chất *hơn nhiều*, dùng *much, far, a lot, even, still*, etc. (Áp dụng đối với cả tính từ/trạng từ ngắn và tính từ/trạng từ dài.)

***Ex**: Anna is **even taller** than Marie.*

*His watch is **far more expensive** than mine.*

*We need to think **a lot more carefully** about this project.*

*You should study **much harder**. This exam is very important.*

- Để nhấn mạnh tính chất *hơn một chút*, dùng *a bit, a little, slightly*, etc. (Áp dụng đối với cả tính từ/trạng từ ngắn và tính từ/trạng từ dài.)

***Ex**: This bag is **a bit heavier** than the other one.*

*Studying Math is **a little more difficult** than studying English.*

- Để đưa ra một so sánh mang tính tiêu cực, ta dùng *far less ... than.*

***Ex**: I earn **far less** money than a postman **do**.*

*We used our cars **far less frequently** than we **do** now.*

> Để ý các câu ví dụ này, ta có thể dùng động từ ***do*** thay vì lặp lại động từ đầu tiên (*earn, use*).

3. So sánh bằng và so sánh không bằng của tính từ và trạng từ:

- Để so sánh hai điều bằng nhau, ta có thể áp dụng cấu trúc: **S1 + V + *as* + *adj/ adv* + *as* + S2/N/Pronoun**
- Hoặc để so sánh không bằng nhau, ta dùng: **S1 + V + *not* + *so/as* + *adj/adv* + *as* + S2/N/Pronoun**

***Ex**: St. Peterburg is **not as busy as** Moscow.*

*Anna is **as tall as** Marie.*

4. Một số trường hợp đặc biệt:

- Một số tính từ và trạng từ có hình thức so sánh hơn bất quy tắc (không theo quy luật "-er"; "more")

+ good/ well	→	**better**	**+ little**	→	**less**
+ bad/ badly	→	**worse**	**+ far**	→	**farther/ further**
+ many/ much	→	**more**	**+ old**	→	**older/ elder**

- Các tính từ đuôi ***-ed*** là các tính từ dài (*polluted, satisfied, surprised, etc.)*
- Các tính từ 2 âm tiết nhưng tận cùng là ***-er, -le, -ow, -et, -y*** thì xem như là một tính từ ngắn (***Ex***: *clever, simple, narrow, quiet, lucky, etc.)*

LIVEWORKSHEETS

- Tính từ/ Trạng từ 2 âm tiết mà tận cùng bằng **-y** thì chuyển **-y** thành **-i** rồi thêm đuôi **-er** (***Ex***: *pretty → prettier, early → earlier*)

- Chúng ta sẽ thêm "more" vào trước các trạng từ có từ hai âm tiết trở lên:

Ex: *Sue speaks French **more fluently** than her teacher.*

- Trường hợp trạng từ có đuôi "-ly" thì phần lớn sẽ xem như là trạng từ dài, ta dùng "more".

Ex: carefully → more carefully

***Note:**

S1 = Subject 1: chủ ngữ 1	***S2 = Subject 2: chủ ngữ 2***	***adv = adverb: trạng từ***
adj = adjective: tính từ	***V = Verb: động từ***	***N = Noun: danh từ***

B. HOMEWORK

I. Complete these sentences with an opposite of the words in BOLD and correct comparative forms

*0. It's too **noisy** here. Can we go somewhere* ***___quieter___****?*

1. This coffee is very **weak**. I like it _____.
2. The hotel was surprisingly **big**. I expected it to be _____.
3. I was surprised how **easy** it was to get a job. I thought it would be _____.
4. Joey is very **rude**. On the contrary, his brother is _____.
5. You were a little **depressed** yesterday, but you look _____ today.

II. Complete the paragraph using the correct form of the words in brackets

MY NEW JOB

I think this is the *(0)* ***___worst___*** ***(bad)*** job I have ever had. My last job was much (1) _____ **(good)** than this one. I had much (2) _____ **(little)** work there and my boss was really nice. My boss here is very strict, and the working day is (3) _____ **(long)** than in my last job, too. The best thing about it is that the office is (4) _____ **(close)** to my house than the old one. Well, at least now I get home (5) _____ **(early)** than I used to.

III. Circle the correct words/phrases

0. Wait! Your bicycle is ***faster / fast*** *than mine!*

1. I think you look **prettier / much pretty** when you *wear your hair up (buộc tóc lên)*.
2. The price of batteries has gone up. They are a lot **more expensive / expensiver** than last time.
3. I didn't win the lottery. Maybe I will be **more luckier / luckier** next time.
4. The Russian athlete threw the ball **further / farth** than all the others and won gold.
5. Angus hasn't practiced the piano and he has got a lot **badder / worse**.

IV. Rewrite the sentences using the correct COMPARATIVE form of the words in the box

short	***~~bad~~***	**happy**	**confident**	**young**	**near**

0. Alex is better than Marie on the piano.

→ _____ ***Marie is worse than Alex on the piano*** _____.

1. Joshua is much taller than Emma.

→ _____.

2. Theresa is more confident than Amy.

→ _____.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

3. Your house is further from the school than mine.

→ _____.

4. Jude is not as happy as Andy about the decision.

→ _____.

5. Terry is older than Jane.

→ _____.

V. Circle the correct answer

0. These flowers are _____ than those ones.

A. beautifuller *B. most beautiful* *C. more beautiful*

1. I must have lost weight. These jeans seem _____ than they were before.

A. more larger B. larger C. large

2. Our cat seems to be getting _____ every day.

A. fatter B. far fat C. fattest

3. These biscuits are even _____ than the last ones you made!

A. nice B. more nice C. nicer

4. His new film is much _____ than his last one.

A. entertaining B. more entertaining C. more entertained

5. It's much _____ than it was yesterday.

A. hotter B. more hotter C. more hot

Part 4

Questions 16–20

Five sentences have been removed from the text below.
For each question, choose the correct answer.
There are three extra sentences which you do not need to use.

A Sometimes they come from spending time outdoors.

B This meant that she didn't have the chance to get to know anywhere very well.

C In spite of this, she is influencing a lot of young artists.

D Unfortunately, little time was spent there on teaching it.

E She loved moving around, and made many new friends.

F However, she also enjoyed trying to use other things, like glass.

G All subjects were taught very well, and Jenny learned quickly.

H She loved watching as each new floor was added.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

A very original artist

Jenny Blatchford, the talented young sculptor, was born in the south-west of England in 1989. She is the daughter of a doctor, and the family lived in a number of different towns when Jenny was a child. 16 [ ] However, there were some advantages; she says it gave her the ability to become used to new environments very quickly.

Her earliest memories are of playing with her primary school friends on the outskirts of a city where workers were building lots of new apartment blocks. 17 [ ] The amount of skill involved impressed her greatly, and Jenny says that this early experience led her to become interested in sculpture.

She was a clever student and went to a very good school. It was a wonderful place to study science and languages, but not art. 18 [ ] In fact, most of the staff thought it was something pupils were either good or bad at, and didn't need special instruction. Luckily one of her teachers recognised Jenny's talent and gave her art lessons in the evenings after school.

No-one was surprised when Jenny chose to apply to study art at college. She had the opportunity to develop her skills in sculpture, creating huge statues of animals, mainly out of materials such as wood, stone and metal. 19 [ ] Recently she has even started to make them out of paper. Some of her sculptures are extremely realistic, but others are unusually shaped. Art experts love her originality and she has won many awards and prizes.

Jenny gets her ideas for her sculptures in a number of different ways. 20 [ ] She also likes to look at other people's art. She says the most important thing is that she is excited by each new project.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Con hãy làm bài nghe theo link sau:
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XHIUqB82stw

PART 3 Questions 14-19

For each question, write the correct answer in the gap.
*Write **one** or **two words** or a **number** or a **date** or a **time**.*

You will hear a tour guide giving information about an old British house.

Stonebridge House

The house was built in the (14) ..... .

The Reynold family lived in the house until (15) ..... .

The servants had rooms in the (16) ..... .

The art collection is in the (17) ..... .

George Reynold was a (18) ..... .

George's brother died in a (19) ..... accident.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

I. Write the correct English meaning of the Vietnamese word or phrase

No.	Vietnamese	English
1.	hình ống (adj)	t_____-s_____
2.	người đi lại thường xuyên giữa hai nơi (n)	c_____
3.	hệ thống giao thông (n.phr)	t_____ s_____
4.	bè gỗ (n)	r_____
5.	thường xuyên (adj)	f_____

II. Make PAST SIMPLE PASSIVE sentences from the following information

1. 1937 / ballpoint pens / invent

→_____.

2. A car / steal / 10 p.m. last night

→_____.

3. Poland / invade / 1939

→_____.

4. What time / he / attack

→_____?

<u>Lưu ý</u>: *Với những từ con không nhớ và viết sai, con chép từ đó vào vở 2 dòng.*

LIVEWORKSHEETS