Chapter 9: Comparisons

1. Exercise 1. Warm-up. (Chart 9-1)

Compare the lengths of the lines.
So sánh độ dài các đường thẳng dưới đây.

1. Line D is as long as Line_____.
2. Line A isn't as long as Line_____.
3. Line E is almost as long as Line _____.

Line A
Line B
Line C
Line D
Line E

9·1 Making Comparisons with As ... As

(a) Tina is 21 years old. Sam is also 21. Tina is ***as old as*** Sam (is).	***As ... as*** is used to say that the two parts of a comparison are equal or the same in some way. ***As... as*** *được sử dụng để chỉ ra hai vế của phép so sánh bằng nhau hay giống nhau ở một khía cạnh nào đó.*
(b) Mike came ***as quickly as*** he could.	In (a): *as + adjective + as* In (b): *as+ adverb + as*
(c) Ted is 20. Tina is 21. Ted is ***not as old as*** Tina. (d) Ted is ***not quite as old as*** Tina. (e) Amy is 5. She is ***not nearly as old as*** Tina.	Negative form: *not as ... as.* Quite* and *nearly* are often used with the negative. *Dạng phủ định: not as... as. Trạng từ "**quite**" và "**nearly**" thường được sử ddungjtrong câu phủ định.* In (d): *not quite as ... as* = a small difference. In (e): *not nearly as... as*= a big difference.
(f) Sam is ***just as old as*** Tina. (g) Ted is ***nearly/almost as old as*** Tina.	Common modifiers of ***as... as*** are ***just*** (meaning "exactly") and ***nearly/almost.*** *Cụm từ bộ nghĩa thường gặp nhất của **"as...as"** là **"just"** (có nghĩa là chính xác) và **nearly/ almost***


Tina
21


Amy
5


Ted
20


Sam
21

2. Exercise 2. Looking at grammar (chart 9-1)

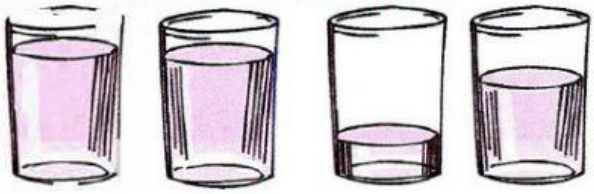
Complete the sentences, with ***just as, almost as/not quite as,*** or ***not nearly as.***

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Hoàn thành các câu sau, sử dụng ***just as, almost as/ not quite as,*** *hoặc* ***not nearly as***

Part I. Compare the fullness of the glasses.

Phần 1: So sánh lượng nước của từng cốc



1 2 3 4

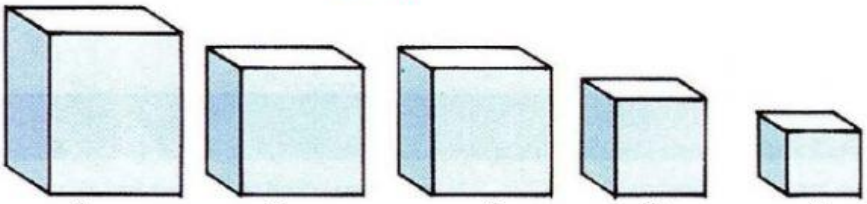
1. Glass 4 is ___almost as/ not quite as_____ full as Glass 2.

2. Glass 3 is _____ full as Glass 2.

3. Glass 1 is_____full as Glass 2.

Part II. Compare the size of the boxes.

Phần 2: So sánh kích cỡ của từng hộp



A B C D E

1. Box B is _____ big as Box A.

2. Box E is _____ big as Box A.

3. Box C is _____ big as Box B.

4. Box E is _____ big as Box D.

3. Exercise 3. Looking at grammar. (Chart 9-1)

Complete the sentences with **as.... as** and words from the list. Give your own opinion. Use negative verbs where appropriate.

Hoàn thành các câu sau với ***as...as*** *và từ trong bảng dưới đây. Đưa ra ý kiến cá nhân của bạn. Sử dụng dạng phủ định của động từ khi cần thiết.*

a housefly / an ant	good health / money
a lake / an ocean	honey /sugar
a lemon / a watermelon	monkeys /people
a lion / a tiger	reading a book / listening to music
a shower/ a bath	the sun /the moon

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1. *An ant isn't as* ___ big as *a housefly*
2. *A lion is as* ___ dangerous and wild as *a tiger*
3. _____ large as _____
4. _____ sweet as _____
5. _____ important as _____
6. _____ quiet as _____
7. _____ hot as _____
8. _____ good at climbing trees as _____
9. _____ relaxing as _____

4. Exercise 4. Game. (Chart 9-1)

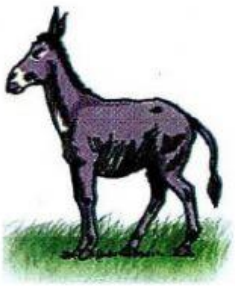
As ... as is used in many traditional phrases. These phrases are generally spoken rather than written. See how many of them you're familiar with by completing the sentences with the given words

As...as *được sử dụng khá phổ biến trong các câu thành ngữ tục ngữ. Những cụm từ này thường được dùng trong văn nói. Cùng khám phá xem bạn biết được bao nhiêu thành ngữ tục ngữ bằng cách hoàn thành các câu dưới đây với từ cho sẵn trong bảng sau.*

la bear	a bird	a cat	a feather	a hornet
a mule	a rock	an ox	a kite	the hills



ox



mule

1. When will dinner be ready? I'm **as** hungry **as** ___a bear___.
2. Did Toshi really lift that heavy box all by himself? He must be **as** strong **as** _____.
3. It was a lovely summer day. School was out, and there was nothing in particular that I hadto do. I felt **as** free **as** _____ .
4. Marco won't change his mind. He's **as** stubborn **as** _____
5. How can anyone expect me to sleep in this bed? It's **as** hard **as** _____.
6. Of course I've heard that joke before! It's **as** old **as** _____.
7. Why are you walking back and forth? What's the matter? You're **as** nervous **as** _____ .
8. Thank for offering to help, but I can carry the box alone. It looks heavy, but it

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isn't, it's **as** light **as** _____.

9. When Erica received the good news, she felt **as** high **as** _____ .
10. A: Was he angry?
    B: You'd better believe it! He was **as** mad **as** _____ .



5. Exercise 5. Warm-up. (Chart 9-2)

Compare the people.

So sánh 3 nhân vật dưới đây.



David



Paolo



Matt

1. Paolo looks younger than _____
2. Matt looks younger than _____
3. _____looks the youngest of all.

9·2 Comparative and Superlative

(a) "A" is ***older than*** "B." (b) "A" and "B" are ***older than*** "C" and "O:' (c) Ed is ***more generous than*** his brother.	The comparative compares ***this*** to ***that*** or ***these*** to ***those.*** *Câu so sánh hơn được dùng để so sánh một đối tượng này với đối tượng kia hoặc những đối tượng này (nhiều hơn 2 đối tượng) với những đối tượng kia* Form: ***-er*** *or* ***more*** (See Chart 9-3.) Notice: A comparative is followed by ***than.*** *Chú ý: Câu so sánh hơn thường đi với* ***than.***
(a) "A," "B;' "C," and "D" are sisters. "A" is ***the oldest of all*** four sisters. *(b)* A woman in Turkey claims to be ***the oldest person in the world.*** *(c)* Ed is ***the most generous person in his family.***	The superlative compares one part of a whole group to all the rest of the group. *Câu so sánh nhất so sánh một đối tượng của một nhóm mẫu xác định với toàn bộ đối tượng còn lại của nhóm đó* Form: ***-est*** **or** ***most*** (See Chart 9-3 for forms.) Notice: A superlative begins with ***the.*** *Chú ý: dạng so sánh nhất thường bắt đầu với mạo từ* ***the***

6. Exercise 6. Game. (Chart 9-2)

Read the following statements carefully. Decide if the sentences are true (T) or false (F).

Đọc kỹ các nhận định dưới đây. Chọn True nếu câu chứa thông tin đúng sự thật và False nếu câu chứa thông tin sai.

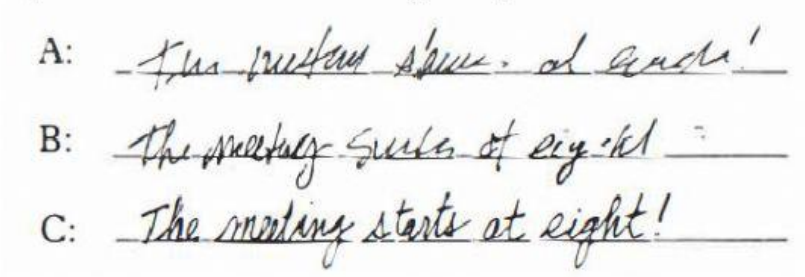
1. Canada is larger than France. T F

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2. Russia and Canada are the largest countries in the world. T F
3. The South Pole is generally colder than the North Pole. T F
4. The Pacific Ocean is the coldest ocean in the world. T F
5. The Mediterranean Sea is the biggest sea of all. T F
6. In general, Libya is hotter than Mexico. T F
7. Africa is larger than Asia. T F
8. Argentina has the highest and lowest points in South America. T F
9. The nearest continent to Antarctica is Australia. T F
10. The longest country in the world is Chile. T F

7. Exercise 7. Warm-up. (Chart 9-3)

Compare the three handwriting samples.



1. C is neater than A (or B).
2. _____ is messier than _____.
3. _____ is more readable than _____.
4. _____ is better than _____.
5. _____ is the best.

9-3 Comparative and Superlative Forms of Adjectives and Adverbs

		Comparative *So sánh hơn*	**Superlative** *So sánh nhất*	
ONE-SYLLABLE ADJECTIVES	old wise	Older wiser	the oldest the wisest	For most one-syllable adjectives, *-er* and -est are added. *Hầu hết các tính từ một âm tiết thì thêm đuôi –er và –est ở dạng so sánh hơn và so sánh nhất*
TWO-SYLLABLE ADJECTIVES	famous pleasant	more famous more pleasant	the most famous the most pleasant	For most two-syllable adjectives, m*ore* and most are used.

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				Với hầu hết các tính từ có hai âm tiết thì thêm ***more*** *và* ***most*** *vào trước tính từ đó.*
	clever gentle friendly	cleverer more clever gentler more gentle friendlier more friendly	the cleverest the most clever the gentlest the most gentle the friendliest the most friendly	Some two-syllable adjectives use either *-er/-est* or *more/most:* *Một số tính từ có hai âm tiết có thể biến đổi được ở cả hai dạng là thêm đuôi –er/-est hoặc thêm more/ most* *able,angry, clever, common, cruel, friendly, gentle, handsome, narrow, pleasant, polite, quiet, simple, sour.*
	Busy pretty	Busier prettier	the busiest the prettiest	*-Er* and -est are used with two- syllable adjectives that end in *-y*.The *-y* is changed to *-i.* *Đuổi –er và –est đi vớ các tính từ có hai âm tiết khi các tính từ đó kết thúc bằng –y. Đuôi –y sẽ bị biến đổi thành –I và thêm đuôi –er/-est*
ADJECTIVES WITHTHREE OR MORE SYLLABLES	important fascinating	more important more fascinating	the most important the most fascinating	*More* and *most* are used with long adjectives. ***More*** *và* ***most*** *được sử dụng với tính từ dài*
IRREGULAR ADJECTIVES	good bad	better worse	the best the worst	*Good* and *bad* have irregular comparative and superlative forms. ***Good*** *và* ***bad*** *có dạng so sánh hơn và so sánh nhất bất quy tắc*
-LY ADVERBS	carefully slowly	more carefully more slowly	the most carefully the most slowly	*More* and most are used with adverbs that end in *-ly.** ***More*** *và* ***most*** *được sử dụng với trạng từ kết thúc bằng đuôi -ly*
ONE-SYLLABLE ADVERBS	fast hard	Faster harder	the fastest the hardest	The *-er* and *-est* forms are usedwith one-syllable adverbs.

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IRREGULAR ADVERBS	Well Badly far	Better worse farther/further	the best the worst the farthest/furthest	Both *farther* and *further* are used to compare physical distances: *I walked farther than my friend did.* OR *I walked further than my friend did. Further* also means "additional": *I need further information.* *Đuối –er và –est thường được dùng với trạng từ một âm tiết.* *Cả hai tính từ farther và further đều được sử dụng để so sánh khoảng cách vật lý: I walked farther than my friend did.* ***HOẶC*** *I walked further than my friend did. Further còn có nghĩa là "thêm/bổ sung": I need further information.*
				NOTE: *Farther* cannot be used when the meaning is "additional." *CHÚ Ý: Farther không thể sử dụng được khi muốn diễn đạt ý " thêm/ bổ sung"*

8. Exercise 8. Looking at grammar. (Charts 9-2 and 9-3)

Write the comparative and superlative forms of the following adjectives and adverbs.
Viết dạng so sánh hơn và so sánh nhất của các tính từ và trạng từ trong bảng dưới đây

1. high — *higher, the highest*
2. good
3. lazy
4. hot*
5. neat*
6. late*
7. happy
8. dangerous
9. slowly
10. common
11. friendly
12. careful
13. bad
14. far

9. Exercise 9. Looking at grammar. (Charts 9-2 and 9-3)

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Complete the sentences with the correct comparative form (more/-er) of the adjectives in the list.

*Hoàn thành các câu dưới đây với dạng so sánh hơn đúng của các tính từ cho trong bảng sau (sử dụng **more/ -er**)*

Clean	Dangerous	Funny	Sweet
Confusing	Dark	Pretty	Wet

1. Oranges are ___sweeter than___ lemons.
2. I heard some polite laughter when I told my jokes, but everyone laughed loudly when Janet told hers. Her jokes are always much_____than mine.
3. Many more people die in car accidents than in plane accidents. Statistics show that driving your own car is_____than flying in an airplane.
4. Professor Sato speaks clearly, but I have trouble understanding Professor Larson's lectures.Her lectures are much_____than Professor Sato's.
5. Is there a storm coming? The sky looks_____than it did an hour ago.
6. That tablecloth has some stains on it. Take this one. It's _____.
7. We're having another beautiful sunrise. It looks like an orange fireball. The sky is even_____than yesterday.
8. If a cat and a duck are out in the rain, the cat will get much_____than the duck. The water will just roll off the duck's feathers, but it will soak into the cat's hair.



"As strong as a horse" – "Khỏe như trâu"

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