

# Chapter 9: Comparisons

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

Choose the correct completion(s) for each sentence.

*Chọn đáp án đúng.*

1. Ron and his friend went jogging. Ron ran two miles, but his friend got tired after one mile. Ron ran \_\_\_\_\_ than his friend did.

a. farther      b. further



2. If you have any \_\_\_\_\_ questions, don't hesitate to ask.

a. farther      b. further

3. I gave my old computer to my younger sister because I had no \_\_\_\_\_ use for it.

a. farther      b. further



4. Paris is \_\_\_\_\_ north than Tokyo.

a. farther      b. further

5. I like my new apartment, but it is \_\_\_\_\_ away from school than my old apartment was.

a. farther      b. further

6. Thank you for your help, but I'll be fine now. I don't want to cause you any \_\_\_\_\_ trouble.

a. farther      b. further

7. Which is \_\_\_\_\_ from here: the subway or the train station?

a. farther      b. further



## 2. Exercise 2. Let's talk: pairwork. (Charts 9-2 and 9-3)

Make comparison sentences with **more/-er** and adjectives in the list.

*Đặt câu so sánh với **more/-er** và các tính từ cho trước trong bảng sau:*

Beautiful	Enjoyable	Light	soft
Cheap	Expensive	Relaxing	Stressful
Deep	Fast	Shallow	Thick
Easy	Heavy	Short	thin

1. traveling by air\ traveling by train

-> *Traveling by air is faster than traveling by train.*

-> *Traveling by air is more stressful than traveling by train.*

2. a pool\ a lake

→

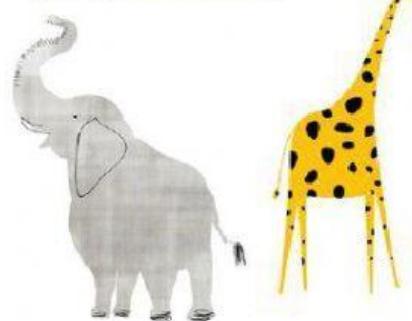
→



3. an elephant's neck\ a giraffe's neck

→

→



4. taking a trip\ staying home

→

→



5. iron\ wood

→

→

6. going to the doctor\ going to the dentist

→

→

7. gold\ silver

→

→

8. rubber\ wood

→

→

9. an emerald\ a diamond

→

→

10. a feather\ a blade of grass

→

→

### 3. Exercise 3. Warm-up. (Chart 9-4)

Complete the sentences with the names of people you know. Make true statements.

*Hoàn thành các câu dưới đây bằng cách điền tên một người mà bạn biết.*

1. I'm older than \_\_\_\_\_ is.

2. I live nearer to | farther from school than \_\_\_\_\_ does.

3. I got to class earlier | later than \_\_\_\_\_ did.

4. \_\_\_\_\_ 's hair is longer | shorter than mine.

## 9-4 Completing a Comparative

(a) I'm older **than my brother** (is).

(b) I'm older **than he is**.

(c) I'm older **than him**. (informal)

In formal English, a subject pronoun (e.g., *he*) follows **than**, as in (b).

In everyday, informal spoken English, an object pronoun (e.g., *him*) often follows **than**, as in (c).

*Trong văn phong Tiếng Anh học thuật, một đại từ chủ ngữ (ví dụ: *he*) đi theo sau **than**, như ở ví dụ (b)*

	<i>Trong tiếng Anh giao tiếp, một đại từ tân ngữ (ví dụ: him) thường đi theo sau <b>than</b>, như ở ví dụ ©</i>
(d) He works harder <b>than I do</b> . (e) I arrived earlier <b>than they did</b>	Frequently an auxiliary verb follows the subject after <b>than</b> . <i>Thông thường, trợ động từ sẽ đi theo sau chủ ngữ sau <b>than</b>.</i> In (d): <i>than I do = than I work</i>
(f) <b>Ann's</b> hair is longer <b>than Kate's</b> . (g) <b>Jack's</b> apartment is smaller <b>than mine</b> .	A possessive noun (e.g., <i>Kate's</i> ) or pronoun (e.g., <i>mine</i> ) may follow <b>than</b> . <i>Một danh từ sở hữu (ví dụ: <i>Kate's</i>) hay đại từ sở hữu (ví dụ: <i>mine</i>) có thể theo sau <b>than</b>.</i>

#### 4. Exercise 4. Looking at grammar. (Chart 9-4)

Complete the sentences. Use pronouns in the completions.

*Hoàn thành các câu dưới đây. Sử dụng đúng đại từ cần điền.*

1. My sister is only six. She's much younger than I am OR (informally) me
2. Peggy is thirteen, and she feels sad. She thinks most of the other girls in school are far more popular than \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The kids can't lift that heavy box, but Mr. El-Sayid can. He's stronger than \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Jared isn't a very good speller. I can spell much better than \_\_\_\_\_.
5. I was on time. Carlo was late. I got there earlier than \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Mariko is out of shape. I can run a lot faster and farther than \_\_\_\_\_.
7. Isabel's classes are difficult, but my classes are easy. Isabel's classes are more difficult than \_\_\_\_\_. My classes are easier than \_\_\_\_\_.
8. Our neighbor's house is very large. Our house is much smaller than \_\_\_\_\_. Their house is larger than \_\_\_\_\_.

#### 5. Exercise 5. 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 nhận định dưới đây? Chọn Yes nếu đồng ý và No nếu ngược lại.*

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

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

### 6. Exercise 6. Looking at grammar.

Add **very, much, a lot, or far** to the sentences.

*Thêm **very, much, a lot, hoặc far** vào các câu dưới đây sao cho thích hợp.*

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.



## 7. Exercise 7. Warm-up. (Chart 9-6)

Complete the sentences with your own words.

*Hoàn thành các câu sau, điền vào chỗ trống chủ thể so sánh mà em biết.*

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*

### MORE THAN ONE SYLLABLE:

- (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*.

*Khi muốn diễn đạt ý trái ngược với -er/more, ta dùng less hoặc not as...as.*

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

	<p><i>Less</i> and <i>not as ... as</i> are used with adjectives and adverbs of more than one syllable.</p> <p><i>Less</i> và <i>not as...as</i> thường đi với tính từ và trạng từ từ hai âm tiết trở lên.</p>
<b>ONE SYLLABLE:</b> (c) A pen is <i>not as large as</i> a book. <i>INCORRECT: A pen is less large than a book.</i>	Only <i>not as ... as</i> (NOT <i>less</i> ) is used with one-syllable adjectives or adverbs, as in (c). <i>Chỉ not as...as (KHÔNG BAO GỒM less) được dùng với tính từ và trạng từ một âm tiết, như ở ví dụ (c)</i>

## 8. Exercise 8. Looking at grammar. (Chart 9-6)

Circle the correct completion(s) for each sentence.

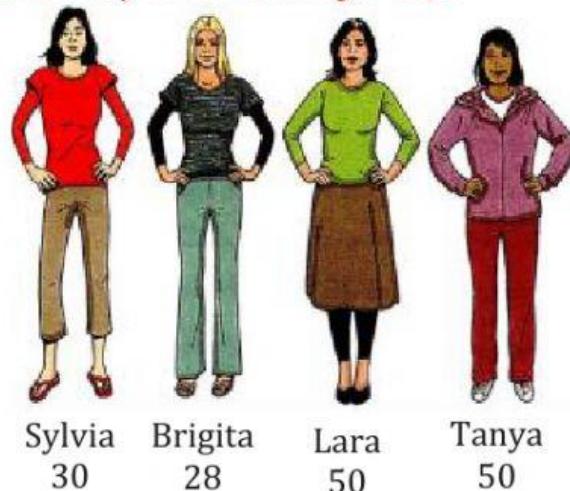
*Chọn đáp án đúng cho mỗi câu dưới đây.*

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 school works \_\_\_\_\_ others.
  - a. less... than
  - b. not as ... as
6. I am \_\_\_\_\_ good at repairing things \_\_\_\_\_ Diane is.
  - a. less... than
  - b. not as ... as

## 10. Exercise 10. Listening. (Chart 9-1)

Complete the sentences with the words you hear.

*Hoàn thành các câu dưới đây với từ mà em nghe được.*



Example: You will hear: Brígita isn't as old as Lara.

You will write: isn't as old as

1. Lara \_\_\_\_\_ Tanya.
2. Sylvia \_\_\_\_\_ Lara.
3. Sylvia and Brígita \_\_\_\_\_ Tanya.
4. Brígita \_\_\_\_\_ Sylvia.
5. Brígita \_\_\_\_\_ Sylvia.

## 11. Exercise 11. Listening. (Chart 9-3)

Listen to the sentences and choose the words that- you hear.

*Nghe và chọn từ mà em nghe được.*

Example: You will hear: I am the shortest person in our family.

You will choose: short shorter **shortest**

### My family

1. young younger youngest
2. tall taller tallest
3. happy happier happiest
4. happy happier happiest
5. old older oldest
6. funny funnier funniest
7. hard harder hardest
8. hard harder hardest

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