Chapter 9: Comparisons

1. Exercise 1. (Chart 9-10)

Make questions with the given words and the superlative form.
Đặt câu với những từ cho sẵn dưới đây, sử dụng cấu trúc so sánh nhất.



1. what\ bad movie\ you have ever seen
   ➔ *What is the worst movie you have ever seen?*
2. what\ interesting sport to watch\ onTV
   ➔
3. what\ crowded city\ you have ever visited
   ➔
4. where\ good restaurant to eat\ around here
   ➔



5. what\ fun place to visit\ in this area
   ➔
6. who\ kind person\ you know
   ➔
7. what\ important thing\ in life
   ➔
8. what\ serious problem\ in the world
   ➔
9. who\ most interesting person\ in the news right now
   ➔

2. Exercise 2. Looking at grammar. (Charts 9-1 - 9-10)

Complete the sentences with any appropriate form of the words in parentheses. Add any other necessary words. In some cases, more than one completion may be possible.
Hoàn thành các câu sau, sử dụng dạng đúng của từ trong ngoặc. CÓ thể thêm bất cứ trợ từ nào phù hợp. Một số câu có thể có nhiều hơn một đáp án đúng.

1. Lead is a very heavy metal. It is *(heavy)* __*heavier than*__ gold or silver. It is one of *(heavy)* __*the heaviest*__ metals __of__ all.

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2. Mrs. Cook didn't ask the children to clean up the kitchen. It was *(easy)*_____ for her to do it herself _____to nag them to do it.
3. A car has two *(wheels)* _____a bicycle.
4. Crocodiles and alligators are different. The snout ofa crocodile is *(long)*_____ and *(narrow)* _____ than an alligator's snout. An alligator has a *(wide)* _____ _____ upper jaw than a crocodile.
5. Although both jobs are important, being a teacher requires *(education)* _____ being a bus driver.
6. The GreatWall of China is *(long)* _____that has ever been built.
7. Hannah Anderson is one of *(friendly)* _____ and *(delightful)* _____people I've ever met.
8. One of *(famous)* _____volcanoes_____the world is Mount Etna in Sicily
9. It's possible that the volcanic explosion of Krakatoa near Java in 1883 was *(loud)* _____ noise _____ recorded history. People heard it 2,760 miles/4,441 kilometers away.
10. _____ *(hard)* I tried, *(impossible)* _____ the math problem seemed.
11. World Cup Soccer is *(big)*_____ sporting event _____ the world. It is viewed on TV by *(people)* _____any other event in sports.
12. When the temperature stays below freezing for a long period of time, the Eiffel Tower becomes six inches or fifteen centimeters *(short)* _____.
13. Young people have (*high)* _____rate of automobile accidents _____all drivers.
14. You'd better buy the tickets for the show soon. *(long)* _____you wait, *(difficult)*_____it will be for you to get good seats.
15. No animals can travel *(fast)* _____ birds. Birds are *(fast)*_____animals of all.
16. *(great)* _____ variety of birds _____a single area can be found in the rainforests of Southeast Asia and India.

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3. Exercise 3. Warm-up. (Chart 9-11)

Solve the math problems and then complete the sentences.
Làm các phép tính dưới đây, sau đó hoàn thành câu.



PROBLEM A: 2 + 2 =

PROBLEM B: √900 + 20 =

PROBLEM C: 3 X 127 =

PROBLEM D: 2 + 3 =

PROBLEM E: 127 X 3 =

1. Problem _____ and Problem_____ have the same answers.
2. Problem _____ and Problem _____ have similar answers
3. Problem _____ and Problem_____ have different answers.
4. The answer to Problem _____ is the same as the answer to Problem _____ .
5. The answers to Problem_____ and Problem _____ are similar.
6. The answers to Problem_____ and Problem _____ are different.
7. Problem _____ has the same answer as Problem_____ .
8. Problem _____ is like Problem _____.
9. Problem _____ and Problem _____are alike.

9·11 Using *The Same, Siniilar, Different, Like,Alike*

(a) John and Mary have *the same books.* (b) John and Mary have *similar books.* (c) John and Mary have *different books.* (d) Their books are *the same.* (e) Their books are *similar.* (f) Their books are *different.*	***The same, similar***, and ***different*** are used as adjectives. ***Notice:*** **the** always precedes **same**. ***The same, similar,*** *và* ***different*** *thường được dùng như tính từ.* ***CHÚ Ý: the*** *luôn luôn đứng trước* ***same.***
(g) This book is *the same as* that one. (h) This book is *similar to* that one. (i) This book is *different from* that one.	**Notice:** **the same** is followed by **as**; **similar** is followed by **to**; **different** is followed by **from** ***CHÚ Ý:*** ***The same*** *đi với* ***as;*** ***similar*** *đi với* ***to;*** ***different*** *đi với* ***from.***
(j) She is *the same age as* my mother. My shoes are *the same size* as yours.	A noun may come between **the same** and **as**, as in (j).

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	*Danh từ cũng có thể đứng giữa **the same** và **as**, như ở ví dụ (j).*
(k) My pen *is like* your pen. (l) My pen *and* your pen *are alike*	Notice in (k) and (l): *Chú ý, ở ví dụ (k) và (l), ta có cấu trúc sau:* **noun + be like + noun** **noun and noun + be alike**
(m) She *looks like* her sister. It *looks like* rain. It *sounds like* thunder. This material *feels like* silk. That *smells like* gas. This chemical *tastes like* salt. Stop *acting like* a fool. He *seems like* a nice guy.	In addition to following **be, like** also follows certain verbs, primarily those dealing with the senses. Notice the examples in (m). *Ngoài vị trí theo sau động từ **tobe**, **like** còn đứng sau một số động từ, đặc biệt là những động từ liên quan đến giác quan, như ở ví dụ (m).*
(n) The twins *look alike.* We *think alike.* Most four-year-olds *act alike.* My sister and I *talk alike.* The little boys are *dressed alike.*	**Alike** may follow a few verbs other than **be.** Notice the examples in (n). ***Alike** có thể đứng sau một vài động từ khác ngoài động từ **tobe.** Như ở ví dụ (n)*

4. Exercise 4. Looking at grammar. (Chart 9-11)

Complete the sentences with ***as, to, from***, or ⊗.
*Hoàn thành các câu dưới đây, sử dụng **as, to, from** hoặc ⊗.*

1. Goose are similar ___to___ ducks. They are both large water birds.
2. But goose are not the same _____ ducks. Goose are usually larger and have longer necks.
3. Goose are different _____ ducks.
4. Goose are like_____ ducks in some ways, but goose and ducks are not exactly alike
5. An orange is similar _____ a peach. They are both round, sweet, and juicy.
6. However, an orange is not the same _____ a peach.
7. An orange is different _____ a peach.



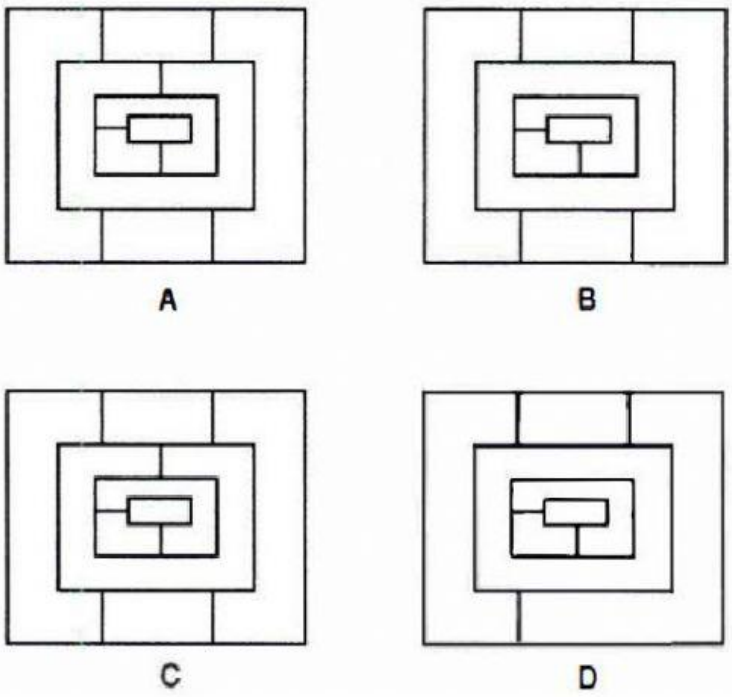
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8. An orange is like _____ a peach in some ways, but they are not exactly alike.

5. Exercise 5. Looking at grammar. (Chart 9- 11)

Compare the figures. Complete the sentences with ***the same (as), similar (to), different (from), like,*** **or** ***alike.***

So sánh các đối tượng dưới đây. Hoàn thành câu, sử dụng ***the same (as), similar (to), different (from), like,*** *hoặc* ***alike.***



1. All of the figures are ___similar to___ each other.
2. Figure A is _____ Figure B.
3. Figure A and Figure B are _____.
4. A and C are _____ .
5. A and C are _____ D.
6. C is _____ A.
7. B isn't _____ D.

6. Exercise 6. Looking at grammar. (Chart 9-11)

Complete the sentences with ***the same (as), similar (to), different (from), like,*** **or** ***alike.*** In some cases, more than one completion may be possible.

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Hoàn thành các câu sau, sử dụng ***the same (as), similar (to), different (from), like,*** *hoặc* ***alike.***
Một số câu có thể có nhiều hơn một đáp án.

1. Jennifer and Jack both come from Rapid City. In other words, they come from ___the same____town.
2. This city is ___*the same as/ similar to/ like*____ my hometown. Both are quiet and conservative.
3. You and I don't agree. Your ideas are _____ mine.
4. Sergio never wears _____clothes two days in a row.
5. A male mosquito is not _____ size _____ a female mosquito. The female is larger.
6. I'm used to stronger coffee. I think the coffee at this cafe tastes _____ _____dishwater.
7. *Meet* and *meat* are homonyms; in other words, they have _____ _____pronunciation.
8. *Flower* has _____ pronunciation _____*flour.*
9. My twin sisters act_____ , but they don't look_____.
10. Trying to get through school without studying is_____ trying to go swimming without getting wet.

7. Exercise 7. Reading. (Chapter 9)

Birth Order

In your family, are you the oldest, youngest, middle, or only child? Some psychologists believe your place in the family, or your birth order, has a strong influence on your personality.

Let's look at some of the personality characteristics of each child. The oldest child has all the parents' attention when she is born. As she grows up, she may want to be the center of attention. Because she is around adults, she might act more like an adult around other children and be somewhat controlling. As the oldest, she might have to take care of the younger children, so she may be more responsible. She may want to be the leader when she is in groups. The middle child (or children) may feel a little lost. Middle children have to share their parents' attention. They may try to be different from the oldest child. If the oldest child is "good," the second child may be "bad." However, since they need to get along with both the older and younger sibling(s), they may be the peacekeepers of the family. The youngest child is the "baby" of the family. Other family members may see him as weaker, smaller, or more helpless. If the parents know this is their last child, they may

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not want the child to grow up as quickly as the other children. As a way to get attention, the youngest child may be the funniest child in the family. He may also have more freedom and turn out to be more artistic and creative. An only child (no brothers or sisters) often grows up in an adult world. Such children may use adult language and prefer adult company. Only children may be more intelligent and serious than other children their age. They might also be more self-centered because of all the attention they get, and they might have trouble sharing with others. Of course, these are general statements. A lot depends on how the parents raise the child, how many years are between each child, and the culture the child grows up in. How about you? Do you see any similarities to your family?

Read the statements. Circle "T" for true and "F" for false according to the information in the passage.
Đọc đoạn văn trên. Xác định nhận định nào dưới đây là "Đúng" hay "Sai". Chọn "T" nếu thông tin đúng với thông tin trong bài đọc và chọn "F" nếu thông tin sai.

1. The two most similar children are the oldest and only child.	T	F
2. The middle child often wants to be like the oldest child.	T	F
3. The youngest child likes to control others.	T	F
4. Only children may want to spend time with adults.	T	F
5. All cultures share the same birth order characteristics.	T	F

8. Exercise 8. Check your knowledge. (Chapter 9)

Edit the sentences. Correct the errors in comparison structures.
Chỉ ra chỗ sai trong nhưng câu dưới đây, sửa lại lỗi sai và viết lại câu.

1. Did you notice? My shoes and your shoes are a same.
➔ Did you notice? My shoes and your shoes are the same.
2. Alaska is largest state in the United States.
➔
3. A pillow is soft, more than a rock.
➔
4. Who is most generous person in your family?
➔
5. The harder you work, you will be more successful.
➔
6. One of a biggest disappointment in my life was when my soccer team lost the championship.
➔
7. My sister is very taller than me.
➔

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8. A firm mattress is so comfortable for many people than a soft mattress.

➔

9. One of the most talkative student in the class is Frederick.

➔

10. Professor Bennett's lectures were the confusing I have ever heard.

➔

9. Exercise 42. Listening. (Charts 9-3 and 9-11)

Listen to each passage. Complete the sentences with the words you hear.

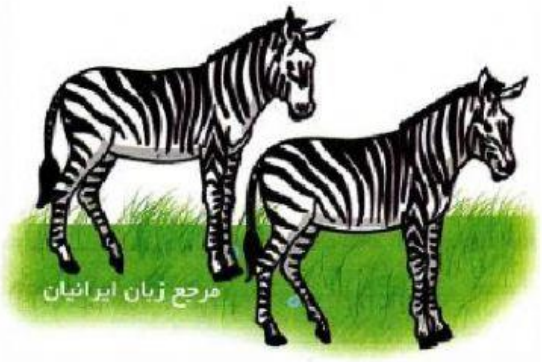
Nghe và hoàn thành đoạn văn dưới đây

Gold vs. Silver

Gold is similar _____ silver. They are both valuable metals that people use for jewelry, but they aren't _____ same. Gold is not _____ same color _____ silver. Gold is also different _____ silver in cost: gold is _____ expensive _____ silver.

Two Zebras

Look at the two zebras in the picture. Their names are Zee and Bee. Zee looks _____ Bee. Is Zee exactly _____ same _____ Bee? The pattern of the stripes on each zebra in the world is unique. No two zebras are exactly _____ Even though Zee and Bee are similar _____ each other, they are different _____ each other in the exact pattern of their stripes.



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

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