

COMPARISONS

Exercise 18. 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 câu sau? Chọn yes hoặc no.*

- | | | |
|---|-----|----|
| 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 |



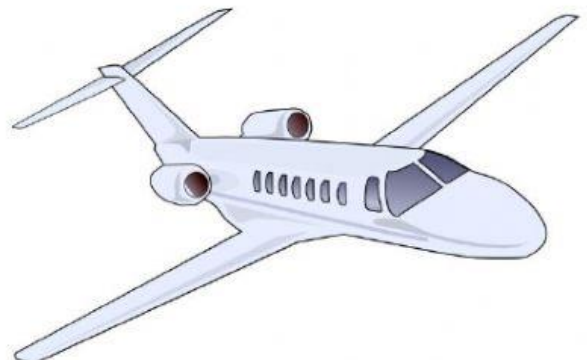
9-5 Modifying Comparatives (Thành phần bổ nghĩa trong phép so sánh)

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

Exercise 19. Looking at grammar. (Chart 9-5)/

Add **very, much, a lot, or far** to the sentences. *Thêm very, much, a lot, hoặc far vào các câu sau.*

- It's hot today. -> *It's **very** hot today.*
- It's hotter today than yesterday. -> *It's **much/a lot/far** hotter today than yesterday.*
- An airplane is _____ fast.
- 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.

Exercise 20. Warm-up. (Chart 9-6)

Complete the sentences with your own words. **Hoàn thành các câu sau theo ý bạn.**

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* (Dạng so sánh: *Less...Than* và *Not As ... As*)

MORE THAN ONE SYLLABLE: (Hơn một âm tiết)

(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**.

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

Trái ngược của -er/more là less hoặc not as ... as.

Ví dụ (a) và (b) có cùng nghĩa.

Less and **not as ... as** are used with adjectives and adverbs of more than one syllable.

Less và not as ... as được sử dụng với tính từ và trạng từ hơn một âm tiết

ONE SYLLABLE: (Một âm tiết).

(c) A pen is **not as large as** a book.

INCORRECT: A pen is *less large than* a book.

Only **not as ...as** (NOT **less**) is used with one-syllable adjectives or adverbs, as in (c).

Chỉ có **not as ...as** được sử dụng với tính từ hoặc trạng từ một âm tiết như ví dụ (c), không sử dụng **less**.

Exercise 21. Looking at grammar. (Chart 9-6)

Choose the correct completion(s) for each sentence. Chọn (những) đáp án đúng cho mỗi câu.

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 schoolwork ____ others.

- a. less ...than b. not as ...as

6. I am ____ good at repairing things ____ Diane is.

- a. less ...than b. not as ...as

Exercise 22. Game. (Charts 9-1 -> 9-6)

Compare the given words using **(not) as ... as**, **less**, and **more**-er. So sánh từng cặp từ sau đây có sử dụng **(not) as ... as**, **less**, và **more**-er.

Example: trees and flowers (big, colorful, useful, etc.)

-> Trees are bigger than flowers.

-> Flowers are usually more colorful than trees.

-> Flowers are less useful than trees.

-> Flowers aren't as tall as trees.



1. the sun and the moon

->

->

2. teenagers and adults

->

->

3. two restaurants in this area

->

->

4. two famous people in the world

->

->



Exercise 23. Listening. (Charts 9-1 - 9-6)

Listen to each sentence and the statements that follow it. Choose "T" for true or "F" for false. *Nghe mỗi câu sau và các nhận định đi cùng. Chọn "T" cho đáp án đúng và "F" cho đáp án sai.*

Example: France\ Brazil

You will hear: a. France isn't as large as Brazil.

You will choose: T F

You will hear: b. France is bigger than Brazil.

You will choose: T F



1. a sidewalk\ a road

a. T F

b. T F

2. a hill\ a mountain

a. T F

b. T F

3. a mountain path\ a mountain peak

a. T F

b. T F

4. toes\ fingers

a. T F

b. T F

c. T F

5. basic math\ algebra

a. T F

b. T F

c. T F

d. T F

Exercise 24. Warm-up: trivia. (Chart 9-7)

Compare Manila, Seattle, and Singapore. Which two cities have more rain in

December? *So sánh Manila, Seattle, và Singapore. Thành phố nào có nhiều mưa hơn vào tháng 12?*

_____ and _____ have more rain
than _____ in December.

9-7 Using *More* with Nouns (Sử dụng *More* với Danh từ)

- (a) Would you like some **more coffee**?
(b) Not everyone is here. I expect **more people** to come later



In (a): **Coffee** is a noun. When **more** is used with nouns, it often has the meaning of "additional." It is not necessary to use **than**.

Trong (a): **Coffee** là một danh từ. Khi **more** được sử dụng với danh từ, nó thường có nghĩa "thêm" và không cần sử dụng **than**.

- (c) There are **more people** in China **than** there are in the United States.

More is also used with nouns to make complete comparisons by adding **than**.

More cũng được sử dụng với danh từ để đưa ra câu so sánh hoàn chỉnh bằng cách thêm **than**.

- (d) Do you have enough coffee, or would you like?

When the meaning is clear, the noun may be omitted and **more** can be used by itself.

Khi nghĩa rõ ràng, danh từ có thể được lược bỏ và **more** có thể được sử dụng bởi nghĩa của danh từ đó.

Exercise 25. Game: trivia. (Chart 9-7)

Write true sentences using the given information. **Viết các câu đúng sự thật sử dụng các thông tin đã cho.**

1. more kinds of mammals: South Africa\ Kenya

-> *Kenya has more kinds of mammals than South Africa.*

2. more volcanoes: Indonesia\ Japan

_____ has more volcanoes than _____.

3. more moons: Saturn\ Venus

_____ has more moons than _____.

4. more people: Sao Paulo, Brazil\ New York City

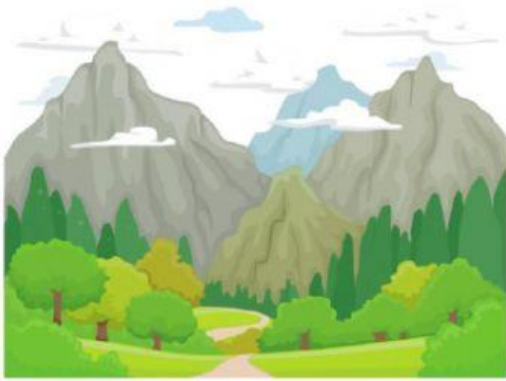
_____ has more people than _____.

5. more islands: Greece\ Finland

_____ has more islands than _____.

6. more mountains: Switzerland\ Nepal





_____ has more mountains than
_____.

7. more sugar (per 100 grams): an apple\ a banana

_____ has more sugar than
_____.

8. more fat (per 100 grams): the dark meat of a chicken\ the white meat of a chicken

_____ has more fat than _____.

A miss is as good as a mile - Sai một ly đi một dặm