

## COMPARISONS

### Exercise 26. Looking at grammar. (Charts 9-2, 9-3, and 9-7)

First, choose the words in the list that are nouns. Second, use **-er/more** and the words in the list to complete the sentences. Trước hết, chọn những từ trong danh sách sau là danh từ. Sau đó sử dụng **-er/more** và những từ trong danh sách để hoàn thành các câu phía dưới.

doctors	information	responsible
happily	mistakes	responsibly
happiness	responsibilities	✓ traffic
happy		

1. A city has more traffic than a small town.
2. There is \_\_\_\_\_ available on the Internet today than there was one year ago.
3. I used to be sad, but now I'm a lot \_\_\_\_\_ about my life than I used to be.



4. Unhappy roommates can live together \_\_\_\_\_ if they learn to respect each other's differences.
5. Maggie's had a miserable year. I hope she finds \_\_\_\_\_ in the future.
6. I made \_\_\_\_\_ on the last test than I did on the first one, so I got a worse grade.

7. My daughter Layla is trustworthy and mature. She behaves much \_\_\_\_\_ than my nephew Jakob.
8. A twelve-year-old has \_\_\_\_\_ at home and in school than an eight-year-old.
9. My son is \_\_\_\_\_ about doing his homework than his older sister is.
10. Health care in rural areas is poor. We need \_\_\_\_\_ to treat people in rural areas.



## Exercise 27. Warm-up. (Chart 9-8)

Do you agree or disagree with these statements? Choose *yes* or *no*.

Bạn đồng ý hay không đồng ý với các câu sau? Chọn *yes* hoặc *no*.

- |   |     |    |
|---|-----|----|
| 1. The grammar in this book is getting harder and harder.       | yes | no |
| 2. The assignments in this class are getting longer and longer. | yes | no |
| 3. My English is getting better and better.                     | yes | no |



### 9-8 Repeating a Comparative (So sánh lặp lại)

(a) Because he was afraid, he walked ***faster and faster***.

(b) Life in the modern world is getting ***more and more complicated***

Repeating a comparative gives the idea that something becomes progressively greater, i.e., it increases in intensity, quality, or quantity.

Việc lặp lại một phép so sánh diễn tả một cái gì đó sẽ trở nên dần dần lớn hơn, tức là tăng lên về cường độ, chất lượng hoặc số lượng.

## Exercise 28. Looking at grammar. (Chart 9-8)

Complete the sentences by repeating a comparative. Use the words in the list.

Hoàn thành các câu sau bằng cách lặp lại phép so sánh. Sử dụng các từ trong danh sách.

big	fast	hard	loud	warm
discouraged	good	long	tired	wet

1. When I get excited, my heart beats *faster and faster*.
2. When you blow up a balloon, it gets \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Brian's health is improving. It's getting \_\_\_\_\_ every day.



4. As the ambulance came closer to us, the siren became \_\_\_\_\_.

5. The line of people waiting to get into the theater got \_\_\_\_\_ until it went around the building.



6. Thank goodness winter is over. The weather is getting \_\_\_\_\_ with each passing day.

7. I've been looking for a job for a month and still haven't been able to find one. I'm getting \_\_\_\_\_.

8. The rain started as soon as I left my office. As I walked to the bus stop, it rained \_\_\_\_\_, and I got \_\_\_\_\_.

9. I started to row the boat across the lake, but my arms got \_\_\_\_\_, so I turned back.

### Exercise 29. Warm-up. (Chart 9-9)

Do you agree or disagree with the following idea? Why?

Bạn có đồng ý với ý kiến này không? Tại sao?

If you pay more money for something, you will get better quality. In other words, the more expensive something is, the better the quality will be.



### 9-9 Using Double Comparatives (Sử dụng So sánh kép)

(a) **The harder** you study, **the more** you will learn.


(b) **The more** she studied, **the more** she learned.

(c) **The warmer** the weather (is), **the better** I like it.

A double comparative has two parts; both parts begin with **the**, as in the examples. The second part of the comparison is the result of the first part.

In (a): If you study harder, the result will be that you will learn more.

Phép so sánh kép có hai phần; cả hai phần đều bắt đầu bằng **the**, như trong các ví dụ. Phần thứ

	<p>hai của phép so sánh là kết quả của phần thứ nhất.</p> <p>Ở (a): If you study harder, the result will be that you will learn more.</p>
<p>(d) - Should we ask Jenny and Jim to the party too?</p> <p>- Why not? <b><i>The more, the merrier.</i></b></p> <p>(e) - When should we leave?</p> <p>- <b><i>The sooner, the better.</i></b></p> 	<p><b><i>The more, the merrier</i></b> and <b><i>the sooner, the better</i></b> are two common expressions.</p> <p>In (d): It is good to have more people at the party.</p> <p>In (e): It is good if we leave as soon as we can.</p> <p><b><i>The more, the merrier</i></b> và <b><i>the sooner, the better</i></b> là hai thành ngữ thường thấy.</p> <p>Ở (d): It is good to have more people at the party.</p> <p>Trong (e): It is good if we leave as soon as we can.</p>

### Exercise 30. Looking at grammar. (Chart 9-9)

**Part I.** Complete the sentences with double comparatives (***the more-er ... the more-er***) and the words in *italics*. Hoàn thành các câu sau với dạng so sánh kép (***the more-er ... the more-er***) và các từ in nghiêng

1. If the fruit is *fresh*, it tastes *good*.

The *fresher* the fruit (is), the *better* it tastes.

2. We got *close* to the fire. We felt *warm*.

\_\_\_\_\_ we got to the fire, \_\_\_\_\_ we felt.

3. If a knife is *sharp*, it is *easy* to cut something with.

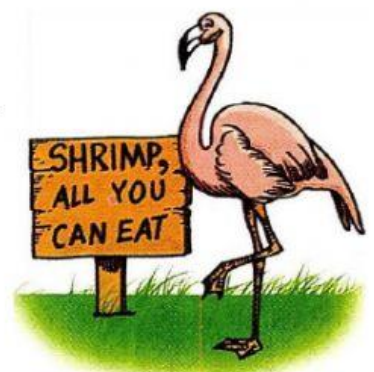
\_\_\_\_\_ a knife (is), \_\_\_\_\_ it is to cut something.

4. The party got *noisy* next door. I got *angry*.

\_\_\_\_\_ it got, \_\_\_\_\_ I got.

5. If a flamingo eats a lot of *shrimp*, it becomes very *pink*.

The \_\_\_\_\_ a flamingo eats, the \_\_\_\_\_ it gets.



### 9-10 Using superlatives (Dạng so sánh nhất)

**Superlatives** are the highest degree of comparison.

**Superlatives** are used when we talk about an object which is at the top level or the bottom level of a quality. (***the greatest, the most exciting, the busiest, the least popular***, eg.)

So sánh nhất là mức so sánh cao nhất.

So sánh nhất được sử dụng khi chúng ta nói về một đối tượng ở cấp cao nhất hoặc cấp dưới cùng của chất lượng. (ví dụ: lớn nhất, thú vị nhất, bận rộn nhất, ít phổ biến nhất)

<b>One-Syllable Adjectives (Tính từ một âm tiết)</b>	hot – <b>hottest</b> <i>"August is the <b>hottest</b> month in Tokyo."</i>	Add <b>-est</b> to the end of the adjective If the <b>one syllable adjective ends with an "e"</b> you just need to add the letters <b>-st</b> . Thêm <b>-est</b> vào cuối tính từ. Nếu tính từ một âm tiết tận cùng bằng <b>"e"</b> , chỉ cần thêm <b>-st</b> .
<b>Two-Syllable Adjectives Ending in Y (Tính từ hai âm tiết tận cùng bằng Y)</b>	happy – <b>happiest</b> <i>"Henry is the <b>happiest</b> person I have ever met. He is always smiling."</i>	Change the <b>"y"</b> to an <b>"i"</b> and add <b>-est</b> . Chuyển <b>"y"</b> thành <b>"i"</b> và thêm <b>-est</b> .
<b>Adjectives with 3 or more syllables (Tính từ có ba âm tiết hoặc nhiều hơn)</b>	beautiful – <b>most</b> beautiful <i>"This house has the <b>most</b> beautiful garden on my street."</i>	Use <b>most</b> + the adjective Dùng <b>most</b> + tính từ.
<b>Irregular adjectives (Tính từ bất quy tắc)</b> good – better – best bad – worse – worst far – further/farther – farthest/furthest		

### Exercise 32. Looking at grammar. (Chart 9-10)

Complete the sentences with double superlatives of the words in *italics*.

Hoàn thành các câu sau với dạng so sánh nhất của các từ in nghiêng.

2. Mike and Julie were *nervous*, but Amanda was the most nervous of all.

3. Costa Rica is *beautiful*. It is one of \_\_\_\_\_ countries \_\_\_\_\_ the world.

4. Scott got a *bad* score on the test. It was one of \_\_\_\_\_ scores \_\_\_\_\_ the class.

5. Neptune is far from the sun. Is it \_\_\_\_\_ planet from the sun \_\_\_\_\_ our solar system?

6. There are a lot of *good* cooks in my family, but my mom is \_\_\_\_\_ cook \_\_\_\_\_ all.

7. My grandfather is very *old*. He is \_\_\_\_\_ person \_\_\_\_\_ the town where he lives.



8. That chair in the corner is *comfortable*. It is \_\_\_\_\_ chair \_\_\_\_\_ the room.

9. Everyone who ran in the race was *exhausted*, but I was \_\_\_\_\_ all.



### Exercise 33. Looking at grammar. (Chart 9-10)

Complete the sentences with the superlative form of the given phrases. Hoàn thành các câu sau với dạng so sánh nhất của các cụm từ đã cho.

big bird

long river in South America

two great natural dangers

popular forms of entertainment

✓ deep ocean

three common street names

high mountains on earth

1. The Pacific is the deepest ocean in the world.

2. \_\_\_\_\_ are in the

Himalayan Range in Asia.

3. Most birds are small, but not the flightless North African ostrich. It is \_\_\_\_\_ in the world.



4. \_\_\_\_\_ to ships are fog and icebergs.

5. One of \_\_\_\_\_ throughout the world is movies.

6. \_\_\_\_\_ in the United States are Park, Washington, and Maple.

7. \_\_\_\_\_ is the Amazon.



*Laughing is the best medicine - Một nụ cười bằng mười than thuốc bổ*