COMPARISONS

Exercise 40. Warm-up. (Chart 9-11)

Solve the math problems* and then complete the sentences. Làm các bài toán, sau đó hoàn thành các câu bên dưới.



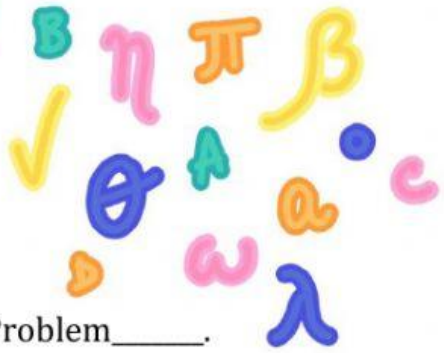
PROBLEM A: 2 + 2 =

PROBLEM B: 100 : 2 =

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 _____ 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, Similar, Different, Like, Alike* (Sử dụng *The Same, Similar, 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*** được sử dụng như những tính từ. Lưu ý: ***the*** 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.**** Lưu ý: ***the same*** được theo sau bởi ***as;*** ***similar*** được theo sau bởi ***to;*** ***different*** được theo sau bởi ***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). Một danh từ có thể đứng giữa ***the same*** và ***as,*** như trong (j).

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(k) My pen ***is like*** your pen. (l) My pen ***and*** your pen ***are alike.***	Notice in (k) and (l): ***noun + be like + noun*** ***noun and noun + be alike*** Lưu ý trong (k) và (l): ***danh từ + be like + noun*** *danh từ* ***và*** *danh từ* + ***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 việc theo sau ***be, like*** cũng theo sau một số động từ nhất định, chủ yếu là những động từ liên quan đến các giác quan. Lưu ý các ví dụ trong (m).
(n) The twins ***look alike.*** We ***think alike.*** Most four-year-old ***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 theo sau một số động từ khác ngoài ***be.*** Lưu ý ví dụ (n)

*In informal speech, native speakers might use ***than*** instead of ***from*** after ***different. From*** is considered correct in formal English, unless the comparison is completed by a clause: ***I have a different attitude now than I used*** to ***have.***

* Trong lời nói thân mật, người bản ngữ có thể sử dụng ***than*** thay vì ***from*** sau ***different. From*** được coi là đúng trong tiếng Anh trang trọng, trừ khi so sánh hoàn thành bởi một mệnh đề: ***I have a different attitude now than I used*** to ***have.***

Exercise 41. Looking at grammar. (Chart 9-11)

Complete the sentences with ***as, to, from,*** or **0.** Hoàn thành các câu sau với ***as, to, from,*** hoặc **0.**



1. Geese are similar <u>to</u> ducks. They are both large water birds.
2. But geese are not the same _____ ducks. Geese are usually larger and have longer necks.
3. Geese are different _____ ducks.
4. Geese are like _____ ducks in some ways, but geese 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.



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7. An orange is different _____ a peach.

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

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

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

Nghe các đoạn văn sau. Hoàn thành câu sau với những từ bạn nghe được.

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 Be-e. 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.

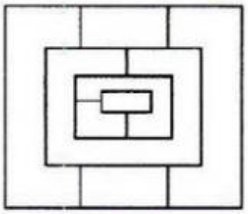


Zebra (n) ngựa vằn	Unique (adj) độc nhất, duy nhất
Stripe (n) sọc, vằn	

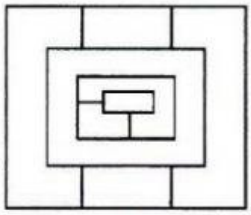
Exercise 43. Looking at grammar. (Chart 9- 11)

Compare the figures. Complete the sentences with ***the same (as), similar (to), different (from), like,*** or ***alike.*** So sánh các hình vẽ sau. Hoàn thành các câu phía dưới với ***the same (as), similar (to), different (from), like,*** hoặc ***alike.***

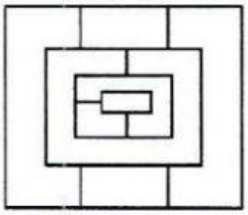
LIVEWORKSHEETS



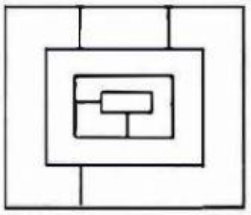
A



B



C



D

1. All of the figures are <u>*similar to*</u> 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.

Exercise 44. 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. Hoàn thành các câu sau với ***the same (as), similar (to), different (from), like,*** hoặc ***alike.*** Một số câu có thể có nhiều hơn một câu trả lời.

1. Jennifer and Jack both come from Rapid City. In other words, they come from <u>*the same*</u> town.
2. This city is <u>*the same as / similar to / like*</u> 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

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_____ *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.

Exercise 45. Reading. (Chapter 9)

Part I. Read the passage and the statements that follow it. NOTE: ***He*** and ***she*** are used interchangeably. Đọc đoạn văn và các câu bên dưới. Lưu ý: ***He*** và ***she*** được sử dụng thay thế cho nhau.

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 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?

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Birth Order: thứ tự sinh	Peacekeeper (n) người gìn giữ sự yên ổn
Psychologist (n) nhà tâm lý học	Personality (n) tính cách
Influence (n) ảnh hưởng	Sibling (n) anh chị em

Part II. Read the statements. Circle "T" for true and "F" for false according to the information in the passage. Đọc các nhận định sau. Chọn "T" cho đáp án đúng và "F" cho đáp án sai dựa trên thông tin của đoạn văn.

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

Exercise 46. Writing. (Chapter 9)

Part I. The word list contains personality characteristics. Do you know all these words? Danh sách từ sau đây chứa các đặc điểm tính cách. Bạn có biết tất cả những từ này không?

artistic	funny	rebellious
competitive	hard-working	relaxed
controlling	immature	secretive
cooperative	loud	sensitive
creative	mature	serious
flexible	outgoing	shy



Artistic (adj) khéo léo, có nghệ thuật	Loud (adj) thích ồn ào
Competitive (adj) đua tranh, cạnh tranh	Mature (adj) trưởng thành, chín chắn
Controlling (adj) điều khiển, kiểm soát	Outgoing (adj) thoải mái, dễ tính
Cooperative (adj) có tinh thần hợp tác	Rebellious (adj) nổi loạn, hay chống đối
Flexible (adj) linh hoạt	Secretive (adj) hay giữ kẽ, kín đáo
Immature (adj) non nớt, chưa chính chắn	Sensitive (ạdj) nhạy cảm

Part II. Compare yourself to other members of your family. Write sentences using the structures below: So sánh bản thân với các thành viên khác trong gia đình. Viết câu bằng cách sử dụng cấu trúc bên dưới:



Structures:

1. not as ...as
2. more ...than
3. -er ...than
4. the most ...

Part III. Write a paragraph comparing your personality to that of another member of your family. Follow these steps: Viết đoạn văn so sánh tính cách của bạn với người khác trong gia

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đình. Làm theo các bước sau:

1. Write an introductory sentence: *I am different from I similar to my ...*

2. Choose at least four characteristics from the list. For each one, make some type of comparison.

3. Write a few details that explain each comparison.

4. Write one or two concluding sentences.

Sample paragraph:

My Father and I



I am different from my father in several ways. He is more hard-working than I am. He is a construction worker and has to get up at 6:00 A.M. He often doesn't get home until late in the evening. I'm a student, and I don't work as hard. Another difference is that I am funnier than he is. I like to tell jokes and make people laugh. He is serious, but he laughs at my jokes. My father was an athlete when he was my age, and he is very competitive. I don't like playing competitive sports, but we watch them together on TV. My father and I are different, but we like to spend time with each other. Our differences make our time together interesting.

Exercise 47. Check your knowledge. (Chapter 9)

Correct the errors in comparison structures. Sửa các lỗi sai trong cấu trúc so sánh.

1. Did you notice? My shoes and your shoes are **a** -> *the* same.

2. Alaska is **a** -> _____ largest state in the United States.

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3. A pillow is **soft** -> _____ than a rock.

4. Who is **most**-> _____ generous person in your family?

5. The harder you work, **more** -> _____ successful you will be.

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.

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.

"Life is like riding a bicycle. To keep your balance, you must keep moving." — Albert Einstein

Cuộc sống như thể việc đạp một chiếc xe. Để giữ thăng bằng, bạn phải đi tiếp.

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