









UNIT 2: LIFE IN THE COUNTRYSIDE

I.Vocabulary:

<i>Word</i>	<i>Meaning</i>	<i>Picture</i>	<i>Examples</i>
Beehive(n) /'bi:haiv/	Tổ ong		Look! There is a beehive on the tree.
Cattle(n) /'kætl/	Gia súc		There is a herd of cattle over there.
Crop(n) /krop/	Vụ mùa		We are looking forward to a bumper crop
Dairy product/'deəri 'prɒdʌkt/	Sản phẩm từ sữa		The doctor advised me to eat more dairy products.
Densely(adv) /densli/	Dày đặc		I don't want to live in a densely populated area.
Disturbing(adj) /dɪ'stɜ:bɪŋ/	Gây khó chịu		Don't make such disturbing noise
Earthen(adj) /'ɜ:θn/	Bằng đất nung		The locals used to live in earthen houses

Envious(adj) /'enviəs/	Ghen tị		Everyone is envious of him
Harvest(n) /'hɑ:vɪst/	Vụ thu hoạch		Farmers often work very hard during harvest time
Hay(n) /hei/	Cỏ khô		These farm workers are making hay to feed the cattle in the winter
Herd(v) /hɜ:d/	Chăn, dắt		I used to go herding buffaloes when I was small.
Inconvenient (adj) /,ɪnkən'vi:niənt/	Bất tiện		This place is a bit inconvenient for a formal meeting
Kite(n) /kait/	Con Diều		My brother wants to fly his new kite
Load(v) /ləʊd/	Chất, chở		They loaded the boxes into the trucks

Nomadic(adj) /nəʊ'mædɪk/	Thuộc về du mục		Many groups of people gave up their nomadic life to settle down
Pasture(n) /'pɑːstʃə(r)/	Đồng cỏ		People often raise cattle in areas of rich pasture

B. GRAMMAR:

I. Ôn tập so sánh hơn với tính từ (comparative forms of adjectives)

Ta sử dụng so sánh hơn của tính từ để so sánh giữa người(hoặc vật) này với người(hoặc vật) khác.

Trong câu so sánh hơn, tính từ sẽ được chia làm 2 loại là tính từ dài và tính từ ngắn, trong đó:

- Tính từ ngắn là tính từ có 1 âm tiết : Ví dụ : tall, high, big.....
- Tính từ dài là tính từ có từ 2 âm tiết trở lên : Ví dụ : expensive, intelligent.....

II. Cấu trúc câu so sánh hơn:

Đối với tính từ ngắn	Đối với tính từ dài
S1 + to be + adj + er + than + S2	
Với tính từ ngắn, thêm đuôi "er" vào sau tính từ	Với tính từ dài, thêm đuôi "more" vào trước tính từ
Ví dụ: China is bigger than India Lan is shorter than Nam My house is bigger than your house His pen is newer than my pen	Ví dụ: Gold is more valuable than silver Hanh is more beautiful than Hoa Your book is more expensive than my book Exercise 1 is more difficult than exercise 2

Lưu ý: Để nhấn mạnh ý trong câu so sánh hơn, ta thêm "much" hoặc "far" trước hình thức so sánh

Ví dụ: Her boyfriend is much/ far older than her

III. Cách sử dụng tính từ trong câu so sánh hơn:

1. Cách thêm đuôi -er vào tính từ ngắn

Tính từ kết thúc bởi 1 phụ âm → thêm đuôi -er	Old-older, near-nearer
Tính từ kết thúc bởi 1 nguyên âm "e" → thêm đuôi -r	Nice-nicer
Tính từ kết thúc bởi 1 nguyên âm(ueoai) + 1 phụ âm → gấp đôi phụ âm cuối và thêm đuôi -er	Big-bigger, hot-hotter, fat-fatter
Tính từ kết thúc bởi "y" dù có 2 âm tiết vẫn là tính từ ngắn → bỏ "y" và thêm đuôi "ier"	Happy-happier, Pretty-prettier

Lưu ý: Một số tính từ có hai âm tiết kết thúc bằng "et, ow, er, y" thì áp dụng như quy tắc thêm er ở tính từ ngắn

Ví dụ: quiet → quieter

clever → cleverer

Simple → simpler

narrow → narrower

2. Một vài tính từ đặc biệt:

Với một số tính từ sau, dạng so sánh hơn của chúng không theo quy tắc trên.

Tính từ	Dạng so sánh hơn
Good	Better
Bad	Worse

Far	Farther/ further
Much/ many	More
Little	Less
Old	Older/ elder

BÀI TẬP VẬN DỤNG CƠ BẢN:

Bài 1: Cho dạng so sánh hơn của các tính từ trong bảng sau:

Tính từ	So sánh hơn	Tính từ	So sánh hơn
Bad		Modern	
Clever		Old	
Convenient		Peaceful	
Far		pretty	
Fresh		Quiet	
Friendly		Smart	
Generous		Soon	
Good		Strong	
Happy		Ugly	
High		Warm	
Little		Wonderful	
Long		Young	

Bài 2: Khoanh tròn vào đáp án đúng:

1. Living in this small town is (more peaceful/ peaceful more) than I expected.
2. Nowadays people are (more anxious/ anxious more) about pollution than before.
3. Today you look (happier/ more happy) than usual.
4. This year I will move to a (bigger/ biggest) city.
5. This experience is (more exciting/ most exciting) than I expected.
6. Who is (more intelligent/ most intelligent) between two of them.
7. This song is (catcher/ more catchy) than that song.
8. The new sofa is (costlier/ more costly) than the old one.
9. Our family will move to a (more comfortable/ more comfortable than) place next year.
10. I hope you will get (best/ better) the next time I see you.
11. James has (many/ more) books than Paul.
12. She is (more independent/ most independent) than the last time I saw her.
13. Today my sister (is more quiet/ quieter) than usual.
14. Jane is (more pretty/ prettier) than Ann.
15. The weather is (hotter/ hottest) than yesterday.

Bài 3 : Hoàn thành các câu sau với dạng so sánh hơn của tính từ trong ngoặc:

1. Living in the city is _____ than living in the country (convenient).
2. Mrs. Smith is _____ than I thought. (young).
3. Houses in big cities are much _____ than those in my hometown (tall).
4. No one in my class is _____ than Jim (smart).
5. The senior prom would be _____ than any other proms (exciting).
6. I have _____ courage than my brother (little).
7. His health condition is getting _____ (bad).
8. You are _____ than you think (clever).
9. This computer is much _____ than mine (expensive).
10. I always dream of a _____ house to live in (modern).
11. They are _____ than they used to be (skillful).
12. Life in this village is _____ than anywhere else. (peaceful).

13. I think people in the countryside are _____ than city dwellers. (friendly)
14. This year, the prize for the winner is _____ than last year. (valuable)
15. Which dress is _____ for me? (suitable)
16. You should be _____ and show your best. (confident).
17. They said that the conference was _____ than usual. (interesting).
18. Jane is so pretty but her sister is even _____ (pretty).
19. They work hard to have _____ life. (good).
20. John is _____ than the rest of the class. (intelligent)

Bài 4: Biết câu so sánh hơn dùng từ gợi ý:

0. Bob / strong / Jim. → Bob is stronger than Jim.
1. My current job / demanding / my last one.
2. Today / Jane / beautiful / usual.
3. Yesterday / it / cold / today.
4. Fruits and vegetables / healthy / fast food.
5. Life in the countryside / peaceful / life in the city.
6. Your sister / good / you think.
7. Who / intelligent / you / in your class?
8. Ann / short / you?
9. Last year / his salary / low / this year.
10. Bob / look / strong / his brother.

Bài 5: Sắp xếp các từ sau thành câu hoàn chỉnh:

1. London / think / is / than / more / I / New York / expensive.
2. Important / is / Health / than / money / more.
3. in / in / city / better / the / is / in / than / country / convenient / than / is.
4. in / health care / city / better / the / is / in / than / countryside / the service / the.
5. living / is / than / in / rural / more / areas / living / urban / in / comfortable /
6. in / pasture / this / that / area / richer / is / area.
7. Peter / better / Math / than / at / is / Tom.
8. crowded / cities / often / than / more / are / the / countryside.
9. this / cake / is / that / more / one / delicious / than?
10. Who / more / than / Tom / can / in / intelligent / class / his?

IV. SO SÁNH HƠN VỚI TRẠNG TỪ (COMPARATIVE FORMS OF ADVERBS)

Tương tự như với tính từ, trạng từ chia thành 2 loại:

- Trạng từ ngắn là những trạng từ có 1 âm tiết.

Ví dụ: hard, near, far, right, wrong.....

- Trạng từ dài là những từ có từ 2 âm tiết trở lên.

Ví dụ: slowly, responsibly, quickly, interestingly, tiredly.....

1. Cấu trúc câu so sánh hơn với trạng từ:

Đối với trạng từ ngắn	Đối với trạng từ dài
S1 + V + adv + er + than + S2	S1 + V + more / less + adv + than + S2
Với các trạng từ ngắn, thường là trạng từ chỉ cách thức có hình thức giống tính từ, ta thêm "er" vào sau trạng từ	- Với trạng từ dài, hầu hết là các trạng từ chỉ cách thức có đuôi "ly" ta thêm "more" (nhiều hơn) hoặc "less" (ít hơn) vào các trước trạng từ - "Less" là từ phản nghĩa của "more", được dùng để diễn đạt sự không bằng nhau ở mức độ ít hơn.
Ví dụ: They work harder than I do. She runs faster than he does My mother gets up earlier than me.	Ví dụ: My friend did the test more carefully than I did. My father talks more slowly than my mother does. Hanh acts less responsibly than anyone

I go to school later than my friends do	
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2. Một vài trạng từ có dạng từ đặc biệt:

Tính từ	Dạng so sánh hơn
well	Better
Badly	Worse
Far	Farther/ further
Early	Earlier

Ví dụ:

The little boy ran farther than his friends

You're driving worse today than yesterday.

BÀI TẬP VẬN DỤNG CƠ BẢN:

Bài 6: Cho dạng so sánh hơn của các trạng từ trong bảng sau:

Trạng từ	So sánh hơn	Trạng từ	So sánh hơn
Badly		Late	
Conveniently		Smartly	
Early		responsibly	
Far		Patiently	
Fast		Generously	
Fluently		Cleverly	
Happily		Quickly	
Hard		Suitable	
Slowly		Beautifully	
well		Strongly	

Bài 7: Khoanh tròn vào đáp án đúng:

1. The teacher asked me to speak _____.

A. loud B. louder C. more loud

2. Today you looks _____ than usual.

A. more confident B. more confidently C. confidently

3. Your house is _____ decorated than me.

A. more beautiful B. more beautifully C. beautifully.

4. No one in my class runs _____ than Peter.

A. more fastly B. more better C. faster.

5. This time you did much _____!

A. better B. more better C. more well

6. You have to work _____ If you want to succeed.

A. more hardly B. hardlier C. harder

7. Today I come to class _____ than usual

A. more early B. earlier C. early

8. You need to work _____, or you will make a lot of mistakes.

A. more careful B. more carefully C. carefully

9. She walks _____ than other people.

A. slower

B. slower

C. more slower

10. The blue skirt suits you _____ than the black one.

A. better

B. more better

C. more well

Bài 8: Hoàn thành các câu sau với dạng so sánh hơn của các trạng từ trong ngoặc:

1. I speak English _____ now than last year. (fluently).

2. They smiled _____ than before. (happily).

3. Tom arrived _____ than I expected. (early).

4. We will meet _____ in the afternoon. (late).

5. Mary dances _____ than anyone else. (gracefully).

6. Could you speak _____? (loud).

7. Jim could do the task _____ Jane. (well).

8. We walked _____ than other people. (slowly).

9. Planes can fly _____ than birds. (high).

10. I can throw the ball _____ than anyone else in my team. (far).

11. James drives _____ than his wife. (carefully).

12. I visit my grandmother _____ than my brother. (often).

13. No one can run _____ than John. (fast).

14. My sister cooks _____ than I. (badly).

15. Everyone in the company is working _____ than ever before. (hard).

Bài 9: Hoàn thành các Câu sau với dạng so sánh hơn của các trạng từ trong ngoặc:

1. I / play / tennis / badly / Tom.

2. The Australian athlete / run / slowly / the Korean athlete.

3. Cats / walk / quiet / dogs.

4. James / reply / swiftly / Peter.

5. The tiger / hunt / ferociously / the wolf.

6. Your idea / work / well / mine.

7. I / eat / vegetables / often / I used / to.

8. Today / you / perform / badly / yesterday.

Bài 10: Viết lại câu sau cho nghĩa không đổi, sử dụng cấu trúc so sánh hơn "more / less"

0. Ann speaks French more fluently than James.

→ James speaks French less fluently than Ann.

1. Today the sun shines more brightly than yesterday.

2. This cake is fresher than that one.

3. Jim behaves more politely than his younger brother.

4. Teenagers act more violently these days than in the past.

5. The doctor treats his patients more patiently than he should.

6. My sister speaks more quickly than I.

7. Now Mary drives more carefully than she used to.

8. This summer I go to the beach more often than the last summer.

BÀI TẬP TỔNG HỢP NÂNG CAO

Bài 11: Hoàn thành câu, sử dụng dạng so sánh hơn của các tính từ hoặc trạng từ cho sẵn

Angrily	large	soft	Cleverly	Warm
comfortably	hard	rich	costly	beautifully

1. Her voice is _____ than mine.

2. James can sing _____ than many singers.

3. We can live _____ in the countryside than in the city.

4. We hoped we would own a _____ apartment.

5. This modern computer is _____ than that old-fashioned one.

6. My new house is _____ designed than my old one.
7. My father reacted _____ to my misbehaviors than my mother.
8. John studies _____ than anyone else in the class.
9. It is getting _____ today so we can go out.
10. People in the city are _____ than people in the countryside.

Bài 12: Gạch chân lỗi sai trong mỗi câu sau và sửa lại cho đúng:

1. Their life has been more comfortably since they moved to the city.
2. She looks more pretty in this white dress.
3. The manager wants us to work more hardly.
4. This week you looks more healthily than last week.
5. Everyone in my town is looking for more better crop this year.
6. Jim runs more fastly than his friends.
7. I think a settle life is more better than a nomadic life.
8. Today Jim performs less confident than usual.
9. The heavy rain makes it more difficultly to drive.
10. Their team preformed much more well than our team.

Bài 13: Viết lại câu bằng từ đã cho sao cho nghĩa câu không thay đổi theo mẫu:

0. This exercise is easier than that one.
→ That exercise is more difficult than that one.
1. Mr Smith is wealthier than Mr. Brown.
→ Mr Brown _____
2. My house is smaller than my parent's house.
→ My parent's house _____
3. The black dress is more expensive than the red one.
→ The red dress _____
4. Today it is colder than yesterday.
→ Yesterday _____
5. I don't think you are taller than me.
→ I don't think I _____
6. Is Jim worse at Math than John?
→ Is John _____
7. Jim looks much younger than his classmates.
→ Jim's classmates _____
8. Your hair is longer than mine.
My hair _____

Bài 14: Khoanh tròn vào đáp án đúng:

Benefit of living in the countryside.

While many people prefer city life, a lot of people want to send their life in a rural area. The countryside are often(1) _____ than the city because there are not as many factories and traffic as in big cities. The country folk can be (2) _____ and they often live(3) _____ than city dwellers. Besides, life in the countryside is(4) _____ and peaceful because the crime rate is much(5) _____. The rural areas are(6) _____ populated than the urban area but the neighbors are(7) _____ and more helpful. Life in the countryside is(8) _____ for old people than the energetic youngsters.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1. A. less polluted | B. more polluted | C. less pollutedly | D. more pollutedly |
| 2. A. more healthy | B. healthier | C. more healthily | D. helthily. |
| 3. A. longly | B. longer | C. shortly | D. shorter |
| 4. A. more simple | B. simpler | C. simply | D. more simply |
| 5. A. higher | B. highly | C. lower | D. lowly |
| 6. A. more densely | B. more dense | C. less | D. less dense |
| 7. A. more friendly | B. friendlier | C. friendly | D. less friendly |

8.A.more suitable B.more suitbly C.less suitably D.suitably.

Bai15: Đọc đoạn văn sau và trả lời câu hỏi: The nomadic life of Mongolian

Mongolian people nowadays still maintain their tradition of a nomadic life. About half of mongolian population do not settle down but travel from place to place every season. When you think of Mongolian nomads, you think of animal farmers. Their most valuable possessions are their tents and cattle. Mongolian has severe weather. There are dramatic changed in weather condotions between seasons. That is the reason why Mongolian have to move location throughout the year to the most appropriate spots. In winter, they often move in front of a mountain for shelter. In spring, it's closer to a river, in summer right next to a river for water supply, and in autumn up a hill to collect hay for winter time. Most nomads move at least four times a year but some might move up to 30 times in a year ,especially if they have a lot of animals that eat through the vaivable food quickly. The number of namads has, however, significantly decreased over last years. More and more of its citizens move to Ulaanbaatar because they want to look for an education and a professional job.Mongolia is in a period of rapid change.

- 1.Is it true that about 50% of Mongolian population still lead a nomadic life?
- 2.What are the most valuable possessions of Mongolian nomads?
- 3.Why do Mongolian have to move location throughout the year?
- 4.Where do Mongolian nomads often move to in fall?
- 5.How often most nomads move their locations?
- 6.Why more and more Mongolian move to Ulaanbaatar?