

3. My new teacher explained the lessons than my old teacher. (clear)
4. He doesn't play volleyball as as his brother. (good)
5. Get rid of the sorrow! You will do it next time. (good)
6. Communication is a lot than it was 50 years ago. (easy)
7. People in rural areas wear than those in cities. (simple)
8. Robert arrived at the meeting than Francis. (late)
9. These trousers are too wide. Do you have any that are? (narrow)
10. My mother always gets up than everybody else in the house. (early)
11. Trang speaks than the other ESL students in the class. (fluent)
12. Can't you think of anything to say? (intelligent)
13. I think his new book is much than his last one. (boring)
14. Max finished his homework than anyone else in the class. (fast)
15. He doesn't look as as he used to. (happy)

Exercise 13. Read the passage and choose the correct option to fill in the blank.

Life is changing rapidly in the large cities of England. However, life in other areas remains much the (1) as it has been for centuries. Factories have brought huge population increases to the cities, and city life boomed.

City residents have discovered a new (2) of life, but in country villages the traditional lifestyle has remained nearly (3) There have been a few changes, particularly the new steam-powered machinery. It made farm production more (4) But for the people who remain in the countryside, daily life continues much as it had before the (5) Revolution. Life in country villages continues to (6) at a slow pace. The daily schedule depends on the times that the sun rose and set and on the weather. In a typical village, the (7) number of workers is still employed in agriculture or in domestic service. A smaller number of people work in various trades. Even (8) work in the professions.

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|-----------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. A. similar | B. same | C. different | D. both A & B |
| 2. A. method | B. walk | C. way | D. path |
| 3. A. changeful | B. changeable | C. unchanged | D. change |
| 4. A. efficient | B. efficiently | C. efficiency | D. inefficient |

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|----------------|---------------|------------------|--------------------|
| 5. A. Industry | B. Industrial | C. Industrialize | D. Industrialized |
| 6. A. run | B. walk | C. move | D. drive |
| 7. A. largest | B. biggest | C. highest | D. all are correct |
| 8. A. more | B. less | C. few | D. fewer |

Exercise 14. Read the text and choose the correct answer.

Living in the country is something that people from the city often dream about. However, in reality, it has both advantages and disadvantages.

There are certainly many advantages to living in the country. First, you can enjoy peace and quietness. Moreover, people tend to be friendlier. A further advantage is that there is less traffic, so it is safer for young children.

However, there are certain disadvantages or drawbacks to life outside the city. First, because there are fewer people, you are likely to have few friends. In addition, entertainment is difficult to find, particularly in the evening. Furthermore, the fact that there are fewer shops and services means that it is hard to find jobs.

In short, it can be seen that the country is more suitable for some people than others. On the whole, it is often the best for those who are retired or who have young children. In contrast, young people who have a career are better provided in the city.

- According to the passage, living in the country has
 A. only good points B. only bad points
 C. both good and bad points D. no disadvantages
- How many advantages does living in the country have?
 A. Two B. Three C. Four D. No
- Living in the country is safer for young children because
 A. there is less traffic B. there are few shops
 C. there are fewer people D. there are few services
- Which of the following statements is NOT true according to the passage?
 A. People in the country tend to be friendlier than people in the city.
 B. It's hard to find entertainment in the country.
 C. There are fewer shops and services in the country.
 D. The country is only suitable for retired people.



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5. Having few friends is
- A. one of drawbacks to life in the country
 - B. the only disadvantage to living in the country
 - C. one of certain drawbacks to life outside the city
 - D. one of certain advantages to life outside the city

Exercise 15. Read the text and answer the questions below.

Last week Nick and some of his classmates went to the countryside. They went to visit a farm of Nick's uncle.

They left early in the morning and went there by bus. Nick's uncle, Mr. Brown met them at the bus stop and took them to his farm. On the way, Uncle Brown showed them the field of wheat and vegetables where some tractors were running up and down, ploughing and breaking soil, distributing manure and planting potatoes.

After lunch, they all went for a walk. In the large yard of the farm, they saw some farm machines. Among them is the biggest machine which is called a combine harvester. They were told that this machine can cut and thresh corn at the same time.

In the afternoon, they went to the place where cattle such as horses, sheep and cows were raised. They were very excited to see how cows were milked by the workers there. Uncle Brown also spoke about many interesting things in the countryside. After having some fruits and cakes, they said goodbye and went home.

1. How did Nick and his classmates go to Uncle Brown's farm?

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2. What does his uncle grow on his farm?

.....

3. What can a tractor do?

.....

4. What is typical of a combine harvester?

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5. Which kinds of cattle are raised on Uncle Brown's farm?

.....



Exercise 16 a. Rewrite the following sentences without changing their meanings.
Use the right comparative forms of the words in brackets.

1. Hung drives more carefully than his brother. (carefully)

2. The laboratory in my school is now better equipped than some years ago. (badly)

3. Nam works more lazily so he often gets worse marks than Quang. (hard, good)

4. Trung drives more carefully than Minh so he has rarely had an accident. (carelessly)

5. Going by taxi is faster than going by bus but it costs more than a bus. (slow, little)

Exercise 16 b. Rewrite the following sentences without changing their meanings. Use the comparative form with *less*.

E.g: Ann speaks French more fluently than James.

→ James speaks French less fluently than Ann.

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

2. This cake is more freshly made than that one.

3. Jim behaves more politely than his younger brother.

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

5. Your mother is more patient than my mother.



Exercise 17. Rewrite the following sentences without changing their meanings.

E.g: This exercise is easier than that one.

→ *That exercise is more difficult than this 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

9. My sister speaks more quickly than me.

→ I speak

10. Mary drives more carefully than Tony.

→ Tony drives