Name: .....
Class: S9
Tel: 034 200 9294
Ngày GV giao bài: .....
Ngày HS nộp bài: .....

Grammar: .....
Reading: .....
Mini Test: .....

GLOBAL ENGLISH 9 – Unit 2: Well-being
- Grammar 1

A. GRAMMAR

***Lưu ý:** *Các từ vựng mở rộng thầy cô cho ghi trong vở (nếu có) và các từ vựng mở rộng trong phiếu đề có chú thích nghĩa: con về nhà chép mỗi từ 1 dòng để ghi nhớ nhé.*

Comparative adjectives and adverbs (So sánh hơn với tính từ và trạng từ)

- **Phân biệt tính từ ngắn – tính từ dài, trạng từ ngắn – trạng từ dài**

Tính từ ngắn (Short adj)

- Là tính từ có **1 âm tiết**: red, long, fast, etc.
- Là tính từ có **2 âm tiết với tận cùng là *"-y, -er, -le, -ow, -et"***:

Tính từ dài (Long adj)

- Là tính từ có từ **2 âm tiết trở lên:** *friendly, beautiful, humorous, etc.*

Trạng từ ngắn (Short adv)

- Là trạng từ có **1 âm tiết**: *hard, fast, late, high, etc.*

Trạng từ dài (Long adv)

- Là trạng từ có từ **2 âm tiết trở lên:** *tiredly, interestingly, etc.*

- **So sánh trội hơn (Comparative)**

Với tính từ/trạng từ dài:

S + V + more + Adj/ Adv + than.

*Ex: The exam **was more difficult than** we expected.*

Với tính từ/trạng từ ngắn:

S + V + Adj/Adv + -er + than.

*Ex: Marry **is prettier than** Sam.*

- **So sánh kém hơn (Negative comparative)**

Áp dụng cho cả tính từ/trạng từ ngắn và dài:
S + V + Less + Adj + than.

*Ex: My book is **less interesting than** hers.*
*This computer runs **less quickly than** yours.*

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Note:

❖ Trong tiếng Anh, thường ít sử dụng công thức so sánh kém hơn này, mà sẽ dùng công thức **so sánh hơn** đi kèm với **các tính từ hoặc trạng từ trái nghĩa** hoặc cấu trúc **not as…as** hoặc **so…as**.

*Ex: Apples **are less expensive than** cherries.*

*= Cherries **are more expensive than** apples.*

*= Apples **are not as/so expensive as** cherries.*

❖ Có thể thêm **"far", "much", "a lot"** trước cụm từ so sánh để nhấn mạnh.

→ *Ex: Cherries are **much more expensive** than apples.*

B. VOCABULARY MỞ RỘNG

No.	Words	Meaning	No.	Words	Meaning
1	**equivalent** (a)	*tương đương*	4	**archery** (n)	*bắn cung*
2	**impose** (v)	*áp đặt*	5	**private** (a)	*riêng tư, cá nhân*
3	**eventually** (adv)	*rốt cuộc, cuối cùng là*	6	**referee** (n)	*trọng tài*

* **Note:** n = noun: danh từ; a = adjective: tính từ; v = verb: động từ; adv = adverb: trạng từ

*** Con thuộc nghĩa của từ, chép mỗi từ 1 dòng vào vở ghi và chỉnh phát âm theo từ điển.**

C. HOMEWORK

I. Fill in the blanks with correct comparative form of the given words from the box.

large	colorful	ambitious	~~***intelligent***~~	boring	easily

*0. Dogs are **more intelligent** than rabbits.*

1. My garden is a lot _____ than this park.
2. Julie is _____ than her sister.
3. My Latin class is _____ than my English class.
4. You will find your way around the town _____ if you have a good map.
5. Russia is far _____ than the UK.

II. Tick (✓) the box with the correct answer for each of the following sentences.

0. Ariel moved to the countryside because he wanted a _____ life.

a. ☑ more peaceful *b. ☐ peacefuller*

1. He says that famous people are _____ than his family, but I think he's wrong.
   a. ☐ interestinger b. ☐ more interesting
2. The vegetables from my garden are _____ than the ones in the supermarket.
   a. ☐ tastier b. ☐ more tastier
3. The noise from the traffic is _____ if you live near a busy road.
   a. ☐ worse b. ☐ badder
4. I feel _____ if I go for a walk in the forest with my dog.
   a. ☐ relaxeder b. ☐ more relaxed
5. She is _____ in the city because she has a lot of friends there.
   a. ☐ more happy b. ☐ happier

III. Write meaningful sentences with the words given using comparative. Add any words you need.

0. My sister / tall / me.

→ ***My sister is taller than me.***

LIVEWORKSHEETS

1. Sorry / cause / you / trouble, / I / will / try / be / careful / in the future.

→ _____ .

2. She / can / read / a book / much / quickly / me.

→ _____ .

3. Jun / learn / English / good / his brother.

→ _____ .

4. Yesterday / be not / so / hot / today.

→ _____ .

5. I / feel / tired / last night, / so / I / go / bed / early / usual.

→ _____ .

IV. Circle the correct sentence.

0. a. He's a lot taller than you.
b. He's a lot taller you.
c. He's a lot taller from you.

1. a. I run a lot. I think I'm faster now.
   b. I run a lot. I think I'm more fast now.
   c. I run a lot. I think I'm more faster now.
2. a. She's worst than me at Maths.
   b. She's worse than me at Maths.
   c. She's more bad than me at Maths.
3. a. After the race I was more tireder than Anne.
   b. After the race I was tired than Anne.
   c. After the race I was more tired than Anne.
4. a. This pizza isn't as good as Alfie's.
   b. This pizza isn't as good than Alfie's.
   c. This pizza isn't as better as Alfie's.
5. a. It's frighteninger if you look down.
   b. It's more frightening if you look down.
   c. It's more frightening than if you look down.

V. Complete the second sentences using comparative adjectives/adverbs.

0. Yesterday the temperature was six degrees. Today it's only three degrees.
→ *It's* ***colder today than it was*** *yesterday.*

1. We were very busy in the office today. We are not usually so busy.
→ We _____ usual in the office today.
2. The journey takes four hours by car and five hours by train.
→ The journey takes _____ train _____ car.
3. I expected my friends to arrive at about four o'clock. In fact, they arrived at 2.30.
→ My friends _____ I expected.
4. There is always a lot of traffic here, but today the traffic is really bad.
→ The traffic today _____ usual.
5. The blue shirt costs 5 dollars. The pink shirt costs 7 dollars.
→ The pink shirt _____ the blue shirt.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Read the text and complete the multiple-choice task which follows.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF FOOTBALL

There is no clear evidence stating where and when football was actually invented, but most historians agree that some type of ball game had been played centuries before the modern game developed in England. Football has a long and interesting history and origins of the game are present in sports played thousands of years ago in China, Egypt, Japan and Greece. Aspects of the game can be traced as early as the second and third centuries BC in China. Their game, originally named 'Tsu Chu', involved kicking a leather ball into a small hole.

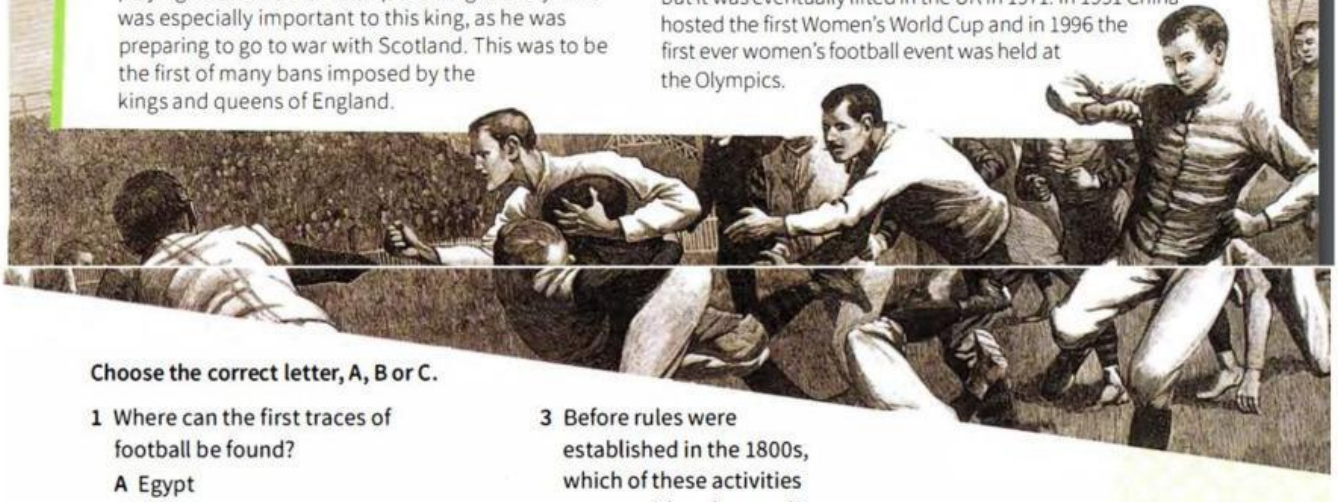
The first football games played in Britain were in the 700s and the English equivalent of a football was made using an animal bladder. Games were violent and injury and death were common. Despite the violence, however, they were still very popular. The game had become so popular that in the 1300s Edward II banned the sport because people were playing football rather than practising archery. This was especially important to this king, as he was preparing to go to war with Scotland. This was to be the first of many bans imposed by the kings and queens of England.

In 1605 football became legal and once again the sport grew in popularity.

In the 1800s it became particularly common in private schools such as Eton, and it was only then that a set of rules was established. Until then, the game had continued to be violent, as it had had limited rules and no referees. Before the 1800s, for example, it was considered normal to hit players on the opposite team and to damage their possessions. In 1848, on Parker's Piece in Cambridge, these rules were developed further and a new version called the 'Cambridge Rules' was used by all schools, colleges and universities.

Though football could be considered a male sport, women also play it.

An increase in women playing the sport began during the First World War, when women did jobs traditionally done by men. Those working in places like factories regularly met to play. Unfortunately, a ban was imposed when the war ended, but it was eventually lifted in the UK in 1971. In 1991 China hosted the first Women's World Cup and in 1996 the first ever women's football event was held at the Olympics.



Choose the correct letter, A, B or C.

1 Where can the first traces of football be found?
- A Egypt
- B China
- C England

2 Why did Edward II ban football in the 1300s?
- A because it was too violent and death was common
- B because he was preparing to go to war with China
- C because people weren't practising archery

3 Before rules were established in the 1800s, which of these activities was considered normal?
- A stealing from opponents
- B destroying players' property
- C being violent towards the referee

4 Women started playing football because
- A the ban was lifted in 1971.
- B they started to work during the First World War.
- C in 1991 there was the first Women's World Cup.

LIVEWORKSHEETS