**UNIT 4: MY NEIGHBOURHOOD**

**A - TRỌNG TÂM KIẾN THỨC**

**I. Từ vựng**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Light to enhance safety & beauty of São Bento Railway Station | Schréder | Perth Hindu Temple (Úc) - Đánh giá - Tripadvisor | Buckingham Palace - Wikipedia |
| railway station  *ga tàu* | temple  *đền, chùa* | palace  *cung điện* |
| Red Square - Wikipedia | S&S Art Gallery - Sự xuất hiện của nghệ thuật đương đại & làn sóng văn hóa  đại chúng “pop culture” tại Việt Nam - Union Square Việt Nam | Exclusive Look Inside the World's Skinniest Skyscraper | Architectural  Digest |
| square  *quảng trường* | art gallery  *triển làm nghệ thuật* | skyscraper  *tòa nhà chọc trời* |
| Ho Chi Minh statue" av Boggy - Mostphotos | About - Washington National Cathedral | What Is the Meaning Behind the Statue of Liberty? |
| memorial  *đài tưởng niệm* | cathedral  *nhà thờ* | statue  *tượng* |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Words to describe a neighbourhood** | | | | | |
| (in)convenient | historic | polluted | peaceful | terrible | modern |

**II. Ngữ âm**

**1.** **Phát âm: /i:/ & /ɪ/**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Âm** | **Độ dài hơi** | **Môi** | **Lưỡi** | **Minh họa** |
| **/i:/** | Dài | Môi mở rộng sang hai bên như đang mỉm cười | Lưỡi nâng cao lên. | iː |
| **/ɪ/** | Ngắn | Môi hơi mở rộng sang hai bên | Lưỡi hạ thấp | ɪ |

**• Âm /i:/ có thể được nhận diện trong các từ có chứa các nhóm chữ cái sau:**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **- ee** | see | agree | cheese |
| **- ea** | eat | seat | team |
| **- ie** | field | piece |  |
| **- e** | these | secret | equal |
| **- i** | ski | pizza | police |

**• Âm /ɪ/ có thể được nhận diện bằng chữ cái “i”:**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| if | listen | miss | dinner |
| swim | in | six | picture |

**2. Trọng âm của từ với đuôi -ic, -ical**

Trọng âm của từ thường rơi vào âm tiết đứng trước hậu tố -ic và -ical.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| electric | /ɪˈlektrɪk/ | musical | /'mju:zɪkl/ |
| characteristic | /ˌkærəktəˈrɪstɪk/ | historical | /hɪˈstɒrɪkl/ |
| fantastic | /fæn’tæstɪk/ | magical | /ˈmædʒɪkl/ |

**III. Ngữ pháp**

**1. Cấu trúc so sánh hơn**

• 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 hai loại là tính từ dài và tính từ ngắn, trong đỏ:

- Tính từ ngắn là những tính từ có 1 âm tiết. Ví dụ: tall, high, big, ...

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

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Đối với tính từ ngắn** | **Đối với tính từ/ dài** |
| S + to be + **adj-er + than +** sb/sth/ clause  E.g. *Peter is stronger than me.* | S + to be + **more +** adj + **than +** sb/sth/ clause  E.g. *This dress is more expensive than I think.* |

• Để nhấn mạnh so sánh, ta có thể thêm một số từ chỉ mức độ (intensifiers) vào trước tính từ hoặc trạng từ như sau:

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **much** | **a lot** | **far** | **a bit** | **a little** | **slightly** |

*- I was sick yesterday, but I feel much better now.*

*- I think that dress is a lot more expensive than its**worth.*

*- I can’t make out what you ’re saying. Could you speak a bit louder?*

**2. Cách sử dụng tính từ trong câu so sánh hơn.**

**a. 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 nguyên âm ‘e’ 🡪 chỉ cần thêm đuôi ‘r’ | nice - nicer |
| Tính từ kết thúc bởi 1 nguyên âm (u, e, o, a, i) + 1 phụ âm 🡪 gấp đôi phụ âm cuối và thêm đuôi -er | big - bigger  hot - hotter |
| 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, -le, -er, -y* thì áp dụng quy tắc thêm đuôi -er như tính từ ngắn.

Ví dụ: quiet **🡪** quieter; clever **🡪** cleverer; simple **🡪** simpler, narrow **🡪** narrower

**b. Một vài tính từ đặc biệt**

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

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Tính từ** | **Dạng so sánh hou** |
| good | better |
| bad | worse |
| far | farther/further |
| much/many | more |
| little | less |
| old | older/elder |

**3.** **Một số cấu trúc so sánh thường gặp**

**a. Cấu trúc any/no + tính từ so sánh**

Cấu trúc *any/no* + *tính từ so sánh* thường được sử dụng để diễn đạt một thông tin mang tính phủ định, không còn duy trì tình trạng trước đây.

*- I've waited for hours. I will not wait for them any longer.*

*- That apartment is in the centre, but it's no more expensive than ours in the suburbs.*

*- You were sick yesterday. Do you feel any better now?*

**b. Cấu trúc so sánh lặp**

Cấu trúc so sánh lặp (better and better, ...) có thể được sử dụng để nói về những sự thay đổi có tính tiếp diễn.

*- Your English is improving. It's getting better and better.*

*- More and more tourists are visiting this part of the country.*

*- Due to industrialisation, the climate is getting warmer and warmer.*

**c. Cấu trúc so sánh kép**

Cấu trúc so sánh kép (the.. .the...) có thể được sử dụng để nói về những sự việc xảy ra có tính phụ thuộc, hành động này khéo theo hành động kia.

*- The sooner we leave, the earlier we 'll arrive.*

*- People think that the more expensive the hotel is, the better the service is.*

*- Producers expect that the more advertisements they display, the more customers they will attract.*

B - BÀI TẬP VẬN DỤNG

**I. Từ vựng**

**Exercise 1: Match the word in column A with its antonym in column B.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Column A** |  | **Column B** |
| 1. narrow | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | a. chaotic |
| 2. cheap | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | b. modern |
| 3. exciting | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | c. inconvenient |
| 4. noisy | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | d. smart |
| 5. light | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | e. boring |
| 6. friendly | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | f. quiet |
| 7. sleepy | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | g. fantastic |
| 8. peaceful | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | h. awake |
| 9. historical | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | i. expensive |
| 10. convenient | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ | j. broad |
|  |  | k. heavy |
|  |  | l. rude |

Exercise 2: Fill in the blank with the correct form of the word given in capital.

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: important in history; likely to be thought of as important at some time in the future

2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: the official home of a king, queen, etc.

3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: a very large, usually stone, building for Christian worship. It is the largest and most important church of a diocese

4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: quiet and calm; not worried or upset in any way

5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: affected by pollution

6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: a statue, stone, etc. that is built in order to remind people of an important past event or of a famous person who has died

7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: an open area in a town, usually with four sides, surrounded by buildings

8. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: without any order; in a completely confused state

9. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: a building used for religious worship, especially in religions such as Buddhist/Hindu

10. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: a very tall building in a city

Exercise 3: Complete the following sentences using the words given.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| *polluted* | *inconvenient* | *modern* | *terrible* | *peaceful* |
| *fantastic* | *historic* | *hectic* | *narrow* | *ancient* |

1. Tourists usually visit cultural heritage attractions such as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ buildings and other attractions.

2. Living in the countryside is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ due to fewer hospitals, schools, and other modem facilities compared to in big cities.

3. Many beautiful beaches in Vietnam are getting more and more \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ because of waste from tourist activities.

4. The traffic in cities is far more \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than on the outskirts. People have to face heavy traffic even when it is not rush hour.

5. I prefer \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ apartments with advanced technology and smart furniture to villas in a quiet neighbourhood.

6.The area is quiet and has become a haven for people tired of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ pace of city life.

7. Hoi An \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ town is recognized as an exceptionally well-preserved example of a Southeast Asian trading port.

8. Not only tourists but also residents can get confused by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ roads in Vietnam’s neighbourhoods.

9. It is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to take an evening stroll and explore the lantern-lit streets in Hoi An Old Town.

10. They want to find an accommodation in a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ part of the town, and don’t have to worry about crime or robbery.

**II. Ngữ âm**

**Exercise 1: Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from the others.**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. A. beat | B. eat | C. chip | D. piece |
| 2. A. green | B. piss | C. it | D. fit |
| 3. A. hip | B. ill | C. sit | D. scene |
| 4. A. deep | B. eel | C. each | D. dip |
| 5. A. feel | B. cheap | C. fill | D. beach |
| 6. A. tick | B. leak | C. heap | D. teach |
| 7. A. live | B. meat | C. business | D. grin |
| 8. A. itch | B. heat | C. heal | D. jeans |
| 9. A. increase | B. peach | C. leave | D. begin |
| 10. A. city | B. keep | C. little | D. with |
| 11. A. will | B. in | C. sea | D. did |
| 12. A. create | B. leaf | C. feature | Đ. cream |
| 13. A. deal | B. leader | C. six | D. steal |
| 14. A. team | B. this | C. will | D. with |
| 15.A. easy | B. cheat | C. clean | D. busy |

Exercise 2: Choose the word whose main stress is different from the others.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. A. athletic | B. poetic | C. comedic | D. periodic |
| 2. A. idiotic | B. patriotic | C. biological | D. magnetic |
| 3. A. synthetic | B. chaotic | C. civic | D. acoustic |
| 4. A. economic | B. economical | C. geometrical | D. graphic |
| 5. A. linguistic | B. phonic | C. kinetic | D. aesthetic |
| 6. A. nomadic | B. melodic | C. episodic | D. parodic |
| 7. A. periodic | B. economical | C. biological | D. gymnastic |
| 8. A. optical | B. political | C. statistical | D. mechanical |
| 9. A. logistical | B. logical | C. critical | D. cynical |
| 10. A. medical | B. topical | C. sceptical | D. academic |
| 11. A. geological | B. ecological | C. zoological | D. logical |
| 12. A. magical | B. clinical | C. clerical | D. historical |
| 13. A. epithetic | B. apathetic | C. sympathetic | D. hysterical |
| 14. A. physical | B. political | C. logistics | D. theatrical |
| 15. A. symbiotic | B. fibrotic | C. hypnotic | D. neurotic |

**Exercise 3: Put the words into the suitable columns.**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| his | this | creature | will | | lead | pen | dream | | think | pink | rich |
| achieve | police | sheep | complete | | sea | pick | weapon | | wheat | heavy | spread |
| still | steady | theme | finger | | people | measure | bring | | threat | echo | deaf |
| **/ɪ/** | | | | **/i:/** | | | | **/e/** | | | |
|  | | | |  | | | |  | | | |

**III. Ngữ pháp**

**Exercise 1: Complete the sentence with the comparative form of the adjective given.**

1. Russia is far (large) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than Vietnam.

2. Ho Chi Minh City is (busy) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than Hanoi.

3. Sarah is (competitive) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than her classmates.

4. My garden is a lot (colourful) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than my neighbour’s.

5. Peter is (quiet) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than his sister.

6. My English class is (interesting) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than my Chinese class.

7. In Vietnam, the streets are generally (narrow) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than in the UK.

8. Anna’s house is a bit (comfortable) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than a hotel.

9. My sister is (tall) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than me.

10. Dogs are (intelligent) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than pigs.

**Exercise 2: Use the words in brackets to complete the sentences. Use much/a bit etc. + a comparative form. Use *than* where necessary.**

1. The problem is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ we thought at first. (much/ serious)

2. This apartment is too expensive. We can only afford somewhere \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (much/cheap)

3. I liked *Minion: The Rise of Gru* although it was an animation. It was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ I expected. (far/ interesting)

4. It was blistering yesterday. Today it’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (a bit/ cool)

5. I’m afraid the crime rate in this neighbourhood is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it seems. (much/ high)

6. You’re driving too fast. Can you drive \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_? (a bit/slowly)

7. I thought he was younger than me, but in fact he’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (slightly/old)

8. I think Hanoi offers cuisine \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ any other part of the country. (a lot/ delicious)

9. We have enough money to stay at a three-star hotel. Can you suggest somewhere that is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with better reputation? (slight/ expensive)

10. I find reading \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ watching movie adaptions. I would like to let my imagination run wild. (a bit/ interesting)

**Exercise 3: Complete the following sentences using the comparative and the clue given.**

1. Anna/ much/ happy/ than/ Sarah.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2. Peter’s presentation/ far/ professional/ Daniel’s.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3. Sarah/ talk/ a lot/ loud/ Tom.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4. It is raining/ much/ heavy/ yesterday.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5. Ruby/ live/ a lot/ far/ the station/ anyone else/ in my class.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

6. Maths/ much/ difficult/ Literature.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

7. A Mercedes/ much/ expensive/ a Toyota.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

8. The clown with the blue nose/ a lot/ funny/ the other clown.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

9. We/ look for/ much/ small/ apartment/ the one/ we/ stay/ now.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

10. Angelina/ a lot/ beautiful/ Veronica.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Exercise 4: Complete the sentence using ‘no + comparative’ using the word in bracket.**

1. This table is (big) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than I thought.

2. This shirt is (expensive) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than that one.

3. My sister is (tall) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than me.

4. Sarah is (intelligent) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than Anna.

5. Today is (sunny) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than yesterday.

6. I speak Chinese (good) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than she does.

7. This road is (convenient) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than that one.

8. The turtle is (fast) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than the rabbit.

9. This phone is (cheap) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than that one.

10. This blue skirt is (long) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than the black one.

**Exercise 5: Complete the sentence using ‘(not) + any + comparative’ using the adjective in bracket.**

1. She is (short) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than me.

2. Peter does not work (hard) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than Sarah.

3. Is it (hot) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ today than yesterday?

4. Does Anna sing (good) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than you?

5. These shoes are (dark) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than the others.

6. Are you staying (long) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than last time?

7. We are (smart) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than they are.

8. This room is (large) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than that one.

9. Her wedding dress is (pretty) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than mine.

10. Online shopping is (cheap) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than buying from a store.

**Exercise 6: Use repeated comparatives (e.g. better and better) to complete the sentence.**

1. The buildings in our city are becoming (tall) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

2. My Maths exercises get (hard) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ every year.

3. Your English is getting (good) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. I’m so proud of you.

4. My eyesight is getting (bad) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. I can barely see a thing.

5. She gets (rich) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ every month.

6. My dog is growing (big) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

7. The Earth’s temperature is becoming (high) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ due to global warming.

8. Taylor Swift is getting (pretty) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ over the years.

9. Our grandparents are getting (old) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ every year.

10. The light is getting (dark) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. I think we need to check it up.

**Exercise 7: Use the structure ‘more and more + adjective’ to complete the sentence.**

1. The food price is getting (expensive) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

2. This movie gets (interesting) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with every episode.

3. The lecture became (complicated) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. I couldn’t understand a thing.

4. The market for phones is becoming (competitive) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

5. Sarah becomes (intelligent) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. She is the smartest person in our class.

6. The world is getting (modern) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

7. Using solar energy is becoming (economical) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

8. My sister grows (beautiful) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. She looks like an angel.

9. My garden is getting (colourful) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

10. Our exams are becoming (challenging) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**Exercise 8: Use the structure ‘the..., the...’ to complete the sentence.**

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (old) he gets, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (few) work opportunities he has.

2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (few) mistakes you make, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (good) your exam score is.

3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (good) I know him, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (much) I understand him.

4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (fast) you drive, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (dangerous) it becomes.

5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (much) I work, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (experienced) I become.

6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (long) I wait, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (furious) I get.

7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (much) you pay, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (good) the quality is.

8. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (many) candidates there are, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (competitive) it will be.

9. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (angry) you become, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (loud) you speak.

10. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (busy) I am, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (little) time I spend with my children.

C - BÀI TẬP LUYỆN TẬP

**Exercise 1: Choose the word whose underlined part is pronounced differently from others.**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. A. peace | B. hit | C. kill | D. fit |
| 2. A. sit | B. sleep | C. sick | D. ship |
| 3. A. called | B. played | C. bored | D. danced |
| 4. A. cycled | B. stayed | C. decided | D. loved |
| 5. A. thread | B. head | C. beam | D. threat |

Exercise 2: Choose the word whose main stress is different from the others.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. A. airport | B. around | C. station | D. movie |
| 2. A. information | B. destination | C. oceanic | D. physical |
| 3. A. botanical | B. parodic | C. rhapsodic | D. episodic |
| 4. A. depart | B. departure | C. prefer | D. water |
| 5. A. canoe | B. hotel | C. husband | D. include |

**Exercise 3: Fill in the blank with the given words to complete the following sentences.**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| *pagoda* | *palace* | *skyscrapers* | *statue* |
| *memorial* | *square* | *railway* | *art gallery* |

1. An \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ will be held this weekends to showcase the artworks of local artists.

2. Do you know that Buckingham \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is not only a royal residence nut also the administrative headquarters of UK monarch?

3. It is commonly believed that Times \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is New York's most famous landmark and is the liveliest area in the city.

4. One Pillar \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a historic site in the central Ba Đình district, Hanoi.

5. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of Liberty, a historical landmark, was given to the United States by France.

6. The local authority decided to put up a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the brave soldiers who sacrificed for the country’s independence.

7. Tourists can take the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to travel from the North to the South of Vietnam to enjoy the coutry’s beautiful landscape.

8. With the increasing modernization, there are more and more \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the urban areas served as office buildings and accommodation.

**Exercise 4: Fill in the blank with the correct form of the word given.**

1. The government has announced plans to solve noise \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. POLLUTE

2. Plans to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the railway system is being carried out. MODERN

3. It's so \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ out here in my neighborhood. PEACE

4. What I don’t like about living in the city is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ streets. CROWD

5. There is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ monument in this area to commemorate the national heroes. HISTORY

6. I can’t put up with all the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ from the construction site. NOISY

7. I really enjoy the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of my hometown. QUIET

8. My neighbors are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than I thought at first. FRIEND

Exercise 5: Choose the correct answer.

1. The yellow dress is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than the red one.

A. beautiful B. as beautiful as C. beautiful as D. far more beautiful

2. My dog is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than yours.

A. more big B. bigger C. as big D. much big

3. This test is one \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the whole semester.

A. difficult B. more difficult C. the most difficult D. as much difficult

4. His stomachache was bad yesterday. Today it has become even \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. worse B. bad C. worst D. as bad

5. Yesterday I was really sick, but today I feel \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. good B. best C. better D. as good

6. His speech is getting \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as he keeps speaking.

A. more and more B. more and more complicated

C. best and best D. good and good

7. The teacher is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ today than she was yesterday.

A. more happy B. happy C. happiest D. much happier

8. It is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than I thought it is.

A. not as big as B. as big as C. no bigger D. more bigger

9. The eagle is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than the pigeon.

A. small B. smaller C. more little D. littler

10. My kitchen is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than yours.

A. cleaner B. more clean C. most clean D. as clean

11. Your English is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ mine.

A. not good as B. not as good as C. better D. better as

12. She is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ student in my class.

A. the smartest B. smartest C. the smarter D. smarter

13. Peter does not speak English \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than I do.

A. any better B. gooder C. good D. better as

14. She is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ prettier than me.

A. no any B. none C. not D. any

15. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you practice, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you can speak English.

A. the more – more B. the more - the better

C. more - more D. the more - better

**Exercise 6: Identify the mistake in each of the following sentences and correct it.**

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Mary looks pretty in the blue dress than in the green one.

2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Of the two students, Peter appears to be the most hardworking.

3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ The more attention you pay to the lesson, the best you can learn.

4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ This area of the city is farther more convenient than the others.

5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Donkeys run slower than horses.

**Exercise 7: Choose the best answer to complete the following passage.**

**The Railway System**

The railway system (1) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in England in the 1820s and became one of the (2) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ successful methods of transportation. The railway was practical and connected (3) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of Europe for transport of people and products for over 100 years. They replaced the wagons drawn (4) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ horses, and as time passed, the companies and inventors responsible for the railways improved the trains and the (5) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. For the growing United States, the railways presented the only option to connect the already established Eastern coast with the settler and budding towns in the Midwest and West.

*(Source:* [*https://www.historyforkids.net/*](https://www.historyforkids.net/)*)*

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. A. began | B. begin | C. beguns | D. beginning |
| 2. A. more | B. most | C. least | D. so |
| 3. A. much | B. few | C. little | D. some |
| 4. A. for | B. by | C. of | D. on |
| 5. A. tracks | B. roads | C. paths | D. ways |

**Exercise 8: Read the passage and answer the following questions.**

**Statue of Liberty**

*By Peter Winkler*

On July 4, 1884 France presented the United States with an incredible birthday gift: The Statue of Liberty! Without its pedestal it’s as tall as a 15-story building. She represents the United States. But the world-famous Statue of Liberty standing in New York Harbor was built in France. The statue was presented to the U.S., taken apart, shipped across the Atlantic Ocean in crates, and rebuilt in the U.S. It was France’s gift to the American people.

It all started at dinner one night near Paris in 1865. A group of Frenchmen were discussing their dictator-like emperor and the democratic government of the U.S. They decided to build a monument to American freedom - and perhaps even strengthen French demands for democracy in their own country. At that dinner was the sculptor Frederic-Auguste Bartholdi. He imagined a statue of a woman holding a torch burning with the light of freedom.

Turning Bartholdi’s idea into reality took 21 years. French supporters raised money to build the statue, and Americans paid for the pedestal it would stand on. Finally, in 1886, the statue was dedicated.

*(Source:* [*https://kids.nationalgeographiC.com/*](https://kids.nationalgeographic.com/)*)*

1. When was the Statue of Liberty given to the US?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2. What is the height of the Statue of Liberty?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3. How was the Statue of Liberty transported to the US?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4. Who came up with the idea for the Statue of Liberty?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5. How long did it take to complete the Statue of Liberty?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Exercise 9: Rewrite the sentence using comparatives.**

1. No one in my class is taller than Hang.

🡪 Hang \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

2. Nothing in the shop is cheaper than this headphone.

🡪 This headphone \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

3. No one can swim faster than he does.

🡪 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ swimmer.

4. I like chocolate ice cream best.

🡪 I don’t \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

5. No one in his family can read faster than Peter.

🡪 Peter reads in his family \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.