

UNIT 4: MY NEIGHBOURHOOD

A - TRỌNG TÂM KIẾN THỨC

I. Từ vựng

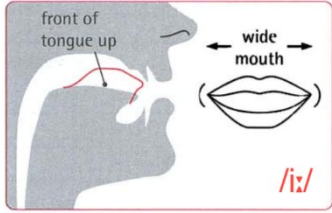
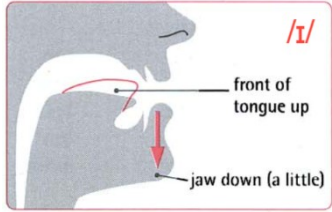
		
railway station <i>ga tàu</i>	temple <i>đền, chùa</i>	palace <i>cung điện</i>
		
square <i>quảng trường</i>	art gallery <i>triển lãm nghệ thuật</i>	skyscraper <i>tòa nhà chọc trời</i>
		
memorial <i>đài tưởng niệm</i>	cathedral <i>nhà thờ</i>	statue <i>tượng</i>

Words to describe a neighbourhood

(in)convenient	historic	polluted	peaceful	terrible	modern
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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.	
/ɪ/	Ngắn	Môi hơi mở rộng sang hai bên	Lưỡi hạ thấp	

• 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	/ˈmju:zɪkl/
characteristic	/ˌkærəktəˈrɪstɪk/	historical	/hɪˈstɒrɪkl/
fantastic	/fænˈtæstɪk/	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 đó:

- 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. <i>Peter is stronger than me.</i>	S + to be + more + adj + than + sb/sth/ clause E.g. <i>This dress is more expensive than I think.</i>

• 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
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- *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 tắc trên.

Tính từ	Dạng so sánh hơn
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 kéo 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.

<i>polluted</i>	<i>inconvenient</i>	<i>modern</i>	<i>terrible</i>	<i>peaceful</i>
<i>fantastic</i>	<i>historic</i>	<i>hectic</i>	<i>narrow</i>	<i>ancient</i>

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

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.

h <u>i</u> s	th <u>i</u> s	creat <u>u</u> re	w <u>i</u> ll	l <u>e</u> ad	p <u>e</u> n	d <u>re</u> am	th <u>i</u> nk	p <u>i</u> nk	r <u>i</u> ch
ach <u>ie</u> ve	pol <u>i</u> ce	she <u>ep</u>	comple <u>t</u> e	se <u>a</u>	pick	weap <u>o</u> n	wheat	heav <u>y</u>	spread
st <u>i</u> ll	stea <u>d</u> y	th <u>e</u> me	f <u>i</u> nger	peop <u>l</u> e	meas <u>u</u> re	br <u>i</u> ng	thre <u>a</u> t	ech <u>o</u>	de <u>a</u> f
/ɪ/			/i:/			/e/			

III. Ngữ pháp

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

- Russia is far (large) _____ than Vietnam.
- Ho Chi Minh City is (busy) _____ than Hanoi.
- Sarah is (competitive) _____ than her classmates.
- My garden is a lot (colourful) _____ than my neighbour's.
- Peter is (quiet) _____ than his sister.
- My English class is (interesting) _____ than my Chinese class.
- In Vietnam, the streets are generally (narrow) _____ than in the UK.
- Anna's house is a bit (comfortable) _____ than a hotel.
- 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 adaptations. 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. <u>pe</u> ace	B. h <u>i</u> t	C. k <u>i</u> ll	D. f <u>i</u> t
2. A. s <u>i</u> t	B. s <u>le</u> ep	C. s <u>i</u> ck	D. sh <u>i</u> p
3. A. call <u>e</u> d	B. play <u>e</u> d	C. bor <u>e</u> d	D. danc <u>e</u> d
4. A. cycl <u>e</u> d	B. stay <u>e</u> d	C. decid <u>e</u> d	D. lov <u>e</u> d
5. A. thr <u>e</u> ad	B. h <u>e</u> ad	C. b <u>e</u> am	D. th <u>re</u> at

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.

<i>pagoda</i>	<i>palace</i>	<i>skyscrapers</i>	<i>statue</i>
<i>memorial</i>	<i>square</i>	<i>railway</i>	<i>art gallery</i>

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/>)

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/>)

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 _____.