

### - Exercise 1:

## Write the comparative form of the words in the blankets:

- ► They've made these chocolate bars smaller (small)
- ► Sport is more interesting (interesting) than politics
- 1. Can't you think of anything.....(intelligent) to say?
- 2. Well, the place books.....(clean) now.
- 3. Janet looks.....(thin) than she did.
- 4. You need to draw it....(carefully).
- 5. The weather is getting.....(bad).
- 6. The programme will be shown at a.....(late) date.
- 7. I can't stay.....(long) than half an hour.
- 8. A mobile phone would be a.....(useful) present.
- 9. I'll try to finish the job.....(soon).
- 10. It was.....(busy) than usual in town today.
- 11. I'll be even.....(annoyed) if you do that again.
- 12. Since the break in I feel.....(nervous).

## ☐ - Exercise 2:

## Write the superlative form of the words in brackets:

- ▶ It's the shortest (short) day of the year.
- ▶ It's the most beautiful (beautiful) building in the world.
- 1. That was the.....(funny) film I've ever seen.
- 2. It was the.....(horrible) feeling I've ever had.
- 3. Have you read her.....(recent) book?
- 4. It's the.....(large) company in the country.
- 5. It was the.....(boring) speech I've ever heard.
- 6. You've got the.....(far) to travel.
- 7. That's the.....(helpful) idea so far.

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	8. ′	The factory uses the(modern) production	n methods.
	9. ′	This is the(early) I've ever got up.	
	10.	It was the(sad) day of my life.	
m	- Exc	ercise 3:	
So	me of	f these sentences are correct, and some have a w	ord which
sho	ould	not be there. If a sentence is correct, put a tick	(). If it is
inc	orrec	ct, cross the unnecessary word out of the sentence a	nd write it
in	the sp	pace.	
	I've	got the least powerful computer in the world.	$\checkmark$
	Lone	don is more bigger than Birmingham.	more
1.	Silve	er isn't as expensive as gold.	
2.	India	an food is the nicer than Chinese, I think.	
3.	The	telephone is one of the most useful inventions ever.	
4.	I fee	l a much better now, thank you.	
5.	The	longer you wait, so the harder it'll be.	
6.	The	piano is heavier than the sofa.	
7.	This	is the most quickest way to the hotel.	
8.	You	're taller than he is.	
9.	Who	is the cleverest student in of the class?	

## - Exercise 4:

Read this part of Tessa's letter to her friend Angela about her new job. Then look at the answers after the letter and write the correct answer in each space.

10. The weather is getting hotter and more hotter.

My new job is great. I like it (▶) much better than my old one. The
people here are (1)than I expected. Luckily my new boss isn't as
rude (2)my old boss, Mrs. Crossley, was. I hated her. She
was the (3)friendly person I've ever met. Everyone here
is older (4) In fact I'm the youngest person
(5)the office. But I don't mind.
The good thing about the job is that I get a (6)more money,
although not much more than I did before. The bad thing is that the
journey isn't (7)simple as it was my old job, where the bus took
me straight there. Now I have to change buses. But I'm allowed to start

work early. The earlier I	leave home, (8)	the journey	y is because
he buses aren't so crowded.			
►a) more	b) most	c) much	d) very
l. a) more nice	b) most nice	c) nicer	d) nicest
2. a) as	b) so	c) than	d) that
3. a) least	b) less	<ul><li>c) less and less</li></ul>	d) so
1. a) as I	b) as me	c) than I	d) than me
5. a) from	b) in	c) of	d) out of
5. a) bit	b) less	c) lot	d) much
7. a) as	b) less	c) more	d) same
3. a) more easier	b) more easy	c) the easier	d) the easy
- Exercise 5:  Complete the second second.	stamas as that it h		uius to tho
Complete the second ser first. Use the word in bra		ias a similar mea	ning to the
► This train is more conv	enient than all the	others. (most)	
This train is the most c		,	
1. The living room isn't as	s big as the kitcher	n.(bigger)	
The kitchen			
2. I'm not as fit as you. (am)			
You're			
3. The table and the desk are the same size. (big)			
The tablethe desk.			
4. Prices just get higher all the time. (and)			
Prices			
5. The dress is cheaper than the skirt. (expensive)			
The skirtthe dress.			
6. This crossword is the easiest. (difficult)			
This crossword			
7. Their excitement was increasing all the time. (excited)			
They were getting			
8. I've never read a more romantic story. (most)			
It's the			read.

BÀI 95:

# ADVERBS and WORD ORDER (Trạng từ và vị trí của trạng từ)

## - Exercise 1:

# Read each sentence and write down the word which is an adverb I'm just finishing an interesting article in this magazine. I. We have to leave our dirty shoes outside. I. Perhaps you have to type a password into the computer. I. Someone always leaves this door open. I. Obviously we aren't going to go for a walk in the rain. I. The car rolled silently down the hill. I. Your friend Andrew works hard, doesn't he?

## C - Exercise 2:

Read this true story. Some adverbs are underlined. Say if their position is front, mid or end.

Once a man called Alvin decided to rob a bank in Montgomery, Alabama. Alvin's parents had often told him that good manners were important. So Alvin went to the bank and stood in line. He waited patiently. Soon it was his turn. He dramatically pulled out a gun and threatened the cashier. She politely told him that he was in the wrong line and should go to another counter. Alvin immediately went to the correct place and stood in line again. Suddenly the police rushed in and arrested him. Alvin was amazed. They'd caught him before he'd even done the robbery. The moral of the story is that you shouldn't always do what your parents tell you.

ADVERB	POSITION	ADVERB	POSITION
▶once	front	6. immediately	
1. often		7. again	
2. patiently		8. suddenly	
3. soon		9. even	
4. dramatically		10. always	***************************************
5. politely		<u></u>	

## - Exercise 3:

Complete the conversation using the words in brackets. Put the adverbs in the best place.

Emma: Did you know the man who tried to steal your bag? (certainly/recognize/would)

Vicky: No, but I would certainly recognize him again

- 1. David: That was a goal, wasn't it? (clearly/crossed) Tom: Yes. the ball..... .....the line.
- 2. Mark: The weather is a lot better today. (probably/rain/will)
- Sarah: It said on the radio it.....later.
- 3. Tom: How do we get to Mike's place? (didn't/fully/understand) Nicky: I don't know. I...... the directions.
- 4. Harriet: It's quite here today, isn't it? (usually/are) Laura: Yes, the neighbours.....out on a Sunday.
- 5. Emma: Have you been to this place before? (it/occasionally/visited) Mathew: Yes, I.....as a child.
- 6. Alan: Did the computers crash this morning? (soon/were/working) Mark: Yes, but they.....again.
- 7. Melanie: Your friend's late, Vicky. (forgotten/has/obviously) Vicky: Rachel.....that we arranged to go out.

## III - Exercise 4:

Look at what people are saying and write the information in one sentence. Put the verb or adverbial phrase in mid or end position. Choose the best position.

- ► Vicky: I lose my way in London. It always happens. Vicky always loses her way in London.
- Laura: The birds wake me up. It happens every morning. The birds wake Laura up every morning.
- 1. David: It rains when I'm on holiday. Well, usually.
- 2. Rita: My friend visits me. She comes most weekends.

Complete these sentences from a newspaper. Put the words and phrases in the best order.

- ► The Queen has visited the show *regularly since 1985*. (regularly/ since 1985).
  - 1. The President died.....(at his home/peacefully).
  - 2. The protesters marched.....(through the streets/yesterday).
  - 3. The Prime Minister went.....(last year/ to Greece).
  - 4. Henry likes Rome. He spent a week.....(in June/ there)

## Q - Exercise 7:

Read the postcard from Olivia to her friend Kristy and write the sentences. Put the adverbs in the best place.

▶) Thank you for having us (last weekend). (1) We had a lovely time
n the country). (2) We arrived home at about eight (safely). (3) You
ust come and visit us (before too long). (4) It's nice to see you and
ony (always). (5) You'll be able to come in the new year (maybe).
)We'll see you (sometime).
The share for having and have dead

Tha	nk you for having us last weekend.	
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BÀI 96:

# YET, STILL and ALREADY (Yet, still và already)

## ☐ - Exercise 1:

Put yet, still or already
<ul> <li>▶ Martin: I know it isn't lunch-time yet, but I'm really hungry. Vicky: It's only ten. And you've already had two coffees since breakfast.</li> <li>1. Sarah: You've</li></ul>
□ - Exercise 2:
Put the word in brackets into one of the sentences.
<ul> <li>▶ I've bought some CDs. I haven't played them. (yet) I haven't played them yet.</li> <li>▶ This calculator works. I've had it for ages. (still) This calculator still works.</li> <li>1. I owe Anna £30. I can't ask her for more. (already)</li> </ul>
<ol><li>We've spent all our money. And we're only halfway through our holiday. (already)</li></ol>
3. I've cleaned this window. But it looks dirty. (still)

	now you explained them to me. (still)
• Exercise 3: Two people are talking about thusing still or notany more	e place they live in. Write the replies
Old man:	Young man:
►There was a church.	- Well, there is still a church
► You could see fields.	- You can't see them any more.
	Now it's just houses
1. Children played there.	- Not now
2. Boats came along the river.	- Oh,Look at them.
3. The view was beautiful.	- Well,It's awful.
4. It was our home.	- And
• Exercise 4: Put in already, anymore, no longe	er, still and yet
► It's still raining, look. How much	ch longer can it go out?
<ol> <li>The railway closed dow railway station here.</li> </ol>	n years ago, so there'sa
2. They want to build a n	ew hotel here, but they haven't got
	Nick. She told him she didn't want to
	nere only three months ago, and

4. Our friend took some photos. We haven't seen them. (yet)

BÀI 97:

# ADVERBS OF DEGREE, e.g. VERY, QUITE (Trạng từ chỉ mức độ: very, quite, ...)

## ☐ - Exercise 1: Write sentences using one of the phases in brackets

(quite hungry or very hungry?) He's quite hungry



.....busy.









	quite hangiy or very hangiy.) He s quite hangiy.
	1. (a bit busy or very busy?)
	2. (a bit thirsty or very thirsty?)
	3. (quite strong or very strong?)
	4. (fairly happy or extremely happy?)
α	- Exercise 2:
Pτ	t in very, quite or a bit
▶	The bus service is all right. The buses are quite frequent.
	I couldn't sleep because of the awful noise. The disco was
	noisy.
2.	The weather was OK – at least it didn't rain. It was
	good.
3.	The train was almost on time. It was justlate.
4.	Someone paid a great deal of money for the house. It was
	expensive.
5.	There were some very small traces of mud on the boots. They weredirty.
6.	There was a medium amount of traffic on the road. It was

Put the adverbs in the right place. So	metimes more than one answer
is correct.	
► These books are old (very).	These books are very old.
► I hate travelling by air (really).	I really hate travelling by air.
1. That radio is loud. (a bit).	
2. I like my new job (quite).	
3. Why don't you slow down (a little)?	
4. The rain spoilt our day (completely).	
5. We did the job quickly (fairly).	
6. I feel better now (a lot).	
7 We enjoyed the concert (very much)	

## Q - Exercise 4:

8. My arms ached (terribly).

- Exercise 3:

Complete the advertisement for holiday apartments by choosing the correct words.

Why not take this opportunity to buy a wonderful Interlux Timeshare apartment in San Manila? These are () a bit/rather/ really luxurious apartments set in this (1) absolutely/slightly magnificent seaside resort, a (2) fairly/really beautiful and unspoilt place, which you'll like (3) much/very/very much. The apartments are (4) extremely/pretty/quite good value. And we are a company with a (5) fairly/quite/very good reputation. This is a (6) bit/slightly/totally safe way of investing your money. But hurry! People are buying up the apartments (7) a lot/very/very much quickly.

BÀI 98:

# QUITE and RATHER (Quite và rather)

#### Exercise 1:

Which word do we stress, quite or the adjective? Underline the stressed word.

- ▶ These pens are guite good but not as good as the ones I usually buy.
- ► This book is quite <u>exciting</u>. I can't put it down.
  - 1. These fashions are quite new but not the very latest thing.
  - 2. It's quite late. We'd better be going.
  - 3. The sums are quite easy. I can do them in my head.
  - 4. The music was quite good, but I wasn't really impressed.
  - 5. The sun is quite bright. You'll need your sunglasses.

## — Exercise 2:

Put in these adjectives: better, busy, <u>nice</u>, noisy, popular. Use quite or rather with each adjective. Sometimes either is possible.

Mark: I didn't like that meal very much. Sarah: The soup was (▶) quite nice though, wasn't it?

Mark: The food was (1)..... the last time we came.

Sarah: It's (2)..... in here, isn't it? Everyone seems to be shouting.

Mark: I wasn't expecting the place to be so full. It's (3)..... for a Monday evening.

Sarah: This restaurant is (4)....., you know.

## - Exercise 3:

Add a sentence expressing the idea in brackets. Use quite or rather in your sentence. Sometimes either is possible.

- ► (It's pleasant by the river.)
  Let's walk along by the river. It's quite pleasant there.
- ► (You think Nick is aggressive.)

I don't like Nick much. I think he's rather aggressive.  (Changing trains twice is complicated.)
We have to change trains twice.
2. (Your car is big.)
I can give you all a lift.
3. (The show went on longer than you expected.)
It was a good show, but
. (You made your decision quickly.)
It wasn't a difficult decision.
🖺 - Exercise 4:
Does quite mean 'fairly' or 'completely'?
Try one of these sweets. I think they're quite nice. = fairly nice
► The driver walked away unhurt. It was <u>quite amazing</u> . = completely amazing
. I couldn't agree to the idea. It was quite ridiculous. =
2. I need some help with this crossword. It's quite difficult. =
3. That isn't the same thing at all. It's quite different. =
I. I wasn't expecting to get a postcard. I was quite surprised. =
i. I bought this guidebook. It looks <u>quite useful</u> . =
6. Are you sure you want the job? ~ Yes. I'm quite certain. =

BÀI 99:

# TOO and ENOUGH (Too và enough)

## - Exercise 1:

Look at the pictures and write sentences with too and enough.

Use these nouns and adjectives: big, gate, long, low, plane, sweater, ruler, warm, water, wide











▶	The sweater is too big.
▶	The ruler isn't long enough.
1.	
2.	
3.	

## - Exercise 2:

Look at what people are saying and complete the sentences. Use too, too many, too much or enough with these words: clearly, complicated, difficult. expensive, food, hastily, mistakes, ram, sweet, traffic

- ► You should have stopped to think first. You acted too hastily.
- ► This quiz is rather easy. The questions aren't difficult enough.
- 1. Can I have some more sugar in my coffee, please? It isn't
- 2. I can't afford a new stereo. It would be .....
- 3. There's a water shortage. There just hasn't been
- 4. I can't read your writing. You don't write.....

5. Try to be more careful, please. You're making
7. I can't understand these instructions. They're
3. Thousands of people are starving because they can't get
□ - Exercise 3:
Comment on the situations. Use too or enough and a phrase with for a to-infinitive.
► A taxi would have been best. But you didn't have the money.  I didn't have enough money for a taxi.
► Sarah can't take a day off. She's very busy.  Sarah is too busy to take a day off.
1. A picnic would be nice. But it's wet.
2. All your guests will need chairs. But you haven't got very many.
3. You couldn't carry the equipment. You had such a lot.
<ol> <li>Natasha wants to be a professional musician. You think she's ver good.</li> </ol>



## Q - Exercise 1:

Put each word in brackets into the sentence.

► Anna arrives for work. (late) Anna arrives late for work. 1. I like old cowboy films. (quite) 2. Have you finished this magazine? (yet) 3. This coat is big. (too) 4. Have the children had their tea? (already) 5. You don't look ill. (certainly) 6. We don't go out. (much) 7. I think everyone works hard. (fairly) 8. I don't know the date of the meeting. (still) 9. The others are getting ready. (just) 10. I have to go to work. (on Saturdays)

## - Exercise 2:

Put the words in the right order to form a statement.

- ► I / love / really / these trousers

  I really love these trousers.

  1 is / rather / cilly / this come.
- 1. is / rather / silly / this game

3. enough / isn't / loud / the alarm  4. easily / Jonathan / passed / the test  5. a lot / cards / play / the children  6. didi.'t / enough / sell / they / tickets  7. ask / many / questions / too / you  8. a member / any more / of the club / I'm / not  9. enough / it's / outside / to sit / warm  10 - Exercise 3:  Read the conversation. Then look at the answers below and write correct answer in each space.  Martin: Hello, Nancy. ( ) How are you? Have you found a (1)	
4. easily / Jonathan / passed / the test  5. a lot / cards / play / the children  6. didn't / enough / sell / they / tickets  7. ask / many / questions / too / you  8. a member / any more / of the club / I'm / not  9. enough / it's / outside / to sit / warm  10. Exercise 3:  Read the conversation. Then look at the answers below and write to correct answer in each space.  Martin: Hello, Nancy. (▶) How are you? Have you found a (1)	
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7. ask / many / questions / too / you  8. a member / any more / of the club / I'm / not  9. enough / it's / outside / to sit / warm  10. Exercise 3:  Read the conversation. Then look at the answers below and write to correct answer in each space.  Martin: Hello, Nancy. (►) How are you? Have you found a (1)	
9. enough / it's / outside / to sit / warm  1. **Exercise 3:*  Read the conversation. Then look at the answers below and write correct answer in each space.  Martin: Hello, Nancy. (>) How are you? Have you found a (1)?  Nancy: No, I'm afraid not, but I'm (2) looking. It's tak (3)	•••••
9. enough / it's / outside / to sit / warm  Read the conversation. Then look at the answers below and write to correct answer in each space.  Martin: Hello, Nancy. (>) How are you? Have you found a (1)	
Partin: I'm old enough (6)	
Martin: Hello, Nancy. (►) How are you? Have you found a (1)?  Nancy: No, I'm afraid not, but I'm (2)looking. It's tak (3)	the
Nancy: No, I'm afraid not, but I'm (2)looking. It's tak (3)longer than I expected. The problem is there is aren't (4)jobs. And there are too (5)people looking for jobs.  Martin: I'm old enough (6)remember when there was ple of work.  Nancy: There used to be lots of work, but there isn't (7)	job
Martin: I'm old enough (6) remember when there was ple of work.  Nancy: There used to be lots of work, but there isn't (7)	just
	enty
more. I'm afraid I'm (8) longer as optimistic as I va few weeks ago. In fact I feel a (9) depressed ab it sometimes.	
Martin: Don't worry. You'll (10) find something, I expect.	was
► a) How b) What c) Who d) Why	was bout
1. a) longer b) soon c) still d) yet 2. a) already b) more c) still d) yet	was bout

3. a) more	b) quite	c) rather	d) some
4. a) enough	b) plenty	c) right	d) several
5. a) big	b) lot	c) many	d) much
6. a) for	b) of	c) that	d) to
7. a) any	b) no	c) now	d) some
8. a) any	b) never	c) no	d) not
9. a) bit	b) piece	c) quite	d) slightly
10. a) already	b) yet	c) soon	d) before very long
Exercise 4:     Each of these sentence.		as a mista	ke in it. Write the correc
► My friend cal My friend alw 1. I didn't last nig	ays calls for	me. <del>-well</del>	
2. I think I need	t <del>o rest little</del>		
3. I-don't work fo			
4. The article is f	air interesting		
5. Tessa locked o			
6. You aren't enc	ugh tall to pla	y basketball	7
7. We went yeste	erday to town.		
8. I like this mus	i <del>c much.</del>	••••••••••••••	
	•••••		

## - Exercise 5:

Write a second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first. Use the word in brackets.

► It's probable that the strike will be over soon. (probably)

The strike will probably be over soon.

1. We often go to the cinema. (a lot)
2. Adrian wears jeans all the time. (always)
3. These shoes are too small. (big)
4. I don't live in Birmingham any more. (no)
5. Polly spent more money than she should have done in the sales. (to6)

BÀI 100:

# PREPOSITION OF PLACE (Giới từ chỉ địa điểm)

## ☐ - Exercise 1: Put in the prepositions. Sometimes more than one answer is correct.



► Sarah is getting out of the taxi.



1. David is going.....the ladder



2. The furniture is.....the van



3. My friend lives in a flat..... a shop.