

UNIT 10: BIGGER AND BETTER (4 Periods)

GRAMMAR SPOT:

Comparative adjectives:

a. Form:

+ *Short adjectives:* (one syllable).

Ex: Mary is older than Laura.

Tom is taller than Peter.

S1 + be + adj-er + than + S2

Note:

1. happy - happier; heavy - heavier; funny – funnier
2. narrow - narrower
3. simple – simpler
4. clever – cleverer
5. quiet - quieter

+ *Long adjectives:* (more than one syllable).

Ex: The red car is more expensive than the blue one.

Tina is more beautiful than her friend.

S1 + be + more + adj + than + S2

b. Use: Comparatives compare one thing, person, or action with another.

Superlative adjectives:

a. Form:

+ *Short adjectives:*

Ex: Sydney is the largest city in Australia.

The Nile is the longest river in the world.

S1 + be + the + adj-est + S2

+ *Long adjectives:*

Ex: This is the most expensive restaurant in the city.

Nam is the most intelligent student in my class.

S1 + be + the most + adj + S2

b. Use: Superlatives compare somebody or something with the whole group.

Note:

1. happy – happier - happiest; heavy – heavier - heaviest; funny – funnier - funniest

2. narrow - narrower - narrowest

3. simple – simpler - simplest

4. clever – cleverer - cleverest

5. quiet – quieter - quietest

Comparative and superlative adjectives:

	Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
One-syllable	old	older	the oldest
Adjectives	safe	safer	the safest
	big	bigger	the biggest *
	hot	hotter	the hottest *
	Adjectives	noisy	noisier
ending in -y	dirty	dirtier	the dirtiest

Two or more syllables adjectives	boring beautiful	more boring more beautiful	the most boring the most beautiful
Irregular adjectives	good bad far	better worse further	the best the worst the furthest

Adjectives which end in one vowel and one consonant double the final consonant.

You are older than me.

New York is dirtier than Paris.

HCM is the most beautiful city in Vietnam.

CITY LIFE: (p 74)

Comparative adjectives

1. Match an adjective with its opposite. Which adjectives describe city life? Which describe country life?

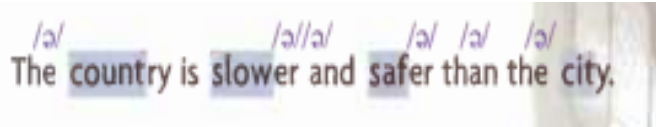
Adjective	Opposite
fast	cheap
modern	slow
expensive	friendly
dangerous	clean
dirty	quiet
unfriendly	old
noisy	safe
exciting	relaxing
busy	boring

Answers: fast – slow modern – old expensive - cheap
dangerous – safe dirty - clean unfriendly – friendly
noisy – quiet exciting – boring busy - relaxing

2. T 10.1. Listen to Joel and Andy comparing city and country life. Do you agree?

Ex: The city is more exciting than the country.
The city is noisier than the country.

1. T 10.2. Listen and repeat. Be careful with the sound /ə/.



2. What do you think? Make sentences comparing city and country life.



3. Tell the class.

I think it's safer in the country, but the city's more exciting.

PRACTICE: (p 75)

Much more than

1. Write the correct form of the adjectives.

Ex: 1. A: Life in the country is slower than city life. (slow)
B: Yes, the city's much faster. (fast)

Answers: 2. safer than / more dangerous 3. bigger than/ smaller
4. more expensive than/ cheaper 5. more modern than/older
6. better than/ worse

T 10.3. Listen and check. Practise with a partner.

2. Work with a partner. Compare two towns or cities that you both know. Which one do you like better? Why?

Ex: Hanoi is more beautiful than HCM.
Hanoi is cheaper than HCM.

HCM is more exciting than Hanoi.

COUNTRY LIFE: (p 75)

GRAMMAR SPOT: Have got and Have

Ex: I have got a ruler.
She has got a new car.
They haven't any houses.
Do you have got a camera?

b. Form:

<u>Positive :</u>	S + have got/ has got + N.
<u>Negative:</u>	S + haven't got/ hasn't got + N.
<u>Question and answer:</u>	Have got/ Has got + S + N? Yes, S + have/has. No, S + haven't / hasn't.

c. Use:

- "Have" and "have got" both express possession. We often use "have got" in spoken British English.

- The past of both "have" and "have got" is "had".

1. T 10.4. Close your books. Listen to Andy and Joel's conversation. Who moved to the village of Appleton? Who stayed in London?

2. Complete the conversation with the correct adjectives.

Answers: 1. good 2. better 3. nice 4. nicer
5. bigger 6. cheaper 7. friendlier 8. boring
9. clearer 10. safer 11. better.

3. Practise the conversation with a partner.

PRACTICE: (p 76)

have/ have got

1. Write the sentences again, using the correct form of "have got".

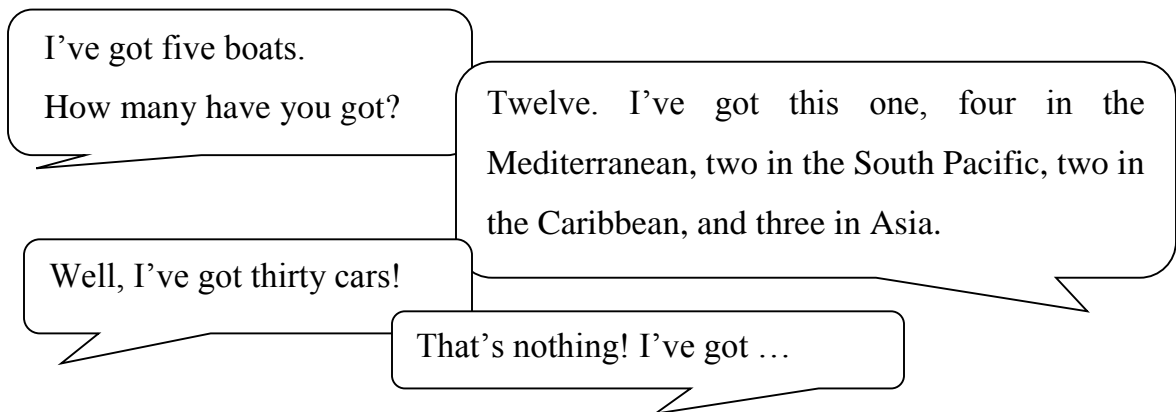
- Answers:
- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. London has a lot of parks. | → London's got a lot of parks. |
| 2. I don't have much money. | → I haven't got much money. |
| 3. I have a lot of homework tonight. | → I've a lot of homework tonight. |
| 4. Do you have any homework? | → Have you got any homework? |

I've got more than you!

2. Work with a partner. You are both famous film stars. Ask and answer questions to find out who is richer!

Student A (Go to p149)

Student B (Go to p151)



PARADISE ISLANDS: (p 76)

Superlative adjectives

1. Here are some of the world's most relaxing holiday resorts. Which one do you like best?

2. Correct the false sentences. How many correct sentences (✓) are there? What is the same about them?

- Answers:
- The Coral Club is cheaper than the Palm Hotel. (F)
→ No, it isn't. It's more expensive.
 - Bati Island is the most expensive resort. (T)
 - The Coral Club is newer than the Palm Hotel. (F)
→ No, it isn't. It's older.

3. Which is the best hotel in or near your town? What has it got?

Ex: The Kim Ngan is the best hotel in my town. It has got 30 modern room,

it's nice and quiet, ...

PRACTICE: (p 77)

The biggest and best!

1. Complete the conversations using the superlative form of the adjective.

T 10.5. Listen and check.

- Answers:
1. it's the biggest house
 2. it's the most expensive hotel
 3. it's the prettiest village
 4. it's the most cosmopolitan city
 5. he's the most popular film star
 6. she's the most funniest teacher
 7. she's the most intelligent student
 8. it's the easiest exercise

2. T 10.6. Close your books. Listen to the first lines in exercise 1 and give the answers.

Talking about your class.

3. How well do you know the other students in your class? Describe them using these adjectives and others.

tall small old young intelligent funny

I think Ivan is the tallest in the class. He's taller than Karl.

Sofia's the youngest.

I'm the most intelligent!

4. Write the name of your favourite film star. Read it to the class. Compare the people. Which film star is the most popular in your class?

Check it

5. Correct the sentences.

- 1 Yesterday was more hot than today.
- 2 She's taller that her brother.
- 3 I'm the most young in the class.
- 4 Last week was busyer than this week.
- 5 He doesn't got any sisters.
- 6 Do you got any bread?
- 7 My homework is the worse in the class.
- 8 This exercise is most difficult in the book.

- Answers:
1. Yesterday was hotter than today.
 2. She's taller than her brother.
 3. I'm the youngest in the class.
 4. Last week was busier than this week.
 5. He hasn't got any sisters.
 6. Have you got any bread?
 7. My homework is the worst in the class.
 8. This exercise is the most difficult in the book.

READING AND SPEAKING: (p78)

Viva la danza!

1. T 10.7. Do you know any Latin dances? Listen to three types of Latin dance music – flamenco, tango, and salsa. Which music goes with which city?

Buenos Aires Havana Seville

2. Where are these cities? What do you know about them? Each sentence is about one of them. Write BA, H, or S.

- 1 It is called 'the Paris of the South'.
- 2 It became independent from Spain in 1816.
- 3 It is the capital city of Andalucia.
- 4 In 1960 Fidel Castro led a socialist revolution.
- 5 The Arabs ruled the city from 711 to 1248.
- 6 It is one of Europe's largest historical centres.
- 7 African slaves came to work in the sugar and tobacco fields.
- 8 It was Spain's most important port in Latin America.
- 9 More than 4 million European immigrants came to work there.

3. Work in three groups. Which sentences in exercise 2 are about your city?

4. Answer the questions about your city.

Group 1: Read about Buenos Aires.

1. How many people live there?

- **3 million** people live there .

2. Does it have a river? If yes, what is its name?

- **Yes, it does. Its name is Plate**

3. Why is it a tourist centre?

Because Buenos Aires has lovely European buildings, a big commercial centre and beautiful shops.

4. What are some important dates in its history?

- **It became independent from Spain in 1816. More than 4 million European immigrants came between 1840 and 1940 to work on the railways.**

5. Which famous people lived there?

Astor Piazzolla lived there.

6. What kind of music and dance is it famous for?

- It is famous for **flamenco guitar and tango.**

7. What or who were the influences on its music?

The flamenco guitar was the influences on its music

8. Which of these things can you do in the city you read about?

I can **buy things in its beautiful shops** and **hear music by Piazzolla in his home country**

Group 2: Read about Havana.

1. How many people live there?

- **2.2 million** people live there.

2. Does it have a river? If yes, what is its name?

- **No, it doesn't.**

3. Why is it a tourist centre?

Because Havana is a very cultural city and has lots of beautiful old Spanish building.

4. What are some important dates in its history?

- **It was Spain's most important port and city in Latin America in the 16th century.**

At the beginning of the 19th century, it was one of the richest cities in the West. In

1960 Fidel Castro led a socialist revolution and became president.

5. Which famous people lived there?

- **Fidel Castro and Ernest Hemingway** lived there.

6. What kind of music and dance is it famous for?

- It is famous for **many Afro-Cuba dance styles including salsa and music which was an exciting mixture of Spanish guitar and African drums.**

7. What or who were the influences on its music?

- The **salsa** was the influences on its music.

8. Which of these things can you do in the city you read about?

- I can **visit Ernest Hemingway's house and learn to dance in a club.**

Group 3: Read about Seville.

1. How many people live there?

- **750,000** people live there.

2. Does it have a river? If yes, what is its name?

- **Yes, it does. Its name is Guadalquivir.**

3. Why is it a tourist centre?

Because Seville is one of Europe's largest historical centres with many beautiful old buildings and its famous fiesta in April.

4. What are some important dates in its history?

- The Arabs ruled the city from 711 to 1248. In 1503 Seville became the most important port in Spain for ships sailing to South America, and it was a very rich cultural Centre. Last century, there were two international exhibitions in Seville in 1929 and 1992.

5. Which famous people lived there?

Diago Velázquez lived there

6. What kind of music and dance is it famous for?

- It is famous for flamenco and dance with very fast hand clapping.

7. What or who were the influences on its music?

- Arabs and gypsies were the influences on its music.

8. Which of these things can you do in the city you read about?

I can see a famous fiesta and visit the Alcazar Palace.

5. Find partners from the other two groups. Compare the cities, using your answers.

VOCABULARY AND PRONUNCIATION: (p 80)

City and country words.

1. Match these words with the pictures. Which things do you usually find only in the country?

wood	park	museum	church	cathedral	farm	bridge
car park	port	factory	pub	field	theatre	lake
village	hill	mountain	cottage	building	river	

2. Complete the sentences with a word from exercise 1.

T 10.8. Listen and check.

Answers: 1. mountain 2. Bridge/ bridge 3. lake
 4. port 5. Building/ building 6. cathedral

3. Write these words from exercise 1.

T 10.9. Listen and repeat.

/wud/ _____	/fɑ:m/ _____	/'fæktri/ _____
/fi:ld/ _____	/'θɪətə/ _____	/'vɪlɪdʒ/ _____
/'kəθɪdrəl/ _____	/tʃɜ:tʃ/ _____	/'bɪldɪŋ/ _____

Answers:

wood	farm	factory
field	theatre	village
cathedral	church	building

5. Divide into two groups. Play the game. Which group can continue the longest?

- *Group A:* A walk in the country.

Continue one after the other.

I went for a walk in the country and I saw a farm.

- *Group B:* A walk in the city.

Continue one after the other.

I went for a walk in the city and I saw some shops.

WRITING: Describing a place p121. Linking words - *Which, Where.*

EVERYDAY ENGLISH: (p 81)

Direction 2.

1. T 10.10. Listen to Andy's directions to his cottage. Mark the route on the map.

Then complete the directions.

Leave the A34 at Apple Cross. _____ left at the traffic lights. Then go _____ the hill, and _____ the first bridge. OK? Then go _____ the second bridge, and _____ the road by the river. Go _____ the pub, and _____ right _____ the hill. Go _____ the corner past the farm, and my cottage is _____ right. It's easy!

Answers: turn down under over along
 past turn up round on the

2. T 10.11. Complete the text with the prepositions. Listen to Joel and Andy's conversation. Check your answers.

along down into round over past through under up
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Answers: Joel drove down the hill, under the first bridge, and over the second bridge. Then he drove along the road by the river, past the pub, and up the hill. Next he drove round the corner, off the road, through some apple trees, and into a lot of mud!

3. Cover the text. Look at the pictures and tell Joel's story.

4. Work with a partner.

- Student A: Think of a place near your school. Give your partner directions, but do not say what the place is.
- Student B: Listen to the directions. Where are you?