ĐỘNG TỪ KHUYẾT THIẾU

A. THEORY

I. WOULD

Ngoài cách dùng trong câu điều kiện, ***would*** còn dùng để chỉ một thói quen trong quá khứ.

Ex: When I was a child, I would sing folk songs.

II. USED TO - BE (GET) USED TO

- Used to *(thường, đã từng)* + infinitive: diễn tả một thói quen ở quá khứ.

Ex: He used to swim when he was six.

- Be/ get used to + V-ing/ noun *(quen với/ trở nên quen với)*

Ex: My mother is used to getting up early every day.
He got used to walking five kilometers a day because he's lost his bicycle.
Tom has got used to the cold weather since he came here.

III. WOULD RATHER

- ***Would rather*** cùng nghĩa với ***prefer*** *(thích hơn)* nhưng *would rather* chỉ đi với động từ trong khi *prefer* có thể đi với động từ hoặc danh từ.

would rather + bare-infinitive... + than...
prefer + V-ing/noun… + to…

Ex: I would rather go to the cinema than stay at home.
I prefer going to the cinema to staying at home.
I prefer oranges to apples.

- Thể phủ định của would rather = would rather + not

Ex: John would rather not go to class tomorrow.

IV. WOULD LIKE

- ***Would like*** *(muốn)* thường được dùng để diễn đạt mong muốn hoặc đưa ra lời mời, lời đề nghị một cách lịch sự.

would like ('d like) + to-infinitive

Ex: I'd like to tell you something about myself.
Would you like to have a walk with me?

V. COULD/MAY/MIGHT

Could, may, might *(có thể)*: chỉ một khả năng - diễn tả những gì mà người nói cảm thấy chưa chắc chắn lắm.

Ex: It might/ may/ could rain tomorrow. *(Ngày mai trời có thể mưa.)*

Người ta cũng có thể nói:

It will possibly rain tomorrow. Maybe it will rain tomorrow.

Possibly, maybe = perhaps: *có lẽ, có khả năng (chỉ dự đoán)*

Ex: I don't know where Lan is. Maybe she is in her room.
I may go to the beach or stay at home in this summer holiday.

VI. SHOULD

Should được dùng để diễn tả:

- Một lời đề nghị, lời khuyên, một bổn phận.

Ex: You should study hard.
He shouldn't do that work. It's too hard.

- Một sự mong đợi

Ex: It should rain tomorrow. (I expect it to rain tomorrow.)
My letter should arrive next week.

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VII. MUST

Must được dùng để chỉ:

- Trách nhiệm hoặc bổn phận. *Must* có nghĩa mạnh hơn *should.* Với *should* ta có một sự lựa chọn làm hoặc không làm nhưng với *must* sẽ không có sự lựa chọn.

Ex: An automobile must have gasoline to run.
This freezer must be kept at -20°C.

- Một sự suy luận hợp lý

Ex: John's lights are out. He must be asleep.
You must be tired after a long walk.

VIII. HAVE TO

Have to có nghĩa gần như *must*, nhưng không mang tính bắt buộc mà chỉ thấy cần phải làm.

Ex: I need some meat. I have to go to the butcher's.
Does your father have to go at once?

IX. COULD/ MAY/ MIGHT + PERFECTIVE

Hình thức này được dùng để chỉ một khả năng trong quá khứ.

Ex: It may have rained last night, but I'm not sure.
John might have gone to the movies yesterday.

X. SHOULD + PERFEGTIWE

Hình thức này được dùng để chỉ một bổn phận, trách nhiệm được cho là xảy ra ở quá khứ, nhưng vì một lý do nào đó nó đã không xảy ra.

Ex: John should have gone to the post office this morning. (He did not go to the post office.)
Maria shouldn't have called John last night. (She did call him.)

XI. MUST + PERFECTIVE

Hình thức này chỉ được dùng để chỉ một sự suy luận hợp lý trong quá khứ.

Ex: Jane did very well on the exam. She must have studied hard.
Mary looks very tired. She must have stayed up late last night.

B. EXERCISES

Exercise 1: For each situation write a sentence with should or shouldn't + the following

go away for a few days go to bed so late look for another job
Put some pictures on the walls take a photograph use her car so much

1 Liz needs a change.

-> She should go away for a few days

2 Your salary is very low.

-> You ……..

3 Jack always has difficulty getting up.

-> He ……..

4 What a beautiful view!

-> You ……..

5 Sue drives everywhere. She never walks.

-> She ……..

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6 Bill's room isn't very interesting.

-> ……..

Exercise 2: Fill "must" or "can't" in the blank

1. You've been travelling all day. You **must** be tired.
2. That restaurant ..... be very good. It's always full of people.
3. I'm sure I gave you the key. You ..... have it. Have you looked in your bag?
4. You're going on holiday next week. You ..... be looking forward to it.
5. It rained every day during their holiday so they ..... have had a very nice time.
6. Congratulations on passing your exam You ..... be very pleased.
7. You got here very quickly. You ..... have walked very fast.
8. Bill and Sue always travel business class so they.....be short of money.
9. You've been travelling all day. You ..... be tired.
10. That restaurant ..... be very good. It's always empty.

Exercise 3: Choose the best option for each sentence:

1) Young people _____ obey their parents.

a. must b. may c. will d. ought to

2) Laura, you and the kids just have dinner without waiting for me. I _____work very hard today.

a. can b. may c. should d. would

3) I _____ be delighted to show you round the factory.

a. ought to b. would c. might d. can

4) Leave early so that you _____ miss the bus.

a. didn't b. won't c. shouldn't d. mustn't

5) Jenny's engagement ring is enormous! It _____ have cost a fortune

a. must b. might c. will d. should

6) You _____ to write them today.

a. should b. must c. had d. ought

7) I hope I _____ find it.

a. will b. shall c. could d. must

8) Unless he runs he_____ catch the train.

a. will b. mustn't c. wouldn't d. won't

9) _____ you be in Rome tonight.

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a. will b. may c. might d. maybe

10) We _____ have time to help you tomorrow.

a. may b. must c. will d. could.

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