

UNIT

5

Modals: *Can, Should, and Have To*

DRIVING

LESSON 19

BEFORE YOU READ Trước khi đọc

Circle *Yes* or *No*. Chọn *Yes* hoặc *No*

- | | | |
|--|-----|----|
| 1. Do you know how to drive? | Yes | No |
| 2. Do you have a driver's license from this state? | Yes | No |

READ Đọc đoạn hội thoại. Chú ý vào dạng khẳng định và phủ định của *can*, *should*, *have to* được in đậm

Read the following conversation. Pay special attention to the affirmative and negative forms of *can*, *should*, and *have to* in bold.  5.1

Simon's son, Ed, wants to learn to drive. He is fifteen years old.

Ed: Dad, I want to get my driver's license.

Simon: You **have to get** a learner's permit first.

Ed: How do I get that?

Simon: I **can help** you with the rules. But in this state, drivers under the age of eighteen **have to take** a driver's education class at school. It's the law. You **have to study** thirty hours in the classroom.

Ed: A class takes a long time. I **can learn** faster with you.

Simon: No, you **can't**. It takes a long time to learn to drive. You **shouldn't be** in a hurry. First, you **have to pass** two tests: a driving test and a written test. The written test is about the traffic laws.

Ed: And then I **can get** my license?

Simon: No. You **can get** a learner's permit. Then you **have to practice** in the car. In this state, you **have to practice** at least fifty hours, but you **should practice** much more. And you **have to wait** three months. Then you **can take** the driving test.

Ed: And I **can get** my license. I **can drive** with my friends.

Simon: Not exactly. You **can have** only one other teenager in the car. And after 9 p.m., you **can drive** home from work, but that's all. You **can't drive** alone at night for other reasons. Here, drivers under eighteen **have to drive** with an adult driver at night. The adult **has to be** over twenty-one.

Ed: I don't like that. Are you sure?

Simon: Yes, I am. You **can go** online and check the state's traffic laws.



DID YOU KNOW?

Car crashes are the number-one cause of death for people aged fifteen to nineteen. Many states have laws to protect younger drivers.

license (n) bằng, giấy phép

state (n) bang

faster (adj) nhanh hơn

test (n) bài kiểm tra

traffic (n) giao thông

adult (n) người lớn

crash (n) tai nạn

protect (v) bảo vệ

have to (v) phải

education (n) giáo dục

hurry (n) vội vàng

written test (n.p) bài kiểm tra dạng viết

should (v) nên

alone (adv) 1 mình

cause (v) gây ra

permit (n) sự cho phép

law (n) luật

pass (v) vượt qua

exactly (adv) chính xác

check (v) kiểm tra

death (n) cái chết

COMPREHENSION Based on the reading, write T for *true* or F for *false*.

Dựa vào phần READ, ghi T cho câu đúng và F cho câu sai

- _____ Ed needs a learner's permit.
- _____ It is easy to get a driver's license.
- _____ Drivers under 18 can always drive alone at night.

WORDS TO KNOW 52

learner's permit	A new driver practices with a learner's permit .
rule	Teenagers can't drive between 11 p.m. and 6 a.m. That's the rule .
under/over	Ed is fifteen years old. He's under age sixteen. Tina is seventeen years old. She's over age sixteen.
law	You have to stop at all stop signs and red lights. It's the law .
take time	It takes a long time to be a good driver. You must practice a lot.
in a hurry	Ed wants his license now. He's in a hurry .
pass a test	When you pass the tests , you can get your learner's permit.
written test	We use a pencil and paper for written tests .
practice (v.)	Ed's new at driving. He has to practice .
practice (n.)	Ed isn't a good driver yet. He needs a lot of practice .
at least	He has to practice at least fifty hours. He can practice more than fifty hours.
experience	Simon drives every day. He has a lot of experience driving.
adult/teenager	Simon is an adult . He is forty years old. Ed is a teenager . He is fifteen years old.
safety (n.)	The laws are for your safety . They keep you safe.
save (v.)	Seat belts save many lives each year.

LISTEN Nghe các câu phát biểu về đoạn hội thoại trong phần READ. Chọn True-Đúng hoặc False-Sai.

Listen to the sentences about the conversation. Circle *True* or *False*.  53

- | | | | |
|---------|--------------|---------|-------|
| 1. True | <u>False</u> | 5. True | False |
| 2. True | False | 6. True | False |
| 3. True | False | 7. True | False |
| 4. True | False | 8. True | False |

5.1 Modal: *Can*—Affirmative and Negative

Động từ khiếm khuyết: Can - Khẳng định và Phủ định

We use *can* to show ability, permission, or possibility.

Chúng ta dùng *can* để chỉ khả năng, sự cho phép và tính khả quan.

SUBJECT	CAN	VERB (BASE FORM)	
I		Sau <i>can</i> là động từ nguyên mẫu	
She			
Simon	can		
It	cannot	help	him.
We	can't		
You			
They			

Notes:

Ta viết phủ định của *can* là một từ: *cannot*. Viết tắt của *cannot* là *can't*.

1. We write the negative of *can* as one word: *cannot*. The contraction for *cannot* is *can't*.
2. The main verb does not have an -s ending after *can*.
Động từ chính theo sau *can* ở dạng nguyên mẫu.

Pronunciation Note: Lưu ý về phát âm:

In affirmative statements, we usually pronounce *can* /kən/. In negative statements, we pronounce *can't* /kænt/. It is hard to hear the final *t*, so we use the vowel sound and stress to tell the difference between *can* and *can't*. Listen to your teacher pronounce these sentences:

I can go. (stress on *go*)

I can't go. (stress on *can't*)

Trong câu khẳng định, chúng ta thường phát âm *can* /kən/. Trong các câu phủ định, chúng ta phát âm là *can't* /kænt/. Thật khó để nghe được âm /t/ cuối cùng, vì vậy ta sử dụng nguyên âm và nhấn mạnh để phân biệt giữa *can* và *can't*.

I can go. (nhấn vào từ *go*)

I can't go. (nhấn vào từ *can't*)

GRAMMAR IN USE

We often use *can't* with rules or laws. Ta thường dùng *can't* với quy tắc và luật lệ.

You can't park at a bus stop.

EXERCISE 1 Fill in the blanks with *can* or *can't*. Use the ideas from the conversation on page 96.
Điền vào chỗ trống với *can* hoặc *can't*. Sử dụng ý tưởng từ đoạn hội thoại trong phần READ.

1. Ed can't drive now.
2. Simon _____ help Ed with the rules.
3. Ed _____ get his driver's license now.
4. People _____ find the laws and safe driving practices on the state website.
5. Ed _____ take the driver's education class now.
6. Simon _____ help Ed practice in the car now.
7. Ed _____ get a learner's permit without a driver's education class.
8. Teenagers under eighteen _____ drive alone at night in Ed's state.
9. Teenagers under eighteen _____ have one other teenager in the car.
10. Teenagers under eighteen _____ drive home from work after 9 p.m.

5.2 Modal: *Should*—Affirmative and Negative

Động từ khiếm khuyết: Should - Khẳng định và Phủ định

We use *should* when we give advice or make a suggestion.

Ta dùng *should* khi đưa ra lời khuyên hay đưa ra đề xuất.

SUBJECT	SHOULD	VERB (BASE FORM)	
I He She We You They	should should not shouldn't	take	the test today.

Sau *should* là động từ nguyên mẫu

EXERCISE 2 Complete the conversations with *should* or *shouldn't* and the words given.

Hoàn thành đoạn hội thoại với *should* hoặc *shouldn't* và động từ được cho.

1. **A:** I have my written test tomorrow.

B: You should read the driver's handbook again tonight.
you/read

2. **A:** My car is dirty.

B: _____ it today!
you/wash

3. **A:** Ed wants to learn to drive.

B: _____ in a hurry.
he/be

4. **A:** Ed wants to be a safe driver.

B: _____ a lot with a good driver.
he/practice

5. **A:** I'm very tired today, and I have driving practice.

B: _____ today. Wait until tomorrow.
you/drive

6. **A:** Ed doesn't know the driving laws in his state.

B: _____ them before the written test.
he/learn

7. **A:** Many cars are on the roads from 4 p.m. to 7 p.m.

B: _____ during those hours.
new drivers/drive

8. **A:** I don't have the driver's handbook, and I need to study it tonight.

B: _____ online. The information is on the state website.
you/look

You can download a copy of the handbook, too.