

CHAPTER 7: MODEL AUXILIARIES

1. Exercise 1. Warm-up. (Chart 7-9)

These following statements are about writing a resume. Decide which sentence is more common in writing and which sentences are more common in speaking.

Những nhận định dưới đây là những yêu cầu cần có khi viết đơn xin việc. Xác định câu nào dưới đây thường dùng trong văn viết hay văn nói.

Writing a resume

1. You must list all your previous employers.
2. You have to provide references.
3. You have got to include personal information, for example, whether you are married or not.

7-9 Expressing Necessity: *Have to, Have Got to, Must*

(a) I have a very important test tomorrow. I have got to study tonight. must	Have to, have got to, and must have basically the same meaning. They express the idea that something is necessary. Have to, have got to, và must về cơ bản có cùng nét nghĩa. Chúng được dùng để diễn tả tầm quan trọng của một sự vật, sự việc
(b) I'd like to go with you to the movie this evening, but I can't. I have to go to a meeting.	Have to is used much more frequently in everyday speech and writing than must. Have to được sử dụng thường xuyên trong các đoạn hội thoại giao tiếp thường ngày và cả trong văn viết nhiều hơn must.
(c) Bye now! I've got to go. My wife's waiting for me. I'll call you later.	Have got to is typically used in informal conversation, as in (c). Have got to thường được dùng trong giao tiếp hàng ngày.
(d) All passengers must present their passports at customs upon arrival. (e) Tommy, you must hold onto the railing when you go down the stairs.	Must is typically found in written instructions or rules, as in (d). Adults also use it when talking to younger children, as in (e). It sounds very strong. Must thường được dùng trong các văn bản quy định hay hướng dẫn. Người lớn cũng hay sử dụng chúng khi nói chuyện với người nhỏ tuổi hơn. Từ này thường có nghĩa khá nghiêm trọng

(f)) Do we <i>have to</i> bring pencils to the test?	QUESTIONS: <i>Have to</i> is usually used in questions, not <i>must</i> or <i>have got to</i> . Forms of <i>do</i> are used with <i>haveto</i> in questions.
(g) Why <i>did</i> he <i>have to</i> leave so early?	
(h) I <i>had to</i> study last night.	The PAST form of <i>have to</i> , <i>have got to</i> , and <i>must</i> (meaning necessity) is <i>had to</i> .
(i) I <i>have to</i> ("hafta") go downtown today.	Notice that <i>have to</i> , <i>has to</i> , and <i>have got to</i> are commonly reduced, as in (i) through (k).
(j) Rita <i>has to</i> ("hasta") go to the bank.	
(k) I've <i>got to</i> ("gotta") study tonight.	

2. Exercise 2. Let's read and talk. (Charts 7-7> 7-9)

Read the passage and then fill in the blanks with the right modal verbs.

Đọc đoạn văn dưới đây và điền vào chỗ trống động từ khiếm khuyết phù hợp.

A Family Problem

Mr. and Mrs. Hill don't know what to do about their 15-year-old son, Mark. He's very intelligent but has no interest in learning. His grades are getting worse, and he won't do any homework. Sometimes he skips school and spends the day at the mall.

His older sister Kathy is a good student, and she never causes any problems at home. Kathy hasn't missed a day of school all year. Mark's parents keep asking him why he can't be more like Kathy. Mark is jealous of Kathy and picks fights with her.

All Mark does when he's home is stay in his room and listen to loud music. He often refuses to eat meals with his family. He argues with his parents, his room is a mess, and he won't help around the house.

This family needs advice. Tell them what changes they should make. What should they do? What shouldn't they do?

Use each of these words at least once in the advice you give:

Sử dụng những từ trong bảng sau:

Should	Shouldn't	Have got to/ Has got to	Had better
Ought to	Have to/ Has to	Must	

1. Mark _____ finish his homeworks and _____ go to school regularly, or he will get the bad marks at the end of the semester.

2. Mark _____ look up to his sister, Kathy. He _____ fight with her and he

_____ see her as a role model to become a better version of himself.

3. Mark _____ lock himself in his room. In stead of that, he _____
spend time with the other members of his family.
4. As a good child, Mark _____ help his parents tidy up the house, especially his
own room.

3. Exercise 3. Warm-up. (Chart 7-10)

Which sentence (a. or b.) completes the idea of the given sentence? Choose the right answers.

Lựa chọn nào dưới đây được dùng để hoàn thành ý của câu cho sẵn? Hãy chọn đáp án đúng.

1. We have lots of time.
 - a. You must not drive so fast!
 - b. You don't have to drive so fast.
2. We are studying in the library.
 - a. You must not make noise.
 - b. You don't have to make noise.
3. The traffic light is red
 - a. You must not go right now.
 - b. You don't have to go right now.
4. You let you friend borrow a pen.
 - a. Keep it! You must not pay me back.
 - b. Keep it! You don't have to pay me back.
5. You are in an exam.
 - a. You must not cheat during the exam.
 - b. You don't have to cheat during the exam.
6. You are busy and you don't want to let your friend wait for you.
 - a. You must not wait for me, I have a lot more to finish.
 - b. You don't have to wait for me, I have a lot more to finish.

7-10 Expressing Lack of Necessity: *Do Not Have To*; Expressing Prohibition: *Must Not*

(a) I finished all of my homework this afternoon. I <i>don't have to study</i> tonight.	<i>Don't/doesn't have to</i> expresses the idea that something is <i>not necessary</i> . <i>Don't/ Doesn't have to</i> dùng để diễn đạt ý mà được cho là không cần thiết
(b) Tomorrow is a holiday. Mary <i>doesn't have to go</i> to class.	
(c) Bus passengers <i>must not talk to</i> the driver. (d) Children, you <i>must not play</i> with matches!	<i>Must not</i> expresses <i>prohibition</i> (DO NOT DO THIS!). <i>Must not</i> được dùng để diễn đạt sự không cho phép, không được làm việc gì
(e) You <i>mustn't play</i> with matches.	<i>Must+ not= mustn't</i> (NOTE: The first "t" is not pronounced.)

4. Exercise 4. Looking at grammar. (Chart 7-10)

Complete the sentences with ***don't have to***, ***doesn't have to***, or ***must not***.

Hoàn thành các câu dưới đây với ***don't have to***, ***doesn't have to***, hoặc ***must not***.

1. You ***must not*** drive when you are tired. It's dangerous.
2. I live only a few blocks from my office. I ***don't have to*** drive to work.
3. Liz finally got a car, so now she drives to work. She _____ take the bus.
4. Mr. Murphy is very wealthy. He _____ work for a living.
5. You _____ tell Daddy about the birthday party. We want it to be a surprise.
6. A: Did Professor Acosta give an assignment?
B: Yes, she assigned Chapters 4 and 6, but we _____ read Chapter 5.
7. A: Listen carefully, Kristen. If a stranger offers you a ride, you _____ get in the car. Never get in a car with a stranger. Do you understand?
B: Yes, Mom.

5. Exercise 5. Warm-up. (Chart 7-11)

Read the situation and the conclusions that follow. Which conclusion(s) seems logical to you?

Đọc tình huống và những kết luận bên dưới. Hãy chọn kết luận hợp lý nhất, phù hợp nhất với tình huống

SITUATION: Mr. Ellis is a high school gym teacher. He usually wears gym clothes to work. Today he is wearing a suit and tie.

1. He must have an important meeting. He must be rich.
2. He must need new clothes.
3. He must want to make a good impression on someone.
4. His gym clothes must not be clean.



- A high school gym teacher: Giáo viên thể dục cấp 3
- Gym clothes: trang phục thể thao
- A suit and tie: com-lê và cà vạt

7-11 Making Logical Conclusions: *Must*

(a) A: Nancy is yawning.

B She **must be** sleepy.

In (a): Speaker B is making a logical guess. He bases his guess on the information that Nancy is yawning.

His logical conclusion, his "best guess," is that Nancy is sleepy. He uses **must** to express his logical conclusion.

*Ở ví dụ (a): B đang đưa ra một dự đoán có căn cứ. Anh ta đưa ra dự đoán dựa trên thông tin là Nancy đang ngáp. Vậy nên kết luận của anh B là Nancy có vẻ như đang buồn ngủ. Anh B sử dụng **Must** để diễn đạt*

(b) **LOGICAL CONCLUSION:** Amy plays tennis every day. She **must like** to play tennis.

(c) **NECESSITY** If you want to get into the movie theater, you **must buy** a ticket.

COMPARE: *Must* can express

- a logical conclusion, as in (b).
- necessity, as in (c).

(d) **NEGATIVE LOGICAL CONCLUSION:** Eric ate everything on his plate except the pickle. He **must not like** pickles.

(e) **PROHIBITION:** There are sharks in the ocean near our hotel. We **must not go** swimming there.

COMPARE: **Must not** can express

- a negative logical conclusion, as in (d).
- prohibition, as in (e).

6. Exercise 6. Looking at grammar. (Chart 7-11)

Complete the conversations with **must** or **must not**.

*Hoàn thành đoạn hội thoại dưới đây, sử dụng **must** hoặc **must not**.*

- A: Did you offer our guests something to eat?
B: Yes, but they didn't want anything. They must not be hungry yet.
- A: You haven't eaten since breakfast? That was hours ago. You _____ be hungry.
B: I am.
- A: Gregory has already had four glasses of water, and now he's having another
B: He _____ be really thirsty.
- A: I offered Holly something to drink, but she doesn't want anything.
B: She _____ be thirsty.
- A: The dog won't eat.
B: He _____ feel well.
- A: Brian has watery eyes and has been coughing and sneezing.
B: Poor guy. He _____ have a cold.
- A: Erica's really smart. She always gets above 95 percent on her math tests.
B: I'm sure she's pretty bright, but she _____ also study a lot.
- A: Listen. Someone is jumping on the floor above us.
B: It _____ be Sam. Sometimes he does exercises in his apartment.

7. Exercise 7. Looking at grammar. (Chart 7-11)

Make a logical conclusion for each situation. Use **must**.

*Viết câu kết luận cho mỗi tình huống. Sử dụng **must**.*

- Alima is crying.

→ *She must be unhappy.*

2. Mrs. Chu has a big smile on her face.



3. Samantha is shivering.



4. Olga watches ten movies a week.



5. James is sweating.



6. Toshi can lift one end of a compact car by himself.



8. Exercise 8. Looking at grammar. (Charts 7-9 and 7-11)

Complete the sentences with **must**, **have to**, or **had to** and the correct form of the verbs in parentheses.

*Hoàn thành các câu dưới đây, sử dụng **must**, **have to**, hoặc **had to** và chia đúng dạng các động từ ở trong ngoặc.*

At work

A: Your eyes are red. You *(be)* _____ really tired.

B: Yeah, I *(stay)* _____ up all night working on a project.

A: Did you finish?

B: No, I *(work)* _____ on it later today, but I have a million other things to do.

A: You *(be)* _____ really busy.

B: I am!