

MODAL AUXILIARIES

Exercise 43. Warm-up. (Chart 7-13)

Read each group of sentences. Decide who the speaker is and a possible situation for each group. *Đọc từng nhóm câu. Xác định ai là người nói và tình huống có thể xảy ra cho từng nhóm.*

GROUP A

1. Show me your driver's license.
2. Take it out of your wallet, please.
3. Step out of the car.

Speaker: a doctor

Possible situation: a doctor examining a patient's throat

GROUP B

1. Open your mouth.
2. Stick out your tongue.
3. Say "ahhh."
4. Let me take a closer look.
5. Don't bite me!

Speaker: a police officer

Possible situation: a person speeding

7-13 Giving Instructions: Imperative Sentences

(Đưa ra lời chỉ dẫn: Câu Mệnh lệnh)

COMMAND: (Mệnh lệnh)

(a) Captain: **Open** the door!

Soldier: Yes, sir!

REQUEST: (Thỉnh cầu)

(b) Teacher: **Open the door, please.**

Student: Sure.

DIRECTIONS: (Chỉ đường)

(c) Barbara: Could you tell me how to get to the post office?

Stranger: Certainly. **Walk two blocks down this street. Turn left and walk three more blocks.** It's on the right-hand side of the street.

Imperative sentences are used to give commands, make polite requests, and give directions. The difference between a command and a request lies in the speaker's tone of voice and the use of **please**.

Please can come at the beginning or end of a request:

Open the door, please.

Please open the door.

Câu mệnh lệnh được sử dụng để đưa ra mệnh lệnh, yêu cầu lịch sự và chỉ đường. Sự khác biệt giữa một mệnh lệnh và một yêu cầu nằm ở giọng điệu của người nói và cách sử dụng **please**.

Please có thể đứng đầu hoặc cuối của một yêu cầu:

Open the door, please.

Please open the door.

(d) **Close** the window.

(e) Please **sit down**.

(f) Be quiet!

(g) **Don't walk** on the grass.

(h) Please **don't wait for** me.

(i) **Don't be** late.

The simple form of a verb is used in imperative sentences. In (d): The understood subject of the sentence is **you** (meaning the person the speaker is talking to): *Close the window*= *You close the window*.



NEGATIVE FORM:

Don't + the simple form of a verb

Động từ nguyên mẫu được sử dụng trong các câu mệnh lệnh. Ở (d): Chủ ngữ của câu được hiểu là **you** (tức là người mà người nói đang nói chuyện): *Close the window = You close the window.*

THỂ PHỦ ĐỊNH:

Don't + động từ nguyên mẫu.

Exercise 44. Let's talk. (Chart 7-13)

Part I. Read the steps for cooking rice. Drag each step into the logical order (1-9).

Đọc các bước nấu cơm. Kéo từng bước đến thứ tự hợp lý (1-9).

- | | |
|-----------------------------|----|
| Measure the rice. | 1. |
| Cook for 20 minutes. | 2. |
| Pour water into a pan. | 3. |
| Bring the water to a boil. | 4. |
| Put the rice in the pan. | 5. |
| Don't burn yourself. | 6. |
| Set the timer. | 7. |
| Turn off the heat. | 8. |
| Take the pan off the stove. | 9. |



Part II. Write instructions for cooking something simple.

Viết hướng dẫn cách nấu món ăn đơn giản.



Exercise 45. Listening. (Chart 7-13)

Part I: Listen to the steps in this number puzzle and write the verbs you hear. Before you begin, you may want to check your understanding of these words: *add, subtract, multiply, double.*

Nghe các bước trong câu đố số này và viết các động từ bạn nghe được. Trước khi bắt đầu, tra cứu thông tin về các từ *add*, *subtract*, *multiply*, *double* có thể hữu ích cho bài tập này.

Puzzle steps:

1. _____ down the number of the month you were born. For example,
_____ the number 2 if you were born in February.
_____ 3 if you were born in March, etc.
2. _____ the number.
3. _____ 5 to it.
4. _____ it by 50.
5. _____ your age.
6. _____ 250.



Part II. Now follow the steps in Part I to complete the puzzle. In the final number, the last two digits on the right will be your age, and the one or two digits on the left will be the month you were born.

Bây giờ hãy làm theo các bước trong Phần I để hoàn thành câu đố. Trong số cuối cùng, hai chữ số cuối cùng bên phải sẽ là tuổi của bạn, và một hoặc hai chữ số bên trái sẽ là tháng bạn sinh ra.

Exercise 46. Reading and writing. (Chart 7-13)

Part I. Read the passage. Which of these suggestions that work for a job interview in your country?

Đọc đoạn văn. Những gợi ý nào sau đây phù hợp với một cuộc phỏng vấn xin việc ở nước của bạn.

How to Make a Good Impression in a Job Interview

Do you want to know how to make a good impression when you interview for a job? Here are some suggestions for you to consider.

1. Dress appropriately for the company. Flip-flops and shorts, for example, are usually not appropriate.
2. Be sure to arrive early. Employers like punctual workers.
3. Bring extra copies of your resume and references.
There may be more than one interviewer.
4. Make eye contact with the interviewer. It shows confidence.
5. Don't chew gum during the interview.
6. Research the company before you go. That way you can show your knowledge and interest in the company.



If you follow these suggestions, you will have a better chance of making a good

impression when you go for a job interview.

Flip-flops (n) dép tông, dép xỏ ngón	Shorts (n) quần cộc, quần đùi
Punctual (adj) đúng giờ	Reference (n) người tham chiếu
Resume (n) sơ yếu lí lịch	Eye contact: giao tiếp bằng mắt
Chew gum: nhai kẹo cao su	

Part II. Give advice by matching the sentences in column A with the advice in column B to people who want to ...

Đưa ra lời khuyên bằng cách nối những câu ở cột A với các lời khuyên ở cột B cho người muốn...

1. improve their health.	1. Ask your network for referrals. 2. Contact companies directly. 3. Use job search platforms.
2. get good grades.	1. Drink More Water 2. Get More Sleep 3. Walk It Out
3. improve their English.	1. Watch television and films in English 2. Read English books/newspapers 3. Practice English whenever you can
4. find a job.	1. Recycling metals 2. Recycling plastics 3. Recycling paper
5. get a good night's sleep.	1. Do Your Homework 2. Participate in Class 3. Take Good Notes in Class
6. protect the environment by recycling.	1. Follow a regular sleep schedule. 2. Avoid napping in the late afternoon or evening 3. Try not to watch television or use your computer, cell phone, or tablet in the bedroom.

Exercise 47. Warm-up. (Chart 7-14)

Check (✓) the items that are suggestions. Đánh dấu (✓) vào những mục là các đề xuất.

- Why do bears hibernate?
- I have a day off. Why don't we



take the kids to the zoo?

3. Let's go see the bears at the zoo.

7-14 Making Suggestions: *Let's* and *Why Don't* (Đưa ra lời đề nghị: *Let's* và *Why Don't*)

- (a) - It's hot today. ***Let's go to the beach.***
- Okay. Good idea.
(b) - It's hot today. ***Why don't we go to the beach?***
- Okay. Good idea.

Let's and ***Why don't we*** are used to make suggestions about activities for you and another person to do.
Examples (a) and (b) have the same meaning.

Let's = *let us*

Let's và ***Why don't we*** được dùng để đưa ra lời đề nghị về những hoạt động mà bạn và người khác sắp làm.

Ví dụ (a) và (b) có cùng nghĩa.

- (c) - I'm tired.
- ***Why don't you take a nap?***
- That's a good idea. I think I will.

In (c): ***Why don't you*** is used to make a friendly suggestion or to give friendly advice.

Trong ví dụ (c): ***Why don't you*** được sử dụng để đưa ra lời đề nghị thân mật hoặc lời khuyên thân mật.

Exercise 48. Let's talk. (Chart 7-14)

Make suggestions beginning with ***Let's*** and ***Why don't we***. Choose the suitable answers.

Đưa ra lời đề nghị bắt đầu bằng ***Let's*** và ***Why don't we***. Chọn đáp án phù hợp.

1. Where should we go for dinner tonight?

- a. Let's go to school.
b. Let's go to Thai Restaurant.
c. Let's go to the cinema.

2. Who should we ask to join us for dinner tonight?

- a. Why don't we ask Ms. Mai to join us for dinner tonight?
b. Why don't we order beefsteak for dinner tonight?
c. Why don't we go to Thai Restaurant for dinner tonight?

3. What time should we meet at the restaurant?

- a. Let's meet at the entrance of the restaurant.
b. Let's order at 7 o'clock at the restaurant.
c. Let's meet at 7 o'clock at the restaurant.

4. Where should we go afterwards?

- a. Why don't we eat pasta afterwards?



- b. Why don't we go to the cinema afterwards?
- c. Why don't we ask Ms. Hoa to join us afterwards?

"At the end of the day, a loving family should find everything forgivable."

Sau rốt, một gia đình yêu thương nhau nên tha thứ cho các thành viên của mình.