

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

1. \_\_\_\_\_ Ed needs a learner's permit.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ It is easy to get a driver's license.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ Drivers under 18 can always drive alone at night.

## WORDS TO KNOW 52

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