

# CHAPTER 7: MODEL AUXILIARIES

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

Check "O" the sentences that are grammatically correct and "X" if it's incorrect.

*Chọn "O" nếu những câu dưới đây đúng ngữ pháp và "X" nếu sai.*

1.  I can speak English well.
2.  He cans speaks English well.
3.  She can to speak English well.
4.  Our neighbors can speak some English.
5.  My parents can't speaking English at all.



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### 7-1 The form of Model Auxiliaries

The verbs listed below are called "modal auxiliaries." They are helping verbs that express a wide range of meanings (ability, permission, possibility, necessity, etc.). Most of the modals have more than one meaning.

*Danh sách các động từ dưới đây được gọi là "động từ khiếm khuyết". Chúng đóng vai trò giống với trợ động từ nhằm thể hiện nhiều nét nghĩa (gồm: khả năng, sự cho phép, tính khả thi, sự cần thiết, v.v). Hầu hết các động từ khiếm khuyết có nhiều hơn một nghĩa.*

#### Auxiliary + the Simple Form of a Verb

can	(a)	Olga <i>can speak</i> English.
coul	(b)	He <i>couldn't come</i> to
d	(c)	class. It <i>may rain</i>
may	(d)	tomorrow.
migh	(e)	It <i>might rain</i> tomorrow.
t	(f)	Mary <i>should study</i>
shoul	(g)	harder.
d	(h)	I <i>had better study</i>
had	(i)	tonight.
better		Billy! You <i>must listen</i> to
must		me! I <i>will be</i> in class
will		tomorrow.
woul		Would you please <i>close</i> the
d		door?

*Can, could, may, might, should, had better, must, will, and would are immediately followed by the simple form of a verb.*

*Can, could, may, might, should, had better, must, will, và would đi ngay trước các động từ nguyên mẫu không có to*

- They are not followed by *to*.
- *INCORRECT: Olga can to speak English.*
- The main verb does not have a final *-s*.
- *INCORRECT: Olga can speaks English.*
- The main verb is not in a past form.
- *INCORRECT: Olga can spoke English.*
- The main verb is not in its *-ing* form.
- *INCORRECT: Olga can speaking English.*

#### Auxiliary + to + the Simple Form of a Verb

have to	(j)	I <i>have to study</i> tonight.
have got	(k)	I <i>have got to study</i> tonight.

*To + the simple form* is used with these auxiliaries:

to	have to, have got to, be able to, and ought to.
	<i>To+ dạng nguyên mẫu của động từ được sử dụng với các động từ khiếm khuyết sau: have to, have got to, be able to, và ought to.</i>
be able to (l) Kate <i>is able to</i> study harder.	
ought to (m) Kate <i>ought to</i> study harder.	

## 2. Exercise 2. Looking at grammar. (Chart 7-1)

Make sentences with the given verbs + *come*. Add *to* where necessary. Use this model:  
Leo \_\_\_\_\_ tonight.

*Đặt câu với động từ cho sẵn trong bảng + come. Thêm to khi cần thiết. Sử dụng mẫu sau:*  
Leo \_\_\_\_\_ tonight.

*Example:* can --- Leo can come tonight.

1. may	6. might
2. should	7. had better
3. ought	8. has
4. will not	9. has got
5. could not	10. is not able

1. Leo _____ tonight.	6. Leo _____ tonight.
2. Leo _____ tonight.	7. Leo _____ tonight.
3. Leo _____ tonight.	8. Leo _____ tonight.
4. Leo _____ tonight.	9. Leo _____ tonight.
5. Leo _____ tonight.	10. Leo _____ tonight.

## 3. Exercise 3. Warm-up. (Chart 7-2)

Circle the best completion for each sentence. Discuss your answers.

*Khoanh tròn đáp án đúng với mỗi câu dưới đây.*



1. A newborn baby **can** I **can't** roll over.
2. A baby of four months **can** I **can't** smile.
3. A newborn baby **is able to** I **isn't able to** see black and white shapes.
4. A baby of six months **is able to** I **isn't able to** see colors.

- When I was nine months old, I **could** I **couldn't** crawl.
- When I was nine months old, I **could** I **couldn't** walk.

## 7-2 Expressing Ability: Can and Could

<p>(a) Bob <b>can play the</b> piano.          (b) You <b>can buy a</b> screwdriver at a hardware store.          (c) I <b>can meet you</b> at Ted's tomorrow afternoon.</p>	<p><b>Can</b> expresses <i>ability</i> in the present or future.  <b>Can</b> diễn đạt <i>khả năng ở hiện tại hoặc tương lai</i>.</p>
<p>(d) I {<b>can't</b>  <b>cannot</b> understand that sentence.  <b>can not</b></p>	<p>The negative form of <b>can</b> may be written <b>can't</b>, <b>cannot</b>, or <b>can not</b>.  <b>Thể bị động của Can có thể được viết lại thành Can't, cannot, can not.</b></p>
<p>(e) I <b>can go</b>          (f) I <b>can't go</b></p>	<p>In spoken English, <b>can</b> is usually unstressed and pronounced /kean/ = "kun."  <b>Can't</b> is stressed and pronounced /ka:nt/, with the final sound being a glottal stop.* The glottal stop replaces the /t/ in spoken English. Occasionally native speakers have trouble hearing the difference between <b>can</b> and <b>can't</b> and have to ask for clarification.  <b>Trong tiếng anh giao tiếp, can thường không có trọng âm và phát âm là /kean/ = "kun"</b>  <b>Can't</b> thì có trọng âm và được phát âm là /ka:nt/, với âm cuối là một âm tắc thanh hẫu. Âm tắc thanh hẫu này thay thế cho âm /t/ trong văn nói. Thỉnh thoảng người bản xứ cũng gặp phải khó khăn khi phân biệt sự khác nhau giữa <b>can</b> và <b>can't</b> và phải hỏi lại để chắc chắn.</p>
<p>Our son <b>could walk</b> when he was one year old.</p>	<p>The past form of <b>can</b> is <b>could</b>.  <b>Quá khứ của Can là Could</b></p>
<p>(h) He <b>couldn't walk</b> when he was six months old.</p>	<p>The negative of <b>could</b> is <b>couldn't</b> or <b>could not</b>.  <b>Dạng phủ định của could là couldn't hoặc could not.</b></p>
<p>(i) He <b>can read</b></p>	<p>Ability can also be expressed with a form of <b>be able to</b>.  <b>Ngoài ra ta cũng có thể dùng cụm be able to để diễn tả khả năng</b></p>
<p>(j) He <b>is able to read</b></p>	<p>Examples (i) and (j) have the same meaning.</p>
<p>(k) She <b>could read</b>          (l) She <b>was able to read</b></p>	<p>Examples (k) and (l) have the same meaning.</p>

### 4. Exercise 4. Looking at grammar. (Chart 7-2)

**Part I.** Complete the sentences with **can** or **can't**.

**Phản I: Hoàn thành các câu sau, sử dụng can hoặc can't.**

1. A dog \_\_\_\_\_ swim, but it \_\_\_\_\_ fly.
2. A frog \_\_\_\_\_ live both on land and in water, but a cat \_\_\_\_\_.
3. A bilingual person \_\_\_\_\_ speak three languages, but a trilingual person \_\_\_\_\_
4. People with a Ph.D. degree \_\_\_\_\_ use "Dr." in front of their name, but people with a master's degree \_\_\_\_\_

**Part II.** Restate the sentences in Part I. Use **be able to**.

*Phản II: Viết lại các câu ở phần I, sử dụng be able to.*



1. A dog \_\_\_\_\_ swim, but it \_\_\_\_\_ fly.
2. A frog \_\_\_\_\_ live both on land and in water, but a cat \_\_\_\_\_
3. A bilingual person \_\_\_\_\_ speak three languages, but a trilingual person \_\_\_\_\_
4. People with a Ph.D. degree \_\_\_\_\_ use "Dr." in front of their name, but people with a master's degree \_\_\_\_\_

## 5. Exercise 5. Warm-up. (Chart 7-3)

Check(✓) the sentences in each group that have the same meaning.

*Chọn câu đồng nghĩa trong các nhóm câu sau*

### GROUP A

1. Maybe it will be hot tomorrow.
2. It might be hot tomorrow.
3. It may be hot tomorrow.



### GROUP B

4. You can have dessert, now.
5. You may have dessert, now.



### GROUP C

6. She can't stay up late.
7. She might not stay up late.



## 7-3 Expressing Possibility: *May*, *Might*, and *Maybe*; Expressing Permission: *May* and *Can*

<p>(a) It <b>may rain</b> tomorrow.      (b) It <b>might rain</b> tomorrow.      (c) - Why isn't John in class?      - I don't know. He { <b>may</b> <b>might</b> } be sick today.</p>	<p><b>May</b> and <b>might</b> express possibility in the present or future. They have the same meaning. There is no difference in meaning between (a) and (b).</p> <p><b>May</b> và <b>Might</b> diễn tả tính khả thi ở hiện tại và trong tương lai. Chúng có cùng ý nghĩa. Không có bất cứ điểm khác biệt nào về nghĩa ở ví dụ (a) và ví dụ (b)</p>
<p>(d) It <b>may not rain</b> tomorrow.      (e) It <b>might not rain</b> tomorrow.</p>	<p><b>Negative: may not</b> and <b>might not</b>      (Do not contract <b>may</b> and <b>might</b> with <b>not</b>.)</p> <p><i>Dạng phủ định của may và might là: may not và might not.</i></p>
<p>(f) <b>Maybe</b> it will rain tomorrow.</p> <p><b>COMPARE:</b></p> <p>(g) <b>Maybe</b> John is sick. <i>(adverb)</i>      (h) John <b>may be</b> sick. <i>(verb)</i></p>	<p>In (f) and (g): <b>maybe</b> (spelled as one word) is an adverb. It means "possibly." It comes at the beginning of a sentence.</p> <p><i>Ở ví dụ (f) và (g): Maybe (là một từ) là trạng từ. Có nghĩa là "có thể, có lẽ". Nó đứng ở đầu câu.</i></p> <p><b>INCORRECT:</b> <i>It will maybe rain tomorrow.</i></p> <p>In (h): <b>may be</b> (two words) is a verb form: the auxiliary <b>may</b> + the main verb <b>be</b>.</p> <p><i>Ở ví dụ (h): May be (hai từ) có vai trò là động từ: kết hợp giữa động từ khiếm khuyết <b>may</b> + động từ chính là <b>tobe</b>.</i></p> <p>Examples (g) and (h) have the same meaning.</p> <p><b>INCORRECT:</b> <i>John maybe sick.</i></p>
<p>(i) Yes, children, you <b>may have</b> a cookie after dinner.      (j) Okay, kids, you <b>can have</b> a cookie after dinner.</p>	<p><b>May</b> is also used to give <i>permission</i>, as in (i).  <b>Can</b> is often used to give <i>permission</i>, too, as in (j).</p> <p><i>May cũng có thể được dùng để đưa ra sự cho phép.</i>  <i>Can thường được sử dụng để đưa ra sự cho phép.</i></p> <p><b>NOTE:</b> Examples (i) and (j) have the same meaning, but <b>may</b> is more formal than <b>can</b>.</p> <p><i>CHÚ Ý: Ví dụ (i) và (j) có cùng ý nghĩa, nhưng may có văn phong ít trang trọng hơn can.</i></p>
<p>(k) You <b>may not have</b> a cookie. You <b>can't have</b> a cookie.</p>	<p><b>May not</b> and <b>cannot (can't)</b> are used to deny permission (i.e., to say "no").</p> <p><i>May not và cannot (can't) được sử dụng để từ chối sự xin phép.</i></p>

## 6. Exercise 6. Looking at grammar. (Chart 7-3)

Complete the sentences with can, may, or might. Identify the meaning expressed by the modals: possibility or permission.

*Hoàn thành các câu dưới đây với **Can**, **may** hoặc **might**. Xác định ý nghĩa của các động từ khiếm khuyết được sử dụng ở mỗi câu: possibility (tính khả thi) hoặc permission (sự cho phép)*

## In a courtroom for a speeding ticket

1. No one speaks without the judge's permission. You may /can not speak until the judge asks you a question. Meaning: permission
2. The judge \_\_\_\_\_ reduce your fine for your speeding ticket, or she not. It depends. Meaning:
3. You \_\_\_\_\_ not argue with the judge. If you argue, you will get a fine. Meaning:
4. You have a strong case, but I'm not sure if you will convince the judge. You win or you \_\_\_\_\_ lose. Meaning:

## 7. Exercise 7. Looking at grammar. (Chart 7-3)

Rewrite the sentences with the words in parentheses.

*Viết lại câu với động từ trong ngoặc.*

1. It may snow tonight.

(might) \_\_\_\_\_

(Maybe) \_\_\_\_\_

2. You might need to wear your boots.

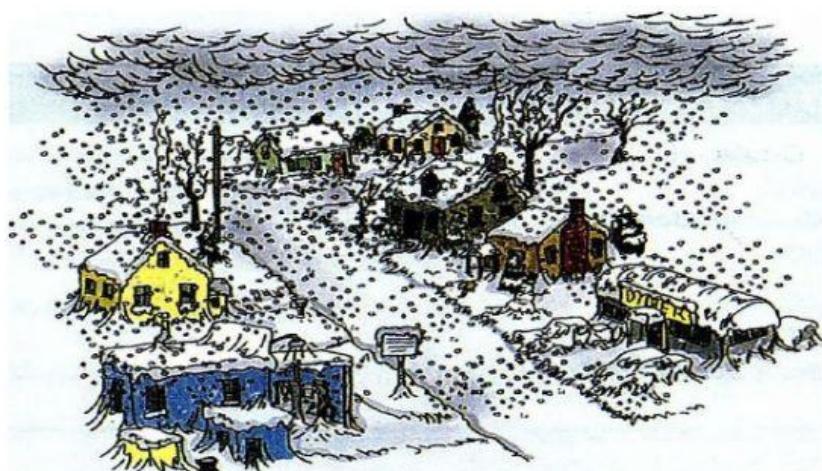
(may) \_\_\_\_\_

(Maybe) \_\_\_\_\_

3. Maybe there will be a blizzard.

(may) \_\_\_\_\_

(might) \_\_\_\_\_



## 8. Exercise 8. Listening. (Chart 7-1 )

Listen to the sentences. Add **to** where necessary. If **to** isn't necessary, write **X**. Notice that **to** may sound like "ta."

*Nghe và thêm **to** và chỗ trống thích hợp. Nếu không không, điền **X**. Chú ý rằng **to** có thể nghe giống "ta"*

1. I have **to** go downtown tomorrow.
2. You must **X** fasten your seat belt.
3. Could you please \_\_\_\_\_ open the window?
4. May I \_\_\_\_\_ borrow your eraser?
5. I'm not able \_\_\_\_\_ sign the contract today.
6. Today is the deadline. You must \_\_\_\_\_ sign it!
7. I have got \_\_\_\_\_ go to the post office this afternoon.
8. Shouldn't you \_\_\_\_\_ save some of your money for emergencies?
9. I feel bad for Elena. She has \_\_\_\_\_ have more surgery.
10. Alexa! Stop! You must not \_\_\_\_\_ run into the street!



## 9. Exercise 9. Listening. {Chart 7-2)

Listen to the conversation. Write the words you hear.

*Nghe đoạn hội thoại. Hoàn thành đoạn hội thoại sau.*



### In the classroom

A: I \_\_\_\_\_ this math assignment.

B: I \_\_\_\_\_ you with that.

A: Really? \_\_\_\_\_ this problem to me?

B: Well, we \_\_\_\_\_ out the answer unless we do this part first.

A: Okay! But it's so hard.

B: Yeah, but I know you \_\_\_\_\_ it. Just go slowly.

A: Class is almost over. \_\_\_\_\_ me after school today to finish this?

B: Well, I \_\_\_\_\_ you right after school, but how about at 5:00?

A: Great!

## 10. Exercise 10. Listening. (Charts 7-2 and 7-3)

You will hear sentences with can, may, or might. Decide if the speakers are expressing ability; possibility, or permission.

*Em sẽ nghe những câu có sử dụng can, may, hoặc might. Xác định rằng người nói đang đạt: khả năng, tính khả thi/ có thể xảy ra, hay sự cho phép*

1. ability	possibility	permission
2. ability	possibility	permission
3. ability	possibility	permission
4. ability	possibility	permission
5. ability	possibility	permission

*“Bitter pills may have blessed effects” – “Thuốc đắng dã tật”*