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.

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 **coul** **d** **may** **migh** **t** **shoul** **d** **had** **better** **must** **will** **woul** **d**	(a) (b} (c) (d} (e) (f) (g) (h} (i)	Olga ***can speak*** English. He ***couldn't come*** to c!ass.It ***may rain*** tomorrow. It ***might rain*** tomorrow. Mary ***should study*** harder. I ***had better study*** tonight. Billy! You ***must listen*** to me!I ***will be*** in class tomorrow. ***Would*** you please ***close*** the 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, mút, 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 **have got**	(j) (k)	I ***have to study*** tonight. I ***have got to study*** tonight.

To + the simple form is used with these auxiliaries:

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to		***have to, have got to, be able to,* and *ought to.*** *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.*
be able to	(l)	Kate ***is able to study*** harder.
ought to	**(m)**	**Kate *ought to 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
2. should
3. ought
4. will not
5. could not
6. might
7. had better
8. has
9. has got
10. is not able

1. Leo_____ tonight.
2. Leo_____ tonight.
3. Leo_____ tonight.
4. Leo_____ tonight.
5. Leo_____ tonight.
6. Leo_____ tonight.
7. Leo_____ tonight.
8. Leo_____ tonight.
9. 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.

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

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

7-2 Expressing Ability: Can and Could

(a) Bob ***can play the*** piano. (b) You ***can buy*** **a** screwdriver at a hardware store. (c) I ***can meet you*** at Ted's tomorrow afternoon.	***Can*** expresses *ability* in the present or future. ***Can*** *diễn đạt khả năng ở hiện tại hoặc tương lai.*
(d) I { ***can't*** / ***cannot*** / ***can not*** } understand that sentence.	The negative form of ***can*** may be written ***can't, cannot,*** or ***can not.*** *Thể bị động của* ***Can*** *có thể được viết lại thành* ***Can't, cannot, can not.***
(e) I ***can go*** *(f)* I ***can't go***	In spoken English, ***can*** is usually unstressed and pronounced /kean/ = "kun." ***Can't*** 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 ***can*** and ***can't*** and have to ask for clarification. *Trong tiếng anh giao tiếp,* ***can*** *thường không có trọng âm và phát âm là /kean/="kun"* ***Can't*** *thì có trọng âm và được phát âm là /ka:nt/, với âm cuối là một âm tắc thanh hầu. Âm tắc thanh hầu 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* ***can*** *và* ***can't*** *và phải hỏi lại để chắc chắn.*
Our son *could walkwhen* **he was one year old.**	The past form of ***can*** is ***could.*** *Quá khứ của* ***Can*** *là* ***Could***
(h) He *couldn't walkwhen* **he was six months old.**	The negative of ***could*** is ***couldn't*** or ***could not.*** *Dạng phủ định của* ***could*** *là* ***couldn't*** *hoặc* ***could not.***
(i) He *can read*	Ability can also be expressed with a form of ***be able to.*** *Ngoài ra ta cũng có thể dùng cụm* ***be able to*** *để diễn tả khả năng*
(j) He *is able to read*	**Examples (i) and (j) have the same meaning.**
(k) **She** *could read* *(l)* **She** *was able to read*	**Examples (k) and (l) have the same meaning.**

4. **Exercise 4. Looking at grammar.** (Chart 7-2)
Part I. Complete the sentences with ***can*** or ***can't.***
Phần I: Hoàn thành các câu sau, sử dụng ***can*** *hoặc* ***can't.***

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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.***

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

1. *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*

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

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)*

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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.

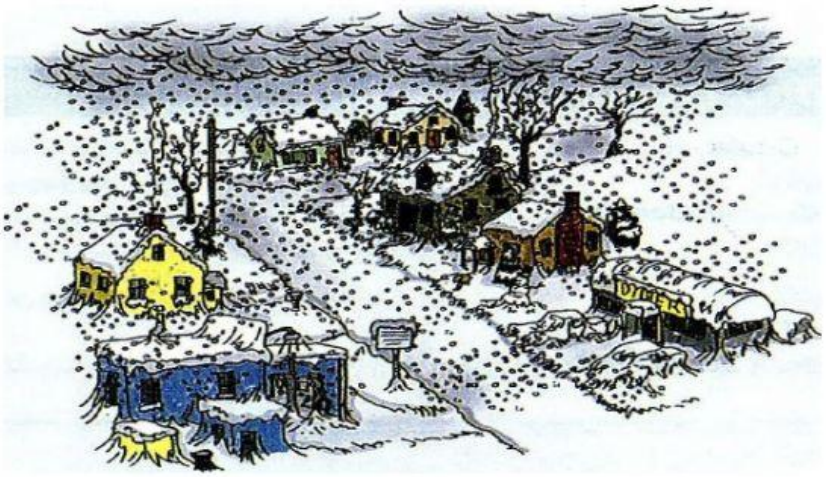
   (may) _____

   (Maybe) _____ _____

3. Maybe there will be a blizzard.

   (may) _____

   (might) _____



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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 diễn đạt: **khả năng, tính khả thi/ có thể xảy ra, hay sự cho phép***

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Example: You will hear: A: Where's Victor?

B: I don't know. He may be sick.

You will choose: ability (possibility) permission

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"

LIVEWORKSHEETS