

## MODAL AUXILIARIES

### Exercise 24. Warm-up. (Chart 7-7)

Your friend Paula has a terrible headache. What advice would you give her? Check (✓) the sentences you agree with. **Bạn của bạn, Paula, đang bị đau đầu dữ dội. Bạn sẽ khuyên cô ấy điều gì? Đánh dấu (✓) vào những câu mà bạn đồng ý**

1. You should lie down.
2. You should take some medicine.
3. You ought to call the doctor.
4. You should go to the emergency room.
5. You ought to put an ice-pack on your forehead.



### 7-7 Expressing Advice: **Should** and **Ought To** (Đưa ra lời khuyên: **Should** và **Ought To**)

<p>(a) My clothes are dirty. I <b>should</b> [ <b>ought to</b> ] wash them.</p> <p>(b) <b>INCORRECT:</b> <i>I should to wash them.</i></p> <p>(c) <b>INCORRECT:</b> <i>I ought washing them.</i></p>	<p><b>Should</b> and <b>ought to</b> have the same meaning: "This is a good idea. This is good advice."</p> <p>FORMS:</p> <p><b>should+ simple form of a verb (no to)</b> <b>ought + to + simple form of a verb</b></p> <p><b>Should</b> và <b>ought to</b> có cùng nghĩa: "This is a good idea. This is good advice."</p> <p>Cấu trúc:</p> <p><b>should+ động từ nguyên mẫu (không to)</b> <b>ought + to + động từ nguyên mẫu</b></p>
<p>(d) You need your sleep. You <b>should not</b> (<b>shouldn't</b>) stay up late.</p>	<p>NEGATIVE: <b>should + not = shouldn't</b> (<i>Ought to</i> is usually not used in the negative.)</p> <p>Phủ định: <b>should + not = shouldn't</b> (<i>Ought to</i> thường không được sử dụng trong câu phủ định.)</p>
<p>(e) A: I'm going to be late for the bus. What <b>should I do?</b> B: Run!</p>	<p>QUESTION: <b>should+ subject+ main verb</b> (<i>Ought to</i> is usually not used in questions.)</p> <p>Nghi vấn: <b>should + chủ ngữ + động từ chính</b> (<i>Ought to</i> thường không được sử dụng trong câu nghi vấn.)</p>
<p>(f) A: I'm tired today. B: You <b>should/ought to</b> go home and take a nap. (g) A: I'm tired today. B: <b>Maybe</b> you <b>should/ought to</b> go home and take a nap.</p>	<p>The use of <b>maybe</b> with <b>should</b> and <b>ought to</b> "softens" advice.</p> <p>COMPARE:</p> <p>In (f): Speaker B is giving definite advice. He is stating clearly that he believes going home for a nap is a good idea and is the solution to Speaker A's problem.</p> <p>In (g): Speaker B is making a suggestion:</p>



going home for a nap is one possible way to solve Speaker A's problem.

Việc kết hợp **maybe** với **should** và **ought to** để làm giảm độ chắc chắn của lời khuyên.

SO SÁNH:

Trong (f): Người nói B đang đưa ra lời khuyên chắc chắn. Anh ấy nói rõ rằng anh ấy tin rằng về nhà chợp mắt là một ý kiến hay và là giải pháp cho vấn đề của A.

Trong (g): B đưa ra đề xuất: về nhà ngủ trưa có thể là cách để giải quyết vấn đề của A.

### Exercise 25. Let's talk: pairwork. (Chart 7-7)

Give advice using **should** or **ought to**. Include **maybe** to soften the advice if you wish.

Đưa ra lời khuyên có sử dụng **should** hoặc **ought to**. Có thể thêm **maybe** để làm giảm độ chắc chắn của lời khuyên nếu bạn muốn.

Example: I'm sleepy.

A: I'm sleepy.

B: (Maybe) You should/ought to drink a cup of tea.

1. I can't fall asleep at night. ->

2. I have a sore throat. ->

3. I have the hiccups. ->

4. I sat on my friend's sunglasses. Now the frames are bent.

->

5. I'm starving. ->

6. I dropped my sister's camera, and now it doesn't work.

->

7. Someone stole my lunch from the refrigerator in the staff lounge at work.

->

8. I bought some shoes that don't fit. Now my feet hurt.

->

**Starving (adj) rất đói**



### Exercise 26. Warm-up. (Chart 7-8)

Marco has lost his passport. Here are some suggestions. Check (✓) the sentences you agree with. Which sentences seem more serious or urgent?

Marco bị mất hộ chiếu. Sau đây là một vài gợi ý. Đánh dấu (✓) những câu bạn đồng ý. Những câu nào có vẻ nghiêm trọng hơn hoặc khẩn cấp hơn?

1. He had better go to the embassy.
2. He should wait and see if someone returns it.
3. He had better report it to the police.
4. He should ask a friend to help him look for it.



More serious or urgent sentences: \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

### 7-8 Expressing Advice: *Had Better* (Đưa ra lời khuyên: *Had Better*)

<p>(a) My clothes are dirty. <b>should</b> <b>ought to</b> <b>had better</b></p> <p>wash them.</p>	<p><b>Had better</b> has the same basic meaning as <i>should</i> and <i>ought to</i>: "This is a good idea. This is good advice."</p> <p><b>Had better</b> về cơ bản có cùng nghĩa với <i>should</i> và <i>ought to</i>: "This is a good idea. This is good advice."</p>
<p>(b) You're driving too fast! You'd <b>better</b> slow down.</p> 	<p><b>Had better</b> has more of a sense of urgency than <i>should</i> or <i>ought to</i>. It often implies a warning about possible bad consequences. In (b): If you don't slow down, there could be a bad result. You could get a speeding ticket or have an accident.</p> <p><b>Had better</b> có cảm giác cấp bách hơn <i>should</i> hoặc <i>ought to</i>. Nó thường ngụ ý cảnh báo về những hậu quả xấu có thể xảy ra. Trong (b): Nếu bạn không chậm lại, có thể dẫn đến hậu quả xấu. Bạn có thể bị phạt quá tốc độ hoặc gặp tai nạn.</p>
<p>(c) You'd <b>better not</b> eat that meat. It looks spoiled.</p>	<p>NEGATIVE: <b>had better not</b> Phủ định: <b>had better not</b></p>
<p>(d) I 'd <b>better</b> send my boss an email right away.</p>	<p>In conversation, <b>had</b> is usually contracted: '<b>d</b>'.</p> <p>Trong hội thoại, <b>had</b> thường được rút gọn: '<b>d</b>'.</p>

### Exercise 27. Looking at grammar. (Chart 7-8)

Give advice using **had better**. What are some possible bad consequences if your advice is not followed? Drag the advices and consequences in the boxes into suitable blanks.

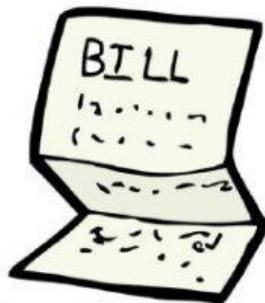
Đưa ra lời khuyên có sử dụng **had better**. Những hậu quả xấu nào có thể xảy ra nếu họ không nghe lời khuyên của bạn. Kéo các lời khuyên và hậu quả trong các hộp vào chỗ trống phù hợp.

You'd better apply ice to your ankle.
You'd better see a doctor right now.
You'd better get up early every day.
You'd better call your credit card issuer to report it as lost or stolen.
You'd better return to your office and check immediately.

If you don't get up early, your boss will fire you.
If you don't see a doctor, it will get worse.
If you don't return and check, the thief will sneak into your office.
If you don't report it as lost or stolen, someone will take advantages of your credit card.
If you don't apply ice, your pain will be more severe.

1. I haven't paid my electric bill.

-> *You'd better pay it by tomorrow. If you don't pay it, the electric company will turn off the power.*



2. Joe oversleeps a lot. This week he has been late to work three times. His boss is very unhappy about that.

-> \_\_\_\_\_.

3. I don't feel good right now. I think I'm coming down with something.

-> \_\_\_\_\_.

4. I can't remember if I locked the front door when I left for work.

-> \_\_\_\_\_.

5. My ankle really hurts. I think I've sprained it.

-> \_\_\_\_\_.

6. I can't find my credit card, and I've looked everywhere.

-> \_\_\_\_\_.

**Sprain (v) bị bong gân**

**Ankle (n) mắt cá chân**

**Come down with something (idiom) bị ốm, ngã bệnh**

## Exercise 28. Check your knowledge. (Chapter 7)

Correct the verb form errors. *Sửa các lỗi sai của động từ trong các câu sau.*

1. You **will** -> **had** better not be late.
2. Anna shouldn't **wears** -> **wear** shorts to work.
3. I **should to go** -> **should go** to the post office today.
4. I ought **paying** -> **pay** my bills today.
5. **You'd had better to call** -> **You'd better call** the doctor today.
6. You **don't should** -> **shouldn't** stay up too late tonight.
7. **You better** -> **not leaving** -> **not leave** your key in the door.
8. Mr. Lim is having a surprise party for his wife. He ought **told** -> **tell** people soon.



## Exercise 29. Let's talk. (Charts 7-7 and 7-8)

Give advice using **should**, **ought to**, and **had better**.

*Đưa ra lời khuyên có sử dụng **should**, **ought to**, và **had better**.*

Example:



LEADER: *I study, but I don't understand my physics class. It's the middle of the term, and I'm failing the course. I need a science course in order to graduate. What should I do?*

A: **You'd better** get a tutor right away.

B: **You should** make an appointment with your teacher and see if you can get some extra help.

C: **Maybe you ought to** drop your physics course and take a different science course next term.



1. I forgot my dad's birthday yesterday. I feel terrible about it. What should I do?

-> You'd better

-> You should

-> Maybe you ought to

2. I just discovered that I made dinner plans for tonight with two different people. I'm supposed to meet my parents at one restaurant at 7:00, and I'm supposed to meet my boss at a different restaurant across town at 8:00. What should I do?

-> You'd better

-> You should

-> Maybe you ought to



3. Samira accidentally left the grocery store with an item she didn't pay for. Her young daughter put it in Samira's shopping bag, but she didn't see it. What should Samira do?

-> You'd better

-> You should

-> Maybe you ought to

4. I borrowed Karen's favorite book of poetry. It was special to her. A note on the inside cover said "To Karen." The author's signature was under it. Now I can't find the book. I think I lost it. What should I do?

-> You'd better

-> You should

-> Maybe you ought to



*"A man should never neglect his family for business."*

*Một người đàn ông không bao giờ nên coi gia đình nhẹ hơn sự nghiệp của anh ta.*