

MODAL AUXILIARIES

Exercise 36. Warm-up. (Chart 7-11)

Read the situation and the conclusions that follow. Which conclusion(s) seems logical to you? *Đọc tình huống và kết luận ngay sau đó. Kết luận nào bạn thấy hợp lý?*

SITUATION: Mr. Ellis is a high school gym teacher. He usually wears gym clothes to work.



Today he is wearing a suit and tie.

1. He must have an important meeting.
2. He must be rich.
3. He must need new clothes.
4. He must want to make a good impression on someone.
5. His gym clothes must not be clean.



7-11 Making Logical Conclusions: *Must* (Đưa ra kết luận hợp lý: *Must*)

(a) A: Nancy is yawning.
B: She **must be** sleepy.



In (a): Speaker B is making a logical guess. He bases his guess on the information that Nancy is yawning. His logical conclusion, his "best guess," is that Nancy is sleepy. He uses **must** to express his logical conclusion.

*Trong (a), B đang đưa ra lời phỏng đoán hợp lý. Anh ta căn cứ vào suy đoán của mình dựa trên thông tin rằng Nancy đang ngáp. Kết luận hợp lý, dự đoán tốt nhất chính là Nancy buồn ngủ. Anh ấy sử dụng **must** để diễn đạt kết luận hợp lý của mình.*

(b) LOGICAL CONCLUSION: Amy plays tennis every day.

She **must like** to play tennis.

(c) NECESSITY: If you want to get into the movie theater, you **must buy** a ticket.

COMPARE: **Must** can express

- a logical conclusion, as in (b).
- necessity, as in (c).

SO SÁNH: **Must** có thể diễn đạt

- một kết luận hợp lý, như trong (b).
- sự cần thiết, như trong (c).

(d) NEGATIVE LOGICAL CONCLUSION: Eric ate everything on his plate except the pickle. He **must not like** pickles.

(e) PROHIBITION: There are sharks in the

COMPARE: **Must not** can express

- a negative logical conclusion, as in (d).
- prohibition, as in (e).

SO SÁNH: **Must not** có thể diễn đạt

- một kết luận hợp lý phủ định, như trong (d).
- sự cấm cản, như trong (e).

ocean near our hotel. We **must not go** swimming there.

Exercise 37. Looking at grammar. (Chart 7-11)

Complete the conversations with **must** or **must not**. Hoàn thành đoạn hội thoại sau với **must** hoặc **must not**.

1. A: Did you offer our guests something to eat?
B: Yes, but they didn't want anything. They must not be hungry yet.
2. A: You haven't eaten since breakfast? That was hours ago. You must be hungry.
B: I am.
3. A: Gregory has already had four glasses of water, and now he's having another.
B: He _____ be really thirsty.
4. A: I offered Holly something to drink, but she doesn't want anything.
B: She _____ be thirsty.
5. A: The dog won't eat.
B: He _____ feel well.
6. A: Brian has watery eyes and has been coughing and sneezing.
B: Poor guy. He _____ have a cold.
7. A: Erica's really smart. She always gets above 95 percent on her math tests.
B: I'm sure she's pretty bright, but she _____ also study a lot.
8. A: Listen. Someone is jumping on the floor above us.
B: It _____ be Sam. Sometimes he does exercises in his apartment.



Exercise 38. Looking at grammar. (Chart 7-11)

Make a logical conclusion for each situation. Use **must**.

Đưa ra kết luận hợp lý cho từng tình huống. Sử dụng **must**.

1. Alima is crying.	1. She must be unhappy.
2. Mrs. Chu has a big smile on her face.	2. He must be hot.
3. Samantha is shivering.	3. She must love movies.
4. Olga watches ten movies a week.	4. He must be strong.
5. James is sweating.	5. She must be cold.
6. Toshi can lift one end of a compact car by himself.	6. She must be happy.

Exercise 39. Let's talk. (Chart 7-11)

Make logical conclusions with **must** or **must not**. Use the suggested completions and/or your own words. **Đưa ra kết luận hợp lý với *must* hoặc *must not*. Sử dụng các gợi ý đã cho và/hoặc ý kiến của bạn.**

- I am at Cyril's apartment door. I've knocked on the door and have rung the doorbell several times. Nobody has answered the door. *be at home? be out somewhere?*
-> Cyril **must not** be at home. He **must** be out somewhere.
- Jennifer reads all the time. She sits in a quiet corner and reads even when people come to visit her. *love books? like books better than people? like to talk to people?*
-> Jennifer **must** _____. She **must not** _____.
- Lara has a full academic schedule, plays on the volleyball team, has the lead in the school play, is a volunteer at the hospital, takes piano lessons, and has a part-time job at an ice-cream store. *be busy all the time? have a lot of spare time? be a hard worker?*
-> Lara **must not** _____. She **must** _____.
- Simon gets on the Internet every day as soon as he gets home from work. He stays at his computer until he goes to bed. *be a computer addict? have a happy home life? have a lot of friends?*
-> Simon **must** _____. He **must not** _____.

Exercise 40. Looking at grammar. (Charts 7-9 and 7-11)

Complete the sentences with **must**, **have to**, or **had to** and the correct form of the verbs in parentheses.

Hoàn thành các câu sau với *must*, *have to*, hoặc *had to* và chia dạng đúng của động từ trong ngoặc.

At work

- A: Your eyes are red. You (*be*) _____ really tired.
 B: Yeah, I (*stay*) _____ up all night working on a project.
 A: Did you finish?
 B: No, I (*work*) _____ on it later today, but I have a million other things to do.
 A: You (*be*) _____ really busy.
 B: I am!



Exercise 41. Warm-up. (Chart 7-12)

Complete the questions with the correct words from the list. Two words don't fit any questions. Hoàn thành các câu sau với các từ trong danh sách dưới. Có hai từ không phù hợp.

can't couldn't do does will wouldn't

1. You can work this weekend, _____ you?
2. He won't be late, _____ he?
3. We'd like you to stay, _____ we?
4. They don't have to leave, _____ they?



7-12 Tag Questions with Modal Auxiliaries (Câu hỏi đuôi của Trợ động từ khiếm khuyết)

- (a) You *can* come, **can't you?**
- (b) She *won't* tell, **will she?**
- (c) He *should* help, **shouldn't he?**
- (d) They *couldn't* do it, **could they?**
- (e) We *would* like to help, **wouldn't we?**

Tag questions are common with these modal auxiliaries: **can, will, should, could, and would.**

Câu hỏi đuôi phổ biến với những trợ động từ khiếm khuyết sau đây: **can, will, should, could, and would.**

- (f) They *have to* leave, **don't they?**
- (g) They *don't have to* leave, **do they?**
- (h) He *has to* leave, **doesn't he?**
- (i) He *doesn't have to* leave, **does he?**
- (j) You *had to* leave, **didn't you?**
- (k) You *didn't have to* leave, **did you?**

Tag questions are also common with **have to, has to, and had to.**

Notice that forms of **do** are used for the tag in (f) through (k).

Câu hỏi đuôi cũng phổ biến với **have to, has to, và had to.**

Lưu ý rằng dạng của **do** được sử dụng cho câu hỏi đuôi như trong ví dụ (f) đến (k)

Exercise 42. looking at grammar. (Chart 7-12)

Complete the tag questions. Hoàn thành các câu hỏi đuôi sau.

1. You can answer these questions, _____ you?
2. Melinda won't tell anyone our secret, _____ she?
3. Alice would like to come with us, _____ she?
4. I don't have to do more chores, _____ I?
5. Steven shouldn't come to the meeting, _____ he?
6. Flies can fly upside down, _____ they?
7. You would rather have your own apartment, _____ you?



8. Jill has to renew her driver's license, _____ she?
9. If you want to catch your bus, you should leave now, _____ you?
10. Ms. Baxter will be here tomorrow, _____ she?
11. You couldn't hear me, _____ you?
12. We have to be at the doctor's early tomorrow, _____ we?



"Life is a succession of lessons which must be lived to be understood."

Cuộc sống là một chuỗi bài học mà bạn cần phải sống mới hiểu được.