

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

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



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 <i>ability</i> in the present or future. Can diễn đạt khả năng ở hiện tại hoặc tương lai.
{ can't (d) I {cannot understand that sentence. { can not	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 /keən/ = "kun." Can't is stressed and pronounced /kɑ: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 /keən/="kun" Can't thì có trọng âm và được phát âm là /kɑ: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 walk when he was one year old.	The past form of can is could. Quá khứ của Can là Could
(h) He couldn't walk when 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**.

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*

(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 or future. They have the same meaning. There is no difference in meaning between (a) and (b). <i>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 nghĩa ở ví dụ (a) và ví dụ (b)</i>
(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.) <i>Dạng phủ định của may và might là: may not và might not.</i>
(f) Maybe it will rain tomorrow. COMPARE: (g) Maybe John is sick. (<i>adverb</i>) (h) John may be sick. (<i>verb</i>)	In (f) and (g): maybe (spelled as one word) is an adverb. It means "possibly." It comes at the beginning of a sentence. <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> <i>INCORRECT: It will maybe rain tomorrow.</i> In (h): may be (two words) is a verb form: the auxiliary may + the main verb be. <i>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 to be.</i> Examples (g) and (h) have the same meaning. <i>INCORRECT: John maybe sick.</i>
(i) Yes, children, you may have a cookie after dinner. (j) Okay, kids, you can have a cookie after dinner.	May is also used to give <i>permission</i>, as in (i). Can is often used to give <i>permission</i>, too, as in (j). <i>May cũng có thể được dùng để đưa ra sự cho phép. Can thường được sử dụng để đưa ra sự cho phép.</i> NOTE: Examples (i) and (j) have the same meaning, but may is more formal than can. <i>CHÚ Ý: Ví dụ (i) và (j) có cùng ý nghĩa, nhưng may có văn phong ít trang trọng hơn can.</i>
(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"). <i>May not và cannot (can't) được sử dụng để từ chối sự xin phép.</i>

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.

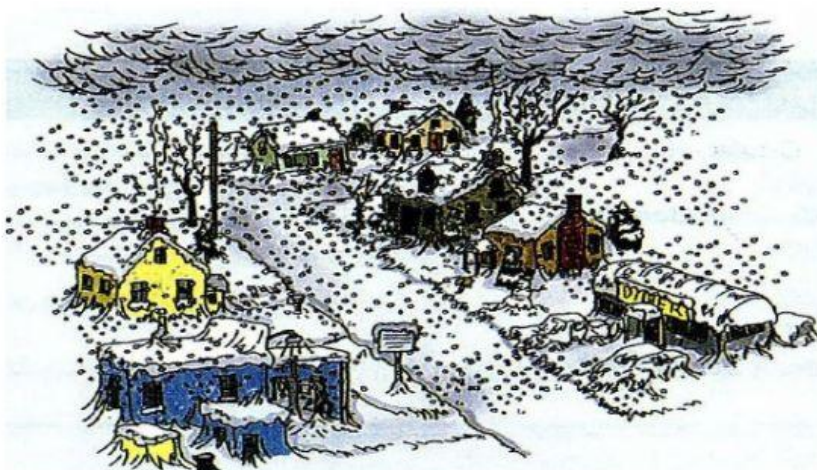
(may) _____

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

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"