CHAPTER 7: MODEL AUXILIARIES

1. Exercise 1. Warm-up. (Chart 7-4)

In which sentence is the speaker expressing a past ability? a present possibility? a future possibility?

Câu nào dưới đây diễn tả một khả năng trong quá khứ? Khả năng ở hiện tại? và khả năng trong tương lai?

A soccer game

1. There is five minutes left and the score is 3-3. Our team could win.
2. The goalie is on the ground. He could be hurt.
3. Our team didn't win. We couldn't score another goal.

7-4 Using *Could* to Express Possibility

(a)- How was the movie? **Could** you understand the English?
- Not very well. I **could** only understand it with the help of subtitles.
(b)-Why isn't Greg in class?
- I don't know. He **could be** sick.
(c) Look at those dark clouds. It **could** start raining any minute.

One meaning of could is past ability, as in (a).* Another meaning of could is possibility.

***Could** được dùng để diễn tả một khả năng ở trong quá khứ. Ngoài ra **could** còn được sử dụng để diễn tả tính khả thi của sự việc.*

In (b): He could be sick has the same meaning as

He may/might be sick, i.e., It is possible that he is sick.

Trong ví dụ (b): "He could be sick" có cùng một nghĩa với câu " He may/ might be sick". Hai câu này đều có nghĩa là " khả thể là cậu ta bị ốm"

In (b): could expresses a present possibility.
In (c): could expresses a future possibility.

*Ví dụ (b): **could** diễn đạt tính khả thi của sự việc ở hiện tại. Và ở ví dụ (c) **could** diễn tả tính khả thi của sự việc trong tương lai.*

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2. Exercise 2. Looking at grammar. (Charts 7-2 and 7-4)

Does ***could*** express past, present, or future time? What is the meaning: ability or possibility?

*Động từ **could** dùng để diễn đạt mốc thời gian ở qua khứ, hiện tại hay tương lai không? Ý nghĩa của việc sử dụng **could** trong mỗi câu dưới đây: ability (khả năng) hay possibility (tính khả thi)?*

Sentence	Past	Present	Future Ability	Possibility
1. I ***could be*** home late tonight. Don't wait for me for dinner.			x	x
2. Thirty years ago, when he was a small child, David ***could*** *speak* Swahili fluently. Now he's forgotten a lot of it.				
3. A: Where's Alicia? B: I don't know. She ***could be*** at the mall.				
When I was a child, I ***could climb*** trees, but now I'm too old.				
5. Let's leave for the airport now. Yuki's plane ***could arrive*** early, and we want to be there when she arrives.				
6. A: What's that on the carpet? B: I don't know. It looks like a bug. Or it ***could be*** a piece of fuzz.				

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

Check (✓) all the sentences that have the same meaning.

Chọn các câu có cùng ý nghĩa trong các câu dưới đây

1. _____ May I use your cell phone?
2. _____ Can I use your cell phone?
3. _____ Could I use your cell phone?

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7-5 Polite Questions: *May I, Could I, Can I*

Polite Question	Possible Answers	
(a) *May I* please borrow your pen? (b) *Could I* please borrow your pen? **(c)** *Can I* please borrow your pen?	- Yes. - Yes. Of course. - Yes. Certainly. - Of course. - Certainly. - Sure. *(informal)* - Okay. *(informal)* - Uh-huh *(meaning 'yes")* - I'm sorry, but I need to use itmyself.	People use *may I, could I,** and *can I* to ask polite questions. The questions ask for someone's permission or agreement. Examples (a), (b), and (c) havebasically the same meaning. *Người ta sử dụng **may I, could I,** và **can I** để hỏi nhưng câu hỏi lịch sự. Nhưng câu hỏi nhằm mục đích xin phép.* *Ví dụ (a), (b), và (c) về cơ bản có cùng nét nghĩa*
		NOTE: *can I* is less formal than *may I* and *could I.* *CHÚ Ý: **can I** trang trọng hơn **may I** và **could I***
(d) *Can I* borrow your pen, *please?*		*Please* can come at the end of thequestion, as in (d) *Please có thể đứng ở cuối câu như trong ví dụ (d).*
(e) *Can I* borrow your pen?		*Please* can be omitted from thequestion, as in (e). *Please có thể không xuất hiện trong câu như ở ví dụ (e).*

4. Exercise 4. Looking at grammar. (Chart 7-5)

Complete the phone conversations. Use ***may I, could I,*** or ***can I*** + a verb from the list. NOTE: The caller is always Speaker **B.**

*Hoàn thành đoạn hội thoại dưới đây. SỬ dụng **may I, could I,** hoặc **can I** + một động từ trong bảng dưới đây*

Ask	Help	Leave	Speak/Talk	Take

1. A: Hello?

   B: Hello! Is Ahmed there?

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A: Yes, he is.

B:_____ to him?

A: Just a minutes, I'll get him.

2. A: Hello. Mr. Black's office.

   B: _____ to Mr. Black?

   A: _____ who is calling?

   B: Susan Abotte.

   A: Just a moment, Ms. Abotte. I'll transfer you.

3. A: Hello?

   B: Hi, this is Bob._____ to Pedro?

   A: Sure. Hold on.

4. A: Good afternoon. Dr. Wu's office. _____ you?

   B: Yes, I have an appointment that I need to change.

   A: Just a minutes, please. I'll transfer you to our appointment desk.

5. A: Hello?

   B: Hello. _____ to Emily?

   A: She's not at home right now. _____ a message?

   B: No, thanks. I'll call later.

6. A: Hello?

   B: Hello. _____ to Maria?

   A: She's here right now.

   B: Oh. _____ a message?

   A: Sure. Just let me get a pen.

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5. Exercise 5. Warm-up. (Chart 7-6)

Check the questions that are grammatically correct. Which two questions do you think aremore polite than the others?

Kiểm tra xem nhưng câu hỏi dưới đây có đúng ngữ pháp hay không? Chọn 2 câu hỏi mà bạn nghĩ nó lịch sự hơn những câu còn lại.

In the kitchen

1. ____Will you help me with the dishes?
2. ____Would you load the dishwasher?
3. ____May you load the dishwasher?
4. ____Can you unload the dishwasher?
5. ____Could you unload the dishwasher?

7-6 Polite Questions: *Would You, Could You, Will You, Can You*

Polite Question	Possible Answers	
(a) ***Would you*** please open the door? (b) ***Could you*** please open the door? (c) ***Will you*** please open the door? **(d) *Can you*** please open the door?	- Yes. - Yes. Of course. - Certainly. I'd be happy to. - Of course. I'd be glad to. - Sure. (informal) - Okay. (informal} - Uh-huh. (meaning "yes") - I'm sorry. I'd like to help, but my hands are full.	People use ***would you, could you, will you,*** and ***can you*** to ask polite questions. The questions ask for someone's help or cooperation. Examples (a), (b), (c), and (d) havebasically the same meaning. ***Would*** and ***could*** are generally considered more polite than ***will*** and***can.*** *Người ta sử dụng **would you, could you, will you,** và **can you** để hỏi những câu hỏi lịch sự. Những câu hỏi này thường dùng để xin sự giúp đỡ hay hợp tác từ người khác.* *Các ví dụ (a), (b), (c), và (d) cơ bản có cùng ý nghĩa.* ***Would** và **could** thường được đánh giá là lịch sự hơn **will** và **can***

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		NOTE: *May* is NOT used when *you* is the subject of a polite question. *CHÚ Ý: **May** không được sử dụng khi YOU là chủ ngữ của nhưng câu hỏi xin phép.* *INCORRECT: May you please open the door?*

6. Exercise 6: Looking at grammar

Make two different questions for each situation. Use ***you.***
Đặt 2 câu hỏi cho mỗi tình hướng dưới đây. Sử dụng chủ ngữ là đại từ YOU.

1. You're in the room. And it's getting very hot.
- Formal: Would you please open the window?
- Informal: Can you please turn on the air- conditioner?
2. You're trying to listen to the news on TV, but your friends are talking too loud and you can't hear it.
- Formal:_____

- Informal:_____

3. You're in a restaurant. You are about to pay and notice the bill is more than it should be. The server has made a mistake.
- Formal:_____

- Informal:_____

7. Exercise 7. 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 đã vô tình đánh rơi hộ chiếu. Dưới đây là một vài gợi ý giúp Marco. Chọn gợi ý mà em thấy phù hợp.

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.

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7-8 Expressing Advice: *Had Better*

(a) My clothes are dirty. I **could** / ***had better*** / ***ought to*** *wash* them.	***Had better*** has the same basic meaning as ***should*** and ***ought to***: "This is a good idea. This is good advice." ***Had better*** *có cùng nét nghĩa với* ***should*** *và* ***ought to:*** *với ý nghĩa " đây là một ý kiến rất ha. Đây là một lời khuyên bổ ích"*
(b) You're driving too fast! **You'd *better slow*** down.	
(c) **You'd *better not*** *eat* that meat. It looks spoiled.	***Had better*** has more of a sense of urgency than ***should*** or ***ought to.*** 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. ***Had better*** *mang nét nghĩa cấp bách hơn* ***should*** *và* ***ought to.*** *Nó thường ám chỉ một lời cảnh báo về một kết quả có khả năng sẽ rất tồi tệ.* ***Ở ví dụ (b):*** *nếu bạn không đi chậm lại, rất có thể một kết cục không mấy tươi đẹp sẽ xảy đến. Bạn có thể sẽ phải nhận một vé phạt quá tốc độ hay gặp tai nạn.*
	NEGATIVE: *had better not* ***Dạng phủ định: Had better not***
(d) I ***'d better*** *send* my boss an email right away.	In conversation, *had* is usually contracted: *'d.* *Trong giao tiếp,* ***Had*** *thường bị rút gọn, nuốt âm thành 'd*

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

Give advice using ***had better.***
Đưa ra lời khuyên sử dụng ***Had better.***

1. I haven't paid my electric bill.

   -→ y o u *'d better pay it by tomorrow.*

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

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veryunhappy 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.

➔

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