

CHAPTER 7: MODAL AUXILIARIES

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

Check (✓) the sentences that are grammatically correct.

Đánh dấu (✓) vào những câu có ngữ pháp đúng.

- I can speak English well.
- He cans speaks English well.
- She can to speak English well.
- Our neighbors can speak some English.
- My parents can't speaking English at all.



7-1 The Form of Modal Auxiliaries (Dạng động từ khiếm khuyết)

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.

Các động từ được liệt kê dưới đây được gọi là "động từ khiếm khuyết." Chúng giúp các động từ thể hiện một loạt các ý nghĩa (khả năng, sự cho phép, tiềm năng, sự cần thiết, v.v.). Hầu hết các động từ này có nhiều hơn một nghĩa.

Auxiliary + the Simple Form of a Verb (Trợ động từ + Động từ nguyên mẫu)

can	(a) Olga can speak English.
could	(b) He couldn't come to class.
may	(c) It may rain tomorrow.
might	(d) It might rain tomorrow.
should	(e) Mary should study harder.
had better	(f) I had better study tonight.
must	(g) Billy! You must listen to me!
will	(h) I will be in class tomorrow.
would	(i) 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.

• 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.

Can, could, may, might, should, had better, must, will, và would được theo ngay sau bởi dạng động từ nguyên mẫu.

• Chúng không được theo sau bởi **to**.

SAI: Olga *can to speak* English.

• Động từ chính không có đuôi -s.

SAI: Olga *can speaks* English.

• Động từ chính không ở dạng quá khứ.

SAI: Olga *can spoke* English.

• Động từ chính không ở dạng -ing.

SAI: Olga *can speaking* English.



Auxiliary + **to** + the Simple Form of a Verb

(Trợ động từ + **to** + Động từ nguyên mẫu)

have to	(j) I have to study tonight.	To + the simple form is used with these auxiliaries: <i>have to, have got to, be able to, and ought to.</i> To + dạng nguyên mẫu được sử dụng với các trợ động từ này: <i>have to, have got to, be able to, và ought to.</i>
have got to	(k) I have got to study tonight.	
be able to	(l) Kate is able to study harder.	
ought to	(m) Kate ought to study harder.	

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 đã cho + **come**. Thêm **to** nếu cần. Sử dụng mẫu sau: Leo _____ tonight.

Example: can -> Leo can come tonight.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. may
Leo _____ tonight. | 6. might
Leo _____ tonight. |
| 2. should
Leo _____ tonight. | 7. had better
Leo _____ tonight. |
| 3. ought
Leo _____ tonight. | 8. Has
Leo _____ tonight. |
| 4. will not
Leo _____ tonight. | 9. has got
Leo _____ tonight. |
| 5. could not
Leo _____ tonight. | 10. is not able
Leo _____ tonight. |



Exercise 3. Listening. (Chart 7-1)

Listen to the sentences. Add **to** where necessary. If **to** isn't necessary, write **0**. Notice that **to** may sound like "ta."

Nghe các câu sau. Thêm **to** nếu cần thiết. Nếu không cần **to**, viết **0**. Lưu ý **to** có thể phát âm là "ta."

- I have to go downtown tomorrow.
- You must 0 fasten your seat belt.
- Could you please _____ open the window?
- May I _____ borrow your eraser?
- I'm not able _____ sign the contract today.
- Today is the deadline. You must _____ sign it!
- 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!



Exercise 4. Warm-up. (Chart 7-2)

Choose the best completion for each sentence. **Chọn đáp án phù hợp nhất cho từng câu.**

1. A newborn baby *can / can't* roll over.
2. A baby of four months *can / can't* smile.
3. A newborn baby *is able to / isn't able to* see black and white shapes.
4. A baby of six months *is able to / isn't able to* see colors.
5. When I was nine months old, I *could / couldn't* crawl.
6. When I was nine months old, I *could / couldn't* walk.



Newborn (adj) sơ sinh, mới sinh	Crawl (v) bò, trườn
Roll over: lăn, quay	

7-2 Expressing Ability: *Can* and *Could* (Diễn tả khả năng: *Can* và *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 tả khả năng ở hiện tại và tương lai
(d) I $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{can't} \\ \text{cannot} \\ \text{can not} \end{array} \right\}$ understand that sentence.	The negative form of can may be written can't, cannot, or can not. Dạng phủ định của can có thể được viết dưới dạng can't, cannot, hoặc can not.
(e) I can go. (f) I can't go 	In spoken English, can is usually unstressed and pronounced /kən/ = "kun." Can't is stressed and pronounced /kæn?/, 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 nói, can thường không được nhấn trọng âm và được phát âm là /kən/ = "kun."

	Can't được nhấn trọng âm và phát âm là / kæn? /, với âm cuối là âm tắc thanh hầu. * Nó thay thế cho / t / trong tiếng Anh nói. Đôi khi người bản ngữ gặp khó khăn trong việc nghe được sự khác biệt giữa can và can't và phải yêu cầu làm rõ.
(g) Our son could walk when he was one year old	The past form of can is could Hình thức trong 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 . Phủ định của could là couldn't hoặc could not .
(i) He can read (j) He is able to read (k) She could read (l) She was able to read	Ability can also be expressed with a form of be able to . Examples (i) and (j) have the same meaning. Examples (k) and (l) have the same meaning. Khả năng cũng có thể được diễn đạt với dạng be able to . Ví dụ (i) và (j) có cùng nghĩa. Ví dụ (k) và (l) có cùng nghĩa.

* Âm tắc thanh hầu là âm thanh bạn nghe thấy ở âm "unh-uh". Không khí bị ngăn lại bởi sự đóng lại của thanh môn ở phía sau họng. Ký hiệu phiên âm cho âm tắc thanh hầu là /?/.

Exercise 5. Looking at grammar. (Chart 7-2)

Part I. Complete the sentences with **can** or **can't**. Hoàn thành các câu sau với **can** hoặc **can't**.

- A dog _____ swim, but it _____ fly.
- A frog _____ live both on land and in water, but a cat _____
- A bilingual person _____ speak three languages, but a trilingual person
- 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**. Viết lại các câu ở Phần 1, sử dụng **be able to**.

- A dog _____ swim, but it _____ fly.
- A frog _____ live both on land and in water, but a cat _____
- A bilingual person _____ speak three languages, but a trilingual person.
- People with a Ph.D. degree _____ use "Dr." in front of their name, but people with a master's degree _____



Exercise 6. Let's talk: interview. (Chart 7-2)

Answer the questions. Trả lời các câu hỏi sau.



Can you ...

1. speak more than two languages? _____
2. play chess? _____
3. fold a piece of paper in half more than six times? _____
4. draw well? _____

Are you able to ...

5. write clearly with both your right and left hands?

6. pat the top of your head with one hand and rub your
stomach in a circle with the other hand at the same time?

7. drive a stick-shift car?

8. play a musical instrument?



Exercise 7. Listening. (Chart 7-2)

Listen to the conversation. You will hear reductions for *can* and *can't*. Write the words you hear. Nghe đoạn hội thoại sau. Bạn sẽ được nghe dạng rút gọn của *can* và *can't*. Viết những từ bạn vừa nghe được.

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!



Exercise 8. Let's talk. {Chart 7-2}

Complete the sentences with *could/couldn't/be able to/not be able to* and your own words. Hoàn thành các câu sau với *could/couldn't/be able to/not be able to* và thông tin của bạn.

Example: A year ago I _____, but now I can.

-> A year ago I couldn't speak English, but now I can.



1. When I was a child, I _____, but now I can.

2. When I was six, I _____, but I wasn't able to do that when I was three.

3. Five years ago, I _____, but now I can't.

4. In the past, I _____, but now I am.



"Always dream and shoot higher than you know you can do. Don't bother just to be better than your contemporaries or predecessors. Try to be better than yourself."

Luôn luôn mơ và nhắm cao hơn khả năng của bản thân. Đừng bận tâm tới việc làm tốt hơn những người đương thời hay những người đi trước. Hãy cố để tốt hơn chính mình.