

MODAL AUXILIARIES

Exercise 9. Warm-up. (Chart 7-3)

Check (✓) the sentences in each group that have the same meaning. **Đánh dấu (✓) vào những câu trong mỗi nhóm có cùng nghĩa.**

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* (Diễn tả khả năng xảy ra: *May, Might, và Maybe*; Diễn tả sự cho phép: *May và 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). May và might diễn tả khả năng trong hiện tại hoặc tương lai. Chúng có cùng ý nghĩa. Không có sự khác biệt về ý nghĩa giữa (a) và (b).
(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.) Phủ định: may not và might not (Không rút gọn may và might với not.)
(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. INCORRECT: It will maybe rain tomorrow. _ In (h): may be (two words) is a verb form: the auxiliary may + the main verb be.

	Examples (g) and (h) have the same meaning. <i>INCORRECT: John maybe sick.</i> Trong (f) và (g): maybe (một từ) là một trạng từ. Nó có nghĩa là "có thể." Nó đứng ở đầu câu. SAI: <i>It will maybe rain tomorrow.</i> _ Trong (h): may be (hai từ) là một dạng động từ: trợ động từ may + động từ chính be. Ví dụ (g) và (h) có cùng nghĩa. SAI: <i>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). NOTE: Examples (i) and U) have the same meaning, but may is more formal than can. May cũng được sử dụng để cho phép, như trong (i). Can cũng thường được sử dụng để cho phép, như trong (j). LƯU Ý: Ví dụ (i) và (j) có cùng ý nghĩa, nhưng có thể trang trọng hơn có thể.
(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") May not và cannot (can't) được sử dụng để phủ nhận sự cho phép (tức là nói "không")

Exercise 10. 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 với **can**, **may**, hoặc **might**. Xác định nghĩa được diễn tả là khả năng hay 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: _____

Exercise 11. Looking at grammar. (Chart 7-3)

Rewrite the sentences with the words in parentheses. **Viết lại các câu sau với những từ trong ngoặc.**

1. It may snow tonight.

(might) _____

(Maybe) _____

2. You might need to wear your boots.

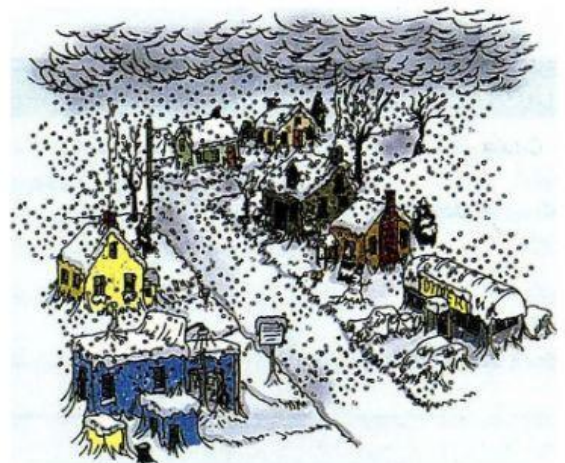
(may) _____

(Maybe) _____

3. Maybe there will be a blizzard.

(may) _____

(might) _____



Exercise 12. Let's talk. (Chart 7-3)

Answer each question with **may**, **might**, and **maybe**. Include at least three possibilities in each answer. **Trả lời mỗi câu hỏi với may, might, và maybe. Mỗi câu gồm ít nhất ba khả năng.**

Example: What are you going to do tomorrow?

*-> I don't know. I **may** go downtown. OR I **might** go to the laundromat.*

***Maybe** I'll study all day. Who knows?*

1. What are you going to do tomorrow night?

2. What's the weather going to be like tomorrow?

3. What is our teacher going to do tonight?

4. Ann isn't in class today. Where is he/she?



5. What is your occupation going to be ten years from now?



Exercise 13. 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.

Bạn sẽ nghe các câu sau với **can**, **may**, hoặc **might**. Xác định xem người nói đang diễn tả ability; possibility, hay permission

Ability (n) khả năng, năng lực (phần lớn thuộc về con người)	Possibility (n) khả năng xảy ra (của một việc gì đó có thể xảy ra) (sự có thể, khả năng xảy ra).	Permission (n) sự cho phép
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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

4. ability possibility permission

2. ability possibility permission

5. ability possibility permission

3. ability possibility permission

Exercise 14. Warm-up. (Chart 7-4)

In which sentence is the speaker expressing a past ability? a present possibility? a future possibility? Trong câu nào người nói diễn tả một năng lực ở 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 (Dùng **Could** để diễn tả khả năng xảy ra)

(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?

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

Another meaning of **could** is *possibility*.

In (b): **He could be sick** has the same meaning as *He may/might be sick*, i.e., *It is*

- I don't know. He **could be** sick.

(c) Look at those dark clouds. It **could start** raining any minute.



possible that he is sick.

In (b): **could** expresses a *present* possibility.

In (c): **could** expresses a *future* possibility.

Could diễn tả khả năng trong quá khứ, như trong (a).

Một nghĩa khác của **could** là khả năng xảy ra.

Ở (b): **Anh ấy có thể bị ốm** có nghĩa giống như Anh ấy có lẽ bị ốm, tức là có thể là anh ta bị ốm.

Trong (b): **could** diễn đạt một khả năng hiện tại.

Trong (c): **could** diễn đạt một khả năng xảy ra trong tương lai.

Exercise 15. Looking at grammar. (Charts 7-2 and 7-4)

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

Could có diễn tả thì quá khứ, hiện tại và tương lai không? Ability và Possibility có nghĩa là gì?

Sentence	Past	Present	Future	Ability	Possibility
1. I <i>could be</i> home late tonight. Don't wait for me for dinner.			x		x
2. Thirty years ago, when he was a small child, David <i>could speak</i> Swahili fluently. Now he's forgotten a lot of it.					
3. A: Where's Alicia? B: I don't know. She <i>could be</i> at the mall.					
4. When I was a child, I <i>could climb</i> trees, but now I'm too old.					
5. Let's leave for the airport now. Yuki's plane <i>could arrive</i> 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 <i>could be</i> a piece of fuzz.					

Exercise 16. Let's talk. (Chart 7-4)

Suggest possible solutions for each situation. Use **could**. Đề xuất các cách giải quyết cho mỗi tình huống. Sử dụng **could**.

Example: Tim has to go to work early tomorrow. His car is completely out of gas. His bicycle is broken.

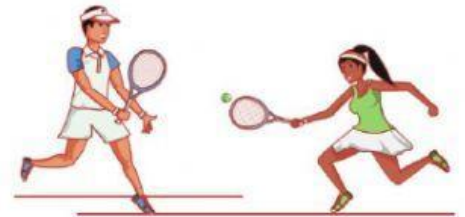
- > *He could take the bus to work.*
- > *He could get a friend to take him to a gas station to get gas.*
- > *He could try to fix his bike.*
- > *He could get up very early and walk to work.*



1. Lisa walked to school today. Now she wants to go home. It's raining hard. She doesn't have an umbrella, and she's wearing sandals.



2. Joe and Joan want to get some exercise. They have a date to play tennis this morning, but the tennis court is covered with snow.



3. Roberto just bought a new camera. He has it at home now. He has the instruction manual. It is written in Japanese. He can't read Japanese. He doesn't know how to operate the camera.



4. Albert likes to travel around the world. He is 22 years old. Today he is alone in Paris. He needs to eat, and he needs to find a place to stay overnight. But while he was asleep on the train last night, someone stole his wallet. He has no money.



"Maybe God wants us to meet a few wrong people before meeting the right one, so that when we finally meet the person, we will know how to be grateful."

Có thể Thượng Đế muốn bạn phải gặp nhiều kẻ xấu trước khi gặp người tốt, để bạn có thể nhận ra họ khi họ xuất hiện.
