

MODAL AUXILIARIES

Exercise 30. Warm-up. (Chart 7-9)


Which of these statements about writing a resume are true in your country? Check (✓) them and then decide which sentence is more common in writing and which sentences are more common in speaking.


Những câu sơ yếu lý lịch nào sau đây đúng ở nước bạn? Đánh dấu (✓) những câu đó và sau đó xác định xem câu nào thông dụng hơn trong văn viết và câu nào thông dụng hơn trong văn nói.

Writing a resume

1. You must list all your previous employers. More common in _____.
2. You have to provide references. More common in _____.
3. You have got to include personal information, for example, whether you are married or not. More common in _____.

7-9 Expressing Necessity: *Have to, Have Got to, Must* (Diễn tả sự cần thiết: *Have to, Have Got to, Must*)

<p>(a) I have a very important test tomorrow.</p> <p>I $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{have to} \\ \text{have got to} \\ \text{must} \end{array} \right\}$ study tonight.</p>	<p><i>Have to, have got to, and must</i> have basically the same meaning. They express the idea that something is necessary.</p> <p><i>Have to, have got to, and must</i> có chung nghĩa cơ bản. Chúng thể hiện một điều gì đó cần thiết.</p>
<p>(b) I'd like to go with you to the movie this evening, but I can't. I <i>have to go</i> to a meeting.</p> <p>(c) Bye now! I've <i>got to go</i>. My wife's waiting for me. I'll call you later.</p> <p>(d) All passengers <i>must present</i> their passports at customs upon arrival.</p> <p>(e) Tommy, you <i>must hold</i> onto the railing when you go down the stairs.</p> 	<p><i>Have to</i> is used much more frequently in everyday speech and writing than <i>must</i>.</p> <p><i>Have got to</i> is typically used in informal conversation, as in (c).</p> <p><i>Must</i> is typically found in written instructions or rules, as in (d). Adults also use it when talking to younger children, as in (e). It sounds very strong.</p> <p><i>Have to</i> được sử dụng thường xuyên trong văn nói và viết hàng ngày hơn <i>must</i>.</p> <p><i>Have got to</i> thường được sử dụng trong cuộc trò chuyện thân mật, như trong (c).</p> <p><i>Must</i> thường được xuất hiện trong các hướng dẫn hoặc quy tắc bằng văn bản, như trong (d). Người lớn cũng sử dụng nó khi nói chuyện với trẻ nhỏ, như trong (e) bởi vì <i>Must</i> có vẻ kiên quyết hơn.</p>
<p>(f) <i>Do we have to bring</i> pencils to the test?</p> <p>(g) Why <i>did he have to leave</i> so early?</p>	<p>QUESTIONS: <i>Have to</i> is usually used in questions, not <i>must or have got to</i>.</p>

	<p>Forms of do are used with have to in questions.</p> <p>Nghi vấn: Have to thường được dùng trong câu hỏi, không sử dụng must hoặc have got to. Các hình thức của do được sử dụng với have to trong câu hỏi.</p>
<p>(h) I had to study last night.</p>	<p>The PAST form of have to, have got to, and must (meaning necessity) is had to.</p> <p>Dạng quá khứ have to, have got to, và must (có nghĩa cần thiết) là had to.</p>
<p>(i) I have to ("hafta") go downtown today. (j) Rita has to ("hasta") go to the bank. got to study (k) I've gotta ("gotta") tonight.</p>	<p>Notice that have to, has to, and have got to are commonly reduced, as in (i) through (k).</p> <p>Lưu ý rằng have to, has to, và have got to được rút gọn, như trong (i) đến (k).</p>

Exercise 31. Let's talk. (Charts 7-7 and 7-9)

Answer the questions. Trả lời các câu hỏi sau.

1. What are some things you *have to do* every day?

2. What is something you *had to do* yesterday?

3. What is something *you've got to do* soon?



4. What is something *you've got to do* after class today or later tonight?

5. What is something a driver *must do*, according to the law?



6. What is something a driver *should always do* to be a safe driver?

7. What are some things a person *should do* to stay healthy?

8. What are some things a person *must do* to stay alive?



Exercise 32. Listening. (Chart 7-9)

Complete the sentences with the words you hear. Before you begin, you may want to check your understanding of these words: *apply, applicable, legal, nickname, previous, employer*.

Hoàn thành các câu sau bằng những từ bạn nghe được. Trước khi bắt đầu, tra thông tin những từ *apply, applicable, legal, nickname, previous, employer* có thể hữu ích cho bài tập này.

EMPLOYMENT APPLICATION			
Applications are considered for all positions without regard to race, color, religion, sex, national origin, age, marital or veteran status, or in the presence of a non-related medical condition or handicap.			
<u>Donna</u> First Name	<u>N/A</u> Middle Initial	<u>Frost</u> Last Name	<u>May 4, 2011</u> Date
<u>1443 Maple Ridge Heights</u> Address		<u>555-545-5454</u> Phone #	
<u>Happyville</u> City	<u>PA</u> State	<u>05055</u> Zip Code	<u>123-000-7890</u> Social Security #

Filling out a job application

1. The application _____ be complete. You shouldn't skip any parts. If a section doesn't fit your situation, you can write *NIA* (not applicable).
2. _____ type it, but your writing _____ be easy to read.
3. _____ use your full legal name, not your nickname.
4. _____ list the names and places of your previous employers.
5. _____ list your education, beginning with either high school or college.
6. _____ always _____ apply in person. Sometimes you can do it online.
7. _____ write some things, like the same telephone number, twice. You can write "same as above."
8. All spelling _____ be correct.

Exercise 33. Let's read and talk. (Charts 7-7 -> 7-9)

Read the passage and then give advice. **Đọc đoạn văn sau và đưa ra lời khuyên.**

A Family Problem

Mr. and Mrs. Hill don't know what to do about their 15-year-old son, Mark. He's very intelligent but has no interest in learning. His grades are getting worse, and he won't do any homework. Sometimes he skips school and spends the day at the mall.

His older sister Kathy is a good student, and she never causes any problems at

home. Kathy hasn't missed a day of school all year. Mark's parents keep asking him why he can't be more like Kathy. Mark is jealous of Kathy and picks fights with her.

All Mark does when he's home is stay in his room and listen to loud music. He often refuses to eat meals with his family. He argues with his parents, his room is a mess, and he won't help around the house.

This family needs advice. Tell them what changes they should make. What should they do? What shouldn't they do?

Skip school: trốn học	Picks fights: gây gổ, kiếm chuyện
Jealous (adj) ghen ghét, đố kị	

Use each of these words at least once in the advice you give. Sử dụng mỗi từ dưới đây ít nhất một lần trong lời khuyên bạn đưa ra:

should ought to

shouldn't

have got to/has got to

had better

have to/has to

must



Exercise 34. Warm-up. (Chart 7-10)

Which sentence (a. or b.) completes the idea of the given sentence?

Câu a hay b phù hợp với câu được đưa ra?

We have lots of time.

- a. You must not drive so fast!
- b. You don't have to drive so fast.



7-10 Expressing Lack of Necessity: Do Not Have To;
Expressing Prohibition: Must Not
(Diễn tả sự không cần thiết: Do Not Have To;
Diễn tả sự ngăn cấm: Must Not)

(a) I finished all of my homework this afternoon.
 I **don't have to study** tonight.

Don't/doesn't have to expresses the idea that something is *not necessary*.

(b) Tomorrow is a holiday. Mary doesn't have to go to class.	Don't/doesn't have to diễn tả điều gì đó không cần thiết
(c) Bus passengers must not talk to the driver. (d) Children, you must not play with matches!	Must not expresses <i>prohibition</i> (DO NOT DO THIS!). Must not diễn tả sự ngăn cấm (Không được làm điều này!)
(e) You mustn't play with matches.	Must+ not= mustn't (NOTE: The first "t" is not pronounced.) (Lưu ý: Chữ "t" đầu tiên không được phát âm.)

Exercise 35. Looking at grammar. (Chart 7-10)

Complete the sentences with **don't have to**, **doesn't have to**, or **must not**.

Hoàn thành các câu sau với **don't have to**, **doesn't have to**, hoặc **must not**.

1. You must not drive when you are tired. It's dangerous.
2. I live only a few blocks from my office. I don't have to drive to work.
3. Liz finally got a car, so now she drives to work. She _____ take the bus.
4. Mr. Murphy is very wealthy. He _____ work for a living.
5. You _____ tell Daddy about the birthday party.

We want it to be a surprise.

6. A: Did Professor Acosta give an assignment?

B: Yes, she assigned Chapters 4 and 6, but we _____ read

7. A: Listen carefully, Kristen. If a stranger offers you a ride, you _____ get in the car. Never get in a car with a stranger. Do you understand?

B: Yes, Mom.



"Life is like riding a bicycle. To keep your balance, you must keep moving." – Albert Einstein

Cuộc sống như thể việc đạp một chiếc xe. Để giữ thăng bằng, bạn phải đi tiếp.