

Lesson 5A: Vocabulary

VOCABULARY

	Vocabulary	Phonetic transcription	Part of speech	Vietnamese meaning
1.	photography photograph	/fə'tɒgrəfi/ /'fəʊtəgrɑ:f/	n n	thuật chụp ảnh, nhiếp ảnh ảnh chụp
2.	account	/ə'kaʊnt/	n	tài khoản
3.	compete competition competitor competitive	/kəm'pi:t/ /kəmpe'tɪʃn/ /kəm'petɪtə(r)/ /kəm'petətɪv/	v n n adj	cạnh tranh, thi đấu sự cạnh tranh, cuộc thi đấu người thi đấu cạnh tranh
4.	malware	/'mælweə(r)/	n	phần mềm độc hại (trên máy tính)
5.	terrible	/'terəbl/	adj	rất khó chịu, tồi tệ
6.	possibly possible	/'pɒsəbli/ /'pɒsəbl/	adv adj	có thể, có lẽ có thể
7.	obligation	/,ɒblɪ'geɪʃn/	n	sự bắt buộc
8.	impose	/ɪm'pəʊz/	v	bán hành, ép buộc
9.	receptionist	/rɪ'sepʃənɪst/	n	nhân viên tiếp tân
10.	deduction	/dɪ'dʌkʃn/	n	sự suy luận, sự khấu trừ tiền
11.	criticize	/'krɪtɪsaɪz/	v	chỉ trích, phê phán
12.	explain explanation	/ɪk'spleɪn/ /,eksplə'neɪʃn/	v n	giải thích lời giải thích
13.	dial	/'daɪəl/	v	bấm, quay số
14.	switch off	/swɪtʃ ɒf/	v	tắt

GRAMMAR**MUST VS HAVE TO**

Chúng ta dùng **must** và **have to** để nói lên nghĩa vụ phải làm gì.

Must thể hiện nghĩa vụ do người nói áp đặt, bắt buộc trong khi **have to** có nghĩa là “phải làm gì đó (mang tính chủ quan của người nói)”

I must/ have to study hard for the final exam.

In Vietnam, all children have to go to school at the age of six.

You must keep your room tidy, Jimmy.

Chúng ta sử dụng **had to** cho nghĩa vụ trong quá khứ.

Mark had to stay home yesterday because he was ill.

MODALS IN THE PAST

- Chúng ta có thể dùng **may/might/could have** + $V_{3/ed}$ để nói điều gì đó đã có thể xảy ra trong quá khứ
Ex: She may/ might/ could have sent me a message (It's possible she sent me a message, but I don't know)

- Chúng ta có thể dùng **may/ might not have** + $V_{3/ed}$ (nhưng không dùng **could not have** + $V_{3/ed}$)
Ex: She might/ may not have had her phone with her (It's possible she didn't have it, but I don't know)

- Chúng ta sử dụng **must have** + $V_{3/ed}$ và **Can't/ Couldn't have** + $V_{3/ed}$ để suy luận hợp lý về quá khứ.
Ex: You can't/ couldn't have seen the new Batman film. It isn't out yet. (= It's not possible that you saw it.)

Ex: You must have seen an old Batman film. (= That is the only possible explanation)

- Chúng ta sử dụng **should/ should not have** + $V_{3/ed}$ để phê bình hành động trong quá khứ
Ex: You should have taken a taxi. It wasn't safe to walk.

Ex: She shouldn't have phoned me so late. I was asleep.

PRACTICE

Exercise 1: Complete the sentences with MUST, MUSTN'T, HAVE TO, HAS TO, DOESN'T HAVE TO or DON'T HAVE TO

1. I _____ leave early tomorrow morning or else I'll miss the flight to London.
2. The pupils _____ hand in their homework by Friday.
3. John doesn't know anything about his birthday party. You _____ tell him anything about it.
4. Jack _____ get up early tomorrow . It's his day off.
5. If you're in New York you really _____ go and see the Guggenheim Museum.
6. All visitors _____ wear an ID card, otherwise they won't be able to enter.
7. We _____ be late for the meeting. The director doesn't like people who are not on time.
8. The car is making a lot of noise. I _____ take it to the garage next week.
9. I'm glad I _____ write my application in English. My spelling is awful.
10. My dad _____ be at the airport by 5. The plane leaves at 6.30.
11. Mike _____ come with me. I can do the job on my own.
12. If you really want to get a good seat, you'll _____ get their early.

Exercise 2: Choose the correct answer

I'm not sure where Karen is. She _____ have been waiting outside her house this morning so that we _____ give her a lift to work, but she wasn't there. Of course, she might _____ sleeping and didn't hear us. If she had decided to take the bus, she _____ arrived by now. I hope she isn't sick.

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| 1. A. may | B. must | C. ought | D. should |
| 2. A. can | B. can be | C. could | D. could have |
| 3. A. be | B. been | C. have | D. have been |
| 4. A. will be | B. will have | C. would be | D. would have |