

Unit 3: CUSTOMS AND CULTURE
LESSON 3B: GRAMMAR
MODALS: PRESENT AND FUTURE
New words:

1. disregard	/ˌdɪsrɪˈɡɑːd/	v, n	xem thường, bỏ qua
2. abide by	/əˈbaɪd/	phr v	tuân theo
3. obligation	/ˌɒblɪˈɡeɪʃn/	n	nghĩa vụ
obligatory	/əˈblɪɡətəri/	adj	bắt buộc
oblige	/əˈblaɪdʒ/	v	bắt buộc

Grammar:

ADVICE, OBLIGATION AND NECESSITY:

Should / ought to + infinitive

- dùng để đưa ra lời khuyên.

Ex: He should ask his friends to help him

Must/ have to + infinitive

- dùng để nêu sự bắt buộc hoặc lời khuyên nên được thực hiện.

Ex: We have to finish the homework by tomorrow.

He must be here at the station at 8.30.

Mustn't + infinitive

- dùng để nói lên việc gì đó không được phép

Ex: We mustn't take food into the library.

Don't have to/ don't need to/ needn't + infinitive

- dùng để nêu sự việc không bắt buộc hoặc không cần thiết.

Ex: You don't need to pick me up, I'll get the bus.

Be supposed to + infinitive

- dùng để nói về luật lệ và về những thứ người ta tin hay mong nó sẽ xảy ra hay nó sẽ đúng.

Ex: You're not supposed to wear your shoes in the house.

It's supposed to snow tonight.

POSSIBILITY, PROBABILITY AND CERTAINTY

May/ might / could + infinitive

- dùng để suy đoán về những sự việc có khả năng xảy ra ở tương lai.

Ex: Look at the sky- it might rain later.

Should + infinitive

- dùng để nói rằng theo như quan điểm của chúng ta điều đó có khả năng xảy ra

Ex: Our team should win their next match.

Must + infinitive

- dùng để nói về những thứ mà chúng ta có thể suy ra là hoàn toàn đúng.

Ex: She must be at home. She left school hours ago.

Can't + infinitive

- dùng để nói về những thứ mà chúng ta suy ra là không có khả năng xảy ra.

Ex: He can't be tired. He had eight hours' sleep.

Be able to + infinitive

- dùng để nói về khả năng xảy ra trong tương lai.

Ex: I'm sure you'll be able to change that shirt if it doesn't fit.

Can/ could + infinitive

- dùng để nói về sự thật hiển nhiên hay khả năng cao xảy ra.

Ex: Traveling around Europe can be quite expensive.

The cafe could be closed by now.

Chúng ta có thể dùng nhiều cấu trúc khác để chỉ khả năng, và điều chắc chắn.

Ex: The score is 4-0 with two minutes to go. They're bound to win. (bound to = certain to)

Ex: Chances are that we don't complete the project on time.

(chances are that = possible that)

Ex: Is it likely to rain tomorrow?

(likely to = it's probable that it will)

Exercise:

1. She ____ be ill. I have just seen her playing basketball in the school yard.
a. needn't b. shouldn't c. mustn't d. can't
2. Hiking the trail to the peak _____ be dangerous if you are not well prepared for dramatic weather changes. You _____ research the route a little more before you attempt the ascent.
a. might / can b. may / mustn't c. can / should d. must / needn't
3. Peter has been working for 10 hours. He _____ be very tired now.
a. needn't b. must c. has to d. should
4. He is unreliable. What he says _____ be believed.
a. cannot b. must not c. may not d. might not
5. I _____ find my own way there. You _____ wait for me.
a. should / can't b. have to / must c. can / needn't d. might / mustn't
6. I was reading the book last night before I went to bed. I never took it out of this room. It ____ be lying around here somewhere. Where ____ it be?
a. might / needn't b. can / should c. shouldn't / may d. must / can
7. When you have a small child in the house, you _____ leave small objects lying around. Such objects _____ be swallowed, causing serious injury or even death.
a. should / must b. should not / might c. needn't / may d. mustn't / can't
8. Jenny's engagement ring was precious! It _____ have cost a fortune.
a. must b. should c. can d. needn't
9. You _____ take your umbrella along with you today. It _____ rain later on this afternoon.
a. ought to / mustn't b. needn't / will c. will / must d. should / might
10. I _____ be at the meeting by 10:00. I will probably _____ take a taxi if I want to be on time.
a. must/ have to b. may / must c. should / needn't d. mustn't / shouldn't