

MODAL VERBS – ĐỘNG TỪ KHIẾM KHUYẾT

I. **Hình thức:** Modal Verbs (can / could / may / might / will / would / should...) + V₁

★ **Bị động:** Modal Verbs (can / could / may / might / will / would / should...) + be + V_{3/ed}

II. Cách dùng:

1/. **can / could** : = có thể (chỉ 1 KHẢ NĂNG)

Ex: Tom **can** play three musical instruments.
In the past, people **could** hardly travel easily.

2/. **may / might** : = có lẽ, có thể

Ex: It **may / might** be a bomb.
She **may / might** be at home today.

3/. **should (not)** = **had better (not)** = **ought (not) to**: **nên** (không nên) (dùng để **KHUYẾN**)

Ex: You **should** not smoke so much. It is not good for you.

4/. **Must** : = **phải** (chỉ sự **BẮT BUỘC**)

Must not (mustn't) = **không được phép** (chỉ sự **CẤM ĐOÁN**)

Ex: We haven't got much time. We **must** hurry.
I can tell you what he said but you **mustn't tell** anybody else.

5/. **Need (cần)** ≠ **needn't** = **don't need** (không cần)

* S + **need** + **TO V**: chủ động
* S + **need** + **Ving / to be V_{3/ed}**: bị động

S + **needn't** + V₁

Ex: You have got plenty of time. You **don't need to** hurry. (You **needn't** hurry.)

6/. **Have to / has to** (Quá khứ là “had to”) = **phải**

KHẲNG ĐỊNH	PHỦ ĐỊNH	CÂU HỎI
S (số nhiều) + have to + V ₁	S (số nhiều) + don't + have to + V ₁	Do + S (số nhiều) + have to + V ₁ ?
S (số ít) + has to + V ₁	S (số ít) + doesn't + have to + V ₁	Does + S (số ít) + have to + V ₁ ?
S + HAD TO + V ₁	S + didn't + have to + V ₁	Did + S + have to + V ₁ ?

❖ MODAL VERBS + HAVE + V_{3/ED}: DÙNG ĐỂ DIỄN TẢ QUÁ KHỨ

★ **may / might (not) + have + V_{3/ed}** : có lẽ đã ... (trong quá khứ)

Ex: Jack is late. He **may/ might have missed** the bus.

★ **must (not) + have + v_{3/ed} hoặc can / could (not) + have + V_{3/ed}** : có thể là đã ... (trong quá khứ)

Ex: You look tired. You **must have stayed** up late last night.

★ **need (not) + have + V_{3/ed}** : **cần (không cần)** ... (trong quá khứ)

Ex: I mopped the floor already. You **needn't** have done that again.

★ **should (not) have + V_{3/ed}** : **lẽ ra nên (lẽ ra không nên)** ... (trong quá khứ)

Ex: You **should have written** that essay last week (you didn't write it)

C./ Modal verbs + be + V-ing: diễn tả 1 hành động **Có Thể Đang Diễn Ra**

Ex: He may be eating dinner with his girlfriend in The BDF restaurant.
Có lẽ **đang** ăn

NOTES :

A. / Diễn Tả Sự SUY ĐOÁN

A. CÓ SỰ CHẮC CHẮN (có bằng chứng, cơ sở lý lẽ): dùng MUST ở khẳng định, CAN'T ở phủ định

+ In the present: Ở hiện tại

Must + V₁ : chắc là → **Can't + V₁ :** chắc không

Ex: Today Mary doesn't come to class . She must be sick.

Ex: They don't work hard , so they can't get higher salary.

+ In the past : Ở quá khứ

Must + have + V_{3/ed} : chắc là đã → **Can't + have + V_{3/ed}**

Ex: I didn't do all the work last week . My boss must have been angry with me

Ex: I don't understand how the accident happened . The driver can't have seen the red lights.

B. KHÔNG CHẮC CHẮN (không có cơ sở/ bằng chứng): dùng COULD / MAY / MIGHT

+ In the present: Ở hiện tại

Ex: It may/ might rain tomorrow.

+ In the past : Ở quá khứ

Ex: It may have rained alst night, but I'm not sure.

C./ Khi NHỜ ai giúp, dùng: Can you ? Could you ? Will you... ? Would you ...?

Khi **MUỐN GIÚP** ai, dùng: Can I ? Shall I...?

Khi **XIN PHÉP** dùng : May I ?

Ex: Could you please open the window ? > < May I open the window?

D./ Một số cụm từ tương đương :

★ **It + be + necessary (for O) + to V = need + V₁**

Ex: It is **necessary** for him to study many subjects. = He **needs to study** many subjects.

★ **It + be + possible / impossible (for O) + to V = can / can't + V₁**

★ **maybe = perhaps (có lẽ)**

Ex: **Maybe** your answer is right = Your answer **may be** right.

I. Fill in the blanks: NEEDN'T, MUSTN'T, MUST, or SHOULD.

1. You _____ smoke in the cinema. It's forbidden.
2. He is very hungry now. He _____ have eaten breakfast this morning.
3. He _____ have posted this letter yesterday. It could be done later.
4. We _____ take care of those plants, or they will die.
5. My phone is ringing. I'm waiting for John's call. It _____ be him.

II. Complete the sentences with *must*, *mustn't* or *needn't*.

1. We haven't got much time. We hurry.
2. We've got plenty of time. Wehurry'.
3. We have enough food at home so we.....go shopping today.
4. I can manage the shopping alone. Youcome with me.
5. Wewalk all the way home. We can get a taxi.
6. Just help yourself if you'd like something to eat. You ask first.
7. We can keep this a secret between ourselves. We tell anybody else.
8. I understand the situation perfectly. You explain further.
9. DOCTOR: You.....go on a diet; but youeat sensibly and you..... overeat.
10. ZOO NOTICE: Visitors..... feed the animals.
11. TEACHER: You..... read the whole book but you..... read the first four chapters.
12. RAILWAY NOTICE: Passengers.....walk on the line.
13. SCHOOL NOTICE: The lifts..... be used in case of fire.
- 14 . DOCTOR: You take more than two of these pills at once. Three might be fatal.
15. DOCTOR (to patient's wife): If the pain has gone, he take any more of these.

Unit 10: ENDANGERED SPECIES

Lesson 1: Reading

• Task 1: Fill in the blanks with the missing words / phrases

- **Par.1:** Over 15 thousand plant and animal species all over the world arewith extinction.
- **Par. 2:** The main causes of species extinction are habitat destruction, and
- **Par 3:** Biodiversity isfor humans as itfood,, water, and
- **Par.4:** Different efforts have been made to endangered species.

• Task 2 : Fill in the blanks with the missing words / phrases

1. The number of species around
2. Pollution, and overexploitation are mentioned as primary causes of species extinction.
3. The Red List is
4. The development of
5. The best title for the passage is :

• Task 3: Fill in the blanks with the missing words / phrases

1. Pollution is one of the main causes of
2. Species diversity hashuman with so many essential things.
3. There are a number of ways to help save species.

• Task 4: Choose the best answer

1. _____ is a branch of Natural Science, and is the study of living organisms and how they interact with their environment.
a. Biology b. Biological c. Biologist d. Biologically
2. A / an _____ species is a population of an organism which is at risk of becoming extinct.
a. dangerous b. endanger c. endangered d. endangerment
3. Only a few of the many species at risk of extinction actually make it to the lists and obtain legal _____.
a. protect b. protection c. protective d. protector
4. Probability of extinction depends _____ both the population size and fine details of the population demography.
a. on b. in c. from d. for
5. Many modern medicines are derived _____ plants and animals.
a. on b. for c. from d. in
6. 15,589 species (7,266 animal species and 8,323 plant species) are now considered _____ risk _____ extinction.
a. at / of b. on / in c. for / with d. in / at
7. Many nations have laws offering protection to these species, such as forbidding hunting, restricting land development or creating _____.
a. agencies b. reserves c. awareness d. challenges
8. Being listed as an endangered species can have negative effect since it could make a species more desirable for collectors and poachers.
a. awareness b. preservation c. support d. impact

9. **SYNONYM:** World Wide Fund for Nature was formed to do the mission of the preservation of biological diversity, sustainable use of natural resources, and the reduction of **pollution** and wasteful consumption.
a. contamination b. energy c. extinction d. development
10. **SYNONYM:** The Bali Tiger was declared extinct in 1937 due to hunting and **habitat** loss.
a. reserve b. generation c. natural environment d. diversity
11. **SYNONYM:** It is found that **endangered** species are often concentrated in areas that are poor and densely populated, such as much of Asia and Africa.
a. disappeared b. increased c. threatened d. reduced
12. _____ is the existence of a wide variety of plant and animal species living in their natural environment.
a. Biodiversity b. Conservation c. Globe d. Individual