



# MÔN THI TIẾNG ANH

## CHUYÊN ĐỀ 9: MODAL VERBS – CÂU PHỎNG ĐOÁN

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### MODAL VERBS – CÂU PHỎNG ĐOÁN

#### I. CAN/COULD

1. Can và could có nghĩa là “có thể”, diễn tả một khả năng

VD 1: We can stay with my brother when we are in Paris

VD 2: She could ride a bicycle when she was five years old.

2. Diễn tả sự xin phép; could lễ phép và trịnh trọng hơn can, nhưng không dùng could để diễn tả sự cho phép

VD 1: Can I go out?

VD 2: Could I use your computer? – Yes, of course you can.

3. Diễn tả lời đề nghị, gợi ý hay lời yêu cầu

VD 1: Can you give me a hand?

VD 2: Could you open the door, please?

#### Phân biệt Can & Be able to

- ✚ “Can” thể hiện khả năng, bản năng ai đó có thể làm được việc gì. Can và could thường được dùng với các động từ chỉ nhận thức hoặc tri giác như: see, smell, feel, hear, taste, understand, remember, ...

VD: I can't swim

- ✚ “Be able to” mang nghĩa xoay xở, thành công trong việc gì trong một hoàn cảnh cụ thể nào đó (special situation)

VD: I finished my work early so I was able to go out with her.

#### II. MAY/MIGHT

1. Phân biệt May & Can



May/might cũng mang nghĩa là “có thể”. Tuy nhiên, “Can” thể hiện khả năng ai đó có thể làm gì còn “may” mang tính chất tình huống, thể hiện sẽ làm hay không làm.

VD: I can swim but I may not swim today.

2. May/Might dùng để diễn đạt sự xin phép. “May” được dùng để chỉ sự cho phép

VD 1: May/Might I put the TV on? – Yes, you may.

VD 2: She asked if she might go to the party.

3. May/Might dùng để diễn tả một khả năng có thể xảy ra (Might ít chắc chắn, ít khẳng định hơn May)

VD 1: There may be other problems that we don't know about.

VD 2: It might be true.

4. May được dùng để diễn đạt lời cầu chúc trang trọng (không dùng Might)

VD 1: May you have a good trip!

VD 2: May your dreams come true!

5. May/Might dùng trong mệnh đề theo sau các động từ “hope” (hy vọng) và “trust” (tin tưởng).

VD: I trust (hope) that you may find this plan to your satisfaction.

6. May/Might dùng thay cho một mệnh đề trạng ngữ chỉ sự nhượng bộ

VD: Although he tried hard, he couldn't pass the exam. = Try as he may/might, he could not pass the examination.

### III. WILL/WOULD

#### 1. Will

✚ “Will” là một trợ động từ giúp hình thành thì tương lai

✚ “Will” được dùng như một Động từ khuyết thiếu diễn tả một sự mong muốn, một lời hứa hay một sự quả quyết.

VD 1: All right; I will pay you at the rate you ask.

VD 2: I won't forget little Margaret's birthday. I will send her a present.

#### 2. Would

✚ Dùng trong câu chuyển từ trực tiếp sang gián tiếp:

VD: He said he would send it to me, but he didn't.

✚ Dùng trong câu điều kiện loại 2

VD: If she were here, she would help us.





✚ Dùng trong câu điều kiện loại 3

VD: He **would** have been very happy if he had known about it.

“Would” là động từ khuyết thiếu dùng để diễn tả:

1. Lời yêu cầu, đề nghị lịch sự

VD 1: **Would** you like to have a cup of coffee?

VD 2: **Would** you please show me the way to Ha Dong market?

2. Thói quen trong quá khứ

VD: When we were children, we **would** go skiing every winter

#### IV. MUST/HAVE TO

1. “Must” và “Have to” đều có thể dùng để diễn tả sự cưỡng bách, bắt buộc. Tuy nhiên “must” mang ý nghĩa sự bắt buộc đến từ người nói còn (chủ quan) còn “Have to” mang ý nghĩa sự bắt buộc đến từ hoàn cảnh bên ngoài (khách quan)

VD 1: All candidates **must** answer 10 questions.

VD 2: The soup **has to** be stirred continuously to prevent burning.

2. Trong câu phủ định, sự khác biệt khá rõ ràng

✚ Don't have to (= don't need to): không cần thiết phải làm gì (không có tính ép buộc)

✚ Mustn't = be not allowed to V: không được phép làm gì (có tính ép buộc)

VD 1: I **mustn't** do my homework. (Tôi không được phép làm bài về nhà.)

VD 2: I **don't have to** do my homework. (Tôi không phải làm bài về nhà.)

#### V. SHOULD/UGHT TO/HAD BETTER

1. Should/Ought to: có nghĩa là “nên” dùng để diễn đạt lời khuyên hay sự mong đợi

VD: You **should/ought to** have a vacation soon.

2. “Had better” có nghĩa tương tự như “should”; nhưng chỉ được dùng cho tình huống cụ thể, và có nghĩa mạnh hơn “should” và “ought to”.

VD 1: It's cold today. You **had better** wear a coat when you go out.

VD 2: I think that drivers **should** wear seat belts. (KHÔNG dùng: had better wear seat belts)

3. Ngoài ra, “Should” có thể thay cho “if” trong câu điều kiện loại 1 (Dạng đảo ngữ)

VD 1: If he comes, I will call the police. = **Should** he come, I will call the police.



VD 2: **Should** you have any questions, don't hesitate to ask me.

### LƯU Ý:

✚ Ought to/ought not to + do sth: có thể thay thế cho should/shouldn't trong hầu hết tất cả các trường hợp, ngoại trừ trường hợp thay thế cho if trong câu điều kiện loại 1.

✚ "Ought to" cũng dùng để diễn tả một sự gần đúng, rất có thể đúng (strong probability)

VD: If Alice left home at 9:00, she ought to be here now.

✚ "Had better" còn được dùng để diễn tả lời cảnh báo

VD: You **had better** work harder, or you will be sacked.

### VI. WOULD RATHER

Would rather xem lại chuyên đề thể giả định.

Nhắc sơ lại cấu trúc:

**S+ would rather + (not) V.inf (+than).....**

**S + would rather (that) +S+ V.ed/had P2**

VD 1: I would rather stay at home (than go to the movie)

VD 2: I would rather you went home now.

### VII. CÁC ĐỘNG TỪ BÁN KHUYẾT THIẾU: DARE – NEED - USED TO

✚ Dare – Need – Used to: vừa có thể dùng như một động từ khuyết thiếu, vừa có thể dùng như động từ thường

VD 1: I **needn't/don't need to** do my homework.

VD 2: **Dare he/Does he dare to** speak to her?

VD 3: I **used not to/didn't use to** go this way.

✚ Trường hợp đặc biệt với động từ "need":

VD: My car **needs repairing**. = My car **needs to be repaired**. (Dạng bị động của need)

**LƯU Ý:** Tránh nhầm lẫn "used to V<sub>bare</sub>" và "be/get used to + noun/V-ing"

**Used to + V<sub>bare</sub> = Would + V<sub>bare</sub>:** đã từng làm gì (diễn tả thói quen trong quá khứ)

VD: I **used to go shopping** in the morning.





**Be/get used to + N/Ving = Be/get accustomed to + N/Ving:** bắt đầu quen với cái gì

VD: I **was used to** the cold weather in Hanoi.

**Be used to + Vbare = Be used for + Ving:** Được dùng để làm gì

VD: This software **is used to examine** the precision of the system.

## VIII. CẤU TRÚC CÂU DỰ ĐOÁN

### 1. Dự đoán ở hiện tại

Dự đoán ở hiện tại ta có thể dùng các động từ khuyết thiếu sau: Can/ may/ will/ must/ should/ need/ ought to ..+ Vinf

VD: You have worked hard all day; you **must** be tired.

### 2. Dự đoán ở quá khứ

**1. Must have P2:** Chắc chắn/ ắc hẳn đã làm gì đó trong quá khứ (dự đoán một việc chắc chắn (100%) đã xảy ra trong quá khứ)

VD: He got a high score. He **must have worked** hard.

**2. Can't/couldn't have P2:** chắc chắn đã không làm gì trong quá khứ (Dự đoán chắc chắn 100 % không thể xảy ra trong quá khứ)

VD: She **can't have been** at the party yesterday. She was teaching then.

**3. May/might/could have P2:** có thể, có lẽ đã làm gì đó trong quá khứ (dự đoán có khả năng diễn ra trong quá khứ (70-80%), chưa chắc đã xảy ra). Dạng phủ định ta có thể dùng Mayn't/Mightn't have P2.

VD: He lost his key. He **might have come** into the house through the window.

**4. Should have P2:** lẽ ra làm gì đó trong quá khứ (Diễn tả một sự việc trong quá khứ lẽ ra nên làm nhưng thực tế đã không làm). Dạng phủ định ta dùng shouldn't have P2.

VD: You **should have informed** me of your arrival.

**5. Needn't have P2:** Không cần thiết phải gì đó trong quá khứ (nhưng thực tế là đã làm)

VD: I needn't have taken an umbrella because it didn't rain (Nhưng thực tế là đã mang theo dù)

**6. Didn't need to Vbare:** Không cần thiết phải gì đó trong quá khứ (nhưng thực tế là đã chưa làm)

VD: Fortunately, I didn't need to take an umbrella because it didn't rain (nhưng thực tế là đã không mang theo dù)



## ĐỌC THÊM ĐỂ HIỂU VỀ MỨC ĐỘ DỰ ĐOÁN

### Can, could, may, might, must, ought to, shall, should, will and would:

- don't take -s, -ing or -ed suffixes.
- are followed by the infinitive without to.
- go before the subject in questions and are followed by not in negations.
- don't have tenses in the normal sense. When followed by a present infinitive, they refer to the present or future. We should leave in half an hour; we will be there on time. When followed by a perfect infinitive, they refer to the past. We should have arrived before the performance started.
- have to, need and dare are also considered and used as modals. You needn't come.

### Obligation/Duty/Necessity (must, have to, should/ought to)

- **Must** expresses a duty/strong obligation to do something and shows that something is essential. We generally use **must** when the speaker has decided that something is necessary.  
I must start practicing my violin more often. (The speaker has decided it is necessary.)
- **Have to** expresses strong necessity/obligation. We use **have to** when somebody other than the speaker has decided that something is necessary.  
The headteacher says that I have to try harder with my homework. Mark's mum says that he has to go and see his grandmother tomorrow. (Somebody else has decided it is necessary.)
- **Should/Ought to + present infinitive** express weak obligation.  
You should/ought to go to sleep earlier. (less emphatic than must – This is the right thing to do.)
- **Have got to** has the same meaning as **have to**, and is often used in everyday speech.  
I've got to speak to my sister later.

### Absence of Necessity (don't have to/don't need to, needn't)

- **Don't have to/Don't need to/Needn't**: it isn't necessary to do something in the present/future.  
Katie has done her work; she doesn't have to stay behind late.  
You don't need to buy new shoes yet. You needn't buy milk; there's some in the fridge. (It isn't necessary.)

### Permission/Prohibition (can, may, could, mustn't, can't)

- **Can/May/Could** are used to ask for/give permission. May is more formal than can. Could is the most formal of the three.



Can/May/Could I use one of your pens? (asking for permission – Is it OK if ...?) Yes, you can/may.  
(NOT: ~~Yes, you could.~~)

- **Can + present infinitive** expresses the idea that you are allowed to do something.

Jamie can take the car if she wants; she's fully insured. (She is allowed to.)

- We use **can** and **be allowed to** to refer to laws and regulations.

All citizens over the age of 18 can/are allowed to vote. (law)

- **Mustn't/Can't**: it is forbidden to do something; it is against the rules/law; you are not allowed to do this.

You mustn't/can't wear shoes on the bouncy castle. (You aren't allowed to; it's forbidden; it's against the rules/law.)

- **Shouldn't/Oughtn't to** can be used to politely advise somebody against doing something or to remind them of public duties and regulations.

You shouldn't eat too much saturated fat. You oughtn't to park in front of ramps for wheelchair users.

#### Note

- In formal English, **should** is commonly used with emotive verbs (beg, deplore, prefer, regret, etc.) and phrases (*it's a pity, it's disgraceful, it's unthinkable, it is odd, it worries me, I'm sorry that, I'm surprised that, etc.*), to express an idea, a reaction to what we already know, or a judgement, not a fact.
- It's disgraceful that he should abandon his studies. (the idea of abandonment is disgraceful)
- BUT: It's disgraceful that he has abandoned his studies. (the abandonment itself is disgraceful)

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#### Possibility (can, could, may, might)

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- **Can + present infinitive**: general/theoretical possibility, not usually used for a specific situation.

You can order extra coursebooks online if you need to. (general possibility – it is theoretically possible.)

- **Could/May/Might + present infinitive**: possibility in a specific situation.

We might watch a film tonight if you're interested. (It is possible; I think it's likely; perhaps – possibility in a specific situation)

**Note:** We can **use can/could/might in questions**, **BUT NOT** may.

Where can/could/might I get some Indian food nearby? (NOT: Where may I get ...?)

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#### Ability/Inability (can, can't)

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- **Can't** expresses (in)ability in the present/future.

Martin can sing really well. (*He is able to.*)

Norman can't ride a motorcycle. (*He isn't able to.*)





### Offers/Suggestions (can, would, shall, could)

- **Can:** *Can* I get you something to drink? (Would you like me to ...? – informal)
- **Would:** *Would you like* another biscuit? (Do you want ...?)
- **Shall:** *Shall* I help you bring your bags in? (Would you like me to ...?/Do you want me to ...?)
- **Can/Could:** We *can* go somewhere to eat later if you want. You could visit the Natural History Museum tomorrow. (*Let's .../Why don't you ...?*)

### Probability (will, should/ought to)

- **Will:** Mark will be on time; he's never late. (It's 100% certain.)
- **Should/Ought to:** Barbara should/ought to pass her Maths exam; she's been revising for three months! (It's 90% certain; it's probable.)

### (Asking for) Advice (should/ought to, shall)

- **Should/Ought to + present infinitive:** general advice.  
You should/ought to eat more fruit and vegetables. (*I advise you to; it's a good idea; it's a good thing to do.*)
- **Shall:** asking for advice.  
Shall I take any more medicine? (*Is it a good idea to ...?*)

### Past Modals

#### Obligation/Duty/Necessity (had to, should/ought to)

- **Had to** is the past form of both **must** and **have to**.
- **Should/Ought to + perfect infinitive** express weak obligation.  
You really should/ought to have handed in this form yesterday. (*You were supposed to, but you didn't.*)

#### Absence of Necessity (didn't need to/didn't have to, needn't have + pp)

- **Didn't need to/Didn't have to:** it **wasn't necessary to do something**. We don't know **if it was done or not**.  
Ben didn't need to/didn't have to enrol at the university to attend the lectures. (We don't know if he enrolled at the university, but it wasn't necessary to do so.)
- **Needn't + perfect infinitive** expresses the idea that **something happened** or **was done although it was not necessary**.  
I needn't have saved him any food – he had already eaten. (I saved him food, but it *wasn't necessary*.)

#### Permission/Prohibition (could, couldn't)

- **Could + present infinitive** expresses the idea that you were allowed to do something in the past.





Harry could eat pudding only after he had finished his main course when he was a child. (*He was allowed to.*)

- Couldn't + present infinitive expresses the idea that you were not allowed to do something in the past.

Jerry couldn't eat fast food when he was young. (*He was not allowed to.*)

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### Criticism (could, might, should/ought)

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- Could/Might/Should/Ought to + perfect infinitive are used to criticize someone's actions, or lack of action, in the past.

Isaac could/might/should/ought to have taken the bus – it would have been cheaper. (*It would have been better if ...*)

You shouldn't have packed so much luggage! (*But you did*)

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### Possibility (could, may, might, would)

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- Could/Might/Would + perfect infinitive refer to something in the past that was possible but didn't happen.

You're very lucky; you could/might have been seriously hurt!

If he hadn't been wearing the red hat, I would have missed him!

- May/Might + perfect infinitive refer to something that possibly happened in the past.

Chris may/might have started exercising because of a health scare. (*He possibly started for this reason.*)

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### Ability/Inability [could(n't), was(n't) able to]

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- Could expresses **general repeated ability** in the past.

Michael could run the 100 metres in under 10 seconds as a young athlete. (*He was able to.*)

- Was(n't) able to expresses (in)ability on **a specific occasion** in the past.

Karen was(n't) able to finish her homework before bedtime. (*She managed/didn't manage to ...*)

- Couldn't may be used to express any kind of **inability in the past, repeated or specific.**

Richard couldn't ride a horse until he went on holiday to America. (*repeated inability in the past*)

Richard couldn't/wasn't able to come to the meeting yesterday as he missed the train. (*specific inability in the past*)

### Note

- We normally use could with the verbs *feel, guess, hear, remember, see, smell, taste, understand*.

Kate could feel people staring to gather around the scene of the crime. (NOT: ... she was able to see ...)

### Advice (should/ought to)

- Should/Ought to + perfect infinitive: general advice.

You should/ought to have worn a warmer jacket. (I had advised you to do it, but you didn't.)

### Assumptions (must, may/might/could, can't/couldn't)

- Must:** almost certain that this is/was true (positive logical assumption).

I can hear singing; the girls must be rehearsing for the musical. (I'm almost sure that sth is true.)

- May/Might/Could:** maybe; it's possible.

They may cancel the flight if conditions don't improve.

The lights aren't on; they might have gone to the restaurant already.

- May/Might/Could well:** it is highly likely that.

The parcel may/might/could well be in the post. (It is highly likely that it is in the post.)

- Can't/Couldn't:** almost certain that this is/was impossible (negative logical assumption).

Fiona has a broken leg; she can't/couldn't play volleyball.

Jack can't/couldn't have ordered tea; he never drinks tea. (I'm sure that sth wasn't true.)

### Notes

- The subjunctive form (bare infinitive for all persons) is used after certain verbs and expressions to give emphasis. The most common ones are: advise, ask, demand, insist, it is essential, it is imperative, it is important, it is necessary, it is vital, propose, recommend, request, suggest. In British English we normally use should + bare infinitive instead of the subjunctive.

It is vital (that) he deliver the parcel today. (less usual)

It is vital that he should deliver the parcel today. (more usual)

- May/might** as well are used to express resignation, i.e., we agree to do something because there is nothing to do in a situation that we can't change.

We may/might as well start the meeting without her.

Mark the letter A, B, C, or D on your answer sheet to indicate the correct answer to each of the following questions.

**Câu 1:** [EMPIRE TEAM] Mr Kent is on time for everything. How \_\_\_\_\_ it be that he was late for the opening ceremony?

A. can                                      B. should                                      C. would                                      D. must

**Câu 2:** [EMPIRE TEAM] "Are you coming to Jeff's party?" - "I'm not sure. I \_\_\_\_\_ go to the concert instead."

A. must                                      B. would                                      C. should                                      D. may



- Câu 3:** [EMPIRE TEAM] Sorry I'm late. I \_\_\_\_\_ have turned off the alarm clock and gone back to sleep again.  
A. might                      B. should                      C. can                      D. will
- Câu 4:** [EMPIRE TEAM] "Will you stay for lunch?" - "Sorry, I \_\_\_\_\_. My brother is coming to see me."  
A. must                      B. can't                      C. needn't                      D. won't
- Câu 5:** [EMPIRE TEAM] There was a lot of fun at yesterday's party. You \_\_\_\_\_ come, but why didn't you?  
A. must have                      B. should                      C. need have                      D. should have
- Câu 6:** [EMPIRE TEAM] "I stayed at a hotel while in New York." - "Oh, did you? You \_\_\_\_\_ with Barbara."  
A. could have stayed                      B. could stay                      C. would stay                      D. should stay
- Câu 7:** [EMPIRE TEAM] The fire spread through the hotel very quickly but everyone \_\_\_\_\_ get out.  
A. had to                      B. would                      C. could                      D. was able to
- Câu 8:** [EMPIRE TEAM] Jack \_\_\_\_\_ yet, otherwise he would have telephoned me  
A. mustn't have arrived                      B. shouldn't have arrived  
C. can't have arrived                      D. need not have arrived
- Câu 9:** [EMPIRE TEAM] Johnny, you \_\_\_\_\_ play with the knife, you \_\_\_\_\_ hurt yourself.  
A. won't / can't                      B. mustn't/ may                      C. shouldn't/must                      D.                      can't/ shouldn't
- Câu 10:** [EMPIRE TEAM] When he was there, he \_\_\_\_\_ go to that coffee shop at the corner after work every day.  
A. would                      B. should                      C. had better                      D. might
- Câu 11:** [EMPIRE TEAM] Yesterday, Jane walked away from the discussion. Otherwise, she \_\_\_\_\_ something she would regret later.  
A. had said                      B. said                      C. might say                      D. might have said
- Câu 12:** [EMPIRE TEAM] Sir, you \_\_\_\_\_ be sitting in this waiting room. It is for women and children only.  
A. oughtn't to                      B. can't                      C. won't                      D. needn't
- Câu 13:** [EMPIRE TEAM] "There were already five people in the car but they managed to take me as well." - "It \_\_\_\_\_ a comfortable journey."  
A. can't be                      B. shouldn't be  
C. mustn't have been                      D. couldn't have been
- Câu 14:** [EMPIRE TEAM] "Mary looks sad. Did you tell her about the accident?" - "Yes, but I \_\_\_\_\_ her later."  
A. shouldn't have told                      B. mustn't have told  
C. must have told                      D. should have told



- Câu 15:** [EMPIRE TEAM] "Shall I tell John about it?" - "No, you \_\_\_\_\_. I've told him already."
- A. needn't                      B. wouldn't                      C. mustn't                      D. shouldn't
- Câu 16:** [EMPIRE TEAM] "Don't forget to come to my birthday party tomorrow." - "\_\_\_\_\_."
- A. I don't                      B. I won't                      C. I can't                      D. I haven't
- Câu 17:** [EMPIRE TEAM] I told Sally how to get here, but perhaps I \_\_\_\_\_ for her.
- A. had to write it out      B. must have written it out  
C. should have written it out                      D. ought to write it out
- Câu 18:** [EMPIRE TEAM] \_\_\_\_\_ it rain tomorrow, we will put off the visit to the Marble Mountains.
- A. Were                      B. Should                      C. Would                      D. Will
- Câu 19:** [EMPIRE TEAM] Tom should not \_\_\_\_\_ me your secret, but he meant no harm.
- A. have told                      B. tell                      C. be telling                      D. having told
- Câu 20:** [EMPIRE TEAM] Peter \_\_\_\_\_ come with us tonight, but he isn't very sure.
- A. must                      B. may                      C. can                      D. will
- Câu 21:** [EMPIRE TEAM] "Could I borrow your dictionary?" - "Yes, of course you \_\_\_\_\_."
- A. might                      B. will                      C. can                      D. should
- Câu 22:** [EMPIRE TEAM] We \_\_\_\_\_ last night, but we went to the concert instead.
- A. must have studied                      B. might study  
C. should have studied                      D. would study
- Câu 23:** [EMPIRE TEAM] A computer \_\_\_\_\_ think for itself; it must be told what to do.
- A. can't                      B. shouldn't                      C. must                      D. will
- Câu 24:** [EMPIRE TEAM] Jane \_\_\_\_\_ have kept her word. I wonder why she changed her mind.
- A. must                      B. should                      C. need                      D. would
- Câu 25:** [EMPIRE TEAM] He \_\_\_\_\_ you more help, even though he was very busy.
- A. might have given                      B. might give  
C. can't have given                      D. may give
- Câu 26:** [EMPIRE TEAM] I didn't hear the phone. I \_\_\_\_\_ asleep.
- A. must be                      B. must have been  
C. should be                      D. should have been
- Câu 27:** [EMPIRE TEAM] Mother \_\_\_\_\_ us stories when we were young.
- A. was used to tell      B. is used to telling      C. used to tell                      D. used to telling
- Câu 28:** [EMPIRE TEAM] You \_\_\_\_\_ return the book now. You can keep it till next week.
- A. can't                      B. mustn't                      C. needn't                      D. may not
- Câu 29:** [EMPIRE TEAM] The plant is dead. I \_\_\_\_\_ it more water.
- A. will give                      B. would have given  
C. must give                      D. should have given



**Câu 30:** [EMPIRE TEAM] There was plenty of time. She \_\_\_\_\_.

A. mustn't have hurried

B. couldn't have hurried

C. must not hurry

D. needn't have hurried

LUYỆN THI ĐÁNH GIÁ NĂNG LỰC TEAM EMPIRE