

Unit 9: Possibilities

Modals for possibility: may, might and could / Have to

PHẦN LÝ THUYẾT (Theory in Vietnamese)

1. Động từ khiếm khuyết diễn tả khả năng (Modals for Possibility)

May, might và could là các động từ khiếm khuyết (modal verbs). Chúng ta sử dụng chúng để nói về những điều có thể xảy ra bây giờ hoặc trong tương lai.

Công dụng: Diễn tả khả năng, sự có thể xảy ra của một sự việc (không chắc chắn 100%)

Ví dụ:

- He **might** win! (Anh ấy có thể thắng!)
- He **could** become a famous sportsman. (Anh ấy có thể trở thành một vận động viên nổi tiếng.)
- I **may** study art at a special art school. (Tôi có thể học nghệ thuật ở trường nghệ thuật đặc biệt.)

Lưu ý quan trọng: Không có sự khác biệt quan trọng giữa ba động từ này khi diễn tả khả năng:

- It **may** rain. = It **might** rain. = It **could** rain. (Trời có thể mưa.)

2. Cấu trúc của May, Might và Could

A. Khẳng định:

S + may/might/could + V (nguyên mẫu)

Ví dụ:

- It **might** rain. (Trời có thể mưa.)
- He **may** win the competition. (Anh ấy có thể thắng cuộc thi.)
- She **could** be at home. (Cô ấy có thể ở nhà.)

B. Phủ định:

S + may/might/could + not + V (nguyên mẫu)

Ví dụ:

- It **might not** rain. (Trời có thể không mưa.)
- He **may not** be a good player. (Anh ấy có thể không phải là một cầu thủ giỏi.)
- I **might not** win it this year. (Tôi có thể không thắng nó năm nay.)

Lưu ý quan trọng:

- Chúng ta KHÔNG thêm 's' vào ngôi thứ ba số ít
- ✓ He **might** win.
- ✗ He **mights** win.
- Sau may/might/could luôn là động từ nguyên mẫu (không chia)
- ✓ She **may** go.
- ✗ She **may** goes.

3. Sử dụng May, Might, Could với First Conditional

Chúng ta cũng có thể sử dụng **may, might và could** trong câu điều kiện loại 1 để nói về những điều có thể xảy ra trong tương lai. Nếu hành động đầu tiên xảy ra, hành động thứ hai **có khả năng** xảy ra (không chắc chắn).

Cấu trúc:

If + S + V (present simple), S + may/might/could + V (base form)

Ví dụ:

- If you do lots of running, you **could** win the race. (Nếu bạn chạy nhiều, bạn có thể thắng cuộc đua.)

- If I have more time to practice, I **could** be better at art. (Nếu tôi có nhiều thời gian tập luyện hơn, tôi có thể giỏi hơn về nghệ thuật.)

So sánh với Will:

- **Will/Won't:** Nói về điều chắc chắn sẽ xảy ra
 - If you do lots of running, you **will be** very healthy. (Chắc chắn sẽ khỏe mạnh)
 - **May/Might/Could:** Nói về điều có khả năng xảy ra (không chắc chắn)
 - If you do lots of running, you **could win** the race. (Có khả năng thắng - không chắc)
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4. Have to - Diễn tả sự cần thiết/bắt buộc

Công dụng: Chúng ta sử dụng **have to + base form** để nói về điều gì đó mà một người phải làm (có nghĩa vụ, bắt buộc).

Cấu trúc:

A. Khẳng định:

S + have/has to + V (nguyên mẫu)

Ví dụ:

- We **have to** eat healthy food. (Chúng ta phải ăn đồ ăn lành mạnh.)
- I **had to** practise every day. (Tôi phải tập luyện mỗi ngày.)
- Footballers **have to** be very strong. (Cầu thủ bóng đá phải rất khỏe.)

B. Phủ định (không cần thiết):

S + don't/doesn't/didn't + have to + V (nguyên mẫu)

Ví dụ:

- I **don't have to** play every day. (Tôi không cần phải chơi mỗi ngày.)

- I **didn't have to** eat special food when I was younger. (Tôi không cần phải ăn đồ ăn đặc biệt khi tôi còn nhỏ.)

C. Nghi vấn:

Do/Does/Did + S + have to + V (nguyên mẫu)?

Trả lời ngắn:

- Yes, + S + do/does/did.
- No, + S + don't/doesn't/didn't.

Ví dụ:

- **Do** you **have to** eat special food? → Yes, we **do**. / No, we **don't**.
 - **Did** you **have to** work hard to get there? → Yes, I **did**. / No, I **didn't**.
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5. Các dạng thì của Have to

Present (Hiện tại):

- I/You/We/They **have to** study.
- He/She/It **has to** study.

Past (Quá khứ):

- I/You/He/She/It/We/They **had to** study.

Phủ định Hiện tại:

- I/You/We/They **don't have to** study.
- He/She/It **doesn't have to** study.

Phủ định Quá khứ:

- I/You/He/She/It/We/They **didn't have to** study.
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6. Phân biệt Have to và Must

HAVE TO:

- Nghĩa vụ từ bên ngoài (luật lệ, quy định, người khác bắt buộc)
- Có các dạng thì khác nhau (have to, had to, will have to)
- Ví dụ: Students **have to** wear uniforms. (Quy định của trường)

MUST:

- Nghĩa vụ từ người nói (ý kiến cá nhân, cảm giác cần thiết)
- Chỉ có một dạng (must)
- Ví dụ: I **must** study harder. (Tôi cảm thấy cần phải học chăm hơn)

Phủ định:

- **don't have to** = không cần thiết (không bắt buộc)
 - **must not** = cấm (không được phép)
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BÀI TẬP (Exercises)

Exercise 1: Complete with may, might, or could

1. He _____ win the competition!
 2. I _____ study art at a special art school next year.
 3. I _____ have to take the bus to get there.
 4. She _____ become a famous artist one day.
 5. It _____ rain tomorrow.
 6. They _____ not come to the party.
 7. We _____ go to the beach this weekend.
 8. He _____ be at home now.
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Exercise 2: Rewrite using may, might, or could

1. Perhaps it will rain. → It _____
 2. Perhaps she'll win the race. → She _____
 3. Maybe they'll come to the party. → They _____
 4. Perhaps I'll go to university. → I _____
 5. Maybe he'll become a doctor. → He _____
 6. Perhaps we'll see them tomorrow. → We _____
 7. Maybe it won't be difficult. → It _____
 8. Perhaps they won't have time. → They _____
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Exercise 3: Match situations 1-8 with predictions a-h

1. ____ I feel ill.
2. ____ It's cold.
3. ____ Olly wants to be more healthy.
4. ____ They're doing a lot of homework.
5. ____ The team's lost every game this year.
6. ____ These trainers are too small for me.
7. ____ Sarah studies very hard.
8. ____ The sky is getting dark.

a. There may be a test next week. b. I could get some new ones. c. They might get some new players. d. It may be hotter tomorrow. e. I might go to the doctor. f. He might start doing more sport. g. She could get top marks. h. It might rain soon.

Exercise 4: Complete with may, might, could + first conditional

1. If you do lots of running, you _____ (win) the race.
 2. If I have more time to practice, I _____ (be) better at art.
 3. If the weather is good, we _____ (go) to the beach.
 4. If she studies hard, she _____ (pass) the exam.
 5. If they practice every day, they _____ (become) champions.
 6. If you don't hurry, you _____ (miss) the bus.
 7. If I save enough money, I _____ (buy) a new bike.
 8. If it rains, we _____ (not go) to the park.
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Exercise 5: Rewrite using will or could (as indicated)

1. We'll go to France next year. (might) → _____
2. I'll run more in summer. (could) → _____
3. I won't get 100% in the maths test. (may not) → _____
4. I'll read two books in a day this year. (might) → _____
5. Dad won't play football every day. (might not) → _____

Exercise 6: Complete with have to / has to / had to

1. You _____ help your mum with the housework.
 2. Molly and Bella _____ study hard.
 3. George _____ go to the doctor last week.
 4. Olly _____ do a lot of homework yesterday.
 5. The boys _____ get up early every day.
 6. I _____ practise every day when I was younger.
 7. She _____ wear a uniform to school.
 8. They _____ be strong and fast.
-

Exercise 7: Complete with don't have to / doesn't have to / didn't have to

1. I _____ play every day, but I have to stay healthy.
 2. She _____ eat special food.
 3. We _____ wear uniforms at our school.
 4. He _____ study last night because he finished his homework.
 5. They _____ work on Sundays.
 6. I _____ go to school yesterday because I was ill.
 7. You _____ bring your own lunch.
 8. She _____ take the test if she doesn't want to.
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Exercise 8: Write questions with have to

1. you / help your mum / with the housework? → _____
 2. footballers / eat / special food? → _____
 3. Ahmed / work / hard to get there? (past) → _____
 4. you / practise / every day? → _____
 5. students / wear / uniforms / at your school? → _____
 6. she / get up / early yesterday? (past) → _____
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Exercise 9: Write short answers

1. Do you have to eat special food? → Yes, _____ / No, _____
 2. Did you have to work hard to get there? → Yes, _____ / No, _____
 3. Do you have to practise every day? → Yes, _____ / No, _____
 4. Does she have to wear a uniform? → Yes, _____ / No, _____
 5. Did they have to stay late? → Yes, _____ / No, _____
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Exercise 10: Choose the correct modal verb

1. I (may / have to) go to the doctor tomorrow. I feel ill.
 2. You (might / have to) wear a helmet when you ride a bike.
 3. She (could / has to) become a teacher one day.
 4. We (may not / don't have to) go to school on Saturdays.
 5. He (had to / might) practice every day when he was training.
 6. They (could / have to) win if they play well.
 7. I (didn't have to / might not) study last night.
 8. It (has to / might) rain tomorrow.
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Exercise 11: Complete the text about Sally

Read Sally's text and complete with the correct form of the modals.

Hi! My name's Sally Megson. I'm 10 and I go to school, and my hobbies are drawing and painting. I think I'm quite good at art, and next year I ¹ _____ (may) study art at a special art school. The school is a long way from my home so I ² _____ (might) have to take the bus to get there. I ³ _____ (could) be better at art if I had more time to practise, and my art teacher says I ⁴ _____ (may) win an award for my drawings when I'm older. I ⁵ _____ (might not) win it this year, but things ⁶ _____ (could) be different next year!

Exercise 12: Correct the mistakes

1. He mights win the competition. → _____
2. She may goes to university. → _____

3. They have study hard. → _____
 4. I could to become a doctor. → _____
 5. Does she has to wear a uniform? → _____
 6. We didn't had to work yesterday. → _____
 7. It might rains tomorrow. → _____
 8. Do you must go now? → _____
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Exercise 13: Mixed practice - Complete the interview

Complete the interview with Ahmed using have to and modals.

Duncan: Ahmed, you've been playing football in England for five years. Did you ¹ _____ (have to) work hard to get there?

Ahmed: Yes, I did! It was very hard. I ² _____ (have to) practise every day.

Duncan: ³ _____ you still _____ (have to) practise every day?

Ahmed: I ⁴ _____ (don't have to) play every day, but I ⁵ _____ (have to) stay healthy.

Duncan: Yes, footballers ⁶ _____ (have to) be very strong. ⁷ _____ you _____ (have to) eat special food?

Ahmed: I ⁸ _____ (didn't have to) eat special food when I was younger, but I do now.
We ⁹ _____ (have to) eat lots of good, healthy food because we ¹⁰ _____ (have to) be strong and fast.

Exercise 14: Translate to English

1. Anh ấy có thể thắng cuộc thi. → _____
2. Tôi phải học chăm chỉ mỗi ngày. → _____
3. Họ có thể không đến bữa tiệc. → _____
4. Bạn có phải đi học vào Chủ nhật không? → _____

5. Nếu bạn tập luyện nhiều, bạn có thể trở thành vận động viên giỏi. →

6. Tôi không cần phải làm bài tập về nhà tối qua. →

7. Trời có thể mưa vào ngày mai. → _____

8. Cô ấy phải mặc đồng phục đến trường. → _____

Exercise 15: Writing - Your future possibilities

Write a short paragraph (6-8 sentences) about what might happen in your future. Use may, might, and could to talk about possibilities. Also include what you have to do to achieve your goals using have to.

Think about:

- Your career
- Where you might live
- What you might study
- What you have to do now to achieve your dreams

Example start: "In the future, I might become a doctor. I could work in a big hospital..."

Chúc bạn học tốt! Good luck with your studies! 🍀