

## UNIT 11: OUR GREENER WORLD

New words	Meaning	Picture	Example
charity	từ thiện		Our school raises money for charity once a year. Trường chúng tôi gây quỹ từ thiện một lần một năm.
disappear	biến mất		More and more tropical forests are disappearing. Ngày càng nhiều những cánh rừng nhiệt đới đang biến mất.
effect	ảnh hưởng		Greenhouse effect has bad effect on the environment. Hiệu ứng nhà kính có ảnh hưởng xấu tới môi trường.
electricity	điện		We should not waste electricity. Chúng ta không nên lãng phí điện.
exchange	trao đổi		The teacher told the students to exchange their ideas with others. Giáo viên bảo chúng tôi trao đổi ý tưởng với nhau.
pollution	sự ô nhiễm		Everyone should join hands to prevent pollution. Mọi người nên chung tay để ngăn chặn sự ô nhiễm.
president	Chủ tịch, Tổng thống		The president is giving an opening speech. Chủ tịch đang phát biểu khai mạc
recycle	tái chế		We can save the environment by recycling paper. Chúng ta có thể bảo vệ môi trường bằng cách tái chế giấy.
reduce	giảm		People have to reduce the amount of vehicle emissions. Mọi người phải cắt giảm lượng khí thải xe cộ.
refillable	có thể bơm, làm đầy lại		We should use refillable water bottles. Chúng ta nên sử dụng bình nước có thể làm đầy lại.

swap	trao đổi		We spent the whole night swapping stories with each other. Chúng tôi dành cả đêm trao đổi câu chuyện với nhau.
wrap	bọc		Tom wraps all the Christmas presents in colorful paper. Tom bọc tất cả những món quà Giáng sinh trong giấy nhiều màu.
deforestation	nạn phá rừng, sự phá rừng		We need to stop deforestation to protect the nature world. Chúng ta cần ngăn chặn nạn phá rừng để bảo vệ thế giới tự nhiên.
do a survey	tiến hành cuộc điều tra		They are doing a survey of student's attitudes toward pollution. Họ đang tiến hành cuộc điều tra về thái độ của học sinh đối với ô nhiễm môi trường.
be in need	cần		I am in need of some fresh air. Tôi cần một chút không khí trong lành.

## B. GRAMMAR

### Câu điều kiện loại 1

#### 1. Định nghĩa

- Câu điều kiện gồm có hai phần: mệnh đề chỉ điều kiện (if – clause) và mệnh đề chỉ kết quả (result clause).

Ví dụ: If the weather is fine, I will go camping with my friends tomorrow.

( Nếu thời tiết đẹp thì ngày mai tôi sẽ đi cắm trại với bạn của tôi)

- Ở ví dụ trên, mệnh đề “ If the weather is fine” là mệnh đề chỉ điều kiện và mệnh đề “ I will go camping with my friends tomorrow” là mệnh đề chỉ kết quả ( mệnh đề chính).

- Mệnh đề IF và mệnh đề chính có thể đứng trước hay sau đều được.

Ví dụ: I will go camping with my friends tomorrow if the weather is fine.

#### 2. Cấu trúc

Chức năng	Dùng để diễn tả một hành động có thể xảy ra ở hiện tại hoặc tương lai.
Cấu trúc	If + S + <u>V(s/es)</u> + bổ ngữ, S + <u>will</u> + V nguyên mẫu + (bổ ngữ) (Thì hiện tại đơn) (Thì Tương lai đơn) Mệnh đề IF dùng thì hiện tại đơn, mệnh đề chính dùng thì tương lai đơn.
Ví dụ	- If I have enough money, I will buy a new computer. ( Nếu tôi có đủ tiền thì tôi sẽ mua một chiếc máy tính mới.)

	- If you work hard, you will make a lot of money. ( Nếu bạn làm việc chăm chỉ thì bạn sẽ kiếm được nhiều tiền.)
Lưu ý	<p>Unless = If + not          If = Unless + not          Ví dụ:          - If he doesn't do his homework, his mother will complain him.          =&gt; Unless he does his homework, his mother will complain him.          - If you don't send her to the hospital, she will die.          =&gt; Unless you send her to the hospital, she will die.</p> <hr/> <p>Có thể dùng các động từ <b>must, have to, can, may, should</b> thay cho <b>will</b> trong mệnh đề chính.          Ví dụ:          - If it rains heavily, you can stay here. ( Nếu trời mưa to thì bạn có thể ở lại đây.)          - If you want to see that film, you must buy a ticket. ( Nếu bạn muốn xem bộ phim đó thì bạn phải mua vé.)</p>

## BÀI TẬP VẬN DỤNG CƠ BẢN

**Bài 1: Khoanh vào phương án thích hợp để đặt trong các câu điều kiện loại 1 dưới đây.**

1. If she (**reads/ read**) in bad light, she will run her eyes.
2. If I find your book, I (**will phone/ could phone**) you at once.
3. I will get angry if you (**make/ will make**) more mistakes.
4. If you don't believe what I said. (**Ask/ Will ask**) your father.
5. If I study hard, I (**pass/ will pass**) this year's exam.
6. If the weather is fine, we (**go/ will go**) on a picnic.
7. If I (**go/ will go**) to Paris, I will visit the Eiffel Tower.
8. If they don't invite me, I (**don't go/ won't go**).
9. If he (**got/ gets**) my email, he will send the information we need.
10. If she travels to London, she (**will visit/ visits**) the museums.
11. If I (**will get/ get**) the money, I will buy a mobile phone.
12. If you make trouble, I (**will send/ will sent**) you to the principal.
13. If I (**had/ have**) enough time this evening, I will watch a movie.
14. If he has money, he (**will lends/ will lend**) me what I need.
15. If you (**eat/ will eat**) greasy food, you will become fat.
16. If your sister goes to Paris, she (**has/ will have**) a good time.
17. If he (**will do/ does**) that, he will be sorry.
18. If I leave now, I (**will arrive/ arrive**) in New York by 8:00 pm.
19. You (**won't do well/ don't do well**) on your test if you don't study.
20. They won't know the truth if you (**won't tell/ don't tell**) them.

21. If I bake a cake, (**will you/ do you**) have some?
22. If he (**will call/ calls**) you, will you answer the phone?
23. If you don't go to the party, I (**am/ will be**) very upset.
24. If you get a haircut, you (**will look/ look**) much better.

**Bài 2: Chọn câu trả lời đúng cho mỗi câu sau.**

1. My dog \_\_\_ bark unless it is hungry.  
A. don't                      **B. won't**
2. Unless you \_\_\_ to go to bed early, we should go out.  
A. wants                      **B. want**
3. \_\_\_ you don't slow down, we are going to crash!  
**A. If**                              B. Unless
4. You cannot go into bars \_\_\_ you are over 18.  
A. If                              **B. unless**
5. In my country, \_\_\_ you cannot speak English, it's hard to get a good job.  
**A. if**                              B. unless
6. She'll fail the exam if she \_\_\_ study.  
A. if                              **B. doesn't**
7. We'll be late \_\_\_ we leave soon.  
A. if                              **B. unless**
8. \_\_\_ I am not feeling better tomorrow I will go to the doctor's.  
A. Unless                      **B. If**
9. \_\_\_ you do not make the payment in time, your car will be confiscated.  
**A. If**                              B. Unless
10. You will lose your job \_\_\_ you change your attitude and become friendlier.  
**A. unless**                      B. If
11. She won't know the truth \_\_\_ you tell it to her.  
**A. unless**                      B. if
12. \_\_\_ you arrive early, you'll be able to meet the customers before the meeting.  
A. Unless                      **B. If**
13. \_\_\_ she eats healthy food, she won't lose some weight.  
**A. Unless**                      B. If
14. They won't arrive on time \_\_\_ they finish the work early.  
**A. unless**                      B. if
15. Will she able to eat some cake \_\_\_ I put eggs in it?  
A. unless                      **B. if**

**Bài 3: Hoàn thành các câu sau đây theo điều kiện loại 1 của những từ trong ngoặc.**

1. If you **send** this letter now, she **will receive** it tomorrow.
2. If I **do** this test, I **will improve** my English.
3. If I **find** your ring, I **will give** it back to you.
4. Peggy **will go** shopping if she **has** time in the afternoon.

5. Simon **will go** to London next week if he **gets** a cheap flight.
6. If her boyfriend **doesn't phone** today, she **will leave** him.
7. If they **don't study** harder, they **won't pass** the exam.
8. If it **rains** tomorrow, I **won't have to** water plants.
9. You **won't be able** to sleep if you **watch** this scary film.
10. Susan **cannot move** into the new house if it **is not** ready on time.
11. If I **study**, I **will pass** the exams.
12. If the sun **shines**, we **will walk** into town.
13. If he **has** a temperature, he **will see** the doctor.
14. If my friends **come**, I **will be** very happy.
15. If she **earns** a lot of money, she **will fly** to New York.
16. If we **travel** to London, we **will visit** the museums.
17. If you **wear** sandals in the mountains, you **will slip** on the rocks.
18. If Rita **forgets** her homework, the teacher **will give** her low mark.
19. If they **go** to the disco, they **will listen** to loud music.
20. If you **wait** a minute, I **will ask** my parents.

#### **Bài 4: Viết lại câu sau đây ở dạng câu điều kiện loại 1.**

1. He can't go out because he has to study for his exam.  
=> **If he doesn't have to study for the exam, he can go out.**
2. She is lazy so she can't pass the exam.  
=> **If she isn't lazy, she can pass the exam**
3. He will pay me tonight; I will have enough money to buy a car.  
=> **If he pays me tonight, I will have enough money to buy a car.**
4. He smokes too much; that's why he can't get rid of his cough.  
=> **If he doesn't smoke too much, he can get rid of his cough.**
5. She is very shy, so she doesn't enjoy the party.  
=> **If she isn't shy, she will enjoy the party.**
6. I will get work permit. I will stay for another month.  
=> **If I get a work permit, I will stay for another month.**
7. He doesn't take any exercises. He is so unhealthy.  
=> **If he doesn't take nay exercises, he will be so unhealthy.**
8. We can't get the ticket because I don't have money.  
=> **If I have money, we can get ticket**
9. Study hard or you won't pass the exam.  
=> **If you study hard, you will pass the exam.**
10. Don't be impatient or you will make mistakes.  
=> **If you are not patient, you will make mistakes.**

#### **Bài 5: Chọn đáp án đúng để điền vào đoạn văn sau.**

South-east Asia (1) \_\_\_\_\_ many attractions, so you could visit many ancient monuments. The attractions range from the beautiful Khmer temples of Angkor Wat to the huge Buddhist temples of Borobudur in Java.

You may be interested (2) \_\_\_\_\_ the traditions of different cultures. You can (3) \_\_\_\_\_ different shows – from colorful dances in Thailand to shadow puppet shows in Indonesia. During these shows, you can listen to and enjoy traditional music.

You may prefer the ocean. There (4) \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of resorts and thousands of kilometers of beaches. You can (5) \_\_\_\_\_. You can drive and admire colorful corals and fish. You can sail and enjoy healthy outdoor life.

- |                  |                |               |               |
|------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. <b>A. has</b> | B. have        | C. having     | D. to have    |
| 2. A. on         | <b>B. in</b>   | C. at         | D. to         |
| 3. A. saw        | B. seeing      | <b>C. see</b> | D. to see     |
| 4. A. is         | B. be          | C. will be    | <b>D. are</b> |
| 5. A. swimming   | <b>B. swim</b> | C. to swim    | D. swam       |

## UNIT 12: ROBOTS

### A. VOCABULARY

New words	Meaning	Picture	Example
teaching robot	người máy dạy học		Some people believe that teaching robots will soon replace teachers at school. Một số người tin rằng người máy dạy học sẽ sớm thay thế giáo viên ở trường học.
worker robot	người máy công nhân		Worker robots are employed in dangerous job. Người máy công nhân được sử dụng trong những công việc nguy hiểm.
home robot	người máy gia đình		Housewives nowadays are less busy thanks to the help of home robot. Các bà nội trợ ngày nay đỡ bận rộn hơn nhờ sự giúp đỡ của người máy gia đình.
gaurd	canh giữ, canh gác		The thieves are under police guard. Lũ trộm đang bị canh sát canh giữ.
laundry	quần áo cần phải giặt		There is a pile of dirty laundry in his room. Có một đống quần áo bẩn trong phòng anh ấy.

gardening	công việc làm vườn		Doing gardening requires great patience. Làm vườn yêu cầu tính nhẫn nại lớn.
planet	hành tinh		Scientists are trying to find an Earth-like planet. Các nhà khoa học đang cố gắng tìm kiếm một hành tinh giống trái đất.
hedge	hàng rào, bờ giậu		There is a hedge surrounding her house. Có một cái hàng rào bao quanh nhà cô ấy.
minor	nhỏ, không quan trọng		It is just a minor problem. Đó là một vấn đề nhỏ thôi.
space	trạm vũ trụ		Russian astronauts are staying at the newest space station. Các phi hành gia người Nga đang ở tại trạm vũ trụ mới nhất
recognise	nhận ra		They soon recognized that he was a liar. Họ sớm nhận ra anh ta là một kẻ nói dối.
lift	nâng lên		I lift the baby out of the chair. Tôi nâng đứa trẻ ra khỏi cái ghế.
habit	nạn phá rừng, sự phá rừng		Reading is a good habit Đọc là một thói quen tốt.
role	tiến hành cuộc điều tra		Both of the parents play important roles in children education. Cả bố và mẹ đều có vai trò quan trọng trong việc giáo dục trẻ.
water	cần		Don't forget to water the trees twice a week. Đừng quên tưới cho cây 2 lần một tuần.

## B. GRAMMAR

### 1. Động từ khuyết thiếu “ Can” (có thể)

“Can” là động từ khuyết thiếu, do đó nó không cần chia theo các ngôi và luôn cần một động từ nguyên thể không “to” đi đằng sau.

Thể	Thể khẳng định + Thể phủ định	Thể nghi vấn
Cấu trúc	S + can/ can't + V + (các thành phần khác).	Can + S + V + (các thành phần khác) ?

		Yes, S + can. No, S + can't.
Chức năng	Diễn tả khả năng của một người có thể/ không thể làm được gì, hoặc một sự việc có thể/ không thể xảy ra ở <b>hiện tại</b> .	Dùng trong câu hỏi đề nghị, xin phép, yêu cầu.
Ví dụ	- She can speak Spanish. ( Cô ấy có thể nói tiếng Tây Ban Nha) - It can rain. (Trời có thể mưa)	- Can I ask you a question? (Tôi có thể hỏi bạn 1 câu không?) - Can you swim? ( Bạn có thể bơi không?)

## BÀI TẬP VẬN DỤNG CƠ BẢN

**Bài 1: Điền “can” hoặc “can’t (cannot)” vào chỗ trống trong câu khẳng định (+) và phủ định (-) dưới đây.**

- I **can** swim. (+/can)
- You **can't/ cannot** draw. (-/can)
- He can cook. (+/can)
- She **can't/ cannot** walk. (-/can)
- It **can** jump. (+/can)
- We **can't/ cannot** ski. (-/can)
- You **can** read. (+/can)
- They **can't/ cannot** count. (-/can)
- Doris **can** sail. (+/can)
- Walter and Laura **can't/ cannot** sing. (-/can)

**Bài 2: Chọn phương án đúng trong mỗi câu sau.**

- ‘ \_\_\_\_ you swim?’ ‘Yes, I \_\_\_\_’  
A. Can/can't      **B. Can/can**
- I'm sorry I \_\_\_\_ help you today. I'm really busy.  
A. can      **B. can't**
- Please \_\_\_\_ you buy some milk on your way home? I \_\_\_\_ leave the house because I'm looking after the baby.  
A. can't/can't      **B. can/can't**
- I \_\_\_\_ ride a bike but I \_\_\_\_ drive a car.  
**A. can/can't**      B. can/can
- I just \_\_\_\_ manage to wake up on time, I'm always late.  
**A. can't**      B. can
- ‘Hello, \_\_\_\_ I help you?’ ‘Actually, no you \_\_\_\_ this restaurant is awful and we've been waiting here for half an hour. We're leaving’.  
**A. can/can't**      B. can't/can
- I have a special talent, I \_\_\_\_ touch my nose with my tongue \_\_\_\_ you?  
**A. can/can**      B. can't/can't



8. ‘ \_\_\_\_ I go to the bathroom please?’ ‘Yes, of course you \_\_\_\_’.
- A. Can/can’t      B. Can/can
9. Look! It’s right there! \_\_\_\_ you see it? It’s so obvious!
- A. Can      B. Can’t
10. I’ve never been able to eat breakfast in the mornings. I \_\_\_\_ talk to anyone either!
- A. can      B. can’t

### Bài 3: Sắp xếp các từ sau để tạo thành câu hoàn chỉnh.

1. you/ can/ play/ the/ violin/ ?/  
Can you play the violin?
2. draw/ they/ can’t/ well/.  
They can’t draw well.
3. play/ I/ basketball/ I/ can/.  
I can play basketball.
4. we/ can/ come/ house/ to/ your/?  
Can we come to your house?
5. she/ sleep/ can’t/.  
She can’t sleep.
6. you/ cook/ can/?  
Can you cook?
7. watch/ can/ television/ I/ ?/  
Can I watch television?

### Bài 4: Khoanh vào câu trả lời đúng.

1. I (can/can’t) speak French. I picked it up while I was in France.
2. I (can/can’t) come to the party. I am really busy.
3. We (can/can’t) hear you. The music is so loud.
4. Where are my keys? I (can/can’t) find them.
5. I (can/can’t) believe it . We won two million dollars.
6. We (can/can’t) meet tomorrow if you want.
7. (Can/Can’t) make me a cup of tea, please?
8. He (can/can’t) jump. His leg hurt so much.
9. Illiterate people (can/can’t) read and write.
10. Fish (can/can’t) swim.

## II. Động từ khuyết thiếu “ Could” (có thể)

*Could* là động từ khuyết thiếu, do đó không cần chia theo ngôi và luôn cần một động từ nguyên thể không “to” đi đằng sau.

Thể	Thể khẳng định + Thể phủ định	Thể nghi vấn
Cấu trúc	S + could/ couldn't + V + (các thành phần khác).	Could + S + V + (các thành phần khác) ? Yes, S + could. No, S + couldn't.
Chức năng	Diễn tả khả năng của một người có thể/ không thể làm được gì, hoặc một sự việc có thể/ không thể xảy ra <b>trong quá khứ</b> .	Dùng trong câu hỏi đề nghị, xin phép, yêu cầu.
Ví dụ	- My brother could speak English when he was five. ( Anh trai tôi đã có thể nói tiếng Anh khi anh ấy 5 tuổi) - He couldn't read until he was 6. (Anh ấy đã không thể đọc cho đến khi anh ấy 6 tuổi)	- Could you please wait a moment? (Bạn có thể đợi 1 chút không?)

## BÀI TẬP VẬN DỤNG CƠ BẢN

**Bài 5: Điền “ could” hoặc “couldn't” vào chỗ trống trong các câu sau.**

1. When I was young, I **couldn't** play the guitar: it was too difficult for me!
2. Her grandmother was bilingual: she **could** speak both English and Spanish.
3. Yesterday, Peter **couldn't** do that exercise alone. So, he called me for help.
4. In 1950, people **couldn't** use mobile phones.
5. When his mother was young, she **could** skate but she can't do it any longer.
6. We **couldn't** open the door: it was locked from the inside!
7. In 1990, people **could** watch TV.
8. Mary's grandfather **could** play chess and he was the best!
9. In 1945, people **couldn't** play video games.
10. But the **could** play chess!
11. Peter **couldn't** play tennis last Monday: he had broken his arm!
12. When Ann was teenager, she **couldn't** watch a horror film: it was too frightening for her!
13. Last Sunday, we **couldn't** take any photos in the museum: it was forbidden.
14. Mozart **could** play the piano when he was 5.

## III. Will be able to (sẽ có thể)

Thể	Thể khẳng định + Thể phủ định	Thể nghi vấn
Cấu trúc	S + will/ won't be able to + V + (các thành phần khác).	Will + S + be able to + V + (các thành phần khác) ? Yes, S + will. No, S + won't.
Chức năng	Diễn tả khả năng của một người có thể/ không thể làm được gì, hoặc một sự việc có	

	thể/ không thể xảy ra ở <b>tương lai.</b>	
Ví dụ	- She will be able to ride a bike next year. (Cô bé sẽ có thể đi xe đạp vào năm sau.) - He won't be able to read or write until he is 6.(Cậu bé sẽ không thể đọc hay viết cho đến khi cậu bé 6 tuổi)	- Will robots be able to talk to people in the future? (Người máy sẽ có thể nói chuyện được với con người trong tương lai chứ?)

## BÀI TẬP VẬN DỤNG CƠ BẢN

**Bài 6: Điền “ will be able to” hoặc “ won’t be able to” vào chỗ trống sao cho thích hợp.**

- I **won't be able** to arrive tomorrow, I'll be busy.
- Kate **will be able to** buy tickets for you, she'll be free.
- I **will be able to** play the piano, I practice much.
- Lena **will be able to** help you, she knows this materials well.
- Bill **will be able to** lift this weight, he trains much.
- I **won't be able** cook this cake, I don't know the recipe.
- Liz **will be able to** lend you money, she has some savings.
- She **won't be able** take you to the club, she is late.
- We **won't be able** jog, it is raining awfully.
- I **will be able to** arrive to you in 2 months.
- They **will be able to** run faster, they are good runners.
- Helen **won't be able** lend you money, she hasn't it.
- He **will be able to** ride his bike well in three days.

## BÀI TẬP TỔNG HỢP NÂNG CAO

**Bài 7: Điền ‘can’, ‘can’t’, ‘could’ hoặc ‘couldn’t’ vào chỗ trống.**

- Could** you swim when you were 10?
- We **couldn't** get to the meeting on time yesterday, because the train was delayed by one hour.
- He's amazing, he **can** speak five languages, including Chinese.
- I looked everywhere for my glasses but I **couldn't** find them anywhere.
- She's seven years old, but she **can't** read yet. Her parents are getting her extra lessons.
- I read the book three times, but I **couldn't** understand it.
- James **could** speak Japanese when he lived in Japan, but he's forgotten most of it now.
- I **couldn't** understand the chapter we had to read for homework. It was so difficult.
- I **can't** lift this box – it's too heavy! Would you help me?
- Lucy **can't** make it to our meeting after all. She's stuck in traffic.
- John **can** play tennis really well. He's champion of his club.
- Unfortunately, I really **can't** sing at all. No-one in my family is musical either.
- Julian **could** play golf excellently when he was only ten.

14. My grandmother **couldn't** use a computer until last month. Since then she's been taking lessons at the library.
15. I **can't** open this window! I think it's stuck.
16. Gill **can't** play the piano. She has never studied it.

**Bài 8: Chọn phương án đúng cho các câu sau.**

1. I \_\_\_\_\_ show you this element right now.  
**A. can**                      B. could                      C. will be able to
2. He \_\_\_\_\_ phone his mom yesterday.  
A. can                      **B. could**                      C. will be able to
3. I \_\_\_\_\_ say at the hotel there next week.  
A. can                      B. could                      **C. will be able to**
4. Paul \_\_\_\_\_ play the violin excellently  
**A. can**                      B. could                      C. will be able to
5. Mona \_\_\_\_\_ get this invitation last month.  
A. can                      **B. could**                      C. will be able to
6. We \_\_\_\_\_ complete in basketball next week.  
A. can                      B. could                      **C. will be able to**
7. They \_\_\_\_\_ ride their bikes well now.  
**A. can**                      B. could                      C. will be able to
8. Pam \_\_\_\_\_ take that photo last year.  
A. can                      **B. could**                      C. will be able to
9. Dan \_\_\_\_\_ repair his computer, he knows it well.  
**A. can**                      B. could                      C. will be able to
10. I \_\_\_\_\_ cook this tasty cake now.  
**A. can**                      B. could                      C. will be able to
11. Lola \_\_\_\_\_ run better last year.  
A. can                      **B. could**                      C. will be able to
12. They \_\_\_\_\_ train in the gym in two days.  
A. can                      B. could                      **C. will be able to**
13. We \_\_\_\_\_ talk about it for a long time.  
**A. can**                      B. could                      C. will be able to
14. Do you think we \_\_\_\_\_ park over here?  
**A. can**                      B. could                      C. will be able to
15. \_\_\_\_\_ you taste the garlic in this stew?  
**A. Can**                      B. Could                      C. Will be able to
16. \_\_\_\_\_ you understand what he said?  
A. can                      **B. could**                      C. will be able to
17. I don't think he \_\_\_\_\_ win the next competition.  
A. can                      B. could                      **C. will be able to**
18. Listen! We \_\_\_\_\_ hear a train in the distance.

A. can

B. could

C. will be able to

**Bài 9: Chọn và điền vào chỗ trống, sử dụng từ Can/ Can't, Could/ Couldn't, Must/ Mustn't.**

1. You **must** work harder if you want to pass the exam.
2. I don't want anyone to know. You **mustn't** tell anyone.
3. **Can** you please open the door?
4. **Can** I go out tonight? No, you **must** study English.
5. We haven't got much time. We **must** hurry.
6. He **can't** play tennis very well now but he **could** play really well when he was young.
7. Tom **can** drive but he hasn't got a car.
8. The boy fell into the river but fortunately we **could** rescue him.
9. We haven't got enough food at home so we **must** go shopping today.
10. She wasn't at home when I phoned but I **could** contact her at her office.
11. I can't stay in bed tomorrow morning because I **must** work.
12. You **mustn't** touch that switch. It's very dangerous.
13. **Can** you post this letter for me?
14. Brian has got three houses, six cars, a yacht. He **must** be very rich.
15. You've only just had dinner. You **can't** be hungry.