

LIBRO Y ACTIVIDADES DE INGLÉS

ESPA/ESPAD MÓDULO II

Curso 2024-2025



**BLOQUE 2
CAN
USO DE
MODALES**

VERBOS MODALES

¿Qué es un verbo modal en inglés?

Los llamados **modal verbs** en inglés, los auxiliares modales son [verbos](#) especiales muy frecuentes en inglés. Son útiles para determinar el marco de una acción: posibilidad, obligación, capacidad, necesidad, permiso, prohibición, sugerencia, inferencia, certeza, etc.

En resumen: es esencial dominarlos para entender la gramática inglesa, ya que los modales permiten enunciar información esencial con muy pocas palabras.

¿Cuáles son las principales características gramaticales de los auxiliares modales?

Los **modal verbs** no son verbos como los demás: no tienen infinitivo, ni imperativo, ni forma -ING, ni terminación en 3ª persona del singular. Son una especie de “súper” verbos irregulares.

¿Cómo conjugar los modales?

La **conjugación de los verbos modales** es especial porque estos **auxiliares** no tienen:

- ni **infinitivo**: nunca diremos **to can**
- ni imperativo: nunca se exigirá que alguien **Can!**
- ni forma **-ING**: nunca se usa **He's caning**
- ni terminaciones en la 3ª **persona del singular**: nunca escribirías **He cans**

LO QUE HAY QUE TENER EN CUENTA ES QUE SIEMPRE IRÁN SEGUIDOS DE OTROS VERBO, SALVO QUE YA HAYA SIDO NOMBRADO Y HECHO REFERENCIA A ÉL.

- I can't speak German.
- I **can** !!! I love speaking German.

¿Cuáles son los auxiliares modales en inglés?

La lista de modales en inglés consta de muchos verbos que hay que conocer, pero en este curso vamos a trabajar con cuatro.

1. **Can**: poder o saber

2. ***Could***: pasado del saber o condicional
(podría, podrías...)

3. ***Should***: dar consejo: *deberías, deberíamos, deberían...*

4. ***Must***: Deber, obligación: *debes, debo, debemos...*

¿Cómo se forma una frase afirmativa, interrogativa o negativa con modales?

Frases afirmativas

sujeto + modal + infinitivo sin "to"

My sister can play football on Monday. Mi hermana puede jugar a football

He must wear the safety belt. = Debe llevar el cinturón de seguridad.

They should eat healthy food= Deberían comer sano

Frases interrogativas

modal + sujeto + infinitivo sin "to"

Can you call me this afternoon? = ¿Puedes llamarme esta tarde?

Advertencia: como **los modales** nunca se usan con el auxiliar **do**, nunca debes escribir: ~~Do you can?~~

Must he go to the meeting? = No debe llevar el cinturón de seguridad.

Should I eat any special things?= ¿Debería comer cosas especiales?

Frases negativas

sujeto + modal+ n't (not) + infinitivo sin "to"

I cannot believe it! = I can't believe it ! = ¡No puedo creerlo!

He mustn't wear the safety belt. = No debe llevar el cinturón de seguridad.

They shouldn't eat junk food= No deberían comer comida basura

1. CAN

- Capacidad de hacer algo, lo traducimos por **SABER**
- Posibilidad de hacer algo, lo traducimos por **PODER**

I **can** swim. = Sé nadar.

I **can** swim on Sunday morning. = Puedo nadar el domingo por la mañana.

1º USO. HABILIDAD PARA HACER COSAS.

- Con el can expresamos lo que sabemos y no sabemos hacer, la habilidad o no habilidad de hacer algo. Se traduce por saber o no saber.
 - I can read fast. _____
 - My sister can climb a mountain. _____
 - Can your mother make chocolate cakes? Yes, she can _____
 - He can speak four languages. _____
 - My ex-boyfriend can't cook. _____
 - Can you drive a bus? No, I can't _____
- Se utiliza con los deportes y con los instrumentos musicales
 - My brother can play basketball. _____
 - Your friend can't play tennis. _____
 - Can you play chess? _____
 - I can't play the piano. _____
 - Andrea can play the guitar. _____
 - Can your friend Paul play the trumpet? _____
 - _____



CAN OR CANT

Simon

Sarah

Dave

Rosy

Fill in the blank spaces.

1. Can Sarah play the guitar?
No, she can't.
2. Can Simon drive?
Yes, he can.
3. Can Dave and Rosy swim?
No, they can't.
4. Can Sarah paint?
Yes, she can.
5. Can Simon ride a horse?
Can, he can't.
6. Can Sarah play volleyball?

2º USO. POSIBILIDAD DE HACER ALGO O PROHIBICIÓN PARA HACERLO..

El can en AFIRMATIVA: permite hacer algo, en NEGATIVA, te lo prohíbe y en INTERROGATIVA: te pide permiso para hacer algo, o pregunta si se puede hacer algo.

- You can go to the park.
- She can't go to the disco tonight.
- Can I play with you?
- My daughter can't go out.
- Dogs can't fly, birds can.
- You can smoke only in this area.
- Sorry, I can't help you.
- Can you pass me the bread, please? Yes, I can.
- Can I go out next Saturday? No, you can't.
- Can you tell me the time, please? Yes, I can.
- Can your sister tell me the way to the train station? No she can't. But my friend can.
- Can you spell this word? Yes, I can. T-R-E-E

2.COULD

Could es el **pretérito** de **can**: **could**, por tanto, expresa las mismas ideas, pero con mayor cortesía, MÁS FORMAL.

Capacidad

- Could you bring me a salad, please?
- Of course.

3.SHOULD

Predicción

*That **should** be enough to buy a bus ticket.*

→ Eso debería ser suficiente para comprar un billete de autobús.

Consejo, recomendación, sugerencia

*You **should** eat healthy food* → Deberías comer comida saludable.

Marta should study more. → Marta debería estudiar más.

4.MUST

Obligación

*I **must** go.* → Tengo que irme.

You must wear the safety belt when you drive.

Modales en inglés: tabla recapitulativa

¿Quieres saber de un vistazo **cómo elegir el modal inglés adecuado**? Consulta nuestra tabla para no cometer errores

Verbo modal	Uso	Formas negativas	Observaciones
Can	→ Capacidad → Posibilidad, hipótesis	can not / cannot / can't	
Could	→ Capacidad → Posibilidad, hipótesis	could not / couldn't	Pretérito de <i>can</i>
Should	→ Predicción → Consejo, recomendación, sugerencia → Obligación, reproche, arrepentimiento	should not / shouldn't	
Must	→ Obligación → Probabilidad	must not / mustn't	Modal con significado parecido a <i>to have to</i>

1. For each sentence, choose the modal (should, can, must) that is most appropriate.

1. She looks very sick. I think she _____ go to a doctor.

- a) should b) can c) must

2. You' are driving all day. You _____ be exhausted!

- a) should b) must c) can

3. You _____ smoke so much. It's bad for your health.

- a) can't b) shouldn't c) mustn't

4. Hey I'm lost. _____ you help me?

- a) Can b) Should c) Must

5. You have a beautiful voice. You _____ sing for us!

- a) should b) can c) must

6. I know he speaks five languages, but _____ he speak Chinese?

- a) should b) can c) must

7. You _____ remember to send that e-mail. It's very important!

- a) should b) must c) can

8. I _____ believe that you failed your test!

- a) can't b) shouldn't c) mustn't

9. I _____ come to your house in about 10 minutes. I'm really fast!

- a) should b) can c) must

10. I _____ afford that. It's too expensive.

- a) can't b) shouldn't c) mustn't



b) Fill in the gaps with CAN, CAN'T, MUST, MUSTN'T, SHOULD or SHOULDN'T.

(= Rellena los huecos con CAN, CAN'T, MUST, MUSTN'T, SHOULD o SHOULDN'T)

1. We talk when the teacher is explaining something.
2. You use a dictionary to do this exercise if you like.
3. I play a musical instrument, I have a really bad ear.
4. I think you take more exercise and watch less TV.
5. The baby is sleeping, so we make any noise.
6. He be at home, because the light is on.
7. Leopards climb trees, but cheetahs .
8. We help children in poor countries.
9. You make fun of your friends.
10. I study a lot this week, because I have two exams.
11. Young people sleep for at least 8 or 9 hours.
12. We cut down trees, because they attract rain.
13. We eat too much sugar in our diet.
14. The doctor says that I stop smoking right now.
15. we look for the information on the Internet?



Can, Must, Should

1. Steven ... play the drums really well.

- a) Can't
- b) Can
- c) must



8. This is dangerous. They ... sit down.

- a) Can
- b) should
- c) mustn't



15. ... you drive a tractor? No, because I'm 16!

- a) Can
- b) Must
- c) Should



2. You ... be quiet because dad is taking a nap.

- a) Can't
- b) must
- c) shouldn't



9. Sam ... protect his skin with some sun Cream.

- a) should
- b) must
- c) Can



16. He ... make you an amazing tattoo now.

- a) Can
- b) must
- c) shouldn't



3. Arthur ... go shopping. His fridge is empty!

- a) Can
- b) must
- c) shouldn't



10. My sister Amanda ... bake delicious biscuits.

- a) Can
- b) must
- c) should



17. You ... take your umbrella in trip to London.

- a) Can
- b) must
- c) should



4. Tim ... eat two Ice Creams. It's not a good idea.

- a) mustn't
- b) Can't
- c) shouldn't



11. Your cousin ... surf very well. And you?

- a) Can
- b) must
- c) should



18. Drivers ... stop because the kids are crossing.

- a) Can
- b) must
- c) should



5. You ... eat much Fast food every day.

- a) Can't
- b) mustn't
- c) shouldn't



12. Remember that you ... take a selfie in Class.

- a) Can't
- b) mustn't
- c) shouldn't



19. Ben, you ... drive if you are drunk. It's illegal!

- a) Can't
- b) mustn't
- c) shouldn't



6. You ... be afraid, Peter.

- a) Can't
- b) mustn't
- c) shouldn't



13. Sheila ... play the bassoon at all!

- a) Can't
- b) mustn't
- c) shouldn't



20. My neighbour ... be on a diet. She's too fat!

- a) Can
- b) must
- c) should



7. Wow! Nadia ... speak eight languages.

- a) Can
- b) must
- c) should



14. Freddy ... sleep. He has a very important exam.

- a) Can't
- b) mustn't
- c) shouldn't



21. You ... see well, Samuel. Wear your glasses!

- a) Can
- b) Can't
- c) should



ISI Collect



vavaaaakjdpfgjkhkiörwtk

c) Choose the correct option.

1. You water these plants, they are dying.
2. You don't eat enough vegetables, you try to eat more.
3. You wear a seatbelt when you are driving a car, but you wear a helmet on your head.
4. You be so lazy, your sister is doing all the work!
5. I have a lot of pending homework, I really start working right now!
6. Sorry to leave so early, but we really go. We drive to the airport to pick up my son in an hour.
7. You never get in a stranger's car.
8. I buy some more lettuce for the salad, but there are enough tomatoes, so I buy any more.
9. You smoke in a public building.
10. Your English marks are really low, you ask your teacher for help.

2. Ahora, escribe las siguientes frases en inglés:

- Mi amiga sabe hablar dos idiomas.

- _____

- ¿Puedes decirme la hora, por favor?

- _____

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- ¿Puedes pasarme la mantequilla, por favor?

- _____

- Mi hermano Paco no sabe montar en bici.

- _____

- No se puede comer en este espacio.

- _____

- Ellos saben jugar al tenis, no saben jugar a *paddle*.

- _____

- No puedo verte porque eres una mala persona.

- _____

- ¿Puede tu amiga traerte a mi casa esta noche?

- _____

- Nuestra hermana no sabe cocinar.

- _____

- ¿Puedo salir esta noche con mis amigos?

- _____

. Vamos a realizar un ejercicio,
escribiendo las **normas de clase**
utilizando CAN/SHOULD/MUST y sus
formas negativas.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____
11. _____
12. _____
13. _____
14. _____
15. _____



unit

7

I can drive.

1 Listen, read and repeat.

1

Angela, do you want to go shopping today?

Sure. We can buy clothes for Cheng's party.

2

Look, there's Carmen, but she can't see us.

3

Hi, Carmen.

Hi. What's new?

4

Listen, there's a party tonight at 9.00 at Cheng's flat. Can you come?

Yes, I can, and I can drive you all.

Thanks.

2 A Listen and complete the dialogue.

ALBERTO: Hi, Ken. Listen – I'm late for work. Can you 1 drive me to the restaurant, please?

KEN: Sorry, I 2 I can't drive because I've got a problem with my leg.

CHENG: Hello.

ALBERTO: Hello, Cheng. Listen, I'm late for 3 Can 4 drive me to the restaurant, please?

CHENG: I 5 drive you there at seven o'clock.

ALBERTO: But I start work at 6

CHENG: Well, OK.

ALBERTO: Thank you!



B Listen again and check your answers.

3 Practise with another student.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. STUDENT 1: Can you come to the party? | 2. STUDENT 1: Can you drive? |
| STUDENT 2: Yes, I can. / No, I can't. | STUDENT 2: Yes, I can. / No, I can't. |

WORDS VERBS

4 A Listen, read and repeat.



watch



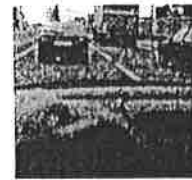
sing



buy



cook



drive



dance



write



speak

B What goes with each verb? Choose the correct answer.

1. drive a house / car
2. sing a song / dictionary
3. buy a book / brother
4. cook lunch / a restaurant
5. watch dinner / TV
6. write an e-mail / a party
7. dance with a cat / friend
8. speak Japanese / Japan

GRAMMAR

5 A Read the grammar box.

CAN

AFFIRMATIVE:

I can come to the party.
She can speak English.

can + verb

QUESTIONS:

Can you come to the party?
Can she speak English?

Can ... + verb ... ?

NEGATIVE:

I can't come to the party.
She can't speak English.

can't + verb

SHORT ANSWERS:

Yes, I can. / No, I can't.
Yes, she can. / No, she can't.

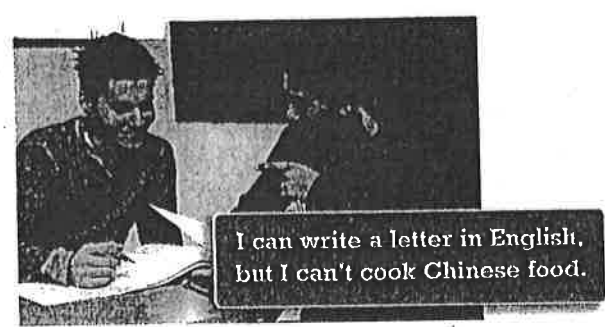
B Complete the sentences with *can* or *can't*.

1. Janet can teach English.
2. Alberto and Carmen speak Spanish.
3. Children buy a car.
4. We're early for the lesson. We have a cup of coffee.
5. Cheng have dinner with us?
6. Dogs cook food.
7. you speak Japanese?
8. Ken works at the weekend. He come to the party on Saturday.

C Tick (✓) the column which is true for you.

Can you ... ?	Yes, I can.	No, I can't.
1. write a letter in English		
2. drive a car		
3. cook Chinese food		
4. speak Italian		
5. dance		

D Tell the class your answers.



PRONUNCIATION

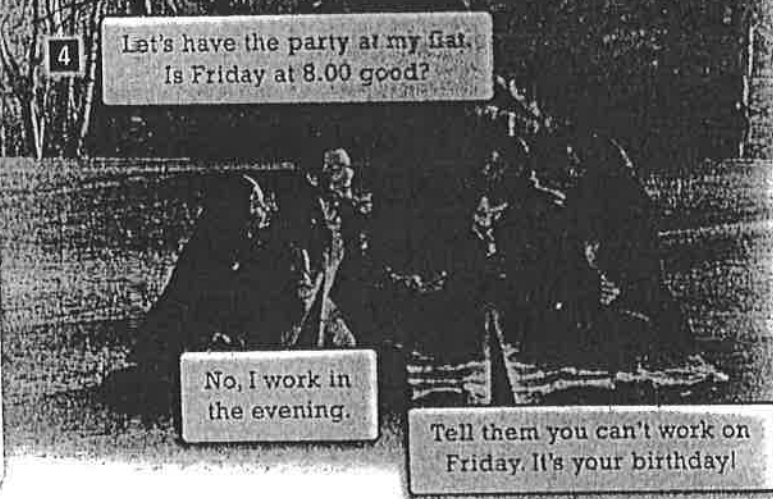
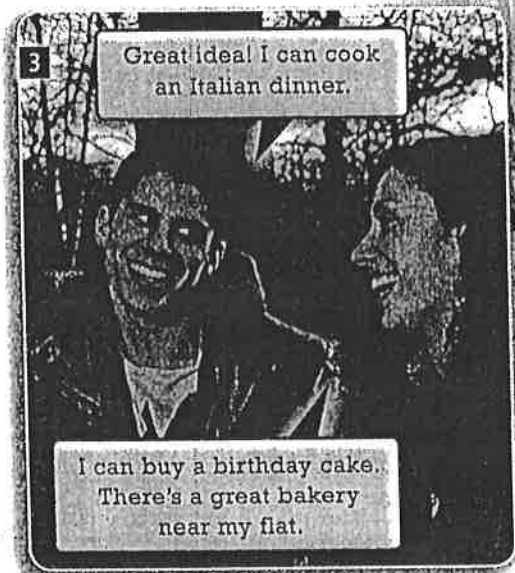
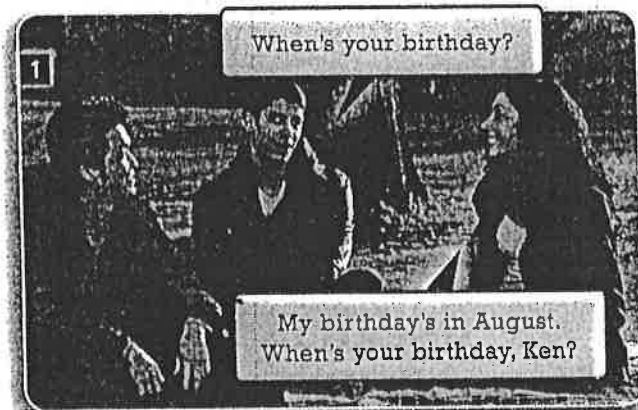
6 Listen and repeat. Pay attention to the pronunciation of the words in colour.

1. I can speak English.
2. Can you drive a car?
3. Yes, I can.
4. I can't sing.

When's your birthday?

7 Listen, read and repeat.

h' (34)



8 A Listen and complete the dialogue.

- HELEN: It's Ken's birthday 1 on Friday. Can you come to the party?
- CHENG: 2 the party?
- HELEN: It's on Friday night, 3 eight o'clock. Can you come?
- CHENG: Yes, I 4
- HELEN: Can you 5 , Cheng?
- CHENG: 6 I sing? Yes, of course. Why?
- HELEN: We want you to sing a song for Ken at the party.

B Listen again and check your answers.



WORDS MONTHS OF THE YEAR

9 A Listen, read and repeat.

January February March April May June July
August September October November December

B Practise with another student.

STUDENT 1: When's your birthday?

STUDENT 2: It's in

GRAMMAR

10 A Read the grammar box.

PREPOSITIONS OF TIME

ON

on + day of the week:

My English lesson is on Monday.

The test is on Tuesday morning.

IN

in + month / time of day:

My birthday is in January.

The test is in the morning.

AT

at + time / the weekend / night:

The lesson starts at six o'clock.

I go shopping at the weekend.

I watch TV at night.

B Write the words in the correct column.

~~the evening~~

half past nine

Sunday morning

March

night

the weekend

Friday night

the afternoon

Wednesday

on	in	at
	the evening	

C Complete the sentences with on, in or at.

1. The party is Thursday evening.

2. Our holiday is August.

3. Alberto always works the weekend.

4. The doctor works night.

5. The lesson is the afternoon.

6. I work Tuesdays.

11 A Ask your partner these questions.

1. When do you go shopping?

2. When do you study English?

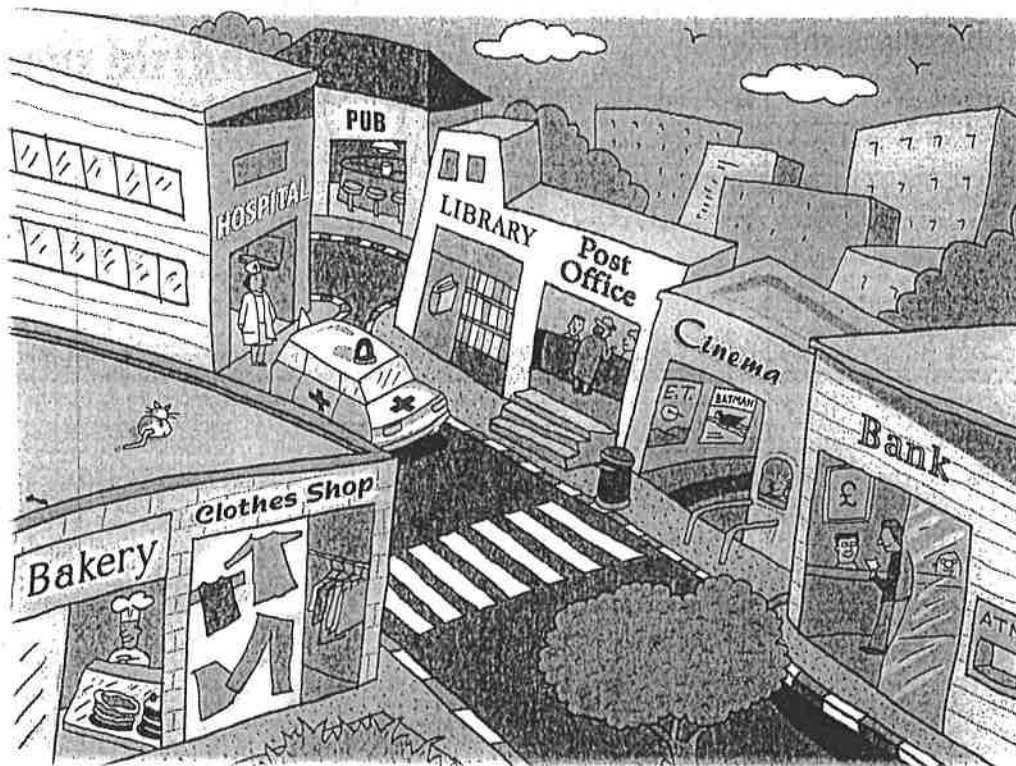
3. When do you watch TV?

B Tell the class about your partner.

WORDS PLACES IN THE CITY

12 A Listen, read and repeat.

bakery cinema hospital pub bank clothes shop library post office



B Match the activities to the places.

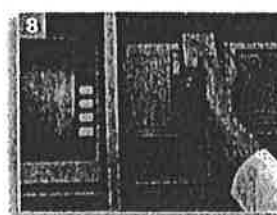


ACTIVITY

1. buy a cake
2. read a book
3. watch a film
4. buy a dress
5. buy a stamp
6. have a drink
7. see a doctor
8. get money

PLACE

- a. cinema
- b. clothes shop
- c. hospital
- d. bank
- e. library
- ...1.. f. bakery
- g. post office
- h. pub



C Write sentences about things you do and places you go, to using the words below.

pub cook cinema library watch TV drive bakery dance

1. I often go to pubs at the weekend.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.

READING

13 A Read about a London department store.

SELFRIDGES

Selfridges is a very famous department store in London. Every year, millions of people go shopping there. Selfridges is very big and beautiful. It has got eight floors and it sells everything from clothes to computers. You can also buy food from all over the world at Selfridges Food Hall. Selfridges has got many restaurants in the shop as well. On the fifth floor, there is a hair and beauty salon. The average customer spends £51 when he or she visits Selfridges. Today, there are Selfridges stores outside London, so you can go shopping in style in Manchester and in Birmingham, too.



B Answer the questions.

1. How many people go shopping in Selfridges every year?
.....
2. How many floors has Selfridges got?
.....
3. What are three types of things you can buy at Selfridges?
.....
4. Where is the hair and beauty salon?
.....
5. How much money does the average customer spend at Selfridges?
.....
6. Where can you visit Selfridges stores?
.....



REVIEW

WORD LIST

April	car	February	May	pub
August	cinema	hospital	November	September
bakery	clothes shop	January	now	sing
bank	cook	July	October	speak
birthday	dance	June	party	sure
buy	December	library	post office	watch
cake	drive	March	problem	write

VOCABULARY

1 Look at the word list above and do the following.

1. List four places in the city.

bank

2. List two actions you do with your mouth.

3. Write an action you do with money.

4. Complete with the correct months of the year.

- January, February, 1..... ,
 2..... , May, June,
 3..... , August, 4..... ,
 5..... , 6..... , December.

GRAMMAR

2 Complete the sentences with *can* or *can't*.

- Hamsters *can't* talk.
- A child sing.
- Children drive cars.
- People cook food.
- Fish walk.
- You buy food at a clothes shop.
- People have popcorn at the cinema.

3 Answer the questions about you. Use *Yes, I can.* / *No, I can't.*

- Can you cook Mexican food?
.....
- Can you speak Chinese?
.....
- Can you go to a party today?
.....
- Can you finish work at two o'clock in the afternoon?
.....

4 Complete the sentences with *on*, *in* or *at*.

- Our holiday is *in* December.
- The lesson is Wednesday.
- The party is the evening.
- I work the weekend.
- Tom starts school eight o'clock.

LISTENING

5 A Listen and choose the correct answer.

- a. Yes, I can. b. I'm late.
- a. Great idea! b. Sorry, I can't.
- a. It's in May. b. It's in the evening.
- a. No, I can't. b. Yes, he can.
- a. It's on Monday. b. It can't come.

B Listen and check your answers.

IT'S YOUR TURN

1 Listen and read the dialogue.

LINDA: When's your birthday, Ben?

BEN: My birthday's in **September**.
When's your birthday, Linda?

LINDA: My birthday's on **Monday**.

BEN: Really?

LINDA: Yes. Let's go to a **pub**.

BEN: No, let's have dinner at **my flat**.
I can cook **an Italian** dinner.

LINDA: OK, great idea. Thank you.



2 In pairs, change the words in colour. Act out your new dialogue.

3 Ask three students the questions below and write their answers.

Name	Can you drive?	When's your birthday?
1.		
2.		
3.		

DID YOU KNOW?

Some English words are different in British English and American English.

British English	American English
nought	zero
shop assistant	salesperson
cooker	stove
flat	apartment
film	movie

Where are these people from?

Let's ask the salesperson
how much this stove is.



Here's Mark's SMS.
The film's at 9 o'clock.