**Dvd11.-** The modal verbs “**can**”

***HABILITY “*can**”

**Present**

I can cook.

Can I cook?

I can’t cook

**Past -** “***to be able to***“ (*Able /eibl/ -> capaz, poder)*

***I was, you were, he/she/it was, we were, you were, they were***

I ***was able to*** cook, yesterday -> *Pude cocinar ayer*

**Were you able to** cook? -> ¿Pudiste cocinar?

**I wasn’t able to** cook.

**FUTURE** - “***to be able to*** “

***I’ll be able to*** cook, tomorrow ***->*** *Podré cocinar mañana*

Will you be able to cook?

I won’t (will not) be able to cook tomorrow. -> *No podré cocinar mañana*.

***PERMISION*** -***to be allowed to******/****allow/**-> estar permitido)*

Excuse me, you ***are not allowed to*** smoke here.-> Disculpe, no está permitido fumar aquí.

You’re not allowed to take photos.

You’re not allowed to speak

***Modal verbs of PROBABILITY / POSIBILITY***  So this is very useful when you are making deductions

**Strong probability almost 100%**  ->(almost-> casi)

***Must be*** /mast/ -> Debe ser

It ***must be*** an ashtray

**Strong improbability almost 100%**

***Can’t be*** -> no puede ser

It ***can’t be*** a shoe, it’s too small

**Uncertain probability -50%**

Both express uncertain probability

***Might be*** /maigt/-> puede, podría, podrías ser

It ***might be*** an incense burner- > Podría ser un quemador de incienso

***Could /***culd/-> podria

It ***could be*** an incense burner- > Podría ser un quemador de incienso

“**Has to**” también puede indicar una obligación.

En el inglés americano “**Must**”, “**Has to**” y “**Needs to**” significan exactamente lo mismo, pero “**must**” parece más formal

*She has to go there = She must go there*, “Must” es correcto pero no mas correcto, es igual de correcto, “must” no se usa con “To”

**SPEAKING ABOUT PAST HABITS**

We use it to talk about habits that people have had in the past and now don’t have anymore.

***USED TO + infinitive***

For all personal pronouns:

*Positive form:*

I use**d** /iussst/ to smoke -> Solia fumar

He use**d** to smoke.

We use**d** to play tennis.

I use**d** to wear fur -> Yo solía usar pieles

*Negative form*

I **didn’t** use to take vitamins

I didn’t use to listen to opera -> No solía escuchar ópera

*Question form:*

**Did** you use to do a lot of sports?

Did you use to stay in bed until midday? -> ¿Solías quedarte en la cama hasta el mediodía?

**A question tag: didn’t you?**

*The beginning it is positive so you turn it into negative*

She’s unhappy, isn’t she?

You’re married, aren’t you?

She is coming tomorrow, isn’t she?

They will be late, won’t they? -> Llegaran tarde, no?

*The beginning it is negative so you turn it into positive*

They weren’t enjoying the show, were they? -> Ellas no estaban disfrutando del show, ¿verdad?

You didn’t go to the party, did you?

We can’t buy it, can we?

Only if you know your auxiliary verbs can you do these questions tag

**The auxiliary verbs:**

Can -> Poder

Could/culd/-> podria

Might /maigt/-> puede, podría, podrías (50%)

May /mey/ -> Poder, permitir

Be able to /eibl/ -> ser capaz, poder (for future and past of verb CAN)

Must /mast/ -> Deber (100%)

Ought to /ougt tu/ -> Debi, Debiera, debiste

Should /shuld/-> debería

Have to -> necesidad

Had to -> necesidad en pasado

Had better /jad beder/-> seria mejor que

**Will** /will/-> “-ra”

**Would /**wuld/ -> “-ria”

**Shall /**shal/ -> “-re” (for questions in the future - will)

**Obey** (to)-> **Verb** obedecer, cumplir

**Obeying**-> obedeciendo

**Handcrafted** -> hecho a mano

**Crafted** -> elaborado

**Craft** -> arte, oficio

**Templar (to)**->Temple, genio, mal genio **Verb**: templar, moderar

**Forgive (to)** -> **Verb**: perdonar, disculpar

**Thought** -> pensamiento, reflexión, idea

**What that you're holding** -> qué estás sosteniendo

**Holding** -> participación

**Warn** (to)-> **Verb**. Advertir, avisar, prevenir / **Warning** -> advertencia

**I warn both of you** -> Les advierto a los dos

**Roll** (to)-> papel **Verb** enrollar, liar, rodar

**Role** -> papel, rol, parte, oficio

**Groove (to)** -> ranura, surco **Verb** Acanalar, estriar

**Groom** **(to)** -> novio, mozo de caballos **Verb** cepillar, acicalar

**Ashtray** -> cenicero

**Some sort ->** algún tipo

**Engrossed** -> absorto

**Quite** -> bastante

**Stick** -> palo, barra, cayado

**Sticker** -> pegatina

**Fore** -> delante, delantero, proa

**Forehead** -> frente

**Fur** -> pelaje, piel

**Shiny** -> brillante

**Lay** (to) ->laico, seglar **Verb**: poner, colocar, echar, tender, imponer

**Lie** (to) -> **Verb**: metir, acostarse

**Layout** -> diseño, plan

**Drop (to)** -> gota, caída, descenso **Verb**: caer, bajar, abandonar, dejar caer

**Dropout** -> abandonar, marginar

**Pour (to)** -> **Verb**: verter, derramar, echar

**Almost** (**nearly**, **about**, **quasi**, **all but**, **nigh**)-> casi

**Spit** (to)-> saliva **Verb**: escupir, ensartar, espetar

**Spite** (to)-> despecho, ojeriza **Verb** mortificar, herir

**By the way** -> por cierto

**Glance** (to)-> vistazo **Verb** mirar