* **TABLA DE VERBOS MODALES**

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|  | **VERB** | **USE** | **EXAMPLES** | **NOTES** |
| **PURE MODALS** | **CAN**  (presente) | - Expresar habilidad | - We can drive very well | - **Be able to** complementa a **can** cuando indica habilidad y posibilidad: infinitivo, futuro, present perfect y gerundio, e.g. I will be able to play the guitar in a year. |
| - Expresar posibilidad o imposibilidad | - I can't talk, I've got a very sore throat |
| - Expresar o pedir permiso | - Can I sit down? |
| - En negativa expresar deducción y prohibición. | - She can't be at school. It's holiday.  - You cannot smoke here. |
| **COULD**  (pasado) | - Expresar habilidad en pasado. | - Jane could drive before she was 18. |  |
| - Pedir algo educadamente. | - Could you pass the salt, please? |
| - Expresar posibilidad o imposibilidad en el pasado. | - It was so hot I couldn't walk in the sand. |
| - Hacer especulaciones (posibilidad remota) | - This passport could be his. |
| - Hacer sugerencias. | - We could play bingo today. |
| - Remplaza a can en el estilo indirecto | - They said they could do it themselves. |
| - Expresar una crítica. | - You could have bought some more food. |
| **MAY**  **(PRE/FUT)** | - Pedir algo. | - May I leave the classroom? | - Cuando MAY indica posibilidad indica que algo no es seguro. (quizá, tal vez, puede que) |
| - Expresar permiso. | - You may go to the toilet. |
| - Expresar posibilidad (presente o futura) | - The headmaster may visit the class today. |
| - Hacer especulaciones. | - That may be the thief that was arrested by the police. |
| **MIGHT** | - Expresar posibilidad (más dudosa) | - They might invite us to the party. | - La posibilidad es muy dudosa (pudiera ser que) |
| - Hacer especulaciones | - They might have broken the window… |
| **SHOULD** | - Dar y pedir consejos (debería) | - You should do more physical exercise |  |
| - Expresar obligación moral o que algo no es lo adecuado que esperabamos | - You should be more tolerant |
| - Criticar acciones pasadas | - She should have been quiet |
| **WILL** | - Hacer un ofrecimiento | - I'll carry the suitcase for you. |  |
| - Pedir algo educadamente | - Will you bring me a coffee, please? |
| **SHALL** | - Hacer un ofrecimiento | - Shall I open the window? |  |
| - Pedir sugerencias | - What shall we do tonight? |
| - Tomar decisiones | - I shall speak to the headmaster |
| **WOULD** | - Hacer un ofrecimiento | - Would you like some tea? |  |
| - Rutinas en el pasado (afirm.) (solía) | - When I was a child, I would go fishing. |
| **MUST**  (presente) | - Expresar obligación (autoridad fuerte) | - You must go to school | - HAVE TO complementa a MUST en los tiempos que este carece, e.g. She had to get up early yesterday. |
| - En negativa: expresar prohibición | - You mustn't smoke in hospitals |
| - Expresar deducción (afirmativa) | - They must be happy. They've won the lottery |
| **NEED** | - Expresar necesidad | - Need we go now? |  |
| - Con sentido pasivo | - The trees need pruning. |
| - En negativa: ausencia de obligación = don't have to | - You needn't get up early at weekends |
| **OUGHT TO** | - Dar consejos | - You ought to do more physical exercise |  |
| - Expresar obligación moral | - You ought to be more tolerant |
| **USED TO** | - Expresar hábitos o rutinas en el pasado | - I used to play tennis, but now I play basket |  |
| **MODALS IDIOMS** | **HAVE (GOT) TO** | - Expresar obligación (+ suave) | - You have to be 18 to drive a car |  |
| - En negativa: ausencia de obligación | - You don't have to wear a uniform in this school |
| **HAD BETTER** | - Dar consejos o sugerencia (sería mejor) | - It's getting dark, we'd better go home now |  |
| **WOULD RATHER** | - + infinitivo: preferir algo 2 sujetos iguales  - + Oración en pasado simple: (preferiría) sujetos diferentes  - + infinitivo + than + infinitivo | - I'd rather stay at home (prefiero)  - I'd rather she studied harder  - I'd rather listen to music than dance |  |
| **BE USED TO**  **+ -ING** | - Expresa "estar acostumbrado a.." | - I'm used to going to bed late. |  |
| **GET USED TO**  **+ -ING** | - Expresa " acostumbrarse a.." | - I can't get used to his way of cooking. |  |