# **Inglés Técnico 1**

Turno Noche Prof. Julieta Lorenzetti



## **MODAL VERBS**

#### PROBABILIDAD Y CERTEZA<sup>1</sup>

**MUST**, **CAN**, **MAY**, **MIGHT** y **COULD** son verbos modales. Se utilizan para expresar certeza o probabilidad. Después del verbo modal, utilizamos el verbo en infinitivo, sin 'TO'.

#### MUST y CAN'T

Se utilizan para expresar una deducción lógica basada en evidencia presente. Lo usamos cuando estamos seguros de que algo es verdadero.

You've been working all day. You must be tired. That can't be Jim because he's in Canada. You can't be hungry after eating so much.

#### MAY / MIGHT / COULD

Se utilizan para expresar que algo es posible en el presente o en el futuro. Puede ser verdadero, podrá serlo o podrá pasar.

She **might** / **may** / **could** be Dave's sister. She looks like him. (Perhaps she is Dave's sister.)

Dave didn't come to class today. He **may** / **might** / **could** be ill. (Perhaps he is ill.)

If you take a taxi you **may** / **might** / **could** get there on time. (Perhaps you will get there on time.)

Take a coat. It **may** / **might** / **could** rain later. (Perhaps it will rain.)

## MAY NOT / MIGHT NOT

Expresan una posibilidad negativa; algo que probablemente no suceda.

Don't worry. It may / might not ever happen. (Perhaps it won't happen.)
Don't worry. It couldn't ever happen. (It's impossible for it to happen.)

Certeza: Could not : algo imposible que suceda

### CAN

Se usa para expresar que algo es posible porque:

alguien tiene la habilidad:

When they are three, most children can speak.

Can you use a computer?

I can't understand this exercise.

• está permitido:

You can go home now if you want.
I'm sorry, madam, you can't park here. (It isn't permitted.)
Can I open the window? – Yes, of course you can.

También se utiliza para expresar una posibilidad en sentido general:

Learning a new language **can** be difficult. You **can** take a train there. There's one every hour.

### CAN es diferente de MAY/MIGHT/COULD:

It can snow a lot here in winter. (It's possible for it to snow in general.)
It may snow this weekend. (Perhaps it will snow this weekend) NOT It can snow this weekend.

Si se habla de algo específico que puede suceder, se utiliza MAY/MIGHT/COULD.

 $<sup>^{</sup>m 1}$  Clarke, Simon. Macmillan English Grammar in Context. Essential with key. Macmillan. Thailand: 2012.

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### **Ejercitación**

1) Put the words in order.

a	might I it later rain think I think it might rain later.
b	think do you us they can see ?
C	may the experts the climate say warmer get
d	the think answer I correct don't can this be
е	the lights they are on at home must be because
f	could right you be but not sure I'm
g	it's can't park there prohibited because you
h	they the too results can't be right are because high

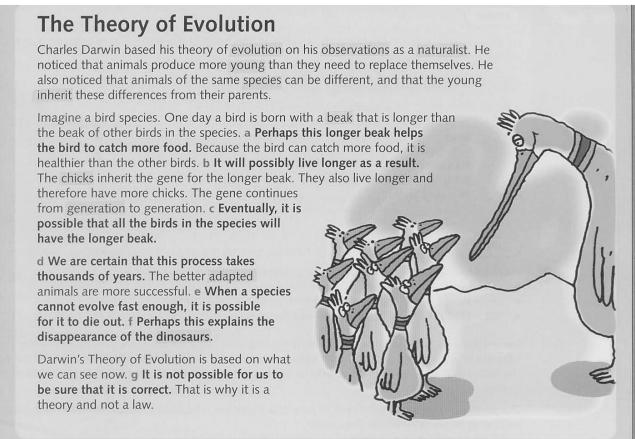
### 2) Choose the correct form.

- a That may / must be John's calculator but I'm not sure.
- **b** She *can / could* be Italian because of her accent.
- c There's still no answer so they *must / can't* be out for the evening.
- d You never know, it can / could be sunny tomorrow.
- e That information can / might be correct but I'm going to check on the Internet.
- f The Loch Ness monster may / can't exist. It's impossible.
- g I can't / might go to the football match but I don't know yet.
- h This must / could be the right answer I'm certain.
- i It can / might be difficult to get a job without a good education.
- j He's been working on the book 14 hours a day for a month. He could / must be exhausted.
- k He can't / may be from Austria. He doesn't speak German.
- 3) Read the text about Darwin's theory of evolution.

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Rewrite the sentences in **bold** using the words given:

a. might This longer beak might help the bird to catch more food.

b. may .....
c. could .....
d. must .....
e. can .....
f. might .....

g. can't .....