

## ◆ MODALS Practice • Level B1

can • could • be able to • must • mustn't • needn't • have to • may • should

### Exercise 1 — Complete with CAN, COULD or BE ABLE TO (mind the tense!)

Complete each sentence using **can**, **could** or the correct form of **be able to**.

1. I'm sorry, but we \_\_\_\_\_ go to your party next Saturday.
2. She got the job because she \_\_\_\_\_ speak five languages.
3. You are speaking very quietly. I \_\_\_\_\_ hear you.
4. I was tired but I \_\_\_\_\_ leave until the meeting finished.
5. He \_\_\_\_\_ go to the concert next Saturday. He is working.
6. She \_\_\_\_\_ understand me in spite of the noise around.
7. I'll \_\_\_\_\_ see you tomorrow.
8. When they came back from Paris, they \_\_\_\_\_ speak perfect French.
9. After a few hours, I \_\_\_\_\_ open the door and go out.
10. I've never \_\_\_\_\_ understand Maths.
11. He \_\_\_\_\_ repair the car but it took him a long time.
12. We \_\_\_\_\_ contact our agent in Athens a few minutes ago.
13. After the accident, he somehow \_\_\_\_\_ walk home.

### Exercise 1b — Write these sentences in English

Translate the sentences using the modal verbs studied.

1. ¿Puedo hablar con usted un momento?  
→ \_\_\_\_\_
2. Ayer no pude poner en marcha el coche.  
→ \_\_\_\_\_
3. Cuando tenía seis años, sabía patinar muy bien.  
→ \_\_\_\_\_
4. Consiguió escapar del incendio en el último minuto.  
→ \_\_\_\_\_
5. Saber hablar inglés es fundamental en estos tiempos.  
→ \_\_\_\_\_
6. Quizá visitemos a Rosa el viernes.  
→ \_\_\_\_\_
7. Vendré a la fiesta, pero es posible que llegue tarde.  
→ \_\_\_\_\_
8. Puede que se haga rico, pero no lo creo.  
→ \_\_\_\_\_

### Exercise 2 — Complete with MUST, MUSTN'T, NEEDN'T or HAVE TO

Choose the correct modal. Remember: **mustn't** = prohibition | **needn't** = not necessary | **have to** = external obligation | **must** = strong personal obligation.

1. Why are you still waiting? You \_\_\_\_\_ wait any more.
2. Some years ago in Spain, men \_\_\_\_\_ do military service.
3. Sarah is a nurse; sometimes she \_\_\_\_\_ work at weekends.
4. Why does she want to decide now? She \_\_\_\_\_ answer until tomorrow.

5. I didn't have any money with me, so I \_\_\_\_\_ borrow some.
6. I eat too much chocolate. I really \_\_\_\_\_ stop.
7. They've been very rude; they \_\_\_\_\_ apologise tomorrow.
8. You \_\_\_\_\_ borrow my books without asking.
9. I'm sorry, you \_\_\_\_\_ smoke here.
10. You \_\_\_\_\_ take that money, it isn't yours.
11. He \_\_\_\_\_ be inside that room — I've seen him come in!

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### Exercise 3 — Multiple Choice

#### Exercise 3 — Circle the correct option

Circle the best option (a, b or c) to complete each sentence.

1. You \_\_\_\_\_ fall asleep when you are driving.  
a) mustn't b) needn't c) don't have to
2. You \_\_\_\_\_ feed the cat, it isn't hungry.  
a) must b) needn't c) mustn't
3. \_\_\_\_\_ you help me move the furniture?  
a) Must b) Should c) Could
4. A fish \_\_\_\_\_ swim, but it \_\_\_\_\_ fly.  
a) can / can't b) could / mustn't c) may / needn't
5. The children \_\_\_\_\_ go to school on holiday.  
a) mustn't b) couldn't c) don't have to
6. You \_\_\_\_\_ wait any longer — you \_\_\_\_\_ go now.  
a) needn't / can b) mustn't / should c) don't have to / must
7. The fire spread quickly but everyone \_\_\_\_\_ escape.  
a) could b) was able to c) had to
8. You \_\_\_\_\_ drive so fast, we're not late.  
a) needn't b) mustn't c) shouldn't
9. \_\_\_\_\_ we go climbing? — No, let's go swimming.  
a) Must b) Could c) Have to
10. You can only smoke in the canteen; you \_\_\_\_\_ smoke in this room.  
a) needn't b) don't have to c) mustn't
11. You \_\_\_\_\_ leave medicines where children can get hold of them.  
a) needn't b) mustn't c) shouldn't
15. She's got a temperature; she \_\_\_\_\_ go out today — she \_\_\_\_\_ stay in bed.  
a) shouldn't / should b) mustn't / must c) needn't / can
16. The boy fell into the river but we \_\_\_\_\_ rescue him.  
a) could b) were able to c) had to
17. Yes, you \_\_\_\_\_ learn the verbs before the exam.  
a) must b) should c) have to
18. \_\_\_\_\_ I borrow your bicycle tomorrow?  
a) Must b) Should c) May
19. Dad, you \_\_\_\_\_ smoke so much — it's bad for you.  
a) mustn't b) needn't c) shouldn't
20. Sir, \_\_\_\_\_ I make a suggestion?  
a) Must b) May c) Should
21. We aren't sure about tomorrow, but we \_\_\_\_\_ go to the beach.  
a) must b) should c) may
22. I arrived home at eleven because I \_\_\_\_\_ work late.  
a) must b) had to c) could
23. She hates \_\_\_\_\_ get up early.  
a) having to b) being able to c) needing
24. Mary keeps crying — she \_\_\_\_\_ have a problem.  
a) can b) should c) must
25. I think you \_\_\_\_\_ take the train — it's faster than the bus.  
a) must b) should c) have to

12. My grandfather was very clever — he \_\_\_\_\_ speak four languages.

- a) was able to   b) could   c) had to

13. I'm hungry. — Don't worry, I \_\_\_\_\_ make a sandwich for you.

- a) must   b) have to   c) can

14. You \_\_\_\_\_ shout — I can hear you perfectly.

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

26. \_\_\_\_\_ I ask you for the next dance?

- a) Must   b) Should   c) May

27. Don't wait up for me — I \_\_\_\_\_ stay in town tonight.

- a) must   b) may   c) should

28. The milkman \_\_\_\_\_ put water in the milk.

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

## ◆ English for Electromechanical Maintenance • Level B1

Module 2 — Feelings & Emotions Vocabulary | Sheet 3 of 3

### ■ Vocabulary Reference

#### Adjectives

Adjective	Meaning (ES)	Adjective	Meaning (ES)
overwhelmed	abrumado / sobrepasado	guilty	culpable
relieved	aliviado	lonely	sentirse solo
blue	triste	annoyed	molesto / irritado
ashamed	avergonzado (con culpa)	hesitant	dudoso / inseguro
lazy	perezoso	fed up	harto de algo
clingy	dependiente emocional.	betrayed	traicionado

#### Phrasal Verbs

Phrasal Verb	Meaning (ES)	Phrasal Verb	Meaning (ES)
choke up	emocionarse (sin voz)	cheer up	animarse / animar a alguien
lash out	desahogar la rabia	let someone down	decepcionar a alguien
blow up	explotar / enfadarse mucho	stress out	estresarse mucho
freak out	perder el control nervioso	crack up	partirse de risa
tick off	enfadar a alguien	lighten up	relajarse / tomárselo con calma
bottle up	guardarse las emociones	goof off	perder el tiempo / hacer el tonto
chill out	relajarse	flip out	enfadarse de forma exagerada

### Exercise 1 — Match the word to its definition

Write the letter of the correct definition next to each word.

A. overwhelmed → ___	1. To hide your feelings inside without expressing them.
B. choke up → ___	2. To feel so emotional that you cannot speak.
C. betrayed → ___	3. To feel angry because someone was not loyal to you.
D. bottle up → ___	4. To suddenly express anger or frustration towards others.
E. relieved → ___	5. To have too much to deal with; you feel you can't cope.
F. lash out → ___	6. To feel happy because a stressful situation has ended.

### Exercise 2 — Fill in the gaps

Complete each sentence with the correct word or phrasal verb from the reference table.

- After the long safety inspection, the whole team felt \_\_\_\_\_ — everything was fine.
- Don't \_\_\_\_\_ your stress! Talk to your supervisor if you have a problem.

3. Marco made a wiring mistake and felt very \_\_\_\_\_ about it.
4. She started to \_\_\_\_\_ when she heard the news about her promotion.
5. He tends to \_\_\_\_\_ when he is under pressure and shouts at his colleagues.
6. If you feel \_\_\_\_\_ at work, take a short break and breathe slowly.
7. Stop \_\_\_\_\_ during working hours and focus on the task in hand!
8. After a long shift, we all needed to \_\_\_\_\_ and forget about work.
9. My colleague \_\_\_\_\_ me \_\_\_\_\_ by not showing up to help with the repair.
10. When the supervisor told a joke, the whole team \_\_\_\_\_ and couldn't stop laughing.

### Exercise 3 — Reading: True (T), False (F) or Not Given (NG)?

Read the text and decide if each statement is True (T), False (F) or Not Given (NG). Write T, F or NG on the line.

Carlos is a maintenance technician at a factory. He often feels **overwhelmed** because he has too many tasks at the same time. Last week he **let his team down** by forgetting to order spare parts. He felt very **ashamed** and **guilty**. His supervisor, instead of getting angry, told him to **lighten up** and to stop **bottling up** his problems — he should talk to someone when he feels **fed up**. Carlos followed the advice and today he finally **chilled out** after finishing all his repairs on time. His colleague even **cheered him up** by inviting him for coffee.

1. Carlos always has very few tasks at work. T / F / NG → \_\_\_\_\_
2. Carlos forgot to order spare parts last week. T / F / NG → \_\_\_\_\_
3. Carlos's supervisor gave him a formal written warning. T / F / NG → \_\_\_\_\_
4. The supervisor recommended that Carlos express his feelings rather than hide them. T / F / NG → \_\_\_\_\_
5. Carlos felt relaxed and happy after completing all his repairs on time. T / F / NG → \_\_\_\_\_
6. Carlos's colleague bought him lunch to cheer him up. T / F / NG → \_\_\_\_\_

### Exercise 4 — Word Search: Find the vocabulary words!

Find all the words in the grid. Words can go horizontal, vertical or diagonal (forwards and backwards). Words with spaces are written without spaces in the grid — e.g. CHILLOUT = chill out.

L	Q	I	E	L	T	C	A	O	H	L	J	F	O	T	R
O	W	J	T	Z	N	B	N	V	U	Q	A	B	L	U	V
N	R	J	V	D	A	L	N	E	E	I	D	E	I	O	D
E	Y	X	R	E	T	U	O	R	I	J	T	T	G	L	G
L	G	W	K	G	I	E	Y	W	V	U	I	R	H	L	Q
Y	N	P	D	I	S	P	E	H	B	C	R	A	T	I	U
N	I	F	E	I	E	U	D	E	B	L	E	Y	E	H	A
K	L	R	M	Y	H	E	E	L	U	A	L	E	N	C	I
F	C	E	A	X	O	L	R	M	W	Z	I	D	U	N	R
A	D	A	H	C	W	T	E	E	R	Y	E	B	P	L	S
R	E	K	S	N	E	T	F	D	B	J	V	L	Z	B	G
L	G	O	A	V	H	O	E	V	D	L	E	Y	R	U	N
T	X	U	E	H	F	B	D	Z	Z	F	D	N	I	A	F
X	K	T	Z	N	Z	V	U	X	Z	H	I	L	F	Z	W
D	M	B	P	H	G	O	P	L	J	Z	T	H	H	A	V
G	M	K	I	C	Y	I	L	U	Q	Y	M	V	R	K	A

- Annoyed
- Bottle Up
- Freak Out
- Lighten Up