

**Can** se usa para expresar capacidad y posibilidad.

## can / can't

he <b>can</b> run	él <b>puede</b> correr
we <b>can't</b> run	nosotros <b>no podemos</b> correr
Can you run ... ?	¿Tú <b>puedes</b> correr...?

## Short answers

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

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## 7 Completa las frases con la forma correcta de **can**.

- My sister is 18, so she **can** get her driving licence.
- He **can't** meet friends this week because he's studying for exams.
- What languages **can** you speak?
- I've got some time, so I **can** help you now.
- Can** you go to the supermarket this afternoon?
- Jo broke her leg, so she **can't** participate in the competition.

**Could** se usa para hablar de habilidades pasadas y expresar posibilidad.

## could / couldn't

she <b>could</b> drive	ella <b>sabía</b> conducir
I <b>couldn't</b> drive	yo <b>no sabía</b> conducir
Could they drive ... ?	¿Ellos/as <b>sabían</b> conducir...?

## Short answers

Yes, they **could**. / No, they **couldn't**.

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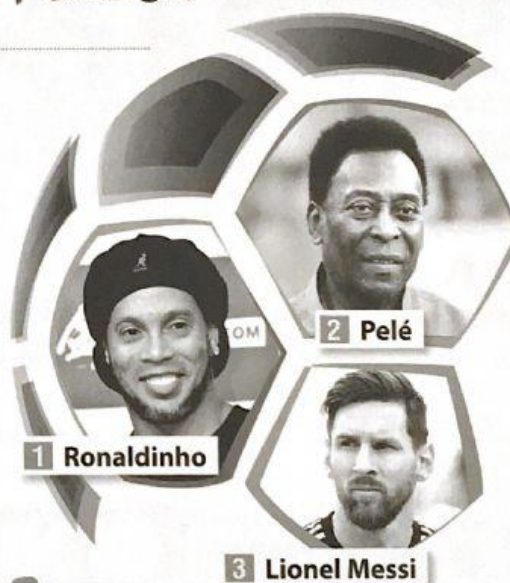
## 8 Completa las frases con la forma correcta de **could**.

- Could** you run a marathon last year?
- I **couldn't** go out last night because I was too tired.
- My sister is very clever. She **could** read at a very young age.
- Could** 16-year-olds get married in the 1800s?
- He spoke very fast, so I **couldn't** understand him.
- Brad's very intelligent. He **could** do difficult maths when he was only 10.

## 9 Completa las frases sobre una persona famosa con **can**, **can't**, **could** o **couldn't**. Luego adivina quién es.

- Today, you **can** often find his name at the top of lists of the best footballers of all time.
- His parents **couldn't** buy him a football or football shoes when he was a child because they were very poor.
- As a young boy in Brazil, he didn't need shoes to play football well. He **could** play without them.
- He isn't only a talented footballer. He **can** also write music. He wrote songs for some famous Brazilian pop stars.
- He **couldn't** play professional football now because he's too old. He stopped playing in the 1970s.

## THE PERSON IS:





**Must** se usa para expresar obligación y **mustn't**, para expresar prohibición.

**must / mustn't**

you <b>must</b> stop	<i>vosotros/as debéis parar</i>
we <b>mustn't</b> stop	<i>nosotros/as no debemos parar</i>

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**10** Completa las frases con **must** o **mustn't**.

- We mustn't eat this cake. It isn't ours.
- I \_\_\_\_\_ clean my room once a week. It's a rule in my house.
- You \_\_\_\_\_ be quiet in the library.
- You \_\_\_\_\_ swim here. It isn't safe.
- It's late. I \_\_\_\_\_ go now.

**Should** se usa para dar o pedir consejo.

**should / shouldn't**

they <b>should</b> walk	<i>ellos/as deberían andar</i>
you <b>shouldn't</b> walk	<i>tú no deberías andar</i>
Should I walk ... ?	<i>¿Debería andar...?</i>

**Short answers**

Yes, you **should**. / No, you **shouldn't**.

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**11** Completa las frases con la forma correcta de **should**.

- Should we watch this movie or is it too frightening?
- You \_\_\_\_\_ call Ben now. He wants to talk to you.
- Chloe \_\_\_\_\_ go to bed very late. She needs seven hours of sleep.
- You \_\_\_\_\_ work hard at school to get good marks.
- I know I \_\_\_\_\_ eat a lot of junk food.
- \_\_\_\_\_ I buy these earrings for Mum?

**12** Elige la respuesta correcta para completar frases sobre leyes y tradiciones de varias partes del mundo.

- In Chile, all children **should** / **must** go to school. Students **mustn't** / **couldn't** leave school until they are 18.
- Two hundred years ago, women **can't** / **couldn't** go to university in Britain, so only men **should** / **could** get good jobs.
- In the Philippines, people **mustn't** / **shouldn't** get divorced because it is prohibited. They **must** / **can** stay married forever.
- Many doctors believe women **shouldn't** / **can't** have babies at home because it **can** / **must** be dangerous. But in Holland, about 30% of mothers prefer staying at home.
- In some countries, women **shouldn't** / **mustn't** choose their husbands. Their parents decide who they **could** / **can** marry.

**13** Completa las preguntas con **can**, **could** o **should**. Luego contéstalas.

- Can 14-year-old teenagers leave school in your country?  
.....
- What time ..... young children go to bed on a school night?  
.....
- ..... women study at university when your grandmother was young?  
.....
- ..... weddings be big events? What do you think?  
.....
- When ..... teenagers start driving lessons in your country?  
.....

