

♦ 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