

Worksheet 10 – 1st cycle
“Modal Verbs”

Nombre: _____ Curso: _____		MARK:
TOTAL SCORE:	17	OBTAINED SCORE: <input type="text"/>

¿Qué son los verbos modales?

Los verbos modales son verbos auxiliares que no pueden funcionar como un verbo principal. Los verbos modales expresan modalidad, habilidad, posibilidad, necesidad u otra condición. Los utilizamos para el futuro y el condicional.

Como verbos complementarios que son, los verbos modales no funcionan sin otro verbo. Este otro verbo siempre va después del verbo modal y está en la forma base (el infinitivo sin “to”). No se conjugan los verbos modales y no tienen tiempo.

Observa la siguiente columna para que aprendas como se ocupan los verbos modales.

Modal	Function	Meaning	Examples	Translation
<i>Must</i>	Obligation	Deber	I must <u>obey</u> my parents.	Debo obedecer a mis padres
<i>Can</i>	Permission	Poder	You can <u>go</u> to the party*	Tu puedes ir a la Fiesta*
	Ability		She can <u>swim</u> **	Ella puede nadar**
<i>Could</i>	Permission in past	Podía	You could <u>leave</u> early yesterday*	Tu podías irte temprano ayer*
	Ability in past		they could <u>sing</u> beautifully**	Ellos podían cantar hermosamente**
<i>Have to</i>	Something is necessary	Tener que	You have to <u>be</u> early	Tu tienes que estar temprano.
<i>Has to</i>			He has to <u>study</u> more	Él tiene que estudiar mas
<i>Should</i>	Give Advice	Debería	He should <u>brush</u> his teeth	Él debería lavar sus dientes
	Expectation		Doctors should <u>be</u> honest	Los doctores deberían ser honestos
<i>Can't</i>	Prohibition	No puedo	You can't <u>speak</u> at a library	Tú no puedes hablar en una librería
<i>Mustn't</i>		No debo	I mustn't <u>cheat</u> on tests	Yo no debo hacer trampa en las pruebas
<i>Don't have to</i>	It is not necessary	No tener que	We don't have to <u>retake</u> the test**	Nosotros no tenemos que retomar la prueba **
<i>Doesn't have to</i>			She doesn't have to <u>stay</u> this afternoon**	Ella no tiene que quedarse esta tarde**

Recuerda: Los verbos modales no se conjugan y el verbo que los sucede debe estar en presente simple (forma básica del verbo) como representa los ejemplos de arriba.

I. Complete According to what the parenthesis says. (Complete con el "modal verb" correcto según lo que indica el paréntesis)

1. She **CAN** swim very well (**Ability in present**)
2. We smoke on closed places (**Prohibition**)
3. You come on Saturdays to the school (**Not necessary**)
4. Do you think you ride a motorcycle? (**Ability in present**)
5. Children go to kinder garden (**Obligation**)
6. They eat at a library (**Prohibition**)
7. You visit a dentist if your tooth hurts (**Advice**)
8. That class change their attitude, they are too messy (**Give Advice**)
9. We take the PSU test to get to university (**It is Necessary**)
10. You vote in Chile if you are 18 years old or older (**Permission**)

II. Complete using the correct modal verbs MUST – COULD – CAN -SHOULD and only those modal verbs once. (Completa utilizando los verbos modales correctos MUST – COULD – CAN - SHOULD y solo esos modales una sola vez).

Marcos: _ Hello Francisca, (11) you speak English?

Francisca: _ Mmm, when I lived in New York I (12) speak in a fluency way, but now I lost my practice.

Marcos: _ Maybe you (13) practice with me, in that way both practice, that's my piece of advice.

Francisca: I think is a good idea, but we (14) be constant if we want to improve.

Marcos: Absolutely.

III. Choose the right modal verb to complete the following sentences. (Elige el modal correcto para completar las siguientes oraciones)

15. She apologize because the mistake she did, it is necessary to reverse the situation.

- a) mustn't b) has to c) can d) can't e) should

16. You eat healthy food, all the nutritionists will advise that.

- a) should b) have to c) could d) must e) don't have

17. Peter cook almost everything, he is a good chef.

- a) could b) should c) can't d) can e) have to

18. Students attend school on weekends.

- a) don't has to b) mustn't c) couldn't d) don't have to e) have to