

## MODAL VERBS I

USED TO	CAN	MAY	MUST	MUSTN'T
BE USED TO	COULD	MIGHT	HAVE TO	DON'T HAVE TO
GET USED TO	BE ABLE TO	WOULD	HAD BETTER	NEEDN'T
	MANAGE TO	WILL	OUGHT TO	
	BE ALLOWED TO	SHALL	SHOULD	

### Características comunes

- Son verbos auxiliares que no pueden funcionar como principales, siempre se combinan con un verbo principal en infinitivo (bare infinitive).
- No se modifican en la 3ª persona del singular, se pueden contraer y no tienen forma de pasado.
- Los utilizamos para transmitir certeza, probabilidad, posibilidad, habilidad, necesidad, obligación, permiso y para hacer peticiones u ofrecimientos.

### Used to, Be used to, Get used to

No son verbos modales

- Used to + bare infinitive: *I used to ride my bike very often as a child*
- Be used to + -ing infinitive: *She is used to dealing with such problems.*
- Get used to + -ing infinitive: *I got used to getting up early years ago.*

### Can, Could, Be able to, Manage to, Be allowed to

- Habilidad, capacidad: *He **can** speak German, He **could** play the guitar at a very early age.*
- Petición, pedir permiso: ***Could** you lend me your pen? **Can** I pick that pen?*
- Posibilidad, sugerencia: *You **can** catch a bus from here, or you **could** try walking. Try talking to Peter. He **could** be interested.*
- Permiso: *You **can** borrow the car tonight. I'm not using it.*
- Imposibilidad: *It **can't** be Sara at the door. She is upstairs with Peter.*
- Habilidad en una situación específica: *It was a difficult question but I **managed to/was able to** answer it.*
- Habilidad en una situación específica en negativa y con verbos de percepción: *It was a really long exam, so I **couldn't** finish it. Pressing my ear to the door I **could/(can)** hear what they were/(are) saying.*
- Poder, que alguien te permita hacer algo, situación específica, permiso general: *She allowed him to smoke. He **was allowed to** smoke. We **could** use a pencil in the exam.*

## May, Might

- Pedir y dar permiso en situaciones formales: **May** I come in?
- Prohibiciones formales: You **may not** smoke here.
- Especular indicando posibilidad (could) o posibilidad negativa: I **might** be here on time but I'm not sure. He **may not** be interested in your offer.
- Sugerencia cuando no hay una alternativa mejor (**AS WELL**): There's no more work to do. There's no more work to do. You **may as well** go home.
- Sugerencia educada seguida de LIKE o WANT: You **might** like to join us for dinner.
- Especular indicando posibilidad sobre una situación del pasado: He looked like he **might (NO MAY)** start crying.

## Must, Have to

- Consejos fuertes a nosotros mismos: I **must** try to get to bed early tonight.
- Recomendaciones enfáticas: You **must** try that restaurant. It's excellent.
- Normas, especialmente en inglés formal y escrito: Cyclists **must** wear helmets.
- Obligación, también en el pasado y en el futuro: We **have to** sit exams every year.
- \*Desambiguación: I **must** start cycling to work. It would be a good exercise. I **have to** start cycling to work. They've cancelled the only bus.

## Mustn't, Don't have to, Needn't

- Prohibición: You **mustn't** touch the walls. The paint isn't dry.
- Ausencia de obligación: You **don't have to** leave now. You can stay as long as you want to. We've got plenty of time. We **needn't** hurry.

## Should, Ought to, Had better

- Dar consejos: I think you **should** stay home this evening. I **don't think you should** go out this evening.
- Dar opiniones sobre lo que es correcto hacer: We all **ought to** use less electricity.
- Consejo a otros o a nosotros sobre una situación concreta, implica un problema o peligro si no se sigue: You'd **better** hurry. Otherwise, you'll be late.
- Suposición si todo va bien: They **should** be here after dinner.

## **Would, Will, Shall**

-Peticiones: **Would you mind** *opening the door for me?* **Will** *you pass me those reports?*

-Ofrecimientos y sugerir acciones: *I will get you a drink.* **Shall** *I turn on the heating?* **Shall** *we go out tonight?*