Ámbito da comunicación
Lingua inglesa

Educación a distancia semipresencial

Módulo 4

Anexo gramatical 15
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1. **Introducción**

1.1 **Descripción do anexo gramatical**

Neste anexo gramatical imos abordar os seguintes contidos:

- Os verbos modais: *can, have to, must, should*...
- O pasado continuo.
- Vocabulario (verbos irregulares, as horas).
2. Secuencia de contidos e actividades

2.1 Os verbos modais

- Son verbos modais en inglés *can* (poder, saber facer algo), *must* (deber), *have to* (ter que), *should*...
- Poden empregarse para expresar capacidade, obriga, prohibición, etc.
- Van seguidos dun verbo en forma de infitivo sen *to*.
- Teñen a mesma forma para todas as persoas (non engaden s na terceira persoa do singular).
- Non empregan o auxiliar *do* para facer a forma negativa. Fórmala engadindo *not*.
- Non poden ir dous verbos modais xuntos.
- Os verbos modais non teñen todas as formas da conxugación. Cando non se pode conxugar un tempo determinado, empreganse outros verbos con significado semellante.

2.1.1 *Can / can’t*

**Can**

- Úsase para expresar capacidade física e intelectual (póde traducir por “saber”).
  - *My sister can swim very well.* (A miña irmá sabe nadar moi ben).
  - *Can you play football?* (Sabes xogar ao fútbol?).
- Úsase para expresar capacidade, diante de verbos como *hear* (oír), *listen* (escoitar), *see* (ver)...
  - *Can you see that house over there?* (Podes/pode ver aquela casa de ali?).
  - *When the house is silent, I can hear my neighbours clearly.*
    - Cando a casa está en silencio podo oir claramente aos meus veciños
- Úsase para pedir permiso.
  - *Can I go to the toilet, please?* (Podo ir ao servizo, por favor?)
- Úsase para facer preguntas de xeito educado.
  - *Can you tell me your name, please?* (Pódeme dicir o seu nome, por favor?).
- O verbo *can* só ten presente (*can*) e pasado (*could*). Cando se quere usar un tempo verbal que este verbo non posúa, emprégase o verbo *be able to* (ser quen de / poder).
  - *When I am sixteen I will be able to drive* (futuro).
    - Cando teña dezaseis años poderei conducir

**Can’t**

- Úsase para expresar incapacidade ou imposibilidade (non saber).
  - *I can’t drive.* (Non sei conducir).
  - *My mother can’t swim.* (A miña nai non sabe nadar).
- Úsase para expresar incapacidade diante de verbos como hear (oír), listen (escoitar), see (ver)...
  - Silence! I can’t hear. (Silencio! Non oio).
  - She can’t see without her glasses. (Ela non ve sen as súas gafas).
- Úsase para expresar prohibición.
  - You can’t smoke in the restaurant. (Non podes fumar no restaurante).

Could

- Úsase como pasado de can, expresa capacidade no pasado.
  - I could read when I was four. (Eu sabía ler cando tiña catro anos).
- Úsase para expresar unha condición ou facer unha suxestión.
  - We could go to Galice for holiday. (Poderíamos ir a Galicia de vacacións).
- Úsase tamén para facer preguntas ou peticións dun xeito máis educado que con can.
  - Could you tell me the way to Reading, please? (Poderíame dicir cal é o camiño a Reading, por favor?)

Actividades propostas

S1. Complete as seguintes frases cos seguintes verbos: Can, can’t, could, couldn’t.

1. I am sorry but I .................... help you to move the sofa, I have a backache.
2. My little cousin .................... run very fast, he has got lots of medals at home!
3. Jerry .................... buy a new car at the moment, he hasn’t got the money.
4. The bag is so heavy that Mary .................... carry it.
5. John .................... dance very well when he was a teenager.
6. Excuse me! .................... you tell me where are the toilets, please?
7. Helen was very busy yesterday, so he .................... go to the party.
8. He .................... swim when he was a child, he learnt when he was twenty.

S2. Escriba en inglés as seguintes frases

1. Os rapaces poden ir ao cine. ..............................................................
2. O meu pai non sabe conducir. ...........................................................
3. A miña amiga non sabe nadar. ...........................................................
4. Eu sabía nadar cando tiña cinco anos. ...........................................
5. Podes axudarme coas miñas tarefas? ...............................................
6. Xoán non pode ir á festa esta noite, ten moito traballo.
2.1.2 **Must / mustn’t; have to / don’t have to**

**Must**
- Expresa obriga.
  - *You must study for tomorrow’s exam.* (Debes estudar para o exame de mañá).
  - *They must be back home at ten o’clock.* (Deben estar de volta na casa ás dez).
- Expresa dedución, case certeza de algo debido a indicios.
  - *The lights are on, they must be at home.* (As luces están postas, deben estar na casa).
  - *She is very fit, she must do a lot of sport.* (Está moi en forma, debe facer moito exercicio).

**Have to**
- Expresa obriga (ter que).
  - *My sister has to wake up early tomorrow.* (Miña irmá ten que erguerse cedo mañá).
- Na súa forma en pasado emprégase para expresar obriga no pasado (cando non se pode empregar must).
  - *I had to wake up at seven in the morning to take an early flight.* (Tiven que erguerme as sete da mañá para coller un voo cedo).

**Mustn’t**
- Expresa prohibición.
  - *You mustn’t smoke here.* (Non podes fumar aquí) [Está prohibido].
  - *You mustn’t drive if you are underage.* (Non podes conducir se es menor de idade).

**Don’t have to**
- Expresa ausencia de obriga, cando algo non é necesario.
  - *You don’t have to go to the party.* (Non tes que ir á festa) [Non é necesario].
  - *Children don’t have to pay to enter the museum.* (Os nenos non teñen que pagar para entrar no museo).

**Actividades propostas**

**S3.** Complete as seguintes frases empregando have to en presente, pasado ou futuro para expresar obriga ou ausencia de obriga.

1. Jenny ...................... practice a lot to be a good piano player.
2. I ......................... use your car anymore, I bought one last month.
3. He ......................... do all the work himself, his colleagues didn’t help him.
4. My mother .................. take the bus to go to the office, it is near her house.
5. Andrew ..................... go to the doctor’s, he was feeling very bad.
6. He ....................... wake up early yesterday to be at work at eight o’clock.
2.1.3 Should / shouldn’t

Should / shouldn’t = ought to

- Úsase para dar un consello ou unha opinión.
  - You don’t look very well, you should go to the doctor’s.
    (Non tes bo aspecto, deberías ir ao médico).
  - You shouldn’t eat eggs everyday.
    (Non deberías comer ovos todos os días).

Actividades propostas

S4. Diga que expresan os verbos modais nestas frases.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Obriga</th>
<th>Prohibición</th>
<th>Capacidade</th>
<th>Incapacidade</th>
<th>Ausencia de obriga</th>
<th>Probabilidade</th>
<th>Consello</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Jane can miss the train.</td>
<td></td>
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<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. My mother can’t drive.</td>
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<tr>
<td>3. I don’t have to buy bread.</td>
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<tr>
<td>4. Mary can make delicious cakes.</td>
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<tr>
<td>5. She can’t come to class today.</td>
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<tr>
<td>6. You mustn’t drive too fast.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. You must go to the doctor’s.</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. You should go to the doctor’s.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. I can’t hear very well.</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. John could play tennis when she was a teenager.</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

S5. Complete as seguintes frases con can, can’t ou must

- 1. He .....................open the door; he lost his keys.
- 2. ...................... I have some coffe, please?
- 3. She ........ speak English very well; she lived in Ireland when she was young.
- 4. I ..................... go out, I have a lot of work.
- 5. We ..................... wash our hands everyday.
- 6. ..................... you open the door, please?
- 7. Children .................. go to bed early.
- 8. My little sister ............... read very well, she learnt in the school.
- 9. I ............... go to the office tomorrow, I have an appointment with the dentist.
S6. Escriba as seguintes frases en inglés.

- 1. Ela ten que ir ao colexio moi cedo.

- 2. Ela vai correndo, debe de chegar tarde.

- 3. A miña tía non sabe nadar.

- 4. Tom debería facer máis exercicio.

- 5. John sabía xogar ao tenis cando era pequeno.

- 6. Ela está chorando, debe de estar triste.

S7. Elixa o verbo modal correcto.

- 1. Where is your sister? Can / should you see her?

- 2. You don’t have to / mustn’t smoke in a hospital.

- 3. I can’t do this exercise. Could / must you help me?

- 4. You are not fit, you should / can do more exercise.

- 5. You haven’t got a sweater, you can / must be cold.

- 6. My friend could / can write when he was three.

- 7. The museum is free, we don’t have to / mustn’t pay.

S8. Subliñe a opción da dereita que teña o mesmo significado cá frase da esquerda.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. I can’t go to school.</th>
<th>I am not able to go / I don’t want to go.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2. My mother couldn’t swim.</td>
<td>She didn’t know how to swim / She mustn’t swim.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. You should see the doctor.</td>
<td>If you don’t see the doctor I’ll punish you / I advise you to see the doctor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. You can’t play the piano.</td>
<td>You don’t know how to play the piano / You don’t need to play the piano.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. You don’t have to pay for.</td>
<td>You mustn’t pay for the tickets / You don’t need to pay the tickets.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

S9. Elixa o verbo modal correcto para cada unha destas frases.

- 1. All workers .............. wear protective shoes when working in the factory.
  - mustn’t.
  - have
  - must
2. The secretary ................... finish all this work before going home.
   – must
   – has
   – had

3. Jenny doesn’t do anything in her house, she ..................help more.
   – mustn’t
   – hasn’t
   – has to

4. When I was a teenager, we .................. do a lot of homework.
   – must
   – had to
   – has to

5. Excuse me, you .................. smoke on the bus, it’s not allowed.
   – haven’t to
   – mustn’t
   – don’t have to

6. You will ........... save a lot of money if you want to go on holiday next summer.
   – must
   – have to
   – can

7. We .................. hurry if we want to be at the cinema on time.
   – had
   – have
   – must

8. You .................. open the door oven before the fish is cooked.
   – didn’t have to
   – don’t have to
   – mustn’t

9. The president of Spain .................. be president for more than four years.
   – have to
   – must
   – can

S10. Complete os espazos co verbo modal que corresponda a cada unha das frases.

   1. You .................. be a good actor to be famous nowadays.
   2. You .................. tell him that I told you his secret or he will be very angry.
3. I can carry the bags myself, you ........................... help me.

4. You .................... buy milk, we’ve got enough.

5. You ..................... use that knife, it is dangerous.

S11. Escriba nos espazos os verbos modais correspondentes dos seguintes: must, mustn’t, should, shouldn’t, ought to, have to.

Read carefully the instructions before entering the swimming pool.

- 1. Children under thirteen ........................ be accompanied by their parents.
- 2. People ......................... run around the swimming-pool.
- 3. It is not an obligation, but swimmers ..................... wear caps in the water.
- 4. All the users ........... read these instructions before entering the swimming-pool.
- 5. The changing room ..................... be left clean and tidy.
- 6. Swimmers ...................... have a shower before entering the swimming-pool.
- 7. For the safety of users, swimmers ..................... eat before going into the pool.
2.1.4 O pasado continuo

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>At 10:30 am</th>
<th>Now it’s 5:00 pm</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **At half past ten in the morning** he **was hanging** the clothes.  
Ás dez e media da mañá el estaba tendendo a roupa. | **Now it’s five o’clock and he is washing** the floor.  
Agora son as cinco e el está fregando o chan. |

O pasado continuo úsase para falar do que se estaba a facer nun momento concreto do pasado.

- **What were you doing yesterday at four? I was sleeping.**  
Que estabas a facer onte ás catro? Estabas durmindo.
- **It was raining, so we took an umbrella.**  
Estaba chovendo, así que collemos un paraugas.
- **Now she is studying, in the morning she was playing tennis.**  
Agora ela está estudando, pola mañá estaba xogando ao tenis.

### Forma afirmativa

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I</th>
<th>He</th>
<th>She</th>
<th>It</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| was | **doing** – Eu estaba facendo.  
**dancing** – El estaba bailando.  
**driving** – Ella estaba conduciendo.  
**raining** – Estaba chovendo. | |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>You</th>
<th>We</th>
<th>they</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **were** | **sleeping** – Ti / vós estabas /estabades durmindo.  
**reading** – Nós estabamos lendo.  
**singing** – Eles estaban cantando. | |

### Forma negativa

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I</th>
<th>He</th>
<th>She</th>
<th>It</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **wasn’t** (was + not) | **doing** – Eu non estaba facendo.  
**dancing** – El non estaba bailando.  
**driving** – Ella non estaba conduciendo.  
**raining** – Non estaba chovendo. | |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>You</th>
<th>We</th>
<th>they</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **weren’t** (were + not) | **sleeping** – Ti / vós non estabas /estabades durmindo.  
**reading** – Nós non estabamos lendo.  
**singing** – Eles non estaban cantando. | |
Forma interrogativa

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Was</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>doing? – Estaba eu facendo...?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He</td>
<td>dancing? – Estaba el bailando?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>She</td>
<td>driving? – Estaba ela conduindo?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It</td>
<td>raining? – Estaba chovendo?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Were</td>
<td>You</td>
<td>sleeping? – Estabas ti/estabades vos durmindo?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>We</td>
<td>reading? – Estabamos nos lendo?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>they</td>
<td>singing? – Estaban eles cantando?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- I wasn’t sleeping yesterday at ten. (Onte ás dez non estaba durmindo).
- Where were you at nine? I was having dinner with my friends. (Onde estabas ás nove? Estaba ceando cos meus amigos).

Actividades propostas

**S12.** Escriba was / were + ing para completar as preguntas.

- (you / live) Where were you living in 1989?  - In Santiago.
- 1. What (you / do) .................................. at four o’clock?  - I was sleeping.
- 2. (it / rain) ...................................... when you went out?  - Yes, it was.
- 3. Why (you / drive) ................................so slowly?  - Because the road was very dangerous.
- 4. What (your mother / cook) .........................for dinner?  - She was cooking fish.
- 5. What (you / read) ..................................?  - I was reading the newspaper.

**S13.** Complete as frases coa información das imaxes. Fixese no exemplo.

*Yesterday at three o’clock John was playing tennis*

- Yesterday at .................................. Jenny .....................................................
- Yesterday at .................................. Carol .....................................................
- Yesterday at .................................. Mary and Jo ...........................................
- Yesterday at .................................. the dogs ..................................................

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. The baby</th>
<th>was sleeping</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2. 1. She</td>
<td>.................................................................</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. 2. The children</td>
<td>.................................................................</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. 3. Judy</td>
<td>.................................................................</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. 4. My sister</td>
<td>.................................................................</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

O pasado continuo empréxase a miúdo xunto ao pasado simple. O pasado continuo expresa unha acción que estaba a suceder cando foi interrompida por outra (pasado simple).

- I was reading (pasado continuo) a book when my mother arrived (pasado simple).
  (Eu estaba lendo un libro cando a miña nai chegou).
- She fell down (pasado simple) when she was painting (pasado continuo) her bedroom.
  (Ela caeu cando estaba a pintar a súa habitación).

**Actividades propostas**

S15. Complete as frases cos verbos que faltan; un é pasado continuo e o outro é pasado simple.

Example: Jim burned his fingers when he was making toast.

- 1. I .......... at books in a second-hand bookshop when I .......... a rare edition (look, find).
- 2. Janet .......... her exercise when she .......... a mistake (check, find).
3. Peter .............. on the lake when the ice .............. (skate, break).

4. Sarah .............. her leg when she .............. hockey (twist, play).

5. John .............. at 200kph when the police .............. him (drive, stop).

6. I .............. a museum when I .............. an old friend (visit, meet).

7. I .............. when a beach ball .............. me on the face (sunbathe, hit).

8. The minister .............. a speech when someone in the crowd .............. an egg (make, throw).

9. Nick .............. his finger when he .............. potatoes. (cut, peel).

10. A thief .............. Mrs Brown’s handbag when she .............. the statue. (steal, watch).
2.2 Comprensión escrita

My name is Jordan, I am fifteen years old and I’m not a very good student. My parents always tell me that I have to study more if I want to pass all the exams. I know I should work harder, because this course I got very bad marks. I didn’t pass all the subjects, so I will have to study in the summer to repeat my exams in september. This is the reason why I can’t go on holiday, I must stay home and study all day. Yesterday I was studying all morning and in the afternoon I was reading the book that I have to read for my literature exam. When I was reading the book, my mother phoned me from the beach to tell me that I could stop studying for the moment. I went to the beach and relaxed for a while.

Actividades propostas

S16. Lea o texto anterior e diga se as frases son verdadeiras (T) ou falsas (F).

*Jordan is a good student.*

- 1. *Jordan thinks he doesn’t have to study.* ..............
- 2. *His parents tell him that he has to study.* ..............
- 3. *He can’t go on holiday because he has to study.* ..............
- 4. *He was watching TV when his mother phoned him.* ..............
- 5. *He will have to repeat his exams in september.* ..............
2.3 Vocabulario básico da unidade

2.3.1 As horas

- **O’clock** – En punto
- **Half past** – E media
- **Quarter past** – E carto
- **Quarter to** – Menos carto

- **What’s the time?** – Que hora é?
- **It’s five o’clock** – Son as cinco en punto.
- **It’s half past five** – Son ás cinco e media.
- **It’s quarter past five** – Son ás cinco e carto.
- **It’s quarter to five** – Son ás cinco menos carto.
- **It’s ten minutes past four** – Son as catro e dez.
- **It’s twenty minutes to five** – Son as cinco menos vinte.

Actividades propostas

S17. Diga que hora é nos seguintes reloxos.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Exemplo: It’s five minutes past five</th>
<th>1. It’s .........................</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. It’s ........................</td>
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<td>3. It’s ........................</td>
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<td>4. It’s ........................</td>
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<td>5. It’s ........................</td>
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<td>6. It’s ........................</td>
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<td>7. It’s ........................</td>
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<td>8. It’s ........................</td>
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<td></td>
<td>9. It’s ........................</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 2.3.2 Verbos irregulares

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Present</th>
<th>Past</th>
<th>Traducción</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>know</td>
<td>knew</td>
<td>saber, coñecer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lead</td>
<td>led</td>
<td>liderar, dirixir</td>
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<tr>
<td>learn</td>
<td>learnt</td>
<td>aprender</td>
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<tr>
<td>leave</td>
<td>left</td>
<td>ir, marchar, deixar</td>
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<tr>
<td>lend</td>
<td>lent</td>
<td>deixar, prestar</td>
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<tr>
<td>let</td>
<td>let</td>
<td>deixar, permitir</td>
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<tr>
<td>lose</td>
<td>lost</td>
<td>perder</td>
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<tr>
<td>make</td>
<td>made</td>
<td>facer, fabricar</td>
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<td>meant</td>
<td>significar</td>
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<tr>
<td>meet</td>
<td>met</td>
<td>coñecer (a alguén), xuntarse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pay</td>
<td>paid</td>
<td>pagar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>put</td>
<td>put</td>
<td>pór</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>read /ri:d/</td>
<td>read /red/</td>
<td>ler</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2.4 Autoavaliación

1. You .................. use the seatbelt in the car.
   - should
   - must
   - have

2. My mother ................ sleep at nights, she ................. take some pills.
   - should / can
   - must / have to
   - can’t / has to

3. In my opinion, you ................ go to the party, they didn’t invite you.
   - mustn’t
   - shouldn’t
   - can’t

4. ................ you play the guitar? No, I ................ play any musical instrument.
   - can / can’t
   - can’t / can
   - ought to / must

5. She doesn’t look very well, she ................ go to the doctor.
   - should
   - must
   - can

6. You ................ take the car to go to the market, it’s very near.
   - mustn’t
   - shouldn’t
   - don’t have to

7. I ................ study a lot, tomorrow I have a very important exam.
   - have to
   - mustn’t
   - can’t
8. What .................. you .................. yesterday morning? I was sleeping.
   - were / doing
   - was / having
   - were / having

9. She .................. when the telephone ..................
   - were reading / rang
   - read / was ringing
   - was reading / rang

10. What time is it? It's .........................
     - quarter nine
     - quarter to nine
     - quarter nine past
3. Solucións ás actividades

S1.
- can’t
- can
- can’t
- could
- can / could
- couldn’t
- could

S2.
1. The children can go to the cinema.
2. My father can’t drive.
3. My friend can’t swim.
4. I could swim when I was five.
5. Can you help me with my homework?
6. Xoán can’t go to the party tonight, he’s got ...

S3.
1. has to
2. don’t have to
3. had to
4. doesn’t have to
5. had to
6. had to

S4.
2. Incapacidade.
3. Ausencia de obriga.
4. Capacidade.
5. Incapacidade.
6. Prohibición.
7. Obriga.
8. Consello.
9. Incapacidade.
10. Capacidade.
S5.
- 1. can’t
- 2. can
- 3. can
- 4. can’t
- 5. must
- 6. can
- 7. must
- 8. can
- 9. can’t

S6.
- 1. She has to / must go to school very early.
- 2. She’s running, she must be late.
- 3. My aunt can’t drive.
- 4. Tom should do more exercise.
- 5. John could play tennis when she was little.
- 6. She’s crying, she must be sad.

S7.
- 1. can
- 2. mustn’t
- 3. could
- 4. should
- 5. must
- 6. could
- 7. don’t have to

S8.
- 1. I am not able.
- 2. She didn’t know.
- 3. I advise you to see the doctor.
- 4. You don’t know how to play.
- 5. You don’t need to pay.

S9.
- 1. must
- 2. has to
3. has to
4. had to
5. mustn’t
6. have to
7. must
8. mustn’t
9. can

S10.
1. don’t have to be
2. mustn’t
3. don’t have to
4. don’t have to
5. mustn’t / shouldn’t use

S11.
1. must / have to
2. can’t / mustn’t
3. should
4. have to / must
5. must / has to
6. should / ought to
7. shouldn’t

S12.
1. What were you doing
2. Was it raining
3. Were you driving
4. Was your mother cooking
5. Were you reading

S13.
1. at ten past ten / was playing
2. five minutes to one / was driving
3. twenty-five past ten / were having dinner
4. ten past nine / were sleeping
S14.

1. was washing the dog
2. were studying
3. was singing
4. was reading

S15.

1. was looking / found
2. was checking / found
3. was skating / broke
4. twisted / was playing
5. was driving / stopped
6. was visiting / met
7. was sunbathing / hit
8. was making / threw
9. cut / was peeling
10. stole / was watching

S16.

1. F
2. T
3. T
4. F
5. T

S17.

1. eighteen minutes past six
2. ten minutes to twelve
3. twenty-five minutes to one
4. twelve o’clock
5. half past two
6. five minutes to seven
7. quarter past twelve
8. five minutes to twelve
9. five minutes past nine
Autoevaluación

- 1. b
- 2. c
- 3. b
- 4. a
- 5. a
- 6. c
- 7. a
- 8. a
- 9. c
- 10. b