

MODALS - Extra

1º Bachillerato

A) Complete the sentences with CAN, COULD, BE ABLE TO. (Attention to the tenses)

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.

B) Write in English.

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. Consiguí escapar del incendio en el último minuto.
5. Saber hablar inglés es fundamental en estos tiempos.

C) Rewrite these sentences using MAY, MIGHT or BE ALLOWED TO. (Affirmative or negative)

1. Perhaps it will rain tomorrow (it has been raining all week)
2. Perhaps my friend will visit me tomorrow (he is in town)
3. Maybe he will find a new job (he isn't looking for it)
4. I think the car is at the car park.
5. I think the car is at the car park, but I'm not very sure.
6. Visitors cannot stay in the hospital after 8 o'clock.
7. Will you let the children go to the theatre tomorrow?
8. Perhaps he'll go to the university (he is a very bad student)
9. Perhaps he'll go to the university (he is an average student)

D) Write in English.

1. Quizá visitemos a Rosa el viernes.
2. Vendré a la fiesta, pero es posible que llegue tarde.
3. Puede que se haga rico, pero no lo creo.
4. Podré quedarme hasta tarde.

E) Complete these sentences with MUST, MUSTN'T, NEEDN'T or HAVE TO.

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!

F) Write in English.

1. Antonio no tiene que levantarse a las seis de la mañana.
2. Tengo que ir al médico esta tarde.
3. ¿Tendrás que trabajar el sábado por la tarde?
4. Patricia no tuvo que esperar mucho el autobús.
5. El dinero tiene que estar aquí.
6. No hace falta que trabajes tanto.
7. Tienes que visitar el museo de la ciudad, es muy interesante.
8. Es tarde, creo que debería irme a casa.
9. Nunca he podido entender los verbos modales en inglés.
10. Mañana no tendré que levantarme pronto.
11. No hace falta que la canguro venga mañana, yo me quedaré en casa a cuidar de los niños.

G) Fill in the gaps with a modal verb.

1. You _____ fall asleep when you are driving.
2. You _____ feed the cat, it isn't hungry.
3. _____ you help me move the furniture?
4. A fish _____ swim, but it _____ fly.
5. The children _____ leave school early tomorrow.
6. You _____ wait any longer, you _____ go now.
7. The fire spread quickly but everyone _____ escape.
8. You _____ drive so fast, we're not late.
9. _____ we go climbing? - No, let's go swimming.
10. You can only smoke in the canteen, you _____ smoke in this room.
11. You _____ leave medicines in places where children can get hold of them.
12. My grandfather was very clever, he _____ speak four languages.
13. I'm hungry. - Don't worry, I _____ make a sandwich for you.
14. You _____ shout, I can hear you.
15. She's got temperature, she _____ go out today, she _____ stay in bed.
16. The boy fell into the river but we _____ rescue him.
17. Yes, you _____ learn the verbs before the exam.
18. _____ I borrow your bicycle tomorrow?
19. Dad, you _____ smoke so much, it's bad for you.
20. Sir, _____ I make a suggestion?
21. We aren't sure about tomorrow, but we _____ go to the beach.
22. I arrived home at eleven p.m. because I _____ work late.
23. She hates _____ get up early.
24. Mary keeps crying, she _____ have a problem.
25. I think you _____ take the train, it's faster than the bus.
26. _____ I ask you for the next dance?
27. Don't wait up for me. I _____ stay in town tonight.
28. The milkman _____ put water in the milk.
29. If you go to town, you'll _____ do some shopping.
30. You _____ bring an umbrella, it isn't going to rain.
31. Do you think you _____ tell your teacher what happened?

H) Translate the following sentences into English.

1. Después de intentarlo mucho, pudimos abrir la caja.
2. Nos permitieron ver a mi primo, que estaba en la cárcel.
3. Si podemos encontrar la llave, podremos abrir la puerta.
4. ¿Puedo salir antes de que toque el timbre, por favor?
5. Ann ha encontrado una asistentita. Ya no tiene que hacer el trabajo de casa.
6. No hace falta que traigais los libros mañana.
7. Puede que no venga a trabajar mañana, está muy resfriado.
8. No tengo dinero, ¿puedes prestarme algo?
9. No debes decirle esto a nadie, es un secreto.
10. Podría ser algo mayor que nosotros, pero no es posible que tenga 40 años.

I) Rewrite these sentences using the modals or semi-modals in brackets.

1. It is against the law to drive without a licence. (mustn't)
2. Perhaps Sarah lends Simon some money. (may)
3. It is sometimes very hot here in the summer. (can)
4. Would you like me to bring you some magazines? (shall)
5. It isn't necessary to be over 18 to get married. (needn't)
6. It is important for me to pass the exam. (must)
7. It will not be necessary for you to come tomorrow. (have to)
8. Perhaps it will rain tonight. (may)
9. It is against the law to drive without a seat belt. (mustn't)
10. There's a small possibility that he comes on a motorbike. (might)

J) Rewrite these sentences so that they have the same meaning.

1. You may not smoke in this classroom. You
2. Perhaps he comes to the party. He
3. You can come but it isn't necessary. You
4. He wasn't able to lift the piano. He
5. She isn't allowed to enter the room. She
6. Do you know how to drive a lorry?
7. I don't believe you are a policeman. You
8. He ought to study more. He
9. I'm almost sure he is French. He
10. I suggest you get a second opinion. You

K) Rewrite these sentences so that they have the same meaning. They can be PRESENT or PAST

1. I'm sure they went away yesterday. They
2. It isn't necessary for you to go. You
3. Perhaps Frank will win the pools. Frank
4. I don't believe he took the money. He
5. It was wrong of him to break it. He ...
6. It's forbidden to drive on the right in Great Britain. You
7. Is it alright if I use your phone?
8. Perhaps George won't have time. George
9. Perhaps he didn't have time. He
10. I suppose they enjoyed the concert. They
11. You are not obliged to come back again. You
12. She mustn't enter. She isn't
13. I was wrong to say you were guilty. I
14. You are not allowed to smoke in this classroom. You

MODALS - Extra / KEY

1º Bachillerato

A) Complete the sentences with CAN, COULD, BE ABLE TO. (Attention to the tenses)

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|---------------------|-------------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 1. won't be able to | 5. won't be able to | 9. was able to | 13. was able to |
| 2. could / can | 6. could | 10. been able to | |
| 3. can't | 7. be able to | 11. was able to | |
| 4. couldn't | 8. could / were able to | 12. could | |

B) Write in English.

1. Could I talk to you for a minute?
2. Yesterday I couldn't start the car.
3. When I was six, I could skate very well.
4. He was able to escape from the fire in the last minute.
5. Being able to speak English is essential nowadays.

C) Rewrite these sentences using MAY, MIGHT or BE ALLOWED TO. (Affirmative or negative)

1. It may rain tomorrow.
2. My friend may visit me tomorrow.
3. He might / could find a new job.
4. The car may be at the car park.
5. The car might be at the car park.
6. Visitors are not allowed to stay in the hospital after 8 o'clock.
7. Will the children be allowed to go to the theatre tomorrow?
8. He might go to the university.
9. He may go to the university.

D) Write in English.

1. We may visit Rosa on Friday.
2. I'll come to the party, but I may be late.
3. He might get rich but I don't think so.
4. I'll be allowed to stay late.

E) Complete these sentences with MUST, MUSTN'T, NEEDN'T or HAVE TO.

- | | | | |
|------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| 1. needn't | 4. needn't | 7. must | 10. mustn't |
| 2. had to | 5. had to | 8. mustn't | 11. must |
| 3. has to | 6. must | 9. mustn't | |

F) Write in English.

1. Antonio must get up at 6 a.m.
2. I have to go to the doctor this afternoon.
3. Will you have to work on Saturday afternoon?
4. Patricia had to wait for the bus very long.
5. The money must be here.
6. You needn't work so much.
7. You must visit the city museum, it is very interesting.
8. It is late, I think I should go home.
9. I have never been able to understand modal verbs in English.
10. Tomorrow I won't have to get up early.
11. The babysitter needn't come tomorrow, I'll stay home to look after the children.

G) Fill in the gaps with a modal verb.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|----------------|
| 1. mustn't | 9. Could | 17. must | 25. should |
| 2. needn't | 10. can't | 18. Can / Could / May | 26. May |
| 3. Can / Could | 11. mustn't | 19. shouldn't | 27. may |
| 4. can - can't | 12. could | 20. Could | 28. mustn't |
| 5. will be allowed to | 13. can | 21. may | 29. be able to |
| 6. needn't - can | 14. needn't | 22. had to | 30. needn't |
| 7. was able to | 15. mustn't - must | 23. having to | 31. should |
| 8. needn't | 16. were able to | 24. must | |

H) Translate the following sentences into English.

1. After trying hard, we were able to open the box.
2. We were allowed to see my cousin, who was in prison.
3. If we can find the key, we'll be able to open the door.
4. May I leave before the bell ring, please?
5. Ann has found an assistant. She needn't do the housework any longer.
6. You needn't bring the books tomorrow.
7. He may not come to work tomorrow, he's got a serious cold.
8. I haven't got any money, could you lend me some?
9. You mustn't tell anyone, it's a secret.
10. He could be a bit older than us, but he can't be 40.

I) Rewrite these sentences using the modals or semi-modals in brackets.

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|---|---|
| 1. You mustn't drive without a licence. | 6. I must pass the exam. |
| 2. Sarah may lend Simon some money. | 7. You won't have to come tomorrow. |
| 3. It can be very hot here in the summer. | 8. It may rain tonight. |
| 4. Shall we bring you some magazines? | 9. You mustn't drive without a seat belt. |
| 5. You needn't be over 18 to get married. | 10. He might come on a motorbike. |

J) Rewrite these sentences so that they have the same meaning.

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| 1. You are not allowed to / cannot smoke in this classroom. | 6. Can you drive a lorry? |
| 2. He may come to the party. | 7. I can't be a policeman. |
| 3. You needn't come. | 8. He should study more. |
| 4. He couldn't lift the piano. | 9. He must be French. |
| 5. She cannot / may not enter the room. | 10. You should get a second opinion. |

K) Rewrite these sentences so that they have the same meaning. They can be present or past.

1. They must have gone away yesterday.
2. You needn't go.
3. Frank might win the pools.
4. He can't have taken the money.
5. He shouldn't have broken it.
6. You mustn't drive on the right in Great Britain.
7. May I use your phone?
8. George may not have time.
9. He may not have had time.
10. They must have enjoyed the concert.
11. You needn't come back again.
12. She isn't allowed to enter.
13. I shouldn't have said you were guilty.
14. You cannot / mustn't / may not smoke in this classroom.