

UNIT

8

can

Los usos del Present Perfect Simple

- La preposición *since*, que indica el momento en que empezó la acción. Se traduce como "desde".
I haven't seen him since Tuesday.
(No lo he visto desde el martes.)

Acciones que empezaron en el pasado y aún continúan (lleva <i>for</i> o <i>since</i> y se traduce en presente)	<i>Sam has volunteered at the Red Cross since 1998.</i> (Sam es voluntario de la Cruz Roja desde 1998.)
Acciones pasadas que afectan al presente o tienen consecuencias en el momento actual	<i>I have rowed for hours. I'm very tired now.</i> (He remado durante horas. Ahora estoy muy cansado.)
Acciones pasadas sin especificar cuándo ocurrieron	<i>I have parachuted once.</i> (He saltado en paracaidas una vez.)
Acciones muy recientes (lleva <i>just</i> y se traduce "acabar de" + infinitivo)	<i>The aeroplane has just landed.</i> (El avión acaba de aterrizar.)

Los usos de can

- Habilidad o capacidad para hacer algo: "saber"**
I can speak Spanish. (Se hablar español.)
- Posibilidad de hacer algo: "poder"**
I can meet you tomorrow. (Puedo quedarte contigo mañana.)
- Petición de permiso o favores: "poder"**
Can you close the door? (¿Puedes cerrar la puerta?)
- Respuestas breves: se pone el pronombre personal sujeto + can o can't.**
Can they play today? Yes, they can. / No, they can't.
- Interrogativa: Can + sujeto + un verbo en la forma base.**
(Mi hermano no sabe / puede montar en bici.)
My brother can't ride a bike.
- Negativa: sujeto + cannot o la contracción can't + un verbo en la forma base.**

could

INTERROGATIVA	NEGATIVA
Could I go?	No, I couldn't.
Could you go?	No, you couldn't.
Could he go?	No, he couldn't.
Could she go?	No, she couldn't.
Could it go?	No, it couldn't.
Could we go?	No, we couldn't.
Could you go?	No, you couldn't.
Could they go?	No, they couldn't.
RESPUESTAS BREVES	NEGATIVA
Could I go?	No, I couldn't.
Could you go?	No, you couldn't.
Could he go?	No, he couldn't.
Could she go?	No, she couldn't.
Could it go?	No, it couldn't.
Could we go?	No, we couldn't.
Could you go?	No, you couldn't.
Could they go?	No, they couldn't.

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Could he go?	No, he couldn't.
Could she go?	No, she couldn't.
Could it go?	No, it couldn't.
Could we go?	No, we couldn't.
Could you go?	No, you couldn't.
Could they go?	No, they couldn't.

- Afirmativa: sujeto + could + un verbo en la forma base.**
Como es un verbo modal, no se añade -s en la 3ª persona del singular.
When I was five, I could speak two languages.
(Cuando tenía 5 años, sabía hablar dos idiomas.)
In the past, people could drive fast on this road.
(En el pasado la gente podía conducir rápido en esta carretera.)
- Negativa: sujeto + could not o la contracción couldn't (la más habitual es la segunda) + un verbo en la forma base.**
They couldn't find any ghosts in the house.
(No pudieron encontrar ningún fantasma en la casa.)

INTERROGATIVA	Afirmativa	Negativa
Can I play?	Yes, I can.	No, I can't.
Can you play?	Yes, you can.	No, you can't.
Can he play?	Yes, he can.	No, he can't.
Can she play?	Yes, she can.	No, she can't.
Can it play?	Yes, it can.	No, it can't.
Can we play?	Yes, we can.	No, we can't.
Can you play?	Yes, you can.	No, you can't.
Can they play?	Yes, they can.	No, they can't.
RESPUESTAS BREVES	Afirmativa	Negativa
Can I play?	Yes, I can.	No, I can't.
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Can she play?	Yes, she can.	No, she can't.
Can it play?	Yes, it can.	No, it can't.
Can we play?	Yes, we can.	No, we can't.
Can you play?	Yes, you can.	No, you can't.
Can they play?	Yes, they can.	No, they can't.

- El verbo modal can significa "saber" o "poder".**
- Afirmativa: sujeto + can + un verbo en la forma base.**
Como es un verbo modal, no se añade -s en la 3ª persona del singular.
She can play football. (Ella sabe jugar al fútbol.)
- Negativa: sujeto + could not o la contracción couldn't (la más habitual es la segunda) + un verbo en la forma base.**
They couldn't find any ghosts in the house.
(No pudieron encontrar ningún fantasma en la casa.)