

can

AFIRMATIVA	NEGATIVA
I <b>can</b> swim	I <b>cannot</b> / <b>can't</b> swim
You <b>can</b> swim	You <b>cannot</b> / <b>can't</b> swim
He <b>can</b> swim	He <b>cannot</b> / <b>can't</b> swim
She <b>can</b> swim	She <b>cannot</b> / <b>can't</b> swim
It <b>can</b> swim	It <b>cannot</b> / <b>can't</b> swim
We <b>can</b> swim	We <b>cannot</b> / <b>can't</b> swim
You <b>can</b> swim	You <b>cannot</b> / <b>can't</b> swim
They <b>can</b> swim	They <b>cannot</b> / <b>can't</b> swim

INTERROGATIVA	RESPUESTAS BREVES	
	AFIRMATIVA	NEGATIVA
Can I swim?	Yes, I <b>can</b> .	No, I <b>can't</b> .
Can you swim?	Yes, you <b>can</b> .	No, you <b>can't</b> .
Can he swim?	Yes, he <b>can</b> .	No, he <b>can't</b> .
Can she swim?	Yes, she <b>can</b> .	No, she <b>can't</b> .
Can it swim?	Yes, it <b>can</b> .	No, it <b>can't</b> .
Can we swim?	Yes, we <b>can</b> .	No, we <b>can't</b> .
Can you swim?	Yes, you <b>can</b> .	No, you <b>can't</b> .
Can they swim?	Yes, they <b>can</b> .	No, they <b>can't</b> .

**Can** expresa habilidad o capacidad para hacer algo (saber), posibilidad (poder) y también se usa para pedir permiso o favores (poder).

**Afirmativa:** sujeto + **can** + verbo en la forma base.  
*Lisa can swim very well.* (Lisa sabe nadar muy bien.)  
*They can go out tonight.* (Pueden salir esta noche.)  
*You can take my phone.* (Puedes coger mi teléfono.)

**Negativa:** sujeto + **cannot** o la forma contraída **can't** + verbo en la forma base.  
*I cannot play the piano.* (No sé tocar el piano.)

**Interrogativa:** **Can** + sujeto + verbo en la forma base.  
*Can they come with us?*  
 (¿Pueden venirse con nosotros?)

**Respuestas breves:** se pone el pronombre personal sujeto + **can** o **can't**.  
*Can you play tennis? Yes, we can. / No, we can't.*  
 (¿Sabéis jugar al tenis? Sí. / No.)

could

AFIRMATIVA	NEGATIVA
I <b>could</b> ride	I <b>couldn't</b> ride
You <b>could</b> ride	You <b>couldn't</b> ride
He <b>could</b> ride	He <b>couldn't</b> ride
She <b>could</b> ride	She <b>couldn't</b> ride
It <b>could</b> ride	It <b>couldn't</b> ride
We <b>could</b> ride	We <b>couldn't</b> ride
You <b>could</b> ride	You <b>couldn't</b> ride
They <b>could</b> ride	They <b>couldn't</b> ride

INTERROGATIVA	RESPUESTAS BREVES	
	AFIRMATIVA	NEGATIVA
Could I ride?	Yes, I <b>could</b> .	No, I <b>couldn't</b> .
Could you ride?	Yes, you <b>could</b> .	No, you <b>couldn't</b> .
Could he ride?	Yes, he <b>could</b> .	No, he <b>couldn't</b> .
Could she ride?	Yes, she <b>could</b> .	No, she <b>couldn't</b> .
Could it ride?	Yes, it <b>could</b> .	No, it <b>couldn't</b> .
Could we ride?	Yes, we <b>could</b> .	No, we <b>couldn't</b> .
Could you ride?	Yes, you <b>could</b> .	No, you <b>couldn't</b> .
Could they ride?	Yes, they <b>could</b> .	No, they <b>couldn't</b> .

**Could** expresa habilidad y posibilidad en el pasado y también se puede usar para pedir permiso o favores de forma más educada que con **can**.

- Afirmativa:** sujeto + **could** + verbo en la forma base.  
*Robert could talk when he was one year old.*  
 (Robert sabía hablar cuando tenía un año.)  
*They could finish their homework on time.*  
 (Pudieron terminar los deberes a tiempo.)
- Negativa:** sujeto + **could not** o la forma contraída **couldn't** + verbo en la forma base.  
*They couldn't come to my party last year.*  
 (No pudieron venir a mi fiesta el año pasado.)
- Interrogativa:** **Could** + sujeto + verbo en la forma base.  
*Could you take me home?* (¿Podrías llevarme a casa?)
- Respuestas breves:** se pone el pronombre personal sujeto + **could** o **couldn't**.  
*Could you do the exam? Yes, we could. / No, we couldn't.*  
 (¿Pudisteis hacer el examen? Sí. / No.)

be able to

FORMAS DE PRESENTE
I <b>am able to</b> run fast.
He <b>isn't able to</b> run fast.
<b>Are you able to</b> run fast?
Yes, we <b>are</b> . / No, she <b>isn't</b> . / Yes, I <b>am</b> .
FORMAS DE PASADO
I <b>was able to</b> run fast.
He <b>wasn't able to</b> run fast.
<b>Were you able to</b> run fast?
Yes, we <b>were</b> . / No, she <b>wasn't</b> .
FORMAS DE FUTURO
I <b>will be able to</b> run fast.
He <b>won't be able to</b> run fast.
<b>Will you be able to</b> run fast?
Yes, we <b>will</b> . / No, she <b>won't</b> .

Tiene el mismo significado que **can**, pero **be able to** puede conjugarse.