

	INSTITUCIÓN EDUCATIVA FE Y ALEGRÍA EL LIMONAR “Educación popular con el corazón abierto a la comunidad” Medellín – Colombia PLAN DE APOYO					
Nombres			Apellidos			
Grado	11		Temas	Permission – can , could , might, may ,		
Asignatura	English	Periodo	1	Docente	Bladimir Palacios Chaverra	

● **Objetivo:**

- Desarrollar los planes de apoyo para superar las deficiencias de los logros del periodo

1

Indicaciones: la actividad de refuerzo se evaluará así:

1. Desarrollo y presentación del taller valoración : 40 %
2. Sustentación del tema en el tablero: 60%

NOTA: El estudiante debe cumplir con este plan de apoyo en la semana estipulada por nuestra institución.

Sobre el tema .

Uso del auxiliar can	afirmativa	negativa	interrogativa
Presente	can	cannot	Can I?
Pasado	could	could not	Coul I?

Como puede verse, el verbo **can** solo tiene dos formas, una para el presente y otra para el pasado; para los tiempos de los que **can** carece puede usarse el verbo **to be able**(ser capaz, poder), que tiene conjugación completa:

- They won't **be able to play** - No podrán jugar
- I haven't **been able to** sell it - No he podido venderlo

Cannot se escribe en una sola palabra.

Usos mas importantes de **can**

- **Poder hacer algo:**

- I can't open this bottle - No puedo abrir esta botella.

1. Para expresar una habilidad. Es el equivalente al español poder o "saber".



I **can** swim.
Sé nadar.



I **can** drive a car..
Yo puedo manejar un carro

El auxiliar CAN es igual para todas las personas.

Como pasado de **can**, **could** se traduce al español por pretérito indefinido o pretérito imperfecto.

- She **couldn't** phone you. / *No te pudo llamar.*

Pero **could**, frecuentemente, expresa aspectos que nada tienen que ver con el tiempo pasado, así que debe traducirse entonces al español por condicional o por pretérito imperfecto de subjuntivo, según los casos.

- Could you pass the salt, please? / *¿Podrías pasar la sal por favor?*

- I'd marry her tomorrow, if I could. / *Me casaría con ella mañana si pudiera.*

1. Completa las frases con can, could en su forma correcta

1. I never to understand his handwriting.

2. He used to speak German well.

3. If you spoke English, you get a job in an international company.

4. When I lived in Paris, I go to the Louvre museum any time I wanted.

5. I see you this afternoon, if you want.

6. When I pass the driving test, I to drive anywhere I want.

7. you come to the party tomorrow?

8. I love to want what I want with my free time.

9. The mechanic to fix my car last week.

10. To do this job you need to use computers.

2. usa la palabra Can , Can`t, could , couldn`t para completar las oraciones

Use the words **can** **can't** **could** **couldn't** to complete the sentences .



a. Bob swim but he when he was two years old..



b. Steve's younger sister surf, but he .

3



c. Last week it was sunny and we go swimming, but this



week we .



c. Russel play the violin, but he play the piano.



d. Seaturtles swim, but they fly.



e. Tony cook now, but he before taking cooking classes.



f. Snails jump, but  frogs .



g. Kimi dance with fans, but she dance samba.



h. Hippos fly, but they swim.



i. Joe whistle at all. Now he .



j. Lisa play baseball, but she when she was three.



k. Mary was so busy that she accept the invitation to go out.



. Choose the correct options.



a. Before Asmau came to the USA, she can can't

could couldn't speak English.

Now she can can't could couldn't understand everything.



b. Nancy can can't could couldn't run a hundred miles when she was younger.



c.

could ☐ couldn't ☐ sleep.

Brian was so tired last night that he

can ☐ can't ☐



d.

can't ☐ could ☐ couldn't ☐ come.

We had a great picnic last Sunday, but my friend Bob

can ☐



e.

but I can ☐ can't ☐ could ☐ couldn't ☐ when I was two.

I can ☐ can't ☐ could ☐ couldn't ☐ somersault now,

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Grado	11		Temas	Necesassity or Obligation – have to /must			
Asignatura	English		Periodo	2	Docente	Bladimir Palacios Chaverra	

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Sobre el tema.

Have to es un verbo semi-modal que se usa muy frecuentemente en inglés para expresar obligación. Decimos semi-modal porque no sigue las reglas de los [verbos modales](#) (ver post).

A continuación os explicaremos cómo se forma y cuándo se usa. Después podréis hacer unos ejercicios para practicar así como ver un vídeo para pronunciar correctamente la "h" en inglés. Para ver las diferencias con have got visita nuestra entrada [have y have got](#).

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¿CÓMO SE FORMA?

Afirmativas

*I **have to** wear, You **have to** wear, He/she/it **has to** wear, We **have to** wear, They **have to** wear*

*I **have to** wear uniform at work (tengo que llevar uniforme en el trabajo)*

*The doctor says she **has to** stop smoking (el médico dice que ella tiene que dejar de fumar)*

Negativas

*I **don't have to** wear, you **don't have to** wear, he/she/it **doesn't have to** wear, we **don't have to** wear, they **don't have to** wear*

*I **don't have to** pay this bill until November (no tengo que pagar esta factura hasta noviembre)*
*She **doesn't have to** work on Saturdays (ella no tiene que trabajar los domingos)*

Interrogativas*

***Do I have to** wear...? **Do you have to** wear...? **Does he/she/it have to** wear...? **Do we have to** wear...? **Do they have to** wear...?*

*Do they **have to** work everyday? (¿tienen ellos que trabajar todos los días?)*

* Véase cómo se hacen preguntas en inglés

¿CUÁNDO USAMOS HAVE TO?

Usamos el semi-modal *have to* para:

1. Expresar obligación

Recordamos que *must* también se usa para expresar obligación. La diferencia radica en que la obligación expresada por *have to* es externa (**viene dada por una tercera persona o por normas**) mientras que la obligación expresada por *must* está impuesta por el hablante o el que escribe la frase.

*I **have to work** on Saturdays (tengo que trabajar los sábados)* → Es algo que estoy obligada a hacer por contrato.

*I **must write** an e-mail to my cousin (debo escribir un e-mail a mi primo)* → Es algo que me impongo yo mismo. Todavía no lo he hecho, tiene intención futura.

2. Expresar necesidad (en presente, pasado y futuro)

Recordamos que *must* también se usa para expresar necesidad. La diferencia está en que con *must* la necesidad es más fuerte y únicamente se puede usar en presente. Para expresar necesidad en otros tiempos verbales usaremos *have to*.

1.- Elige "**Must**" / "**Have to**" (en el tiempo correspondiente) para completar estas oraciones, luego tradúcelas al español

1)	It is very cold, we light the fire (a father to his son)	
2)	You go to bed now. It is very late (obligation)	
3)	When I was at university I study very hard (a mother to her daughter)	
4)	You come back home before midnight	
5)	The neighbours complained and the police told us that we turn the music down	
6)	This is a secret; you not say anything about it	
7)	You look very tired. You rest	3

8)	I to tidy my room before my mum comes back	
9)	I have fixed the toilet; you don't call the plumber	
10)	The lawyer told his client that he didn't confess to his participation in the fraud	
11)	(A mother to her son) You change your clothes; they are very dirty	
12)	During the exam you not speak to your classmates	
13)	(A boss to his employee) You finish your report before 4 o'clock	
14)	My father will bring the newspaper; you don't buy it	
15)	We have a lot of food for the party; you don't bring anything	
16)	If you want to lose weight you stop eating so much (muy enfático)	
17)	You leave my house immediately; if not I will call the police	
18)	If I want to go to the USA I get a Visa	
19)	You stop drinking so much; you are destroying yourself (muy enfático)	
20)	Last summer, when I went to Greece I rent a car to visit all the ruins	
21)	The Formula 1 pilot be very accurate to drive so fast	
22)	If you are assaulted in the street, you not show any resistance (enfático)	4

23) In Spain you always wear a helmet when you ride a motorbike

24) If you don't want to miss your train, you leave now

2. encuentra el vocabulario en la siguiente sopa de letras.

Vocabulary

L	B	B	J	E	D	O	L	P	H	I	N	E	W	D	R	A	O	B
I	R	R	E	G	I	T	M	L	S	R	O	S	S	I	C	S	Z	F
G	T	X	D	K	S	E	D	P	K	C	V	X	L	W	C	G	I	P
O	K	P	X	Y	D	M	P	O	T	A	T	O	H	O	R	S	E	C
D	C	R	O	I	S	S	A	N	T	T	N	E	K	C	I	H	C	T
G	L	E	C	I	R	P	M	A	P	H	R	L	J	R	E	L	U	R
C	L	U	B	O	O	K	X	E	O	R	U	E	R	A	B	B	I	T
Q	U	D	R	I	A	H	C	L	K	O	Y	P	O	R	J	N	X	N
T	E	U	Q	S	A	B	E	T	S	A	W	H	E	T	F	W	O	Q
S	Y	C	H	I	P	S	P	X	B	E	C	A	B	E	I	T	U	C
P	Q	W	R	N	Q	H	S	I	F	Y	D	N	E	K	E	U	O	M
T	S	C	H	O	O	L	B	A	G	P	N	T	J	B	L	L	R	Z
R	X	M	H	N	O	Y	E	K	N	O	M	T	O	I	O	K	O	F
R	E	S	A	R	E	D	V	L	J	A	E	O	C	R	A	F	O	X
F	R	O	T	A	L	U	C	A	C	K	K	N	S	H	E	G	G	Z
B	U	T	T	E	R	S	O	H	R	O	E	R	E	P	A	P	O	E
S	T	A	P	L	E	R	E	A	P	P	W	H	C	H	E	E	S	E
H	M	O	U	S	E	N	M	M	E	A	T	X	V	O	U	N	P	R
G	O	R	F	V	B	K	Y	C	N	O	M	M	O	H	P	U	O	S

Croissant

bread

chair

cow

egg

horse

mouse

pig

schoolbag

wastebasket

Fish

butter

cheese

desk

elephant

map

notebook

potato

scissors

Fruit

calculator

chicken

dog

eraser

market

paper

rabbit

soup

board

cake

chips

dolphin

frog

meat

pen

rice

stapler

book

cat

colors

door

hen

monkey

pencil

ruler

tiger

4. Reading Comprehension (escoja la respuesta correcta)

Once, long ago, the sky was very close to the earth, and people walked on their hands and knees. They could not stand up. At that time, there were some birds called magpies. They were intelligent birds that thought they could raise the sky. They got sticks and pushed. They raised the sky a little bit, and then they got big stones and rested the sky on them. People stood up. The birds raised the sky again. Suddenly it split open and people saw the first beautiful sunrise.

The magpies started singing. Since then, birds have always sung at sunrise. (A legend from Australia)

a. According to the text,

A. birds raised the sky because they wanted to see a sunrise and sing.

B. people could not stand up because there wasn't enough space between the land and the sky.

C. birds started singing because people could stand up and walk.

D. people could not see the sun because they walked on their hands and knees.

b. The underlined word them refers to

- A. magpies.
- B. sticks.
- C. birds.
- D. stones.

c. From the legend, we can now understand

- A. why people can stand up and walk.
- B. how people lived a long time ago.
- C. why birds sing in the morning.
- D. how birds raised the sky.

GOOD LUCK