



L16: MODAL VERBS 1 (CAN, COULD, BE ABLE TO, SHOULD/SHOULDN'T)



created by Simon says

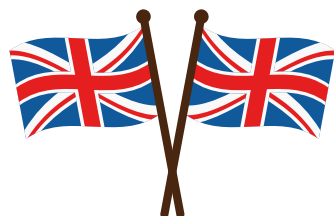


MODAL VERBS OF ABILITY



Co to jest „ability” (umiejętność)?

- Mówimy, że ktoś potrafi coś zrobić.
- Pytamy o czyjeś **skills (umiejętności)** lub informujemy o **braku umiejętności**.
- Najczęściej używamy can / can't + bezokolicznik.



CAN (UMIEJĘTNOŚĆ TERAZ / OGÓLNICIE)

- ▶ Schemat: **I/You/He/She/We/They can + czasownik (bez „to”)**

- ▶ **Przykłady:**

- *I can swim 50 meters.*

SWIM

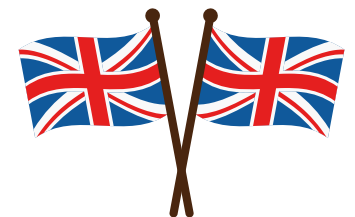
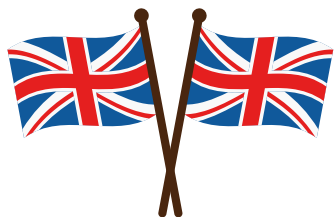
- *She can speak Spanish.*



- *They can play the guitar.*



WE
CAN
DO IT



CAN'T (BRAK UMIEJĘTNOŚCI)

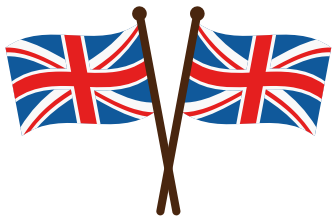
- Schemat: **I/You... can't + czasownik**

- Przykłady:

- *I can't drive.*
- *He can't cook very well.*
- *We can't solve this problem.*



I Can't Do EVERYTHING



PRACTICE

FILL THE GAPS WITH CAN OR CAN'T.



1. I ___ drive a car; I'm only 14.

2. She ___ play the piano very well. She has trained for 10 years.

3. ___ you help me with this exercise, please?

4. The museum is closed today, so we ___ visit it now.

5. They ___ swim fast; they train every day.



ANSWERS



1. I **can't** drive a car; I'm only 14.

2. She **can** play the piano very well.

3. **Can** you help me with this exercise, please?

4. The museum is closed today, so we **can't** visit it now.

5. They **can** swim fast; they train every day.

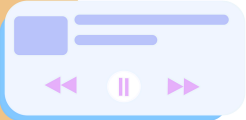
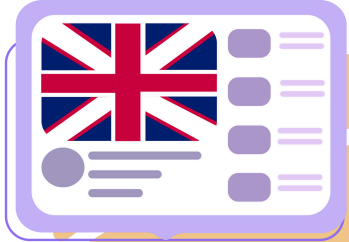




L16: MODAL VERBS 1 CZ. 2.

CAN IN QUESTIONS

created by Simon says



PYTANIA I KRÓTKIE ODPOWIEDZI Z CAN



Pytania: Can you...? / Can she...?

Odpowiedzi krótkie:



Yes, I can.



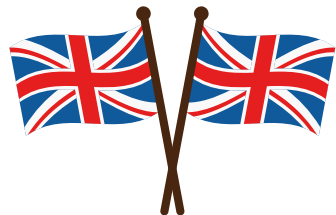
No, I can't.



Yes, she can.



No, she can't.



PRACTICE

FILL THE GAPS WITH CAN OR CAN'T.



1. I ___ drive a car; I'm only 14.

2. She ___ play the piano very well. She has trained for 10 years.

3. ___ you help me with this exercise, please?

4. The museum is closed today, so we ___ visit it now.

5. They ___ swim fast; they train every day.



ANSWERS



1. **Can** you play chess? — Yes, I **can**.

2. **Can** she ride a bike? — No, she **can't**.

3. **Can** they help us now? — Yes, they **can**.

4. **Can** he sing well? — No, he **can't**.

5. **Can** we use our phones here? — No, we **can't**.

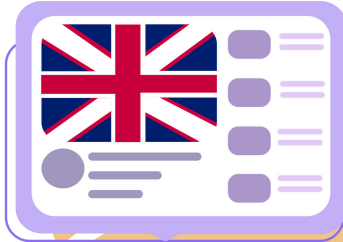




L16: MODAL VERBS 1 CZ. 3.

COULD

created by Simon says



COULD (OGÓLNA UMIEJĘTNOŚĆ W PRZESZŁOŚCI)

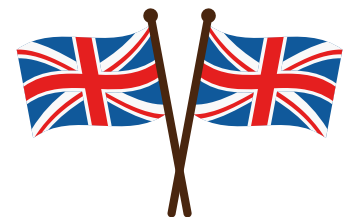
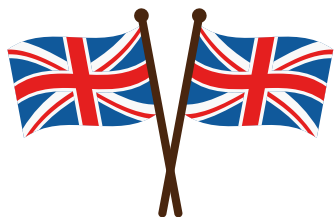
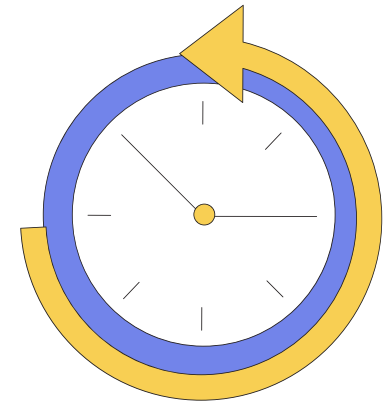
▶ umiejętność ogólna „kiedyś” (nie jednorazowy sukces)

I/She/We could + czasownik

Przykłady:

*When I was 10, I **could** run very fast.*

*My grandpa **could** fix many things.*



COULDN'T



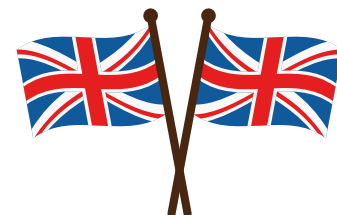
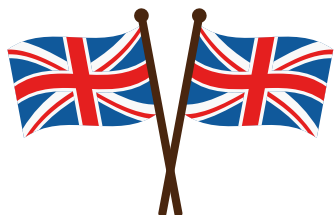
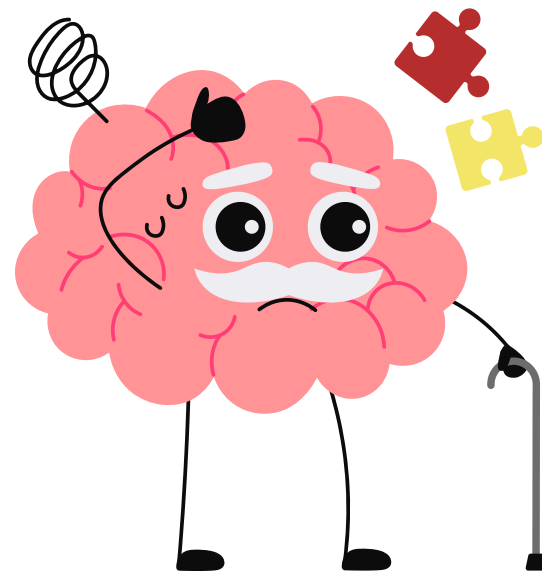
Brak umiejętności w przeszłości

I/They couldn't + czasownik

Przykłady:

I **couldn't** ride a bike at 5.

She **couldn't** swim last year.



PYTANIA Z COULD



Could + osoba + czasownik ?

Could you help me? / Could she swim when she was 7?

Przeszła umiejętność: *Could you read when you were 6?*

Grzeczna prośba: *Could you open the window, please?*

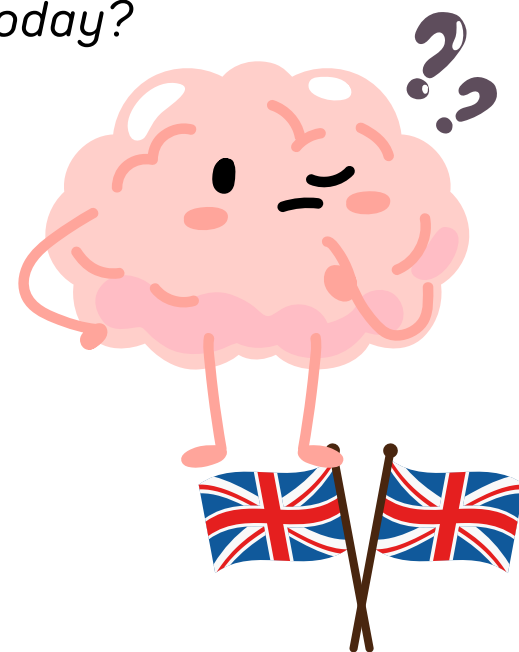
Uprzejme pytanie o pozwolenie: *Could I leave earlier today?*

Odpowiedzi:

Yes, I could. / No, I couldn't.

Prośby/pozwolenie (teraz):

Sure./Of course. / Sorry, I can't. / I'm afraid you can't.



PRACTICE

FILL THE GAPS WITH COULD/COULDN'T



1. When I was five, I _____ (ride) a bike.

2. At primary school, we _____ (read) simple stories in English.

3. My grandpa _____ (fix) many things when he was young.

4. _____ you swim when you were 8? — Yes, I _____.

5. _____ she speak English at 12? — No, she _____.



ANSWERS



1. When I was five, I **could** ride a bike.
2. At primary school, we **could** read simple stories in English.
3. My grandpa **could** fix many things when he was young.
4. **Could** you **swim** when you were 8? — Yes, I **could**.
5. **Could** she **speak** English at 12? — No, she **couldn't**.

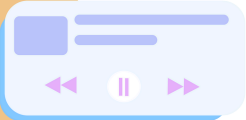
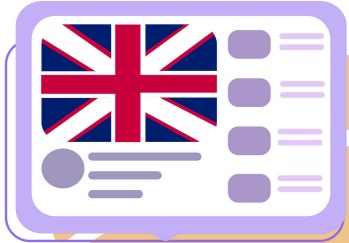




L16: MODAL VERBS 1 CZ. 4.

BE ABLE TO

created by Simon says



BE ABLE TO



Użycie:

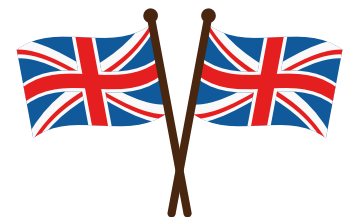
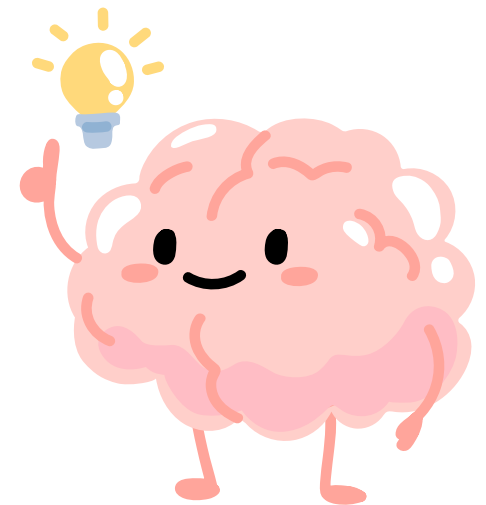
- **Gdy nie możemy użyć can, czyli:**
 - w innych czasach niż teraźniejszy;
 - po czasownikach modalnych np. should
 - po czasownikach w bezokoliczniku

Forma:

Czas przeszły: *I was/wasn't able to*

Czas przyszły: *I will/won't be able to*

Czasowniki modalne: *I should be able to*



BE ABLE TO - PRZYKŁADY



Przeszłość (jednorazowy sukces) – was/were able to

- I was able to fix my bike yesterday. — Udało mi się naprawić wczoraj rower.
- She wasn't able to find her keys. — Nie zdołała znaleźć kluczy.

Przyszłość – will be able to

- *I will be able to join the meeting tomorrow.* — Będę mógł/mogła dołączyć do spotkania jutro.
- *We won't be able to come on Friday.* — Nie będziemy w stanie przyjść w piątek.



BE ABLE TO - PRZYKŁADY



Po innym czasowniku

- *I want to be able to speak Spanish.* — Chcę umieć mówić po hiszpańsku.
- *She hopes to be able to travel alone next year.* — Ma nadzieję móc podróżować sama w przyszłym roku.

Po czasowniku modalnym

- *We might be able to help later.* — Być może będziemy w stanie pomóc później.
- *You should be able to log in now.* — Powinieneś/powinnaś móc się teraz zalogować.



PRACTICE

FILL THE GAPS WITH BE ABLE TO



1. If we finish early, we _____ (help) you tomorrow.
2. Yesterday, I _____ (fix) my bike at last.
3. She hopes _____ (travel) alone next year.
4. Will you _____ (join) the call at 6 p.m.?
5. They _____ (come) today; the buses aren't running.



ANSWERS



1. If we finish early, we **will be able to help** you tomorrow.
2. Yesterday, I **was able to fix** my bike at last.
3. She hopes to **be able to travel** alone next year.
4. Will you **be able to join** the call at 6 p.m.?
5. They **won't be able to come** today; the buses aren't running.

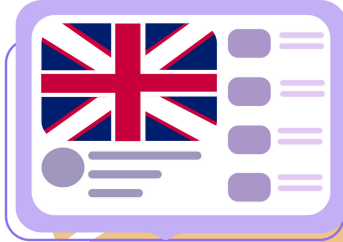




L16: MODAL VERBS 1 CZ. 5.

SHOULD

created by Simon says

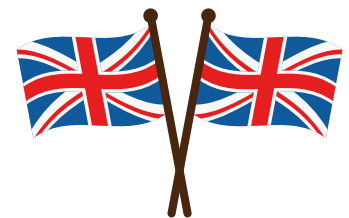
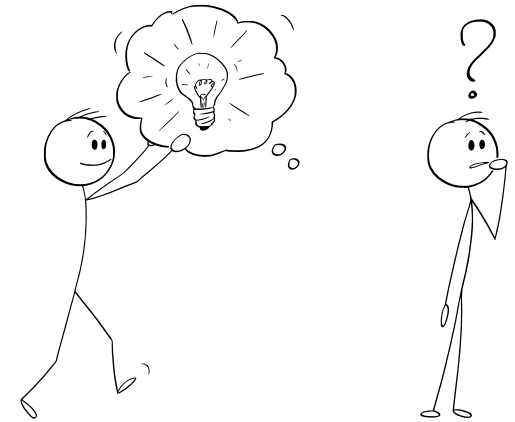


SHOULD/SHOULDN'T



Should/shouldn't używamy gdy komuś radzimy.

- should = „powinieneś/powinnaś (to dobry pomysł)”.
- shouldn't = „nie powinieneś/nie powinnaś (to zły pomysł)”.
- Dotyczy teraz i przyszłości.
- Twierdzenia: **should + bezokolicznik**
 - *You should drink more water.*
- Przeczenia: **shouldn't + bezokolicznik**
 - *You shouldn't spend so much time online.*



SHOULD - PYTANIA



▶ Schemat:

Should + osoba + bezokolicznik?

Should I call him?

Krótkie odpowiedzi:

✓ *Yes, you should.*

✗ *No, you shouldn't.*



PRACTICE

FILL THE GAPS WITH SHOULD/SHOULDN'T



1. You _____ drink water during the day.
2. Students _____ use phones in the exam room.
3. I _____ talk to my parents about this problem.
4. We _____ eat too much fast food.
5. You _____ be kind to new students.



ANSWERS



1. You **should drink** water during the day.
2. Students **shouldn't use** phones in the exam room.
3. I **should talk** to my parents about this problem.
4. We **shouldn't eat** too much fast food.
5. You **should be** kind to new students



THANK YOU 
FOR WATCHING

