

Bloque x

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TAE-ESA

LOMCE

Bloque x

Inglés

Unit 1 . I love UK

Unit 1 . I love UK

- **Explanation : Would like/like**

Would like y **like** se confunden fácilmente ya que comparten una cierta similitud formal – se trata del presente y del condicional del mismo verbo (*to like*). Sin embargo, entre las formas verbales **would like** existe una diferencia tanto de significado como de uso que os explicaré en la lección de hoy.

Características formales de would like y like:

El verbo **like** es una forma verbal presente, por lo tanto tiene las características formales que vimos en la lección sobre Present Simple:
I like reading. // He likes reading.

Do you like reading? No, I don't like reading. // Does he like reading?
No, He doesn't like reading.

Would like es la forma de condicional del verbo “to like” y está constituida por el auxiliar *would* y el infinitivo corto del verbo. Se trata de una forma verbal invariable para todos los sujetos:

I would like to become a teacher. // He would like to become a teacher.

Existe también una forma contraída '**d like**:

I'd like to become a teacher. // He'd like to become a teacher.

Las interrogaciones con **would like** se construyen por inversión del auxiliar y del sujeto, mientras que la negación se obtiene añadiendo *not* al auxiliar:

Would you like to become a teacher? // Would he like to become a teacher?

No, I would not (wouldn't) like to become a teacher. // No, He would not (wouldn't) like to become a teacher.

Significado de would like y like

El verbo **like** se traduce en castellano por “gustar”. Se utiliza para hablar de actividades que hacemos con regularidad y que disfrutamos haciendo:

I like walking in the park. // He likes travelling.

El verbo **would like** se traduce en castellano por “(me/te/le/nos/os/les) gustaría”. También puede ser una manera más formal de decir “want”:

I would like a kilo of apples, please.

También se utiliza para hablar de planes o de situaciones imaginarias, que no existen en la actualidad:

I would like to travel around the world.

I would like to study English next year.

Uso de *would like* y *like*

La principal diferencia entre estas dos formas verbales consiste en que **like** está acompañado por un gerundio, mientras que **would like** está siempre acompañado por un infinitivo:

I like getting up early in the morning.

I would like to get up early tomorrow so I can see the sunrise.

Observación:

El verbo **like** también puede ir acompañado por un infinitivo, sin que eso afecte a su significado:

I like to walk in the park at the weekend.

• **Practice**

1. Completa las frases con *would like* o *like* en la forma correcta (afirmativa, negativa o interrogativa).

- you to learn Japanese?
- He (not) reading poetry.
- She playing tennis at the weekends
- They to buy a house with a garden.
- He to (not) lose his job.
- you going shopping for clothes?
- you to take part in a marathon?
- I watching TV in the evenings.
- What you to do when you retire?
- What you doing on holiday?

2. Ordena las palabras para formar frases correcta.

- to Australia would visit like you?
 ?
- don't you why driving like?
 ?
- . he like work to abroad wouldn't.
 .
- like singer I a would become to.
 .
- . what free you do time like doing in your?
 ?
- does like cooking she?
 ?
- we flying like don't.
 .
- would what like tonight you do to?
 ?
- . jazz I like music listening to.
 .

3. El siguiente ejercicio es un repaso de la construcción "would like" en oraciones afirmativas, negativas e interrogativas. Recordad que "would" es un auxiliar, por lo tanto recibe directamente la partícula negativa "not" y sufre una inversión con el sujeto en las interrogaciones. **Traducid en inglés las siguientes oraciones, utilizando la construcción "would like".**

- Me gustaría escribir un libro.
I .
- No me gustaría trabajar en agosto.
I .
- ¿Te gustaría comer un helado?
Would ?
- . Les gustaría tener más tiempo libre.
They .
- . No nos gustaría vivir en una ciudad grande.
We .
- ¿Os gustaría dar un paseo con nosotros?
Would ?

- ¿Qué te gustaría beber?
What ?
- ¿Cuándo te gustaría empezar la reunión?
When ?
- ¿Dónde te gustaría ir este verano?
Where ?
- ¿Con quién te gustaría hablar?
Who ?

4. La palabra “like” puede ser tanto un verbo (What do you like doing in your free time?) como una preposición (What is he like?). Una manera segura de distinguir entre “like” verbo y “like” preposición es la presencia de un verbo auxiliar (“do”, “would”, etc.) que solamente acompaña el verbo “like”. La preposición “like” suele ocupar una posición final en la oración interrogativa. **Escoged la mejor respuesta para las preguntas que tenéis en la columna de la izquierda.**

What is he like?	She's got short blond hair and blue eyes.
What does he like?	He is very helpful and friendly.
What was the weather like?	He likes reading comics and spending time with his friends.
What does she look like?	It was awful. It rained every day.
Who does she look like?	A beer, please.
What would you like?	Her mother, I think.
What is it like?	It's quite sweet. Taste it.

5.

Existe una diferencia de matiz entre *like to do* y *like doing*. Cuando hacemos referencia a pasatiempos o *hobbies*, se suele utilizar *like + gerundio* (*I like playing tennis at the weekend*).

El verbo *like* se utiliza con un infinitivo para hacer referencia a un hábito o a una elección del locutor, aunque no siempre se trate de un pasatiempo o de una actividad divertida (*I like to organise my books in alphabetical order*).

Os propongo practicar con este matiz en el siguiente ejercicio.
Tenéis que completar las oraciones con la forma de infinitivo o de gerundio del verbo entre paréntesis.

- I like (read) comics.
- I like (put) some milk in my tea.
- I like (keep) my desk tidy.
- I like (do) the shopping early on Saturday morning.
- I like (listen) to classical music.
- I like (work) in a team.
- I like (do) the washing up before going to bed.
- I like (go) to the beach in the summer.
- I like (play) computer games.
- I like (have) my eyes checked regularly.

• **Explanation :would rather - would prefer (preferiría)**

Si **expresamos** una **preferencia para nosotros mismos**:

would prefer + infinitivo con to + [(rather) than + infinitivo sin to / -ing]

would rather / sooner + infinitivo sin to + (than + infinitivo sin to)

No hay diferencia entre utilizar **would rather** o **would sooner** aunque hoy día se oye más **would rather**.

I'd rather / sooner take the bus.

I'd prefer to take the bus.

(Preferiría coger el autobús.)

She'd **rather / sooner not have** to wait for you.

She'd **prefer not to have** to wait for you.

(Ella preferiría no tener que esperarte.)

Bob **would rather / sooner stay** at home **than go** to the party.
Bob **would prefer to stay** at home (**rather**) **than go / going** to the party.

(Bob preferiría quedarse en casa a ir a la fiesta.)

Would they **rather / sooner go** to the cinema **than watch** a movie on TV?

Would they **prefer to go** to the cinema (**rather**) **than watch / watching** a movie on TV?

(¿Preferirían ir al cine a ver una película en televisión?)

No hay diferencia entre utilizar **would rather/sooner** o **would prefer** (si no es la construcción gramatical).

Sin embargo cuando queremos expresar una **preferencia permanente** sólo podemos utilizar **prefer**:

I'd **rather** walk than take the bus.

I'd **prefer** to walk (rather) than take / taking the bus.

(Preferiría caminar a coger el autobús.)

— **en este momento** —

I **prefer walking to taking** the bus .

(Prefiero caminar a coger el autobús.)

— **siempre** —

Si **expresamos una preferencia** en que **otra persona haga algo**, entonces:

would prefer + objeto + infinitivo con to

would rather / sooner + sujeto + past

I'd **rather / sooner** she **took** the bus.

I'd **prefer** her **to take** the bus.

(Preferiría que ella cogiera / cogiese el autobús.)

She'd **rather / sooner** we **didn't have** to wait for you.

She'd **prefer** us **not to have** to wait for you.

(Ella preferiría que no tuviéramos / tuviésemos que esperarte.)

Bob **would rather / sooner** Jim **stayed** at home.
Bob **would prefer** Jim **to stay** at home.
(Bob *preferiría que Jim se quedara / quedase en casa.*)

Would they **rather / sooner** the children **had** gone to the cinema?
Would they **prefer** the children **to have** gone to the cinema?
(¿*Preferirían que los chicos hubieran / hubiesen ido al cine?*)

• **Practice**

6. Cambia las siguientes frases a “would rather” o a “would prefer”

- . I would prefer my husband to work less hours
- I would prefer my parents to trust me
- I would rather my best friend lived in the same city as me
- I would prefer you to study more for your exam
- I would rather you didn't smoke
- . My friends would prefer me to tell them the truth

7. Responde a las preguntas .

1. Which would you prefer to be, a songwriter or a singer?
.....
2. Would you prefer to be able to fly or to become invisible for a day?
.....
3. Would you rather go on holidays to the Sahara Desert or to the Arctic Circle?
.....
4. Would you prefer to be a racing-car driver, a bus driver, a jockey or a taxi driver?
.....
5. Which would you rather be, a footballer or a football manager?
.....
6. Would you prefer to gain or lose 15 kilos?
.....
7. Where would you rather spend the weekend, in London, Paris or Rome?
.....
8. Would you rather have a monkey, a snake, a dolphin or a spider for a pet?
.....
9. Would you rather be a musician or a painter?
.....
10. Which would you prefer to study, medicine, art, languages or science?
.....

8. Elige la respuesta adecuada .

1. I prefer coffee _____ tea.
a. to b. than c. from
2. I don't fancy the theatre again. I'd rather _____ to the cinema.
a. to b. go c. going
3. Although I love relaxing on beaches, I think I prefer _____ in the mountains.
a. walk b. walking
4. I'd rather speak to him in person _____ things over the phone.
a. than discuss b. to discussing c. to discuss
5. I prefer trains _____ cars.
a. from b. than c. to
6. I'm not a big fan of cars; I prefer _____ by train.
a. travelling b. travel
7. If I had a choice I think I'd rather _____ London.
a. live in Paris than in b. live in Paris to c. to live in Paris than
8. They'd rather have lunch inside, but I'd prefer _____ outside in the garden.
a. eat b. eating c. to eat

Unit 2 :If a had free days

- **Explanation : Conditionals**

ORACIONES CONDICIONALES

Son oraciones condicionales aquellas oraciones que empiezan con la palabra IF... (Si...) .

If he comes tomorrow,... (Si él viene mañana,...)

Las oraciones condicionales son oraciones compuestas, ya que están formadas por dos cláusulas. Una de ellas es la CONDICIÓN, introducida por la palabra *IF*; la segunda es la cláusula de RESULTADO.

If he comes tomorrow, you will see him. (Si él viene mañana, lo verás)
(Condición) (Resultado)

El orden de las cláusulas que componen una oración condicional puede ser invertido

If he comes tomorrow, you will see him.

You will see him if he comes tomorrow.

Existen tres tipos de oraciones condicionales:

a. FUTURO POSIBLE (Future Possible):

If he comes tomorrow, you will see him. (Si él viene mañana, tú lo verás.).

b. PRESENTE IRREAL (Present Unreal):

If he came here more often, you would see him more often, too. (Si él viniera acá más seguido, tú lo verías más seguido también)

c. PASADO IRREAL (Past Unreal):

If he had come here yesterday, you would have seen him. (Si él hubiera venido acá ayer, tú lo habrías visto)

I. ORACIONES CONDICIONALES DEL PRIMER TIPO: FUTURO POSIBLE

En este tipo de oraciones condicionales, cuando la condición introducida por IF se materializa, lo más probable es que se dé el resultado previsto en la cláusula de Resultado.

La estructura de este tipo de oraciones condicionales es la siguiente:

Condicion Resultado

If + Subject + Present Subject + will + Infinitive

Read, listen and repeat these examples:

If the weather is good tomorrow, we will go to the beach (Si el tiempo está bueno mañana, iremos a la playa)

If I see John at the party, I'll give him your message. (Si veo a Juan en la fiesta, le daré tu mensaje)

If you sit here, you will be able to see everything. (Si te sientas aquí, podrás ver todo)

If you don't study hard, you will not get a good mark. (Si no estudias duro, no te sacarás una buena nota)

If Diana doesn't leave at once, she'll miss her train. (Si Diana no sale de inmediato, perderá su tren)

If you aren't careful when you're driving, you'll have an accident. (Si no eres cuidadoso cuando estás conduciendo, tendrás un accidente)

Es importante notar aquí que en la condición, aún cuando nos estamos refiriendo a una acción futura, el verbo debe ir en presente simple (y no en futuro).

If Mary comes tomorrow (No, "If *Mary will come*"), I will give her your message.

Del mismo modo, debe usar el tiempo presente (y no el futuro) después de los conectores *WHEN* (cuando), *UNTIL* (hasta que), *BEFORE* (antes que), *AFTER* (después que), *AS SOON AS* (en cuanto), *AS LONG AS* (durante todo el tiempo que), *WHILE* (mientras), *UNLESS* (a menos que), etc., cuando se está usando una expresión de tiempo futuro, como *tomorrow*, *this evening*, *next Monday morning*, etc.

Examples:

When Kevin comes this afternoon, he will tell us what happened. (Cuando Kevin venga esta tarde, él nos contará qué pasó)

As soon as she opens her eyes, she will see the Prince. (En cuanto ella abra los ojos, verá al Príncipe)

I will wait here until she telephones. (Esperaré aquí hasta que ella llame por teléfono)

II. ORACIONES CONDICIONALES DEL SEGUNDO TIPO: PRESENTE IRREAL

En este tipo de oraciones condicionales nos planteamos una situación hipotética (es contraria a la realidad)

If John had a car, he *would drive* to California (Si John tuviera un auto, él viajaría en auto a California)

(Real situation: He doesn't have a car, so he can't drive to California)

If Mary knew how to swim, she *would go* to the beach more often. Si Mary supiera nadar, ella iría a la playa más

seguido) (Real situation: She doesn't know how to swim, so she doesn't go to the beach very often)

La estructura de este tipo de oraciones condicionales es la siguiente:

Condición Resultado

If + Subject + Past Subject + would/could/might + Infinitive

Es importante observar que cuando se usa el verbo *TO BE* en estas oraciones debemos usar el subjuntivo de dicho

verbo, es decir todas las personas deben usar la forma *WERE*.

If John were here now he would help us. (Si John estuviera aquí, él nos

ayudaría)

If I were a millionaire I would buy many things. (Si yo fuera millonario, compraría muchas cosas).

III. ORACIONES CONDICIONALES DEL TERCER TIPO: PASADO IRREAL

En este tipo de oraciones nosotros nos referimos a una situación hipotética (contraria a la realidad) en el pasado.

If John had studied hard, he would have passed his examination. (Si John hubiera estudiado más, habría aprobado su examen). (Real situation: He didn't pass his examination because he didn't study hard)

If they had known your telephone number, they would have called you up. (Si ellos hubieran conocido su número telefónico, te habrían llamado) (Real situation: They didn't call you up because they didn't have your telephone number)

La estructura de este tipo de oraciones condicionales es la siguiente:
Condicion Resultado

If + Subject + Past perfect Subject + would have/could have/might have + Past participle

En situaciones formales o literarias, este tipo de oraciones condicionales se expresan sin *IF*. En estos casos el verbo modal HAD precede al sujeto.

Had he known that you were ill, he would have come to see you .

• Practice

1. Sustituye los siguiente verbos entre parenthesis en las siguientes oraciones condicionales del presente irreal

If Mary _____ (have) more time, she would study more. (If Mary had more time, she would study more.)

If I _____ (be) in your position, I would study French.

If he _____ (know) her better, he could go with her to the party.

If I _____ (have) the money, I would buy that suit.

If John _____ (be) here now, he would help us.

If Helen _____ (be) a good student, she would speak English better.

If our room _____ (be) larger, we could study better.

If the weather _____ (be) warmer, we would go for a walk.

If he _____ (prepare) his lessons every night, he would be a better student.

I would go if I _____ (have) more time.

John would do it if he _____ (be) not so busy.

We would speak better if we _____ (have) more practice in conversation.

2. Completa con la forma correcta del verbo entre paréntesis.

If he were here, he _____ (help) us. (If he were here, he would help us.)

If I knew her, I _____ (speak) to her.

If he came to class more often, he _____ (learn) more.

She _____ (make) more progress if she studied more.

She _____ (speak) English better if she had more practice.

If he came to class on time, he _____ (be) a better student.

If he went to bed earlier, he _____ (feel) better.

If he had more money, he _____ (take) trip to Japan.

She _____ (go) with us if she were not so busy.

If he were stronger , he _____ (work) harder.

If today were a holiday, we _____ (go) to the beach.

If I were free tomorrow, I _____ (visit) the museum.

3. Cambia a condicional presente irreal.

If he has time, he will go. (If he had time, he would go)

If the weather is cold, we will not go.

If he is here, he can help us

If he studies hard, he will pass,

If I have more time , I will read more books.

If we have more practice, we will speak better.

If he comes, he will see her.

If he goes to the party, he will meet her.

If he prepares his lessons, he will make good progress.

If they try hard, they will succeed.

If I am free tomorrow, I will go to the beach.

If I don't have to work, I will go to the movie.

4. Completa usando el condicional presente irreal.

John does not study hard but if... (John does not study hard, but if he studied hard he would learn more quickly.)

Mary does not prepare her lessons, but if...

William never comes to class on time, but if...

He has very little practice in speaking, but if...

I am not in Florida now, but if...

Mary isn't here now, but if...

I can't speak French, but if...

I don't speak English well, but if...

He has very little free time, but if...

He doesn't like to study English, but if...

He has very few friends, but if...

She has very little money, but if...

5. Completa con la opción correcta

If John were here, he... *would be very happy.*

He would speak better if...

. If he studied more, he..

.
If I could speak French, I..

.
If I were you, I...

If I were in Florida now, I...

If he had more time, he

If I knew her well, I...

If John prepared his lessons every night, he...

. If today were a holiday, we..

If he came to class regularly, he...

Mary would go with us if..

He would speak better if..

We would go for a walk in the park if..

If today were Sunday, we...

6. Elige la opción correcta

If I (was, were) in your position, I would study French. (If I were in your position, I would...)

If the weather (is, will be) nice tomorrow, we may drive to the country.

If I were you, I (will, would) walk to school.

John said he (will, would) be here soon.

Mary told me that she (can, could) not come.

If he (can, could) help us, I am sure he would.

If I (know, knew) how to swim, I would go swimming every day.

If I (had, have) time tomorrow, I will go to the movie.

When John (comes, will come) here tomorrow, Mary will talk with him.

He would go to the theater more often if he (have, had) the time.

He said he (may, might) be late.

If he (knows, knew) my number, he could telephone me

7. Responde estas preguntas .

If today were a holiday, where would you go?

_____ If you had an automobile, where would you drive this weekend?

_____ Would you speak English better if you had more practice in conversation?

_____ If you studied harder, would you get better marks in all your subjects?

If you could visit any country in the world, what country would you visit first?

If you had much money, how would you spend it?

If today were Sunday, where would you go and what would you do?

Would John speak English better if he spent more time on his lessons?

If you knew English perfectly, what other language would you begin to study?

9. Completa con la opción correcta del verbo entre parentesis :

He would have come to the party if he *had known* (know) about it.
(He would have come to the party if he about it).

If I _____ (have) your address, I would have called on you.
3. If the weather _____ (be) nice yesterday, they would have gone to the park.

If you _____ (call) me, I would have been glad to go.

If he _____ (wear) his overcoat, he would not have caught cold.. I would have visited you if I _____ (know) you were living in New York.

If I _____ (be) in your place, I would have told him.

He would have gotten sick if he _____ (go) out in the rain.

. If he _____ (tell) me the truth, I would not have been so angry.

If yesterday _____ (be) a holiday, we would have gone to the beach.

10. Completa las frases añadiendo el condicional pasado irreal

John didn't prepare his lessons, but if *he had prepared them he would have learned English better* .

Mary didn't come to school yesterday, but if.

I didn't have your telephone number, but if

John wasn't at the meeting yesterday, but if

I wasn't in Florida last winter, but if

I didn't know his name, but if

He didn't tell me about it, but if

I didn't have a car last winter, but if

She didn't wear her raincoat, but if

I wasn't in his position, but if

She didn't come on time, but if

He couldn't speak English at the time, but if

11. Cambia del condicional presente irreal al pasado irreal .

1. If he *comes*, she *will speak* to him.

a. If he *came*, she *would speak* to him.

b. If he *had come*, she *would have spoken* to him.

2. If the weather is nice, they will go to the beach

a.

b.

3. If he has time, he will go with us

a.

b.

4. If I am free next week, I will call her up

a

b

5. If I can do it, I will do it gladly

a

b

6. If he is here, he may help us

a

b

7. If I see her, I will give her the message

a

b

8. If he goes there, he will let us know

a

b

9. If it rains, they will stay at home

a

b

10. If he works harder, he will be promoted

a

b

11. If he has the money, he may go with us

a

b

12. If John is present, the meeting will be good

a

b

12. Elige la opción correcta

If I (was, were) you, I would certainly do it. (If I were you, I would certainly do it.)

John looks as though he (was, were) sick.

He acted as if he (had, had had) a great shock.

If I (knew, had known) this yesterday, I would have acted differently.

If it (rains, will rain) tomorrow, we may not go away.

I (could go, could have gone) if they had asked me.

If he (was, had been) here, he would have taken part in the discussion.

He acted as if he (was, were) the manager of the place.

I (will, would) like to study Spanish if I had the time.

If today (was, were) a holiday, we could go to the beach.

If yesterday (was, has been, had been) a holiday, we could have gone to the beach.

Call me if he (comes, will come) before noon.

If I (would be, were) in his position, I would not accept the work.

He will not go unless she (goes, will go) too.

I feel as if I (ate, had eaten) a large dinner.

I think he (would come, would have come) if we had asked him.

Unit 3: I have to take my passport

- **Explanation :modales (can , must , may , should/ought to)**

Estos Verbos Modales (también llamados defectivos o especiales) tienen los siguientes significados:

	Spanish	Synonym	Example
CAN	1. PODER = ser capaz de. 2. PODER = ser posible 3. PODER = tener permiso para (Informal)	1. Be able to 2. Be possible to 3. Be allowed to	1. Bob can swim well. = Bob is able to swim well 2. You can see the lake from here. = It's possible (for you) to see the lake from here 3. You can use my computer, Bob = You are allowed to use my computer
MUST	1. DEBER = tener que (obligación/ necesidad) 2. DEBER = tener que (deducción/ conclusión)	1. have to 2. I think... / I assume...	1. You must obey orders. = You have to obey orders. 2. He must be over 70 years old. = I think / assume he is over...
MAY	1. PODER = tener permiso (formal) 2. PODER = ser posible o probable	1. be allowed to 2. be likely to; probably	1. You may leave now = You are allowed to leave now. 2. It may rain tomorrow. = It is likely to rain tomorrow. It ll probably rain tomorrow.
SHOULD OUGHT TO	1. DEBERÍA = consejo, recomendación	1. be advisable to / convenient / had better	1. You should study every day. / You ought to study every day = It is convenient for you to study every day. You had better study every day

Estos verbos modales o especiales acompañan a un verbo principal y tienen las siguientes características:

- Van seguidos de un infinitivo sin TO (excepto, OUGHT TO...)
Ej. He *can swim* well. (No se debe decir, "He can to swim")
- No agregan -s en la tercera persona singular en el tiempo presente.
Ej. He *can swim* well. (No se debe decir, "He cans swim well")
- Niegan agregando la palabra NOT (formando en algunos casos una contracción)
Ej. He *cannot / can't swim* well (*cannot* es el único caso en que el *verbo modal y not* van unidos)
- Interrogan mediante simple inversión con el sujeto.
Ej. *Can he swim* well?

- Rara vez se usa el verbo modal OUGHT TO en oraciones negativas o interrogativas.

Can (Poder)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Para indicar capacidad, habilidad o destreza. 2. Para indicar que la posibilidad para hacer algo. 3. (Informal) Para dar o pedir permiso o autorización. 4. (Negative). Para indicar incredulidad o asombro. 	<p>John can swim very well. (John puede nadar bien) Mary can't play the guitar. (Mary no puede tocar la guitarra) Can you speak English? (¿Puede Ud. hablar Inglés?)</p> <p>You can see the lake from this window. (Ud. puede ver el lago desde esta ventana) We can't use the elevator now . It's out of order. (No podemos usar el ascensor ahora. Está descompuesto)</p> <p>You can leave now, Peter. (Puedes retirarte ahora, Peter) Can I turn on the TV, dad? (¿Puedo encender el televisor, papá?)</p> <p>That can't be true! (Eso no puede ser cierto!) I can't believe my eyes! (No puedo creer lo que estoy viendo!)</p>
Must (Deber)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Para indicar obligación. 2. (Positive) Para indicar suposición o deducción. 3. Para expresar incredulidad o asombro 	<p>You must obey all traffic regulations. (Ud. debe obedecer las leyes del tránsito) Students mustn't smoke in the laboratory. (Los alumnos no deben fumar en el laboratorio)</p> <p>He's wearing a green uniform. He must be a policeman. (El está usando un uniforme verde. Debe ser un policía) Ask the secretary. She must know where Mr Jackson is now. (Pregúntele a la secretaria. Ella debe saber dónde está el Sr Jackson ahora)</p> <p>You must be joking! (Debes estar bromeando!) It must be a mistake! (Debe ser un error!)</p>
May (Poder)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. (formal). Para pedir o dar permiso o autorización. 2. Para indicar posibilidad o probabilidad 	<p>You may leave now, if you wish. (Ud. puede retirarse, si lo desea) You may not use this telephone at any time. (Uds. No pueden usar este teléfono a ninguna hora) May I smoke here, Sir? (¿Puedo fumar aquí, Sr.?)</p> <p>It's getting cloudy. It may rain tomorrow. (Se está nublando. Puede que llueva mañana) Don't get on that chair, Tommy. You may fall down and break an arm. (No te subas a esa silla, Tommy. Te puedes caer y quebrar un brazo)</p> <p>Cigarette smoking may cause cancer! (Fumar cigarrillos puede producir cancer)</p>
Should / Ought To (Debería)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Para dar consejos, reprochar o indicar un deber moral 	<p>You don't look well. I think that you should see a doctor / ...you ought to see a doctor / ¡u: ó:t tu sí: e dóktor / (No te ves bien. Creo que deberías ver un médico) You should not smoke so much, Joe. It's not good for your health. (No debería fumar tanto. No es bueno para tu salud) You should feel proud of being a Chilean. (Deberías sentirte orgulloso de ser chileno)</p>

El verbo modal MUST (deber) tiene un sinónimo: la expresión idiomática *HAVE TO* . A pesar de ser sinónimos, en el uso diario *HAVE TO* se utiliza frecuentemente para expresar idea de *necesidad*, mientras que *MUST* enfatiza más la idea de *obligación*.

I *must go* to the hospital to see a friend. (Yo debo ir al hospital a ver a un amigo)

I *have to go* to the hospital to see a friend. (Yo tengo que ir al hospital a ver a un amigo)

Peter *must work* until late this evening. (Peter debe trabajar hasta tarde esta noche)

Peter *has to work* until late this evening. (Peter tiene que trabajar hasta tarde esta noche)

Debido a que el verbo modal *MUST* no tiene una forma para expresar el pasado, ni tampoco se puede usar en otros tiempos verbales, es necesario recurrir a la forma correspondiente de

HAVE TO.

(Present) I *must go* to the hospital to see a friend = I *have to go* to the hospital to see a friend

(Yo *debo ir* al hospital a ver a un amigo) (Yo *tengo que ir* al hospital a ver a un amigo)

(Past) = I *had to go* to the hospital to see a friend.

(Yo *tuve que ir* al hospital a ver a un amigo)

(Future) = I *will have to go* to the hospital to see a friend.

(Yo *tendré que ir* al hospital a ver a un amigo)

(Present) Peter *must work* until late this evening. = Peter *has to work* until late every evening.

(Peter *debe trabajar* hasta tarde esta noche) (Peter *tiene que trabajar* hasta tarde todas las noches)

(Past) = Peter *had to work* until late yesterday evening.

(Peter *tuvo que trabajar* hasta tarde ayer)

(Future) = Peter *will have to work* until late this evening.

Peter *tendrá que trabajar* hasta tarde esta noche)

En la forma negativa de *HAVE TO* se deben usar, al igual que con los verbos principales, los verbos modales *DO /*

DOES, DID, WILL + NOT o las contracciones *DON'T / DOESN'T, DIDN'T, WON'T.*

Peter *doesn't have to work* until late every evening

Peter *didn't have to work* until late yesterday evening

Peter *won't have to work* until late this evening

En las interrogaciones debemos anteponer los verbos modales *do/does/did/will* al sujeto

Does Peter *have to work* until late every evening?

Did Peter *have to work* until late yesterday evening?

Will Peter *have to work* until late this evening?

• Practice

1. Completa los huecos con **CAN , MUST , MAY O SHOULD**

Gentlemen, you _____ ask questions at the end of the presentation, if you like.

He is a retired civil servant. He _____ be over 65 years old now.

You _____ study harder if you want to get better grades.

I just put on my glasses. Now I _____ read better.

You _____ have a passport and a visa to enter the United States.

You _____ take your umbrella in case it rains this afternoon, John.

_____ I use your pen please, Sir?

_____ I have another piece of cake, mother?

You _____ not do that again. It's dangerous. You _____ easily fall and break your leg.

You _____ be punctual for the meeting. The boss gets very angry when people are late.

The man is very strong. He _____ lift that heavy box easily.
He _____n't be an engineer. He is only 18 years old!
Miss Clark _____ type fast but she _____n't use a computer.
The little bird _____n't fly yet. It's too young.
You _____ come and visit us any day, John. You'll be welcome to our home.
Why don't you phone at his home. He _____ be there. He sometimes goes home for lunch.
Why don't you give them some more money? You _____ be more generous. They're very poor.
What _____ I do in order to improve my pronunciation, professor?
You _____ pay by credit card or by cheque. We don't accept cash.
You are too fat, Billy . I think you _____ go on a diet.
It's almost midnight now. They _____ be sleeping at this time.
You _____ insert two coins in the slot if you want to use the telephone.
I don't know why they're talking. They _____ be working instead.
He _____n't be driving the car! He doesn't know how to start a car.

2. Cambia las siguientes frases a negativa , interrogativa y preguntas con WH-.

Bob can speak *three* languages.

They should *take a taxi*.

We must go *because it's late*.

They may use *Room 203*.

3. Traduce al inglés esta frases

Uds. pueden fumar aquí

_____.
El puede correr muy rápido.

_____.
Ud. debe venir mañana nuevamente.

Puede que ellos nos visiten mañana.

El no puede hablar español bien.

¿Qué debería hacer yo ahora?

¿Puedes tú ayudarme esta tarde?

¿Puedo sentarme aquí, señor?

Eso puede suceder nuevamente.

El trabajó muy duro. Debe estar cansado.

4. Sustituya la forma correcta de Have to por must en las siguientes frases .

I must work tonight.

John must go out of town this afternoon.

You must read this article.

Mary and John must fly to Paris today.

They must stay there at least an hour.

I must get up early every day.

We must write a composition each night.

I must write many letters.

We must prepare our lessons every night.

Mary must study French next year.

John must also take another language.

We must learn many new words every day.

5. Lee las siguientes frases con must luego cámbialas a pasado y futuro.

I must leave at once

. I *had to leave* at once

I *will have to leave* at once.

He _____ go to the hospital right away.

We _____ make reservations at once.

He _____ learn all the new words.

We _____ hurry in order to get there early.

He _____ spend more time on his English.

She _____ attend class every day.

I _____ answer this letter at once.

We _____ telephone her right away.

He _____ stay at home and rest.

6. Cambia a pasado y futuro

I have to work today.

John has to be here at two o'clock.

Mary has to come with him

. _____

We have to study tonight

· _____

They have to write many letters.

You have to wait a few minutes.

They have to come back later.

We all have to write a short story.

We have to go to the hospital this afternoon.

He has to see a doctor.

John has to stop his English lessons

· _____

I have to get up early.

7. Cambia a la forma negativa.

They have to study very hard

He had to be there at two o'clock.

We have to get up early.

We have to write a composition tonight.

We had to meet him at noon

· _____

Mr. Smith has to go out of town

They had to leave early.

I have to buy a new pen.

We have to work on Sunday.

John had to go to the hospital

We have to prepare our homework every day.

We will have to learn many new words.

**8. Cambia a la forma interrogativa , luego haz preguntas con
WHEN , WHERE , WHAT TIME , WHY, ETC**

He had to leave at noon.

We have to get up at 6.00 every morning.

They have to study every day.

They have to rent an apartment soon.

He had to buy several new books.

He had to leave a tip for the waiter

He had to return yesterday

He will have to wait a few minutes.

They will have to come back later.

He has to wear a coat because it's cold.

She has to rest a while because she's tired

He has to take more exercise

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