# O 9 Can, could, and would Ability

- 1 Some examples of can and could: She can play the guitar and the piano. She couldn't go to work yesterday.
- 2 Forms of can:

#### **POSITIVE**

can + verb

I can swim quite well.

#### **NEGATIVE**

cannot/can't + verb

We can't afford a new car.

#### QUESTIONS

can + subject + verb

Can you speak any other languages?

- 3 We use can and can't for the present and the future: I can't talk to you now.
  I can do it tomorrow.
- 4 We use **could** and **couldn't** for the past: He **could drive** at the age of 17. It was so hot that I **couldn't breathe**.

#### Grammar in action

We use **can** and **can't** to talk or ask about the ability to do something, in general or at a particular moment in time:



He can't play football very well.



He can't play football this month.

- We use can/can't or will/won't be able to to say that something will/won't be possible in the future. Here someone is discussing a future arrangement:

  I can see you on Friday but I can't see you on Saturday.
  - I can see you on Friday but I can't see you on Saturday I'll be able to see you on Friday but I won't be able to see you on Saturday.
- We use could and couldn't to talk about past abilities in general:

She could play the piano when she was young but she couldn't play the guitar.

We usually use was/were able to or managed to (NOT could) to talk about being able to do something successfully at a particular time in the past. This might be to describe something that was difficult to do:

After several days, the climbers were able to get / managed to get to the top of the mountain.

We use **couldn't** to say that something was impossible for someone in the past:

13 (I/open) the door for you.

He was listening to music on headphones and he couldn't hear me.

### A The lost key

there now and .....

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omple	ete this phone conver	sation using <i>can, cal</i>	n't or couldn't a	nd the words in brackets
UDY	Hi, Frank, can you	hear (you/hear	) me?	
RANK	Well, (I/hear) you very well, there's something wrong with your phone. Where are you?			
UDY	I'm outside the hous	e	<sup>2</sup> (I/get) in be	cause
	3			
RANK			***************************************	<sup>5</sup> (I/hear) what you said
UDY	6			
RANK				
UDY	8	(I/remember) puttir	ng it in my pock	cet this morning. But
	when I got home a fe	ew minutes ago,		<sup>9</sup> (I/find) it.
RANK	How did you lose it?			
UDY	I don't know.	<sup>10</sup> (I/exp	olain) it.	
RANK				12 (I/drive) over

## **B** Language ability

Complete this description of a personal experience using *can*, *can't*, *could* or *couldn't* and the verbs in brackets.

I can remember of (remember) my first year of living in this country very clearly.	
When I first arrived here, I	2
(understand) a few words and phrases and I (go) shopping but I	
4 (have) real conversations with people. Then I took a course and now I	
5 (speak) the language quite well. I 6 (make) friends and I	
7 (do) most things I want to do. Sometimes I 8 (remember	r)
certain words but usually I9 (think of) the right word and people	
<sup>10</sup> (understand) what I'm saying.	

## C Possibilities for the game tomorrow

Complete this conversation using *can/can't* or *will/won't be able to* and the words in brackets. Put two answers into a gap if this is possible.

<b>JAMES</b>	Canyougo/	Nill you be able to go (you/go) to the game tomorrow?		
PAUL	Yes,1 (I/go) and I'm looking forward to it.			
<b>JAMES</b>	<sup>2</sup> (we/discuss) our plans for going to the game now?			
PAUL	Yes, of course. I'n	sure3 (we/arrange) everything now.		
JAMES		<sup>4</sup> (we/go) in your car tomorrow night?		
		<sup>5</sup> (We/use) my car because it isn't working.		
PAUL	Oh.	<sup>6</sup> (you/borrow) your father's car?		
<b>JAMES</b>	No,	7 (he/lend) it to me because he needs it then.		
PAUL		<sup>8</sup> (we/get) there on public transport?		
<b>JAMES</b>	Well,	<sup>9</sup> (we/take) a train that goes all the way		
	but	10 (we/get) one that stops near the stadium.		
		<sup>11</sup> (I/look up) the train details on the internet now.		
PAUL	Oh,			
<b>JAMES</b>	Yeah, and	<sup>13</sup> (I/phone) you back later and		
		<sup>14</sup> (I/tell) you the best plan then.		



## D Problems on the trip

Complete this description of a trip using were able to, managed to or couldn't and the verbs in brackets.

We had some bad p	roblems on our trip. First of a	ll, we couldn't get	⁰ (get) a taxi
to the airport becau	ise they were all busy. We rar	ng lots of numbers and	eventually we
	1 (get) one and we	<sup>2</sup> (arrive) at t	he airport just in
time. When we arriv	ed at the other end, we	³ (find)	a trolley for all
our bags but we	<sup>4</sup> (carry) the	m to the bus. We	5
(find) our hotel with	nout any problems so that wa	as good. The next day,	we
	6 (book) a tour of the city and	d we	<sup>7</sup> (see) all the
famous sights. Unfo	ortunately, we		os because the
	king. The next day, I		
	10 (use) my card in any of the	cash machines. After s	several hours, we
	11 (find) a bank which accepte	ed my card, which was l	ucky. At the end of
the trip, we	<sup>12</sup> (come) home w	vithout any problems, I'	m pleased to say!



## 09

## Can, could, and would Requests and permission

- We use can, could, may, and would in questions: Can I help you? Could I borrow your pen, please? May I ask a question? Could you phone back later? Would you wait for a moment, please?
- 6 We use can/can't and be allowed to with the same meaning:

You can park here. / You're allowed to park here. I can't use my father's computer. / I'm not allowed to use my father's computer.

#### **Grammar** in action

We use **Can I...?** (NOT *Could I...?* or *May I...?*) to offer to do something for someone:

Can I give you a lift?



We use Can I/we?, Could I/we? and May I/? to ask for something or for permission to do something. Can I have a go now?



Can !? is not as polite as Could !? May !? is very polite and is used in formal situations. Here, someone is talking to an interviewer in a job interview:

Could/May I ask a question?

We use Can you?, Could you? and Would you? to ask someone to do something. Can you? is not as polite as Could you? and Would you? Here, someone is talking to a friend:

Can you be quiet?

Here, someone is talking to a person they don't know: Could/Would you be quiet, please?

We use can and can't to give or refuse permission to someone:

> Yes, you can use my phone. You can't sit there, it's my friend's seat.

We use can/can't and be allowed to to talk about what is permitted or not permitted by rules and laws: You can go to this club if you're over 18. / You're not allowed to go to this club if you're under 18.

#### E In a restaurant

Complete the questions asked in a restaurant, using the words in brackets. There is more than one way of completing each question.



0	WAITER	Can/Could/May I take	your coat, sir? (I/take)
0	CUSTOMER	Could/Can we sit	at a table by the window? (we/sit)
1	CUSTOMER		me the menu please? (you/show)
2	CUSTOMER		me what this dish is, please? (you/tell)
3	WAITER		the chef's special, madam? (I/recommend)
4	CUSTOMER		now, please? (I/order)
5	WAITER		your order now? (I/take)
6	CUSTOMER		to another table, please? (we/move)
7	CUSTOMER		my order please? (I/change)
8	CUSTOMER		me another knife, please? (you/bring)
9	CUSTOMER		some more bread, please? (we/have)
10	CUSTOMER		me the bill, please? (you/get)

#### Home rules

Complete this interview with a child in a children's magazine about what he is permitted to do at home. Change 'can/can't' to 'be allowed to' and 'be allowed to' to 'can/can't'.

(Can you eat) Are you allowed to eat o meals in front of the TV?	(I can't do) 5 that. (I can watch) 6 films for my age but (I'm not
(We aren't allowed to do) <u>We can't do</u> o that usually but (we're allowed to do)1	allowed to watch)7 (films for teenagers or adults.
it if there's a special programme on TV.  (Are you allowed to watch)²	(Can you play)8 computer games on school days?
films on your own?	(I'm allowed to play)9 computer
(I can't watch)3 violent films. One of my friends, Ben, (is allowed to watch)4 anything he wants, but	games when I get home but (I'm not allowed to play)

### Booking a hotel room

Complete this phone conversation using the phrases in the box. You need to form questions and positive and negative verbs.

could/wait may/have can/park could/tell could/give could/book can/go can/smoke would/spell can/leave can/use would/send can/help could/stay could/make

RECEPTIONIST	Canlhelp			
MR LEACH	Yes,	a room for next	week?	
RECEPTIONIST	Sure.	<sup>2</sup> a moment, plea	se? OK,	
	your surname?			
MR LEACH	Yes, it's Leach.			
RECEPTIONIST		4 that for me?		
MR LEACH	Yes it's L-E-A-C-H.			
RECEPTIONIST	OK, Mr Leach.	5 me wh	en you want to stay here?	
MR LEACH	Yes,	6 a reservation for	next weekend?	
RECEPTIONIST	A single or a doub	le room?		
MR LEACH		<sup>7</sup> in a luxury single, ple	ease?	
RECEPTIONIST	Sure. I must just te	ll you that	<sup>8</sup> in the room.	
MR LEACH			9 at the hotel?	
RECEPTIONIST	Yes,	<sup>10</sup> your car in the p	private car park for guests.	
MR LEACH	And	11 the hotel gym?		
RECEPTIONIST	Yes,	12 to the gym free	of charge at any time.	
MR LEACH	OK, I'll book the ro	om.		
RECEPTIONIST	Fine.	<sup>13</sup> me your credit	card details, please?	
MR LEACH			ation of the booking by email:	?
RECEPTIONIST	Yes, of course.		,	
	The second of th			

In exercises B, C and F, there are three phrasal verbs with up. Complete each phrasal verb. The meaning of each one is in brackets: (talk louder) C .....up (not go to bed until a later time)