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**Nombre del trabajo:** Conceptual map  
Use of CAN - CAN NOT and its grammatical form  
in Positive, Negative and Interrogative


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**Grupo:** «U»



The simplest way to say that we know how to do something in English is with the modal verb can. We say: I can dance, literalmente puedo bailar; I can speak Spanish, literalmente puedo hablar español, etc.



**Modal  
verbs**

**Use of**

**Can**

**Can't**

**Cannot**

**Players + ?**

## Development of the activity

Can means power. The negative of can is cannot, whose shortened version is can't. It refers to the **capacity** and **possibility** of taking an action, as well as the possibility of a certain event occurring.

For this reason, the words can and can't are usually accompanied by another verb (what can or cannot be done).

In Spanish, "can" can be translated many times as "knowing", in the sense of knowing how to do something.

It is a defective verb, that is, they have certain characteristics that only defective verbs have:

- It is not modified in the third person singular in the present

(he, She or it)

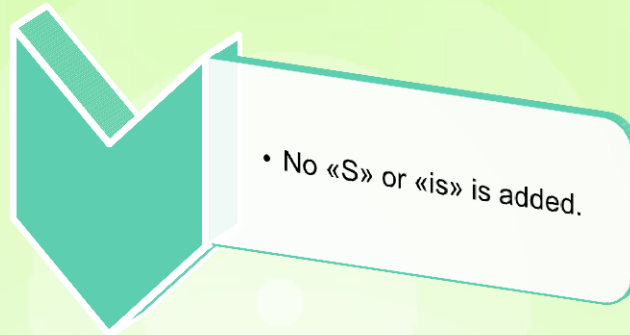
- Does not use the auxiliary, to ask questions or denials.

«do» or «does»

- It does not use the preposition

«to»

It is important to note that in any type of sentence (affirmative, negative or interrogative) with can or can't, the verb that accompanies them does not change in the third person singular in the present present (no "s" or "is" is added) .



**Ask permission**  
Can o shall

• Can is also often used, in colloquial language, to ask permission to perform certain actions. However, in formal language it is more appropriate to use "shall" instead of can.

**Ask for help**  
Can o would

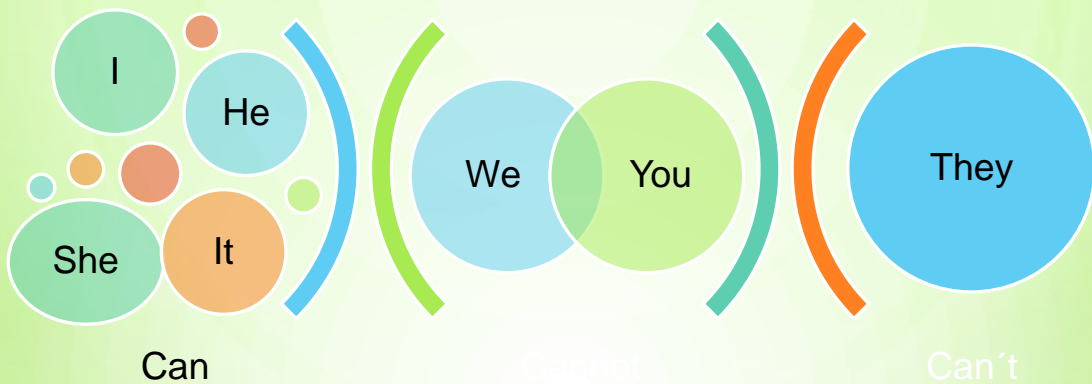
• To ask someone to carry out an action, can can be used in colloquial language. However, the most formal way to ask for help is to use would instead of can. In these cases the word "please" is usually added.

## ☐ Affirmative sentences

The basic structure of the phrase with can is:

**Subject (pronoun or noun) + can + verb + complement.**

Both in affirmative and negative and in question mark, the complement may not be present.



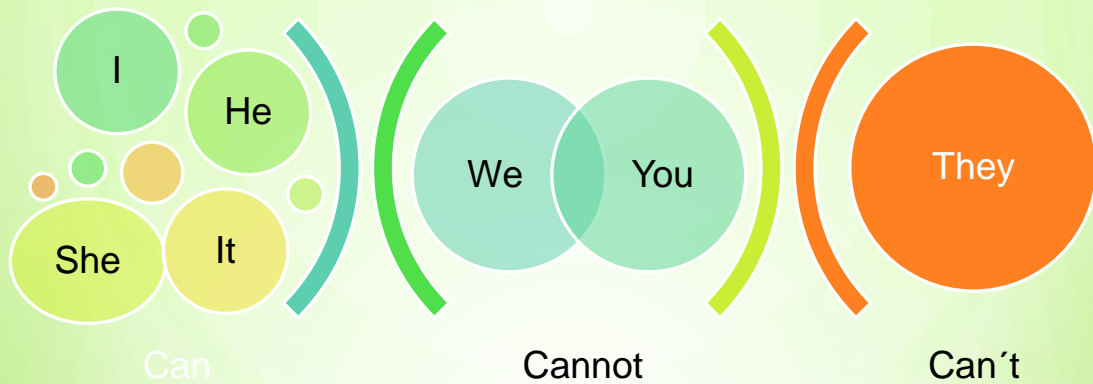
### Example:

- Theresa **can** swim very fast.
- I **can** play guitar.
- The baby **can** walk.
- We **can** travel by bus.
- He **can** climb the tree.

## ❑ Negative sentences

The basic structure of the phrase with can't is:

Subject (pronoun or noun) + can't + verb + complement.



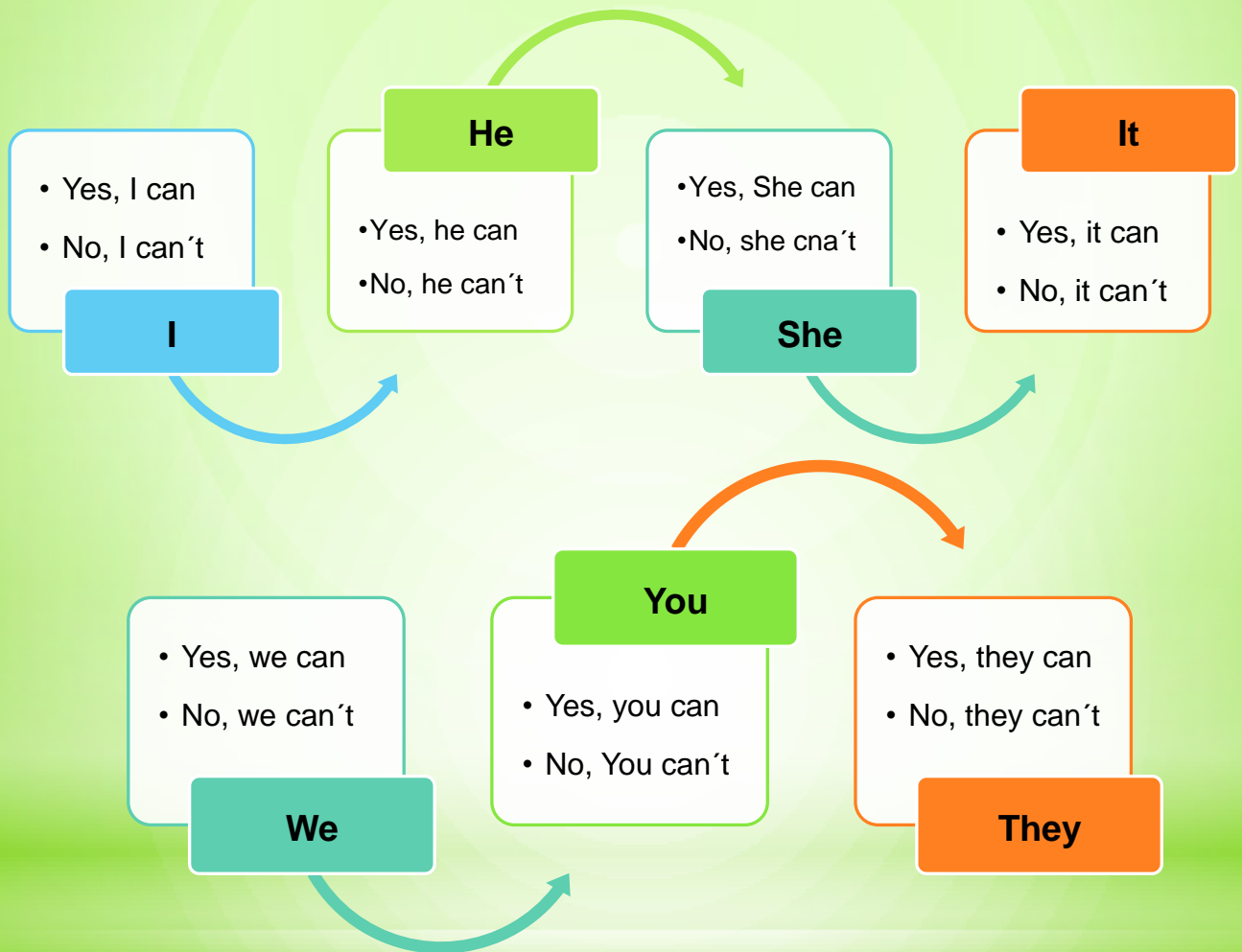
### Example:

- ❖ She **can't** stay up all night.
- ❖ Michael **can't** drive very well.
- ❖ You **can't** do this task in one hour.
- ❖ They **can't** hear you.
- ❖ We **can't** visit Susan today.

## □ Interrogative sentences

The structure of the question with can or can't is:

**Can / Can't + subject** (pronoun or noun) **+ verb + complement +?**



### **Example:**

Can she travel to paris? Yes, she can

Can Isaias come with me to the party? No, he can't

Can we use your camera? Yes, we can

Can they ski? No, they can't

Can your mother play the violin? Yes, you can

## Ask permission

- **Can** I go to the bathroom?
- **Can** Andrew come with me to the party?
- **Can** I call you tonight?
- **Can** I borrow your dress?
- **Can** we use your car?

## Ask for help

- **Can** your father pick me up from school?
- **Can** your mother cook a cake for my birthday?
- **Can** you hurry up, please?
- **Can** you buy me dog?
- **Can** you pass the salt, please?



## ❖ Conclusion

In English, sentences with CAN (modal verb) refer to the power or ability of a subject to perform an action, or also the possibility of doing something. This form corresponds to the present tense conjugation..

