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Basic English Grammar

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can - could - to be able to
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I can = io posso; io so (fare qualcosa)

Present Simple = presente semplice

I can = io posso | io so (fare qualcosa) you can = tu puoi tu sai egli sa ecc.

we can you can they can

Forma Interrogativa

Forma Negativa

Forma Contratta

can I ? Ι cannot Ι can't you? can't can you cannot you he? he he can't can cannot we? can't can we cannot we you? can't can you cannot you they? they can't can cannot they

Osserva

1. La 3ª persona del singolare non prende la "s".

He can speak French.

2. Nella forma interrogativa "can" precede il soggetto.

Can he speak French?

3. Nella forma negativa si aggiunge "not".

He cannot speak German.

4. "Can" va seguito da un infinito senza "to".

We can go to the cinema. (We can to go...) Errore!

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Basic English Grammar

- 1. I can = io posso
 - What can we do this evening? Where can we go?
- We can go to the cinema.
- No, we can't. It is too hot. We can go to the public garden.
- 2. I can = io so (fare qualcosa)
 - Can Tom speak English?
 - Yes, he can. English is his language.
 - Can he speak Chinese?
 - No, he cannot. Chinese is a very difficult language.

Can ha solamente 2 tempi: il Present Simple e il Past Simple. Per gli altri tempi si usa "to be able" = (essere capace di).

Present Simple

I can = io posso; io so you can

he can

they can

can

you

Past Simple

I could = io potei; io potevo you could io seppi; io sapevo he could

we could you could they could

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Basic English Grammar

Come si traduce POTERE

Per il "present" ed il "past simple" si usano rispettivamente "can" e "could". - Per gli altri tempi si usa il verbo "to be able to".

Present = presente

can = posso, so (fare una cosa)

> I can play tennis very well.

oppure

I am able to play tennis very well.

Past Simple = passato

could = potevo, potei - sapevo, seppi (fare una cosa)

When I was younger I could climb tall trees.

oppure

When I was younger I was able to climb tall trees.

Nota

In genere, "can" e "could" sono intercambiabili con
"I am able to" e "I was able to", ma "can" e "could" sono più
diffusi.

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Basic English Grammar

Infinitive = infinito

to be able to = potere

> To be able to speak English fluently, you need to practice speaking and listening every day.

Future = futuro

I will be able = potrò, saprò fare una cosa

> If it doesn't rain tomorrow I will be able to work in my garden.

will can non esiste

Conditional = condizionale

I would be αble = potrei, saprei (fare una cosa)

If I won the lottery, I would be able to visit the world. oppure

If I won a lottery ticket I could visit the world.

Present Perfect = passato prossimo

I have been able = ho potuto, ho saputo (fare una cosa)

I have been able to go to college, thanks to my parents' sacrifices.

Past Perfect = trapassato prossimo

I had been able = avevo potuto, avevo saputo (fare una cosa)

> Mum had been able to prepare a delicious dinner, before we got home.

5

Basic English Grammar

Could

Nota

"Could" corrisponde a vari tempi dei verbi "potere" e "saper fare qualcosa".

1. Imperfetto

When my son was only 7, he could already speak three languages: English, Spanish and Italian. ...sapeva...

2. Passato Remoto

Yesterday I studied for 8 hours, but I couldn't finish my project.
...non potei / non ho potuto...

3. Condizionale Presente

If you studied more, you could speak English fluently by the end of the year. ...potresti...

4. Congiuntivo Imperfetto

If I could take away the pain and put a smile on your face Baby I would, baby I would... ...se potessi...

A song by Justin Bieber

Differenza fra "could" e "was able"

- Last year I made so much money that I could buy a Ferrari. (Potevo comprarla, ma <u>non lo feci</u>.)
- Last year I made so much money that I was able to buy a Ferrari.

(Potevo comprarla, e <u>lo feci</u>.)