

Can - can't - must - mustn't

Can et must sont des auxiliaires modaux. Les auxiliaires modaux modifient le sens des verbes qu'ils accompagnent. Ils expriment des nuances très variées : capacité, obligation, interdiction...

RÈGLES GÉNÉRALES

- Ils sont suivis d'un verbe à l'infinitif sans **to**.
 - Ils ont la même forme à toutes les personnes (donc pas de **s** à la 3^e personne du singulier du présent).
 - Ils se conjuguent sans **do** aux formes interrogative et négative.
- À la forme interrogative, on fait passer l'auxiliaire modal devant le sujet.

Observe bien à gauche les exemples, à droite le sens des différents modaux.

CAN - CAN'T

- He **can** carry the big suitcase.

Il peut porter la grosse valise.

Can you speak English?

Savez-vous parler anglais ?

- **Can** I go out tonight?

Est-ce que je peux sortir ce soir ?

- **Can** you give me a pen?

Peux-tu me donner un stylo ?

- What **can** you see?

Que voyez-vous ?

- Capacité physique ou intellectuelle (traduit quelquefois par "savoir").

- Permission.

- Demande polie.

- Capacité (devant les verbes de perception : **see, hear...**).

- I **can't** call you tonight.

Je ne peux pas t'appeler ce soir.

- You **can't** play in the morning.

Tu ne peux pas jouer le matin.

- I **can't** hear you!

Je ne t'entends pas !

- Incapacité, impossibilité.

- Interdiction.

- Incapacité (devant les verbes de perception : **see, hear...**).

1 Regarde les réponses de Kevin et Cindy aux questions suivantes et rédige des phrases.

	Kevin	Cindy
Can you play the piano?	Yes	No
Can you speak French?	No	No
Can you dance?	No	Yes
Can you make cakes?	Yes	No

- Kevin can play the piano. Cindy
-
-
-

MUST - MUSTN'T


- You **must** go to bed. *Tu dois aller au lit.*
- You **mustn't** smoke. *Tu ne dois pas fumer.*
- Obligation.
- Interdiction.

2 Réagis aux phrases suivantes en utilisant **mustn't** et **must** comme dans l'exemple ci-dessous.

Exemple : John's playing football in his bedroom. → He **mustn't** play football in his bedroom. He **must** play football in the garden.

- Susan is sleeping on the floor.
.....
- She is brushing her hair in the kitchen.
.....
- Bill is cooking in the bathroom.
.....
- The children are doing their homework in the hall.
.....
- Ben is putting the bottles of milk on the T.V. set.
.....


**3 Un bruit bizarre t'a empêché d'entendre une partie de la phrase.
Pose la question qui te permettra de comprendre de quoi on parle.**

1. Susan must get up at half .


..... ?

2. You can have  after dinner.


..... ?

3. They must go to .

..... ?

4. Peter can go to the restaurant on .

..... ?

5. They must call Mr .

..... ?

4 Quelles sont les notions exprimées par les phrases suivantes ?

	Interdiction	Capacité	Impossibilité	Obligation
1. You can't smoke.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. He can speak Italian.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. He can run very fast.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. They must do their homework.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. I can't come today.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. You mustn't drive too fast.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



- Un auxiliaire modal est toujours suivi :
 - De l'infinif sans **to**.
 - De la base verbale + **-ing**.
- Les auxiliaires modaux sont invariables.
 - Vrai.
 - Faux.
- À la forme interrogative, les auxiliaires modaux se placent avant le sujet.
 - Vrai.
 - Faux.

We need you!

If you can drive and speak Spanish.
 You must travel for the job.
 You must do the cooking.
 You mustn't smoke.
 If you can play the piano
 it's better!

WHO'S GOOD FOR THE JOB?

LIS L'ANNONCE ET TROUVE
 QUEL PERSONNAGE CORRESPOND LE MIEUX À
 L'EMPLOI. CHAQUE PERSONNAGE DOIT SE
 DÉCRIRE COMME DANS L'EXEMPLE DONNÉ.



MISS BRIDGE



MISS HARRINGTON



MR CURTIS



MR BAKER



I can drive:

.

.

.

.

Can - can't - must - mustn't

- 1** 1. Kevin can play the piano. Cindy can't play the piano.
2. Kevin and Cindy can't speak French.

3. Kevin can't dance. Cindy can dance.
4. Kevin can make cakes. Cindy can't make cakes.

- 2**
1. She mustn't sleep on the floor. She must sleep in her bed.
 2. She mustn't brush her hair in the kitchen. She must brush her hair in the bathroom.
 3. He mustn't cook in the bathroom. He must cook in the kitchen.
 4. They mustn't do their homework in the hall. They must do it (their homework) in their room.
 5. He mustn't put the bottles of milk on the T.V. set. He must put them (the bottles of milk) in the fridge.

- 3**
1. What time must she get up?
 2. What can I have after dinner?
 3. Where must they go?
 4. When can he go to the restaurant?
 5. Who must they call?

- 4**
1. Interdiction
 2. Capacité
 3. Capacité
 4. Obligation
 5. Impossibilité
 6. Interdiction.

Mr Thinkalot

1. De l'infinif sans **to**
2. Vrai
3. Vrai

Who's good for the job?

Miss Bridge: I can drive, I can play the piano, I can't speak Spanish, I can cook, I can't travel, I don't smoke.

Miss Harrington: I can travel, I can't cook, I can play the flute, I can speak Spanish, I smoke, I can't drive.

Mr Curtis: I can speak French, I can cook, I smoke, I can travel, I can play the guitar, I can't drive.

Mr Baker: I can drive, I can play the piano, I can speak Spanish, I can cook, I can travel, I don't smoke.

Mr Baker is good for the job.