Verbi modali

5 esercizi · livello A2–B2 (indicativo, QCER) · soluzioni su un foglio separato

Nome _____ Classe _____ Data _____

1. Capacità, permesso e consiglio A2

Scegli il verbo modale giusto. Leggi tutta la frase: spesso il motivo è nella seconda parte.

1. My little brother is only three, but he _____ already count to ten.
   ☐ can ☐ must ☐ should
2. You look tired. You _____ go to bed earlier.
   ☐ mustn't ☐ should ☐ can't
3. _____ you open the window, please? It's really hot in here.
   ☐ Must ☐ Could ☐ Should
4. You _____ touch the paintings in the museum. It's against the rules.
   ☐ mustn't ☐ don't have to ☐ needn't
5. I _____ ride a bike until I was eight.
   ☐ can't ☐ couldn't ☐ mustn't
6. Our train leaves at seven, so we _____ get up early tomorrow.
   ☐ don't have to ☐ can't ☐ have to
7. _____ I borrow your pen for a moment?
   ☐ May ☐ Should ☐ Must
8. Take an umbrella. It _____ rain later.
   ☐ must ☐ can't ☐ might
9. Sorry, you _____ park here. It's for residents only.
   ☐ needn't ☐ don't have to ☐ can't
10. If you want to improve your English, you _____ watch films in English.
    ☐ should ☐ mustn't ☐ couldn't

2. Negative e domande con i modali A2

Riscrivi la frase nella forma indicata. Ricorda: *can, could, should, must* e *might* non vogliono *do*; *have to*, invece, sì.

1. Paolo can play the piano.

   → **INTERROGATIVA** _____

2. We have to wear a tie at work.

   → **NEGATIVA** _____

3. You should tell her the truth.

   → **NEGATIVA** _____

4. She has to get up at six.

→ **INTERROGATIVA** _____

5. I could understand the teacher.

→ **NEGATIVA** _____

6. They must leave before ten.

→ **INTERROGATIVA** _____

7. Giulia had to wait for the bus.

→ **INTERROGATIVA** _____

8. We can park in the city centre.

→ **NEGATIVA** _____

9. You will be able to come.

→ **INTERROGATIVA** _____

10. He might come to the party.

→ **NEGATIVA** _____

3. Mustn't, don't have to e altre coppie B1

Scegli tra le due forme. Attenzione: *mustn't* esprime un divieto, mentre *don't have to* e *needn't* dicono che una cosa non è necessaria.

1. Tomorrow is a bank holiday, so I _____ go to work.
   ☐ mustn't ☐ don't have to

2. You _____ use your phone in the reading room: it's against the rules.
   ☐ don't have to ☐ mustn't

3. You _____ tell Luca about the party. It's a surprise!
   ☐ mustn't ☐ don't have to

4. Lucia _____ cook tonight: we're ordering a pizza.
   ☐ doesn't have to ☐ mustn't

5. You _____ shout. I can hear you perfectly.
   ☐ mustn't ☐ don't have to

6. Yesterday I _____ stay at home all morning to wait for the plumber.
   ☐ must ☐ had to

7. Will you _____ help me with the move on Saturday?
   ☐ be able to ☐ can

8. We _____ bring sandwiches: lunch is included in the price.
   ☐ mustn't ☐ needn't

9. The test was easy, so I _____ study much the night before.
   ☐ didn't have to ☐ mustn't

10. After driving round for an hour, we finally _____ find a parking space near the theatre.
    ☐ could ☐ were able to

4. Completa con la forma giusta B1

Completa con la forma corretta del verbo tra parentesi. *Must* e *can* non hanno tutti i tempi: quando serve, usa *have to* o *be able to*.

1. Last night I _____ (have to) finish my essay before midnight.
2. Next year you _____ (have to) choose between French and German.
3. Sorry, I _____ (not / can) come to the cinema yesterday: I was working.
4. I'm sure you _____ (be able to) pass the test if you study.
5. My sister _____ (not / have to) wear a uniform at her new school.
6. _____ you _____ (have to) work last Saturday?
7. Visitors _____ (not / must) feed the animals at the zoo.
8. I _____ (not / be able to) sleep well since we moved to this noisy street.
9. When she was younger, Chiara _____ (can) run ten kilometres without stopping.
10. We _____ (not / need to) hurry: the shop is open until ten.

5. Trova l'errore, deduzioni comprese B2

In ogni frase c'è un errore, sempre in un verbo modale o nel verbo che lo segue. Tocca la parte sbagliata e correggila senza cambiare il significato. Per le deduzioni ricorda: *must be* = quasi sicuro, *can't be* = impossibile.

1. She mustn't be at home: her car isn't outside.

   CORREZIONE _____

2. Last year we must move to a smaller flat.

   CORREZIONE _____

3. You don't have to park in front of the gate: it's forbidden.

   CORREZIONE _____

4. Could you to help me with these boxes, please?

   CORREZIONE _____

5. Matteo can speak four languages when he was ten.

   CORREZIONE _____

6. Take a jacket: it might gets cold this evening.

   CORREZIONE _____

7. Do you must wear a uniform at work?

   CORREZIONE _____

8. You should to try the new café in Via Roma.

   CORREZIONE _____

9. They will can visit us next summer.

   CORREZIONE _____

10. I saw Paolo at a supermarket in Bari ten minutes ago, so he must be in London now.

CORREZIONE _____

Soluzioni

Verbi modali

1. Capacità, permesso e consiglio

1. **can**
2. **should**
3. **Could**
4. **mustn't**
5. **couldn't**
6. **have to**
7. **May**
8. **might**
9. **can't**
10. **should**

2. Negative e domande con i modali

1. **Can Paolo play the piano?**
2. **We do not have to wear a tie at work.** (anche We have not got to wear a tie at work.)
3. **You should not tell her the truth.**
4. **Does she have to get up at six?** (anche Has she got to get up at six?)
5. **I could not understand the teacher.**
6. **Must they leave before ten?** (anche Do they have to leave before ten?, Have they got to leave before ten?)
7. **Did Giulia have to wait for the bus?**
8. **We cannot park in the city centre.**
9. **Will you be able to come?**
10. **He might not come to the party.**

3. Mustn't, don't have to e altre coppie

1. **don't have to**
2. **mustn't**
3. **mustn't**
4. **doesn't have to**
5. **don't have to**
6. **had to**
7. **be able to**
8. **needn't**
9. **didn't have to**
10. **were able to**

4. Completa con la forma giusta

1. **had to**
2. **will have to** (anche are going to have to)
3. **could not** (anche was not able to)
4. **will be able to**
5. **does not have to** (anche has not got to)
6. **Did … have to**
7. **must not**
8. **have not been able to**
9. **could** (anche was able to, used to be able to)
10. **do not need to** (anche need not)

5. Trova l'errore, deduzioni comprese

1. **mustn't be → cannot be** (anche could not be)
2. **must → had to** (anche needed to)
3. **don't have to → must not** (anche cannot, are not allowed to, should not, may not)
4. **to help → help**
5. **can speak → could speak** (anche was able to speak, spoke)
6. **might gets → might get** (anche may get, could get, might be, may be, could be)
7. **must → have to** (anche need to)
8. **should to → should** (anche ought to, must, have to)
9. **will can → will be able to** (anche are going to be able to, can, could, may, might)
10. **must be → cannot be** (anche could not be)

Valgono anche le forme contratte ed estese equivalenti: *don't = do not*, *isn't = is not*. Spiegazioni di ogni risposta su inglesechiaro.com/verbi-modali/