

**BASIC**

**E**  
**ENGLISH**  
**GRAMMAR**



Third Edition

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**Teacher Resource**  
**Disc**



Slide shows for use with  
PowerPoint presentation software

**Laurette Poulos**

**Simmons**

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Tarifa is smart.  
She can speak five languages.





(a) Tarifa is smart.

She **can speak** five languages.

(b) I have some money.

I **can buy** a present for my mom.

(c) You are smart. You **can fix** cars.

**can**



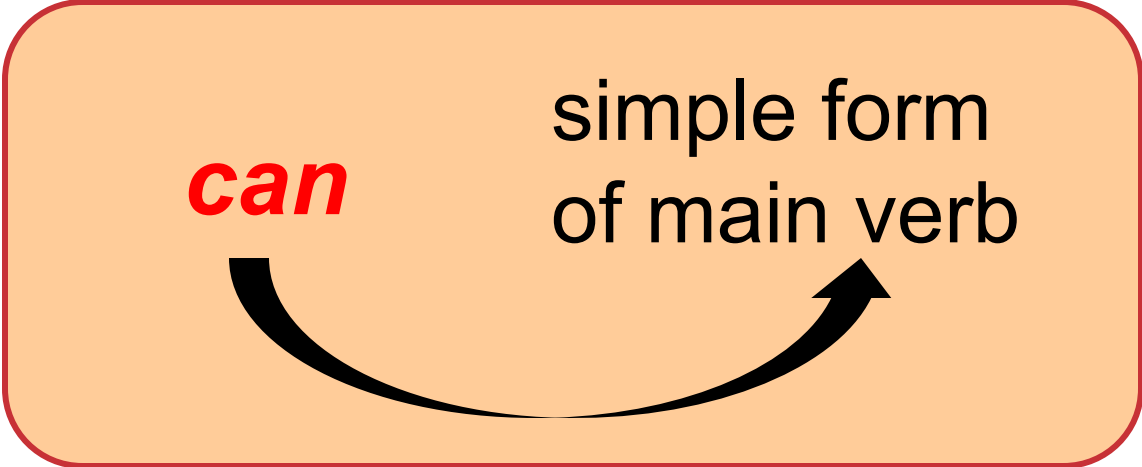
ability



possibility



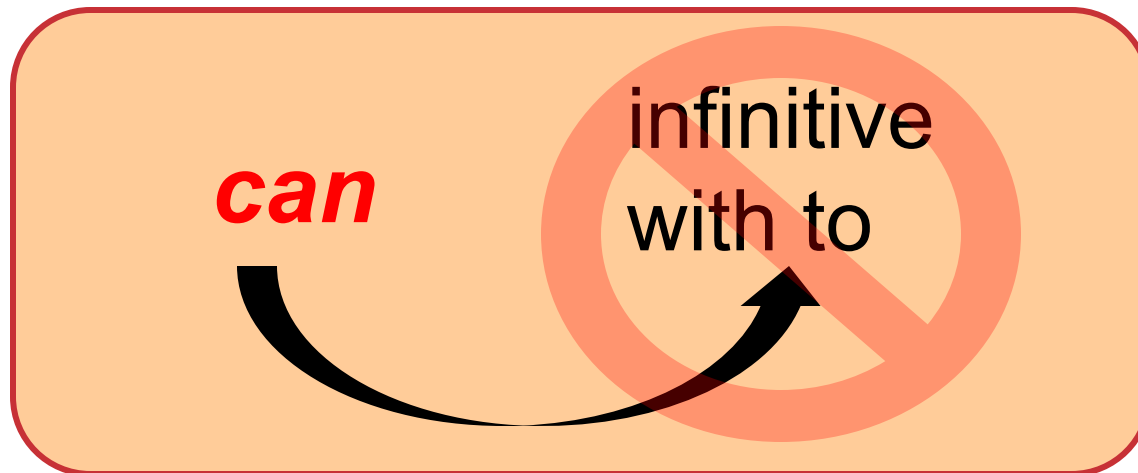
(d) CORRECT: Thelma *can ride* a bike.





(d) CORRECT: Thelma **can ride** a bike.

(e) INCORRECT: Thelma ~~can to~~ ride a bike.





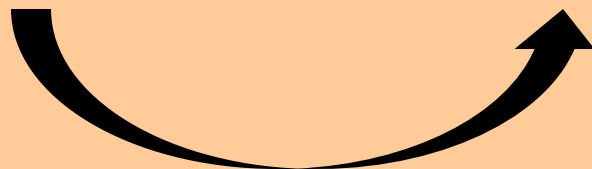
(d) CORRECT: Thelma **can ride** a bike.

(e) INCORRECT: Thelma *can to ride* a bike.

(f) INCORRECT: Thelma *can rides* a bike.

**can**

main verb – final -s





(g) Rajiv **can not** snowboard.

Rajiv **cannot** snowboard.

Rajiv **can't** snowboard.



NEGATIVE:

**can + not = can not or cannot**

CONTRACTION:

**can + not = can't**



A dog can swim.

**can**  
**can't**



A kitten  
can't  
read.

can  
can't



can  
can't



A butterfly can  
dance.



Jonas can come to school with us.





(a) Jonas **can come** to school with us.

**Can** – pronounced “kun” /kən/

(b) Liv **can't come** to school with us.

**Can't** – pronounced as “ant” /kænt/



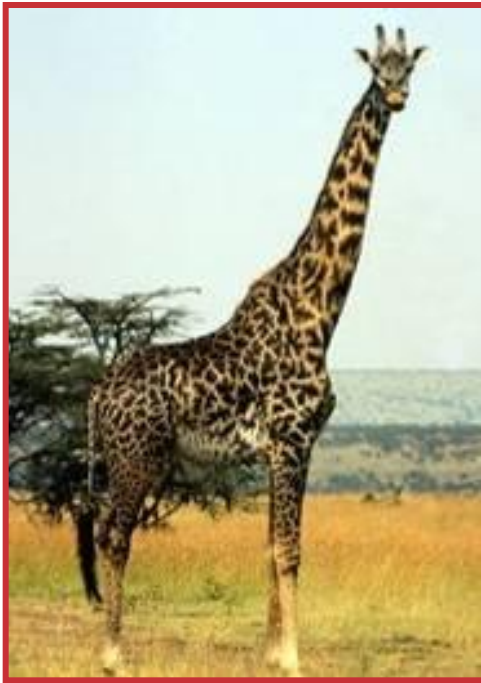
**can**  
**can't**

Fish can swim.

Fish can't fly.



Giraffes  
can't  
roar.



can  
can't

Lions can roar.





Alia can speak Farsi.  
Can you speak Farsi?







**CAN** + SUBJECT + MAIN  
VERB

(a) **Can** you **speak** Farsi?

**Yes, I can.**

**No, I can't.**

(b) **Can** Ida **drive**?

**Yes, she can.**

**No, she can't.**

## 12-3 USING CAN: QUESTIONS

QUESTION + CAN + SUBJECT + MAIN  
WORD VERB

(c) *Where* *can* *I* *walk* my dog?

*In the park.*

(d) *When* *can* *we* *bake*  
cookies?

*On Saturday.*



Inga can jump rope.

Can Inga  
jump rope?

Yes, she can.





Ari can't play the violin.

Can Ari play  
the violin ?

No, he can't .





I can bake a cake.

Can you bake  
a cake ?

Yes, I can .





They know how to dance very well.





(a) They can dance.

(b) They *know how to dance*.

same

meaning

(c) Can you dance?

(d) *Do* you *know how to dance*?

same

meaning

*know how to* expresses ability

Yes, I  
do.

Do you know  
how to knit?



**know how to  
knit**



## 12-4 Let's Practice

Do you know how  
to play golf ?

Yes,  
I do.



**play golf**



Do you know  
how to get to  
the library ?

get to the library



No,  
I don't.





I was in Maine last summer.  
I could eat lobster every day.





(a) I am in Maine.

I ***can eat*** lobster every day.

(b) I was in Maine ***last year***.

I ***could eat*** lobster every day when  
I was there.

***could*** = past form of ***can***



(c) I **can't watch** TV this afternoon.

I have to do my laundry.

(d) I **could not watch** TV **last Friday**.

I **couldn't watch** TV **last Friday**.

NEGATIVE

**could + not = couldn't**





(e) ***Could*** *you get* to class before 9:00?

QUESTION

***could*** + *subject* + *main verb*



**could    couldn't**

Last year we went to Thailand.  
We could go swimming every day





**could  
couldn't**

I couldn't fix the  
heater because I didn't  
have the right tools.







**could    couldn't**

I couldn't use the blue blanket because it was dirty.



I am able to read very fast.



## PRESENT

- (a) I ***am able to read*** very fast.
- (b) I ***can read*** very fast.
- same  
meaning

## FUTURE

(c) You ***will be able to go***  
home Monday.

(d) You ***can go*** home Monday.

same  
meaning





## PAST

(e) I ***wasn't able to watch*** a movie last Saturday.

(f) I ***couldn't watch*** a movie last Saturday.

same  
meaning



Jen is deaf.  
She can use sign language.

**be able to**

Jen is deaf.  
She is able to use sign language.



He couldn't finish his work.

**be able to  
not**

He wasn't able to finish his work.



Goldfish can't sing.

**be able to  
not**

Goldfish aren't able to sing.







The homework is very long,  
but you can do it.





- (a) The paper is **very** *long*, but you **can** do it.
- (b) The paper is **too** *long*. You **can't** do it.
- (c) The line is **very** *long*, but I **can** wait.
- (d) The line is **too** *long*. I **can't** wait.

**very** ≠ **too**

**very** *long* = difficult but possible

**too** *long* = impossible



(e) The line is **too** long.

NEGATIVE RESULT:  
*I can't wait.*





(f) These pants are **too** tight.

NEGATIVE RESULT:  
*I can't wear them.*





**too    very**



That mountain is too high. He can't climb it.



The mountain is very high, but he can climb it.



too  
very



The race is very  
long, but he can  
finish it.

The race is too  
long. He can't  
finish it.



**too  
very**

**can't  
can**



The homework is too difficult. She can't do it.

The homework is very difficult, but she can do it.



They have two pets.







**TWO** (a) They have *two* pets.

**TWO**

**TOO**

**TO**

same

pronunciation

**TWO** = a number



**TWO** (a) They have *two* pets.

**TOO** (b) Ralph is *too* short to reach that.

*too short* = impossible to reach  
because of height

(c) Ada likes music. I like it *too*.

*too* = *also*



**TWO** (a) They have *two* pets.

**TOO** (b) Ralph is *too* short to reach that.

(c) Ada likes music. I like it *too*.

**TO** (d) I ran *to* school.

(e) They want *to* go to Africa.

*to* ~~to~~ part of prepositional

They are walking to school.



**two**  
**too**  
**to**

## 12-8 Let's Practice

We have ~~two~~ teenagers.

Kristie is going ~~to~~ college.

Ben is going ~~to~~ college ~~too~~.



**two**  
**too**  
**to**



My grandmother is ~~too~~ old  
~~to~~ ski. My ~~two~~ aunts will  
stay home with her.

**two**  
**too**  
**to**



Rhea is at work.





(a) Rhea is *at* work.







(a) Rhea is ***at*** work.  
Anna is ***at*** home.



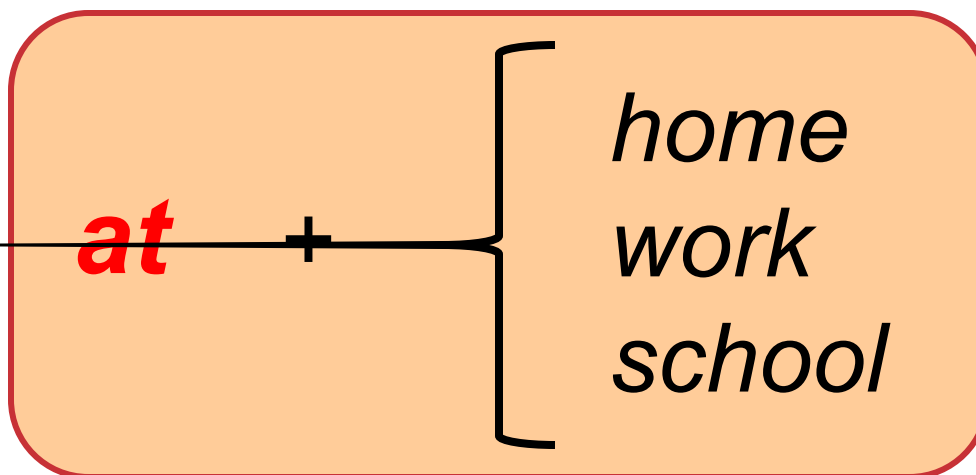


- (a) Rhea is ***at*** work.  
Anna is ***at*** home.  
Yumi is ***at*** school.





- (a) Rhea is ***at*** *work*.  
Anna is ***at*** *home*.  
Yumi is ***at*** *school*.



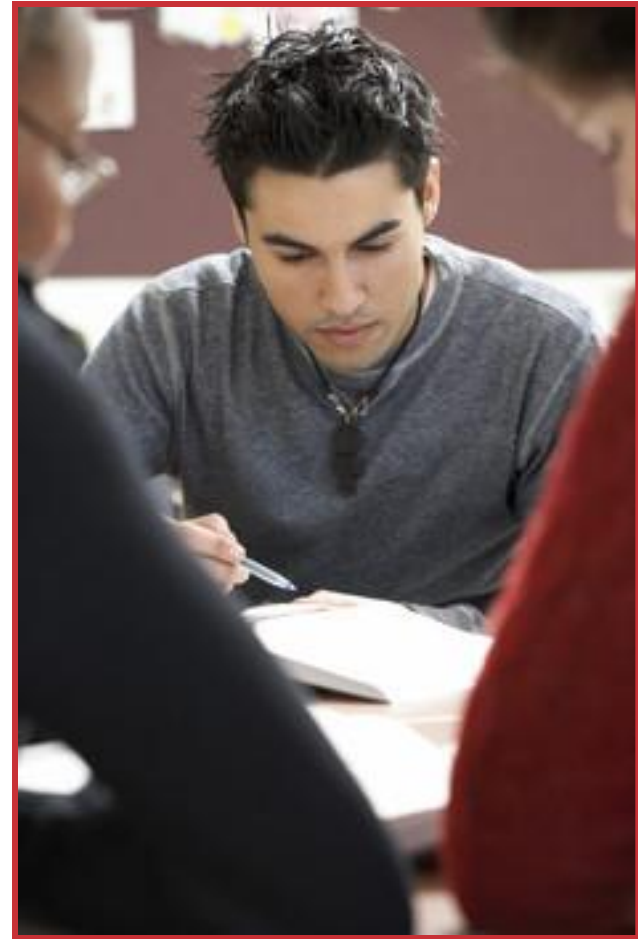


(b) Ruth is *in* bed.





(b) Ruth is *in* bed.  
Jim is *in* class.





(b) Ruth is *in* bed.  
Jim is *in* class.  
Ralph is *in* jail.





- (b) Ruth is *in* bed.  
Jim is *in* class.  
Ralph is *in* jail.

*in*

+

*bed*  
*class*  
*jail/prison*



(c) Ms. Kim is *in* the hospital.







(c) Ms. Kim is *in the hospital*.

American English = *in the hospital*

British English = *in hospital*



(d) Roger is *in* the kitchen.





(d) Roger is *in* the kitchen.

*in*

+

*the kitchen*

*the classroom*

*the hall*

*my bedroom*



(e) Nathan is *in* Athens.

*in* +

cities  
states/provinces  
countries  
continents

*in Athens*

*in Vermont*

*in Spain*

*in Europe*



(f) A: Where's Inga?

B: She isn't here. She's **at** *the library*.

usually **at** used with

*the post office*  
*the bank*  
*the bookstore*

*the theater*

*the restaurant*

*the park*

*the football stadium*



(g) Len is **at** the store.



Bea is **in** the store.





at  
in

Is Len here?

No, he's at the store.





at  
in

Where's  
Cindy?  
She's in the garage.







at  
in

Is Lynn okay?

No, she's in the hospital.





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