







## Answers

1. b) will be able to
2. d) might be able to
3. a) can
4. c) were able to
5. d) couldn't
6. a) can
7. b) be able to
8. c) has been able to
9. a) be able to
10. d) could
11. b) were able to
12. c) be able to
13. d) wasn't able to
14. a) can't
15. c) was able to
16. b) can't
17. a) will be able to
18. d) Are
19. c) be able to
20. b) were able to



# Explanations

## 1. “will be able to” (b)

'By the time she finishes' refers to the future. Use 'will be able to' for future ability.

## 2. “might be able to” (d)

'Might be able to' expresses uncertain future ability. After 'might', use 'be able to', not 'can'.

## 3. “can” (a)

'Already' with present context — she has this ability now. Use 'can' for current ability.

## 4. “were able to” (c)

Reaching an agreement was a specific success after effort. Use 'were able to' for one-time past achievements.

## 5. “couldn't” (d)

'After the concert' is past. Use 'couldn't' for past inability. Note: 'wasn't able' is incomplete — it needs 'to'.

## 6. “can” (a)

'Now' signals present time. Use 'can' with perception verbs for current sensory ability.

## 7. “be able to” (b)

After 'hopes to', use 'be able to'. Modal verbs like 'can' cannot follow 'to'.

## 8. “has been able to” (c)

'Since he started' requires present perfect. Use 'has been able to' for ability continuing from a past point to now.

## 9. “be able to” (a)

After 'to' (I'd love to ...), use 'be able to'. 'Can' and 'could' cannot follow 'to'.

## 10. “could” (d)

'When she was younger' = past period. Use 'could' for a general ability over a past time frame.

## 11. “were able to” (b)

Catching the thief was a specific success. Use 'were able to' for single completed achievements in the past.

## 12. “be able to” (c)

After 'needs to', use 'be able to'. Modal verbs like 'can' and 'could' cannot follow 'to'.

## 13. “wasn't able to” (d)

'Tried' (past) and 'but' show a failed specific attempt. Use 'wasn't able to' for a specific past failure.

## 14. “can't” (a)

This is about the present situation — parking is not allowed now. Use 'can't'.

## 15. “was able to” (c)

Beating his brother last week was a specific one-time achievement. Use 'was able to', not 'could'. Notice the contrast: 'couldn't' for general past inability vs 'was able to' for the specific success.

## 16. “can't” (b)

'I know' (present) shows this is now. Use 'can't' for present inability.

## 17. “will be able to” (a)

'By next year' is future. Use 'will be able to' for predicted future ability.

**18. “Are” (d)**

'Are you able to ...?' is the question form of 'be able to' in the present. It means the same as 'Can you ...?'.

**19. “be able to” (c)**

After 'used to', use 'be able to'. 'Used to can' is not grammatically possible.

**20. “were able to” (b)**

Saving her life was a specific successful action. Use 'were able to' for one-time past achievements, not 'could'.