RESUMEN DE CLASE

Used to & Modal Verbs

Curso de Acreditación B2 - Hábitos del pasado, obligación y conectores para hablar

En esta clase aprendiste a...

- Hablar de hábitos y situaciones del pasado que **ya no son verdad** con **used to**, contrastando el pasado con el presente.
- Expresar obligación, prohibición y consejos con **have to, must, mustn't, can't** y **should**.
- Conectar tus ideas al hablar: contraste, adición, causa, resultado, ejemplos y cierre.
- Describir tu rutina de antes y ahora, tus responsabilidades y dar consejos con marcos de speaking listos para usar.

1. Used to — hábitos del pasado

Used to se usa para hablar de **hábitos o situaciones del pasado que ya no son verdad ahora**. Su punto clave es el contraste: **past vs present**.

PAST — así era antes → **NOW** — hoy ya es diferente

Las tres formas

(+) Positive: Subject + **used to** + base verb
I used to play soccer. (Now I don't) | **She used to live in Spain.** (Now she lives somewhere else) | **I used to wake up early.**

(–) Negative: Subject + **didn't use to** + base verb
I didn't use to like coffee.

(?) Question: **Did** + subject + **use to** + base verb?
Did you use to play video games?

¡Ojo con la escritura! Después de **did / didn't** va **use to**, sin **-d**: el pasado ya lo carga el *did*.

Super Tip 👑 — de la presentación

USED TO (positive)
= algo **era verdad** en el pasado, pero ahora **ya NO** lo es.

She used to live in Canada. (But she doesn't live there now.)

They used to have a dog. (But they don't have one now.)

DIDN'T USE TO (negative)
= algo **NO era verdad** en el pasado, pero ahora **SÍ** lo es.

I didn't use to like coffee. (But I like it now.)

She didn't use to be so confident. (But she is now.)

Quick tip: si la frase muestra un cambio, piensa — *Past habit* → **used to** | *No past habit* → **didn't use to**.

2. Conectores para speaking

Los conectores son las piezas que **unen tus ideas** y hacen que tu respuesta suene completa, no como frases sueltas. En clase aparecieron dentro de los marcos de speaking; aquí van organizados por función:

Conector	Función	Ejemplo de la clase
First of all	Abrir / ordenar	**First of all, my name is…**
For instance	Dar un ejemplo	**I consider myself a … because… For instance, …**
However	Contrastar	**However, nowadays, I usually…**
On the other hand	Contrastar	**On the other hand, in the long term, my main goal is to…**
nowadays	Hablar del presente	**However, nowadays, I usually…**
At the moment	Hablar del presente	**At the moment, I'm currently working/studying at…**
Whenever	Tiempo / rutina	**Whenever I have some free time, I usually…**
because	Dar la causa	**People should… because…**
In addition	Añadir ideas	**In addition, …**
also	Añadir ideas	**They should also…**
As a result	Mostrar el resultado	**As a result, …**
In the near future / Eventually	Proyectar	**In the near future, I'm planning to… Eventually, I would like to…**
Overall	Cerrar / resumir	**Overall, I need to…**

Marcos de speaking de la clase

> **A. Hablar de ti — Can you tell me a little about yourself?**
> **First of all, my name is… and I am … years old. At the moment, I'm currently working/studying at…**
> **Personalidad: I consider myself a … because… For instance, …**
> **Intereses: Whenever I have some free time, I usually… because it helps me to relax and disconnect from my routine. I'm also interested in…**
> **Planes: In the near future, I'm planning to… On the other hand, in the long term, my main goal is to… Eventually, I would like to…**

> **B. Tu rutina, antes y ahora — How has your daily routine changed over the years?**
> **Over the years, my routine has changed a lot. I used to wake up… / I used to spend a lot of time… / I used to … every day. However, nowadays, I usually…**

Fíjate cómo trabajan juntos los dos temas: **used to** presenta tu pasado, **However + nowadays** marcan el cambio y los conectores cosen toda la respuesta.

3. Modal Verbs — obligación, prohibición y consejo

Cinco modales, cinco trabajos distintos. La clave está en **quién pone la regla** y **qué tan fuerte** es la idea:

Modal	Significado	Estructura	Ejemplos de la clase
have to	Obligación por una **regla externa**: una ley, el trabajo u otra persona lo exige	Subject + have/has to + base verb	**I have to wear a uniform at work.** / **She has to study for the exam.** / **I have to wear a badge.**
must	Obligación **fuerte**: el hablante cree que es muy importante	Subject + must + base verb	**You must be on time for the interview.** / **I must finish this report today.** / **You must study harder.**
mustn't	**Prohibición**: NO lo hagas, está prohibido	Subject + mustn't + base verb	**You mustn't smoke here.** / **Students mustn't use phones during the test.** / **You mustn't cheat.**
can't	Prohibición: **no está permitido** (o es imposible)	Subject + can't + base verb	**You can't park here.** / **We can't enter without permission.**
should	**Consejo** / recomendación: es buena idea	Subject + should + base verb	**You should get more sleep.** / **Students should practice every day.** / **You should rest.**

⚠ La trampa clásica: mustn't ≠ don't have to

You mustn't cheat. = Está **prohibido**: no lo hagas.
Students don't have to bring calculators. The teacher will provide them. = **No es necesario** (pero no está prohibido): simplemente no hace falta.

Es la diferencia entre *«no debes»* y *«no tienes que»* — y es un error típico de examen.

Marcos de speaking con modales

C. Tus responsabilidades — Can you describe some rules, obligations, or responsibilities you have at work or school?
At work / At school, I have several responsibilities. One of my main obligations is to… I have to… Sometimes, I must… Overall, I need to…

D. Dar consejos — What advice would you give to someone who wants to improve their English quickly?
People should… because… They should also… In addition, … As a result, …

En el marco D los conectores hacen el trabajo completo: **because** da la causa, **also / In addition** añaden y **As a result** cierra con la consecuencia.

4. Práctica

Used to Test — elige la opción correcta

1. When I was a child, I _____ be afraid of the dark, but now I sleep with the lights off. a) used to b) didn't use to

2. She _____ like coffee, but now she drinks it every morning. a) used to b) didn't use to

3. We _____ go to the beach every summer when we lived near the coast. a) used to b) didn't use to

4. He _____ exercise regularly, so he decided to join a gym this year. a) used to b) didn't use to

5. I _____ enjoy reading, but now I read at least one book a month. a) used to b) didn't use to

6. They _____ have a car, so they always took the bus. a) used to b) didn't use to

Modal Verbs Test — elige la opción correcta

1. Employees _____ wear their ID badges at all times. It's company policy.
a) should b) can c) have to d) might

2. You _____ talk during the exam. It is prohibited.
a) should not b) mustn't c) don't have to d) wouldn't

3. I'm gaining weight. I really _____ exercise more.
a) should b) can't c) have to d) mustn't

4. We _____ submit the report today because the deadline is tomorrow.
a) should b) have to c) can d) may

5. You _____ park here. It's a no-parking zone.
a) don't have to b) should c) can't d) ought

6. Drivers _____ wear seat belts by law.
a) must not b) have to c) should d) can

7. You look sick. You _____ see a doctor.
a) mustn't b) should c) can't d) have

8. We _____ be late for the interview. First impressions matter.
a) mustn't b) don't have to c) can d) might

9. Students _____ bring calculators. The teacher will provide them.
a) mustn't b) have to c) don't have to d) should

10. In this laboratory, visitors _____ touch the equipment.
a) should b) don't have to c) mustn't d) have to

11. You _____ apologize to your friend. It was the right thing to do.
a) should b) can't c) have to d) mustn't

12. You _____ use your phone while driving. It's illegal.
a) can't b) should c) don't have to d) may

Vocabulary Practice — completa con la palabra que empieza con la letra indicada

1. Modern technology can E_____ students to learn more efficiently from home.

2. Many rural areas still lack A_____ to clean drinking water.

3. The documentary about ancient civilizations was absolutely F_____.

4. My A_____ came from a small village in Europe.

5. The Amazon rainforest covers a V_____ area of land.

6. The actor will P_____ on stage tonight.

7. Some people E_____ by working multiple part-time jobs.

8. She is C_____ working on a new project at the company.

9. Wearing a helmet can P_____ serious injuries.

10. He made a bold C_____ that he could finish the project in one day.

Listening & Reading de estas sesiones

Song Listening: escuchaste **"Adventure of a Lifetime"** de Coldplay y completaste los **8 espacios** de la letra.

Reading Mock Exam: cada sesión incluyó su sección de práctica de lectura tipo **Mock Exam**.

Speaking task. Responde en voz alta: **How has your daily routine changed over the years?** Usa el marco B de la página 2 — tres frases con **used to**, el cambio con **However, nowadays…** y **al menos 3 conectores**. Después, con el marco D, da un consejo con **should**, **because** y **As a result**.