

BE ABLE TO (CAN BE)

BE ABLE TO

Be able to is like can. We use it to talk about abilities. We often use it in places where it is not possible to use can. For example, it isn't possible to use can after another modal verb:

- She won't be able to concentrate.
- Not: She won't can concentrate.
- He **should be able to** work in a team.
 - Not: He should can work in a team.

Be able to is a more formal alternative to can:

• I am very sorry but I **am not able to** give you that information. (or, less formal: I cannot give you that information.)

PAST ACHIEVEMENT: COULD OR WAS/WERE ABLE TO

We usually use was/were able to, not could to talk about past achievements in affirmative clauses. This is because they are facts, rather than possibilities:

- Only one person was able to beat the record.
 - Not: Only one person could beat the record.

We use couldn't or, more formally, wasn't/weren't able to in negative clauses:

• We **weren't able to** finish the marathon in under four hours. (or We **couldn't** finish the marathon ...)



ABLE (Meaning of "able" in the English Dictionary)

Adjective:

To have the necessary physical strength, mental power, skill,time, money, or opportunity to do something (CAN DO):

- Will she be able to cope with the work?
- He's never been able to admit to his mistakes.
- I'm sorry that I wasn't able to phone you yesterday.
- It's so wonderful being able to see the sea from my window.

Intelligent or good at what you do (SKILFUL):

- an able child/student/secretary
- This problem is now being looked at by some of the ablest minds/scientists in the country.

Having what is needed to do something, esp. the physical or mental power, skill, time, money, or opportunity:

- I lost my job and wasn't able to afford my old apartment.
- We won't be able to keep up this kind of effort much longer.

Informações extraídas do site:

https://dictionary.cambridge.org/grammar/british-grammar/be-and-be-expressions/be-expressions-be-able-to-be-due-to