## Click to prove you're human



1: to be able to (do something) I don't need any help. I can do it myself. I can't decide what to do. All we can do [=the only thing we can do] now is wait.: to know how to (do something): to have the power or skill to (do something) a car that can hold five people [=a car that has enough room for five people] How fast can [=does, will] the car go? sometimes used without a following verb I visit her whenever I can. I don't know if I'll be able to fix the problem, but I'll do what I can. Please help us if you can. 2 used to describe what someone sees, feels, thinks, etc. Can you see him yet? Yes, I can see him clearly. Can [=do] you remember/understand how to do it? 3 a used to say that something is or is not possible Do you think he can still be alive? [=I think he must be dead] These problems can be dealt with more easily at the local level. You can't always get what you want in life. At this time of year many birds can be found on the island at this time of year] If you don't tell me what the problem is, I can't help you. You can't be very smart [=you aren't very smart] if you believe that! He was supposed to be here an hour ago. Where can he (possibly) be? [=where is he?] [+] more examples [-] hide examples sometimes used in the emphatic phrase asas can be [=they seemed as happy as can be [=they seemed extremely happy] when I last saw them. b used in speech to express surprise or disbelief You must be joking! You can't/cannot (possibly) be serious! He can't really have meant that. [=I don't believe that he meant that] You can't (possibly) believe that! The price is \$50? That can't be right. [=that must be wrong] 4 a : to have permission to (do something) You can do it tomorrow if you like. Can I leave now? No, you can't. You can't leave until you finish washing the dishes. compare may 4 5 a used to say what should or should not be done You can't leave now! The party is just getting started! Why can't you be more polite? [=you should be more polite?] b used in angry speech to tell someone to do something If you don't like it here, you can just leave! 6 a used to describe the way a person sometimes behaves She can be very rude at times. [=she is sometimes or often happens In this part of the country the weather can change quickly. [=the weather often happens In this part of the country the weather can change quickly. [=the weather often happens In this part of the country the weather can change quickly. [=the weather often happens In this part of the country the weather can change quickly. [=the weather often happens In this part of the country the weather can change quickly. 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To describe a specific occurrence in the past, use was/were able to instead of could. By working long hours, we were able to finish the project on time. In the future tense, will be able to is used. If you keep practicing, you'll be able to vote at home on their computers. Can can be used to suggest something that might happen in the future. If we save enough money, we can go to Hawaii for our vacation next year. no can do informal + humorous used in speech to say that you cannot do something that you have been asked or told to do Can you give me a ride to work tomorrow? Sorryno can do. My car is in the shop. Also found in: Thesaurus, Medical, Financial, Acronyms, Idioms, Encyclopedia, Wikipedia. to be able to, have the power or skill to: I can take a bus to the airport. She can paint very well. Not to be confused, & Misused Words by Mary Embree (kn; kn when unstressed) aux.v. past tense could (kood) 1. a. Used to indicate physical or mental ability: I can carry both suitcases. Can you remember the war?b. Used to indicate possession of a specified capability or skill: I can tune the harpsichord as well as play it.2. a. Used to indicate possibility or probability: I wonder if my long lost neighbor can still be alive. Such things can and do happen.b. Used to indicate probability under the specified circumstances: They can hardly have intended to do that.3. Usage Problem Used to request or grant permission: Can I be excused? [Middle English, first and third person sing. present tense of connen, to know how, from Old English cunnan; see gn- in Indo-European roots.] Usage Note: Generations of grammarians and teachers have insisted that can should be used only to express the capacity to do something, and that may must be used to express permission. But children do not use can to ask permission out of a desire to be stubbornly perverse. They have learned it as an idiomatic expression from adults: After you clean your room, you can go outside and play. As part of the spoken language, this use of can is perfectly acceptable. This is especially true for negative questions, such as Can't I have the car tonight? probably because using mayn't instead of can't sounds unnatural. While the distinction between can and may still has its adherents in formal usage, the number appears to be falling. In our 2009 survey, 37 percent of the Usage Panel rejected can instead of may in the sentence Can I take another week to submit the application? But more than half of these said can was only "somewhat (rather than completely) unacceptable" in this use, and the overall percentage of disapproval fell from more than 50 percent in an earlier survey. The heightened formality of may sometimes highlights the speaker's role in giving permission. You may leave the room when you are finished implies that permission is given by the speaker. You can leave the room when you are finished implies that permission is given by the speaker. You can leave the room when you are finished implies that permission is given by the speaker. You can leave the room when you are finished implies that permission is given by the speaker. You can leave the room when you are finished implies that permission is given by the speaker. application forms tomorrow. Like may, can is also used to indicate what is possible: It may rain this afternoon. Bone spurs can be very painful. In this town. (kn)n.1. A usually cylindrical metal container.2. a. An airtight container, usually made of tin-coated iron, in which foods or beverages are preserved.b. The contents of such a container for future use; preserve: canning peaches. Slang A jail or prison. Slang A toilet or restroom. Slang A jail or prison. Slang recording of: can the audience's applause for a TV comedy show.3. Slang a. To end the employment of; fire. See Synonyms at dismiss.b. To put an end or stop to: canned the TV show after one season; told the students to can the chatter.v.intr. To solicit cash donations for a charity or other organization such as a club or amateur sports team by holding out a can or other container in a public place. Idioms: can of corn Sports Something that is easily accomplished, especially a routine catch of a film or scene of a film. [Middle English canne, a water container, from Old English.] American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language, Fifth Edition. Copyright 2016 by Houghton Mifflin Harcourt Publishing Company. All rights reserved. (kn; unstressed kn) vb (intr), past could1. used as an auxiliary to indicate ability, skill, or fitness to perform a task: I can run a mile in under four minutes. 2. used as an auxiliary to indicate permission or the right to something: can I have a drink?. 3. used as an auxiliary to indicate possibility, opportunity, or likelihood: my trainer says I can win the race if I really work hard. [Old English cunnan; related to Old Norse kunna, Old High German kunnan, Latin cognscere to know, Sanskrit jnti he knows; see ken, uncouth] (kn) n1. a container, esp for liquids, usually of thin sheet metal: a petrol can; a beer can. 2. another name (esp US) for tin23. Also called: canful the contents of a can or the amount a can will hold4. a slang word for prison5. US and Canadian a slang word for toilet or buttocks. See toilet6. (Military) navy slang a depth charge8. (Film) a shallow cylindrical metal container of varying size used for storing and handling film9. can of worms informal a complicated problem10. carry the can See carry3711. (Film) (of a film, piece of music, etc) having been recorded, processed, edited, etc12. informal arranged or agreed: the contract is almost in the can. vb, cans, canning or canned13. to put (food, etc) into a can or cans; preserve in a can14. (tr) slang US to dismiss from a job15. (tr) informal US to stop (doing something annoying or making an annoying noise) (esp in the phrase can it!)16. (tr) informal to reject or discard[Old English canne; related to Old Norse, Old High German kanna, Irish gann, Swedish kana sled]Collins English Dictionary Complete and Unabridged, 12th Edition 2014 (kn; unstressed kn) auxiliary verb. 1. to be able to; have the ability, power, or skill to: She can solve the problem easily. 2. to know how to: I can play chess, but not very well. 3. to have the power or means to: a dictator who can impose his will on the people. 4. to have the right or qualifications to: He can change whatever he wishes in the script. 5. may; have permission to: Can I speak to you for a moment? 6. to have the possibility: A coin can land on either side. v.t., v.i. Idioms: can but try. [before 900; Middle English, Old English, present indic. singular 1st, 3rd person of cunnan to know, know how] usage: can and may are often interchangeable in the sense of possibility: A power failure can (or may) occur at any time. Despite the traditional insistence that only may conveys permission, both words are regularly used in this sense: Can (or May) I borrow your tape recorder? can occurs this way chiefly in spoken English; may occur at any time. Despite the traditional insistence that only may conveys permission, both words are regularly used in this sense: Can (or May) I borrow your tape recorder? can occur this way chiefly in spoken English; may occur this way chiefly in spoken English in the spoken E more common than may not; the contraction mayn't is rare: You can't park in the driveway. can but and cannot but are somewhat formal expressions suggesting that there is no alternative to doing something. See also cannot, help. (kn) n., v. canned, canning. n. 1. a sealed container for food, beverages, etc., as of aluminum, sheet iron coated with tin, or other metal. 2. a receptacle for garbage, ashes, etc. 3. a bucket or other container for holding film on cores or reels. 5. Slang: Sometimes Vulgar. buttocks. 8. Mil. Slang. v.t. 9. to preserve by sealing in a can, jar, etc. 10. Slang. to dismiss; fire. 11. Slang. to put a stop to: Can that noise! 12. to record, as on film or tape. Idioms: in the can, (of a commercial film, scene, etc.) completed. [before 1000; Middle English, Old English canne, c. Old High German channa, Old Norse kanna] Can. can. Random House Kernerman Webster's College Dictionary, 2010 K Dictionaries Ltd. Copyright 2005, 1997, 1991 by Random House, Inc. All rights reserved. could be able to These words are used to talk about ability, awareness, and possibility. They are also used to say that someone has permission to do something. These uses are dealt with separately in this entry. Can and could are called modals. Both can and could are followed by an infinitive without to.I envy people who can sing.I could work for twelve hours a day.1. negative form of can't. Cannot is never written 'can not'. The negative form of couldn't. To form the negative form of can't. Cannot is never written 'can not'. unable to. Many elderly people cannot afford telephones. It was so dark you could not see anything. We were unable to afford the entrance fee. 2. ability: the present any thing. We were unable to afford the entrance fee. 2. ability: the present any thing. We were unable to afford the entrance fee. 2. ability: the present any thing. We were unable to afford the entrance fee. 2. ability: the present any thing. We were unable to afford the entrance fee. 2. ability: the present any thing. We were unable to afford the entrance fee. 3. ability: the present any thing. We were unable to afford the entrance fee. 3. ability: the present any thing. We were unable to afford the entrance fee. 3. ability: the present any thing. We were unable to afford the entrance fee. 3. ability: the present any thing. We were unable to afford the entrance fee. 3. ability: the present any thing. We were unable to afford the entrance fee. 3. ability: the present any thing. We were unable to afford the entrance fee. 3. ability: the present any thing. We were unable to afford the entrance fee. 3. ability: the present any thing. We were unable to afford the entrance fee. 3. ability: the present any thing. We were unable to afford the entrance fee. 3. ability: the present any thing. We were unable to afford the entrance fee. 3. ability: the present any thing. The present any thing are the present any thing. The present any thing are the present any thing are the present any thing. The present any thing are the present any thing are the present any thing are the present and the present any thing are the present and the present any thing are the present any thing are the present any thing are the present and the present any thing are the present any thing are the present and the present are the present and the presen able to is more formal than can. You can all read and write. The animals are able to move around, and they can all lie down. Lisa nodded, unable to speak. Could is also used to talk about ability in the present, but it has a special meaning. If you say that someone could do something, you mean that they have the ability to do it, but they don't in fact do it. We could do much more in this country to educate people. 3. ability: the past form of be able to answer their questions. If you say that someone was able to do something, you usually mean that they had the ability to do it and they did it. Could does not have this meaning. After two weeks in bed, he was able to return to work. The farmers were able to pay their employees' wages. If you want to say that someone had the ability to do something but did not in fact do it, you say that they could have done it. You could have given it all to me. You could have been a little bit more careful. If you want to say that someone did not do something because I was in London at the time. If you want to say that someone had the ability to do something in the past, although they don't now have this ability, you say that they used to be able to do it. I used to be able to see the house from here. 4. ability: reporting structures. For example, if a woman says 'I can speak Arabic', you usually report this as 'She said she could speak Arabic'. She said I could bring it back later.6. ability: 'be able to after modals such as might or should, and after verbs such as want, hope, or expect. I might be able to help you. You may be able to get extra money. You should be able to see that from here. She would not be able to go out alone. Do you really expect to be able to discuss politics with Veronica. There is no -ing form of can or could. 8. awareness Can and could are used with verbs such as see, hear, and smell to say that someone is or was aware of something through one of their senses. I could see a few stars in the present or future. You use could to say that there is a possibility that something is or will be true. Don't eat it. It could be a toadstool. He was jailed in February, and could be released next year. Might and may can be used in a similar way. Kathy's career may be ruined. Be Careful! Don't use 'could not' to say that it is impossible that something is true, you use cannot or could not. You cannot possibly know what damage you caused. It couldn't possibly be true. You use can to say that sometimes possible. Sudden changes can sometimes have a negative effect. 10. possibility: the pastYou use cannot or could not. You cannot possibly know what damage you caused. It couldn't possibly be true. You use can to say that there is a possibility that something was true in the past. He could have been in the house on his own. Might have and may have can be used in a similar way. She might have found the information online. It may have been a dead bird. You also use could have been worse. He could have made a fortune as a lawyer. Be Careful! Don't use 'could not have 'to say that it is impossible that something was true, you use could not have. The decision couldn't have been easy. The man couldn't have seen us at all.11. permissionCan and could are used to say that someone is allowed to do something. You can't bring strangers in here. Her dad said she couldn't go out during the week. Collins COBUILD English Usage HarperCollins Publishers 1992, 2004, 2011, 2012 Past participle: cannedGerund: canningImperativePresent PerfectFuture ContinuousPresent Perfect ContinuousPast Perfect Continuous Conditional Past Conditional Collins English Verb Tables HarperCollins Publishers 2011 Noun1.can - airtight sealed metal container for food or drink or paint etc. beer can - a can for storing ground coffee container - any object that can be used to hold things (especially a large metal boxlike object of standardized dimensions that can be loaded from one form of transport to another) milk can - large can for holding soft drinks2.can - the quantity container din a cancontainerful - the quantity that a container will hold3.can - a buoy with a round bottom and conical topbuoy - bright-colored; a float attached by rope to the seabed to mark channels in a harbor or underwater hazards4.can - the fleshy part of the human body that you sit on; "he deserves a good kick in the butt"; "are you going to sit on your fanny and do nothing?" arse, ass, behind, buttocks, derriere, fanny, hind end, hindquarters, keister, nates, posterior, prat, buns, rear end, tooshie, tush, seat, fundament, backside, bottom, rump, stern, tail end, tail, butt, rear, bumbody part - any part of an organism such as an organ or extremitytorso, trunk, body - the body excluding the head and neck and limbs; "they moved their arms and legs and bodies"5.can - a plumbing fixture for defecation and urinationcommode, crapper, potty, pot, throne, toilet, stoolbathroom, bath - a room (as in a residence) containing a bathtub or shower and usually a washbasin and toiletflushless toilet - a fixture for the distribution and use of water in a buildingtoilet bowl - the bowl of a toilet that can be flushed with watertoilet seat - the hinged seat on a toilet6.can - a room or building equipped with one or more toiletsjohn, lav, lavatory, privy, toilet, bathroomhead - (nautical) a toilet on board a boat or shiproom - an area within a building enclosed by walls and floor and ceiling; "the rooms were very small but they had a nice view"washroom - a lavatory (particularly a lavatory in a public place)loo, W.C., water closet, closet - a toilet in BritainVerb1.can - preserve in a can or tin; "tinned foods are not very tasty"cooking, preparation - the act of preparing something (as food) by the application of heat; "cooking can be a great art"; "people are needed who have experience in cookery"; "he left the preparation of meals to his wife"preserve, keep - prevent (food) from rotting; "preserved meats"; "keep potatoes fresh"2.can - terminate de 25% of its workers "retire - make (someone) retire; "The director was retired after the scandal "pension off - let go from employment with an attractive pension; "The director was pensioned off when he got senile clean out - force out; "The new boss cleaned out the lazy workers furlough, lay off - dismiss, usually for economic reasons; "She was laid off together with hundreds of other workers when the company downsized squeeze out - force out; "Some employees were squeezed out by the recent budget cuts" remove - remove from a position or an office Based on WordNet 3.0, Farlex clipart collection. 2003-2012 Princeton University, Farlex Inc.nounSlang. A place for the confinement of persons in lawful detention:brig, house of correction, jail, keep, penitentiary, prison. Chiefly Regional: calaboose.verb1. To prepare (food) for storage and future use:conserve, preserve, put up.2. Slang: To end the employment or service of:cashier, discharge, dismiss, drop, release, terminate. Informal: ax, fire, pink-slip. Slang: boot, bounce, sack. The American Heritage. Roget's Thesaurus. Copyright 2013, 2014 by Houghton Mifflin Harcourt Publishing Company. Published by Houghton Mifflin Harcourt Publishing Company. All rights reserved. plechovkamocismtumtkonevDoseknnenknnteKonserveKonserveKonserveKonserveKonserveKonservekonservtkonservukrbaprastblikkunnenmogenstil houdentoiletbokshermetikkbokskannekonserverekunnemcpuszkaumiewiadropotrafi burkkunnalgga insparkastnga igen-e bilmek-ebilirconserve yapmakkutukutulamak1 [kn] MODAL AUX VB (cannot (can't (neg)) (could (condit, pt)))1. (= be able to) poderhe can do it if he tries hard puede hacerlo si se esfuerzaI can't or cannot go any further no puedo seguirI'll tell you all I can te dir todo lo que puedahe will do all he can to help you har lo posible por ayudarteyou can but ask con preguntar no se pierde nadathey couldn't" -otra racin? -no puedo2. (= know how to) saberhe can't swim no sabe nadarcan you speak Italian? sabes (hablar) italiano?3. (= may) podercan I use your telephone? puedo usar su telfono?can I have your name? me dice su nombre?could I have a word with you? podra hablar contigo un momento?can't I come too? puedo ir tambin?5. (expressing disbelief, puzzlement) that cannot be! eso no puede ser!, es imposible!he can't have said that no puede haber dicho esothey can't have left already! no es posible que ya se han ido!how could you lie to me! cmo pudiste mentirme?how can you say that? cmo te atreves a decir eso?you can't be serious! lo dices en serio?it can't be true! no puede estar?6. (expressing possibility, suggestion etc) he could be in the library puede que est en la bibliotecayou could try telephoning his office por qu no le llamas a su despacho? they could have forgotten puede (ser) que se hayan olvidadoyou could have forgotten puede (ser) que se hayan olvidadoyou could have forgotten puede que est en la bibliotecayou could have got a job last year creo que podas obtener un trabajo el ao pasado2 [kn]C. CPD can opener N abrelatas m invCollins Spanish Dictionary - Complete and Unabridged 8th Edition 2005 William Collins Spanish Dictionary - Complete and Unabridged 8th Edition 2005 [kn] (str. 1971, 1988 HarperCollins Publishers 1992, 1993, 1996, 1997, 2000, 2003, 20051 [kn] vt [+ food] mettre en conserve2 [kn] (str. 1971, 1988 HarperCollins Publishers 1992, 1993, 1996, 1997, 2000, 2003, 20051 [kn] vt [+ food] mettre en conserve2 [kn] (str. 1971, 1988 HarperCollins Publishers 1992, 1993, 1996, 1997, 2000, 2003, 20051 [kn] vt [+ food] mettre en conserve2 [kn] (str. 1971, 1988 HarperCollins Publishers 1992, 1993, 1996, 1997, 2000, 2003, 20051 [kn] vt [+ food] mettre en conserve2 [kn] (str. 1971, 1988 HarperCollins Publishers 1992, 1993, 1996, 1997, 2000, 2003, 20051 [kn] vt [+ food] mettre en conserve2 [kn] (str. 1971, 1988 HarperCollins Publishers 1992, 1993, 1996, 1997, 2000, 2003, 20051 [kn] vt [+ food] mettre en conserve2 [kn] (str. 1971, 1988 HarperCollins Publishers 1992, 1993, 1996, 1997, 2000, 2003, 20051 [kn] vt [+ food] mettre en conserve2 [kn] (str. 1971, 1988 HarperCollins Publishers 1992, 1993, 1996, 1997, 2000, 2003, 20051 [kn] vt [+ food] mettre en conserve2 [kn] (str. 1971, 1988 HarperCollins Publishers 1992, 1993, 1996, 1997, 2000, 2003, 20051 [kn] vt [+ food] mettre en conserve2 [kn] (str. 1971, 1988 HarperCollins Publishers 1992, 1993, 199 (conditional and pt) modal aux vb (= be able to) pouvoirYou can do it if you try Vous pouvez le faire si vous essayez. I can't rememberBUT Je ne t'entends pas. (= know how to) savoirI can swim Je sais nager. He can't drive Il ne sait pas conduire. I can play tennis Je sais jouer au tennis.Can you speak French?BUT Parlez-vous franais?. (expressing disbelief, puzzlement)That can't be true! Ce n'est pas possible!What CAN he want? Qu'est-ce qu'il peut bien vouloir?see also couldCollins English/French Electronic Resource. HarperCollins Publishers 2005 in cpds Bchsen-, Dosen-1 pret modal aux vb (defective parts supplied by to be able to) (= be able to) knnen; can you come tomorrow? kannst du morgen kommen?; I cant or cannot go to the theatre tomorrow ich kann morgen nicht ins Theater (gehen); Ill do it if I can wenn ich kann(, tue ich es); hell help you all he can er wird sein Mglichstes tun, er wird tun, was in seinen Krften steht; as soon as it can be arranged sobald es sich machen lsst; could you tell me knnen or knnten Sie mir sagen, ; can you speak German? knnen or sprechen Sie Deutsch?; we can but hope that, we can only hope that wir knnen nur hoffen, dass ; they could not (help) but condemn it sie konnten nicht anders, als das zu verurteilen (= may) drfen, knnen; can I come too? kann ich mitkommen?; can or could I take some more? darf ich mir noch etwas or noch einmal nehmen?; you can go now Sie knnen jetzt gehen; can I help? darf or kann ich Ihnen helfen?; could I possibly go with you? knnte or drfte ich vielleicht mitkommen?; Id like to go, can I? no, you cant ich wrde gerne gehen, darf ich? nein, du darfst nicht; can I use your car? no, you possibility) knnen; it could be that hes got lost vielleicht hat er sich verlaufen hat; could be on the next train er knnte im nchsten Zug sein; and it could have been such a good party! und es htte so eine gute Party sein knnen!; to think he could have become a doctor wenn man bedenkt, dass er htte Arzt werden knnen (with verbs of perception) knnen; can you hear me? hren Sie mich?, knnen sie wenn sie will, kann sie sehr nett sein (indicating suggestion) knnen; you could try telephoning him Sie knnten ihn ja mal anrufen; you could have been a little more polite Sie htten etwas hflicher sein knnen (= feel inclined to) knnen; I could have murdered her ich htte sie umbringen knnen 2 vt foodstuffs einmachen, eindosen? canned (inf) can it! Klappe! (inf)Collins German Dictionary Complete and Unabridged 7th Edition 2005. William Collins Publishers 1991, 1997, 1999, 2004, 2005, 2007 Collins Italian Dictionary 1st Edition HarperCollins Publishers 1995 (kn) negative can't (kant) cannot (knt) verb1. to be able to. You can do it if you try hard. kan consequir moci knnen kunne poder vima, suutma voida pouvoir moi tud, -hat, -het mampu geta potere, essere capace\* (~) galti vart boleh kunnenkunnemc consequir a putea, a i se permite mc moi moi kan ...-ebilir kh nng 2. to know how to. Can you drive a car? kan saber umt knnen kunne () saber oskama osata savoir - znati, umjeti tud bisa kunna sapere (~) mokti prast boleh kunnenkunnepotrafi saber a ti vedie znati umeti kan ...-ebilir ch kh nng 3. (usually may) to have permission to. You can go if you behave yourself. kan poder smt drfen f lov () poder, estar permitido vima saada pouvoir smjeti szabad, -hat, -het boleh mega, geta potere (~) galti drkstt dibenarkan mogen f lov til, kunnemc, mie zezwolenie poder a putea smie lahko moi kan f, fr ...-ebilir , ch s cho php 4. used in questions to indicate surprise, disbelief etc. What can he be doing all this time? kan poder moci knnen gide vide ...() poder vima voida, olla (epusko, yllttyminen) pouvoir moi -hat, -het bisa geta potere (~)? () galt vartu boleh videorecorder mon tro, gadd vite mc poder a putea mc neki uopte kan ...-e bilmek () , , , 's dng trong cu hi m ch s ngc nhin (kn) noun a metal container for liquids and many types of food. oil-can; beer-can; six cans of beer. blik, blikkie lata plechovka, ndoba die Kanne, die Dose kande; dse , lata, bote kann, purk, kanister tlkki bidon, bote de conserve limenka, konzerva kanna kaleng ds bidone; barattolo; lattina skardin kanna; skrda trauks; konservu krba tin blikboks; kannepuszka lata cutie (de conserve/de rcoritoare/ de bere) plechovica konzerva burk, kanna teneke kutu ci hp verb past tense, past participle canned to put (especially food) into cans, usually to preserve it. a factory for canning raspberries. blik enlatar naloit eindosen fylde i kande komme p dse enlatar konservirati konservirati konservirati konservirati konserve konservera, lgga in kutulamak, conserve yapmak ng hp canned adjective put in cans. canned peas. geblikte enlatado v konzerv Dosen-... dse- en conserva konserv-/-konzerv kalengan dsa- in scatola konserve konzerviran konzer hp cannery plural canneries noun a factory where goods are canned. inmaakfabriek fbrica de enlatados konzerva k conservenfabriekhermetikkfabrikk fabryka konserve fabrikas nh my hp Kernerman English Multilingual Dictionary 2006-2013 K Dictionaries Ltd., moci, plechovka dse, kan Dose, knnen, lata, poder osata, tlkki cannette, pouvoir limenka, moi lattina, sapere , ..., blik, kunnen boks, kan mc, puszka lata, poder. English-Spanish Medical Dictionary Farlex 2012Collins Multilingual Translator HarperCollins Publishers 2009 Want to thank TFD for its existence? Tell a friend about us, add a link to this page, or visit the webmaster's page for free fun content. Link to this page: "And I shall not go so far but what I can get back before night. AND rushed into the toolshed, and jumped into a can. It would have been a beautiful thing to hide in, if it had not had so much water in it. Last night he take me for see, and I can understand very much talk. "But I can't see the use of your working for a living. As soon as I can after I come back, I will come and see you. ""She can eat out of my skillet the rest of her life. "Good-bye, mother, I can't stay," said Adam, putting on his hat and going out. You can feel them in the air round about him, capering frenetically; with their invisible the rest of her life. "Good-bye, mother, I can't stay," said Adam, putting on his hat and going out. You can feel them in the air round about him, capering frenetically; with their invisible the rest of her life. "Good-bye, mother, I can't stay," said Adam, putting on his hat and going out. You can feel them in the air round about him, capering frenetically; with their invisible the rest of her life. "Good-bye, mother, I can't stay," said Adam, putting on his hat and going out. You can feel them in the air round about him, capering frenetically; with their invisible the rest of her life. "Good-bye, mother, I can't stay," said Adam, putting on his hat and going out. You can feel them in the air round about him, capering frenetically; with their invisible the rest of her life. "Good-bye, mother, I can't stay," said Adam, putting on his hat and going out. You can feel them in the air round about him, capering frenetically; with the rest of her life. "Good-bye, mother, I can't stay," said Adam, putting on his hat and going out. You can feel the round about him and the feet they set the pace, and the hair of the leader of the orchestra rises on end, and his eyeballs start from their sockets, as he toils to keep up with them. How can one like and have an aversion to a person at the same time? And thus, though Tess kept repeating to herself, "I can never be his wife," the words were vain. What can I do to repay you for all that you have done for me? For before your head has time to spoil you can have it canned, and in that way it may be preserved indefinitely. I can carry both suitcases. Can you remember the war? Used to indicate possession of a specified power, right, or privilege. The president can veto congressional bills. Used to indicate possession of a specified capability or skill. I can tune the harpsichord as well as play it. Used to indicate that which is permitted, as by conscience or feelings. One can hardly blame you for being upset. More Verb Definitions (33) Any of various containers usually or traditionally cylindrical, made of metal, and with a separate cover. A milk can, a garbage can, a can of shoe polish. A container made of tinned iron or other metal, in which foods or other perishable products are sealed for preservation. The contents of such a container. The amount that a can holds. More Noun Definitions (6) More Abbreviation Definitions (1) Something that is easily accomplished, especially a routine catch of a film or scene of a film. recorded, filmed, taped, etc. but not yet released for sale, exhibition, broadcast, viewing, etc. From Middle English canne, from Proto-Indo-European \*gan-, \*gand- (a vessel). Cognate with Scots can (can), West Frisian kanne (a jug, pitcher), Dutch kan (pot, mug), German Kanne (can, tankard, mug), Danish kande (can, mug, a measure), Swedish kanna (can, tankard, mug), Icelandic kanna (a can). From Wiktionary From Middle English can (first and third person singular of cunnan (to know how), from Proto-Germanic \*kunnan, from Proto-Indo-European, \*nnh-. Compare Dutch kunnen, Low German knen, Compare Dutch kunnen, Low German knen, Compare Dutch kunnen, Compare Dutch kunnen, Low German knen, Compare Dutch kunnen, Compare Dutch kunnen, Low German knen, Compare Dutch kunnen, Compare Dutch kunnen, Low German knen, Compare Dutch kunnen, English Language, 5th Edition Middle English first and third person sing. present tense of connen to know how from Old English canne a water container from Old English From American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language, 5th Edition modal verb NAmE//kn//, NamE//kn/ Please let us know if you cannot attend the meeting. 2used to say that someone knows how to do something She can speak Spanish. Can he cook? She could feel the cool air on her face. I can hear music. 4used to show that someone is allowed to do something You can take the car if you want. We can't wear jeans at work. 5(informal) used to ask permission to do something Can I read your newspaper? Can I take you home? 6(informal) used to ask someone to help you Can you help me with this box? Can you feed the cat, please? 7used in the negative for saying that you are sure something is not true That can't be Maryshe's in New York. He can't have slept through all that noise. 8used to express doubt or surprise What can they be doing? Can he be serious? Where could she have put it? 9used to make suggestions We can eat in a restaurant if you like. I can take the car if necessary. 11(informal) used to say that someone must do something, usually when you are angry You can be quiet or get out! Grammarmodal verbs are can, could, may, might, must, ought to, shall, should, will, and would. Dare, need, have to, and used to also share some of the features of modal verbs. Modal verbs have only one form. They have no past or present participles and do not add -s to the 3rd person singular form: He can speak three languages. She will try and visit tomorrow. Modal verbs are followed by the infinitive of another verb without to. The exceptions are ought to and used to: You must find a job. You ought to stop smoking. I used to smoke, but I quit two years ago. Questions are formed with not or the short form -nt and do not use do/does or did: You shouldn't invite Mary? Negative sentences are formed with not or the present or did in the past: Can I invite Mary? Negative sentences are formed with not or the short form -nt and do not use do/does or did: You shouldn't invite Mary? Negative sentences are formed with not or the short form -nt and do not use do/does or did: You shouldn't invite Mary? Negative sentences are formed with not or the short form -nt and do not use do/does in the present or did in the past: Can I invite Mary? Negative sentences are formed with not or the short form -nt and do not use do/does or did: You shouldn't invite Mary? Negative sentences are formed with not or the short form -nt and do not use do/does or did: You shouldn't invite Mary? Negative sentences are formed with not or the short form -nt and do not use do/does or did: You shouldn't invite Mary? Negative sentences are formed with not or the short form -nt and do not use do/does or did: You shouldn't invite Mary? Negative sentences are formed with not or the short form -nt and do not use do/does or did: You shouldn't invite Mary? Negative sentences are formed with not or the short form -nt and do not use do/does or did: You shouldn't invite Mary? Negative sentences are formed with not or the short form -nt and do not use do/does or did: You shouldn't invite Mary? Negative sentences are formed with not or the short form -nt and do not use do/does or did: You shouldn't invite Mary? Negative sentences are formed with not or the short form -nt and do not use do/does or did: You shouldn't invite Mary? Negative sentences are formed with not or the short form -nt and do not use do/does or did: You shouldn't invite Mary? Negative sentences are formed with not or did: You shouldn't invite Mary? Negative sentences are formed with not or did: You shouldn't invite Mary? Negative sentences are formed with not or did: results. You will find more help with how to use modal verbs at the dictionary entries for each verb. Idioms as happy, etc. as possible Shopping online is as simple as can be. used to say that you are not able or willing to do something Sorry, no can do. I just don't have the time. Which Word?can / mayCan and cannot (or cant) are the most common words used for asking for, giving, or refusing permission: Can I borrow your calculator? You can tome with us if you want to. You cant park your car there. May I borrow your newspaper? You may come if you wish. It is often used in official signs and rules: Visitors may use the swimming pool between 7 a.m. and 7 p.m. Students may not use the college car park. The form maynt is hardly ever used in modern English. Grammarcan / could / be able to / manageCan is used to say that somebody knows how to do something: Can you play the piano? It is also used with verbs of seeing, noticing, etc: I can hear someone calling, and with passive infinitives: The DVD can be found online. Can or be able to get a taxi outside the station. I havent been able to get much work done today. Shed love to be able to get much work done today. Shed love to be able to get much work done today. Shed love to be able to get much work done today. Shed love to be able to get much work done today. Shed love to be able to get much work done today. Shed love to be able to get much work done today. Shed love to be able to get much work done today. Shed love to be able to get much work done today. Shed love to be able to get much work done today. occasion in the past:I was able to/managed to find some useful books in the library. I could find some useful books in the library. Manage is more formal and less frequent than be able to. In negative sentences, could not can also be used:We werent able to/didnt manage to/couldnt get there in time. Could is also used with this meaning with verbs of seeing, noticing, understanding, etc.:I could see there was something wrong. Could have is used when you are saying that it was possible for somebody to do something in the past but they did not try:I could have won the game but decided to let him win instead. See can in the Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary

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