

Modale Hilfsverben

1. can, may, must

Past	Present	Future
was/were able to wasn't/weren't able to could/couldn't	können – Fähigkeit can/can't/cannot → to be able to	will be able to won't be able to
was/were allowed to wasn't/weren't allowed to	können/dürfen – Erlaubnis may/may not → to be allowed to	will be allowed to won't be allowed to
had to hadn't to	müssen must/ needn't → to have to	will have to won't have to

2. must, needn't, mustn't

	Gebrauch	deutsche Bedeutung
must – have to	Zwang, dringende Notwendigkeit, Schlussforderung	müssen
needn't – don't have to	kein Zwang, keine Notwendigkeit	nicht brauchen, nicht müssen
mustn't – don't be allowed to	Verbot	nicht dürfen

3. may, might

Wir benutzen *may*, um Möglichkeit, Erlaubnis und höfliche Bitten zu formulieren. Wollen wir eine entfernte Möglichkeit oder eine extrem höfliche Bitte ausdrücken, können wir *might* benutzen.

4. should, ought to

Die Modalverben *should* und *ought to* entsprechen dem deutschen *sollten*. *Should* und *ought to* haben die gleiche Bedeutung. Wir benutzen sie um eine Empfehlung auszudrücken. Wollen wir eine Empfehlung zusätzlich Nachdruck verleihen können wir *must* statt *should/ought to* verwenden. *Ought to* kann eine stärkere Verpflichtung ausdrücken als *should*.

Put in: to be able to / to be allowed to/ can/ could

1. When Blacky was a puppy, he (cannot) _____ eat meat, but he (can)_____ sleep in Peter's bed.
2. Now Blacky is a big dog. He (can) _____ go for a walk, he (can) _____ play football with Peter, but he (cannot)_____ sleep in Peter's bed.
3. Peter asks his mother: " (can)_____ go for a walk with Blacky?"
4. When Blacky becomes an old dog, he (can)_____ sleep in Peter's room again. But he (cannot)_____ play football with Peter.
5. Blacky (can) _____ sleep while Peter is playing football. But he (cannot)_____ hunt the neighbours' cat.
6. When Blacky was young, he (cannot)_____ go upstairs to Peter's room on his own. Now he (can)_____ go upstairs, but he (cannot)_____ to do it.

Ersetze die Modalverben durch die richtige Ersatzform.

1. We ought to win the race. We _____ win the race.
2. I can swim. I _____ swim.
3. You must meet my best friend. You _____ meet my best friend.
4. He should be in bed by now. He _____ be in bed by now.
5. I must get up early. I _____ get up early.
6. They may stay up late. They _____ stay up late.
7. She needs to see the doctor. She _____ see the doctor.
8. We need not walk. We _____ walk.

9. You must not sleep. You _____ sleep.

10. Should I go to the cinema with them? _____ go to the cinema with them?

Überlege, ob du das Modalverb einsetzen kannst oder nicht. Setze die Ersatzform nur ein, wenn das Modalverb nicht möglich ist. Denke an die richtige Zeitform.

1. Du musst morgen zeitig aufstehen. You (must) _____ get up early tomorrow.
2. Du brauchst keinen Babysitter anrufen. You (not / need) _____ call a baby sitter.
3. Wir dürfen heute Abend den Film sehen. We (may) _____ watch the film tonight.
4. Er konnte mich überhaupt nicht sehen. He (not / can) _____ see me at all.
5. Sie musste länger bleiben. She (must) _____ stay longer.
6. Durftest du gestern zur Disko gehen? (may / you) _____ go to the disco yesterday?
7. Er darf jetzt nicht schlafen. He (not / must) _____ sleep now.
8. Du brauchst nicht antworten. You (not / need) _____ answer.
9. Er sollte damals vor Gericht aussagen. He (ought to) _____ give evidence then.

Übung zur Verwendung von 'must not'

1. The teams _____ have more than 11 players on the field during a match.
2. But there _____ even be 11 players playing for each team.
3. Players _____ wear anything which might injure another player.
4. Players _____ play the ball with their feet only.
5. Substituted players _____ return to the game.
6. Players _____ leave the game without the referee's permission.
7. Players _____ hold an opponent.

8. The referee _____ send a player off if he has committed foul play.
9. However, if a player is sent off during the game, he _____ be replaced.
10. A period _____ be over after exactly 45 minutes.

Put into the following gaps suitable auxiliaries

- a. I am not _____ visit my friends late at night but I would be _____ .
- b. My mum always tells me that I _____ practise hard if I want to study one day.
- c. In the future we _____ to visit Mars and Pluto.
- d. She _____ go to the hairdresser because she looks really awful.
- e. " _____ I go to the swimming pool with my friends, please? "
- f. It _____ rain, although it's sunny now!
- g. We _____ book our tickets for the train earlier to get them 50% cheaper.
- h. My grandmother _____ (not) to visit her Jewish friends during the war.

needn't/mustn't/ don't have to

1. I'll be quite late getting to London, but you _____ change your plans for me.
2. I'm afraid I owe quite a lot of money to the bank – but you _____ worry about me.
3. Next time read the small print in the document before you sign it. You _____ make the same mistake.

Put in the right Auxiliary (able to, allowed to, have to, may, might, should/ought to)

- a. On a trip to England me and my husband were soon lost and _____ find any road signs to guide us.

- b. Visitors of Manhattan _____ visit the Statue of Liberty.
- c. It _____ one day be possible to use a translating machine.
- d. It is difficult to make a programme which the PC _____ to read.
- e. The translating machine _____ know a lot about grammar.
- f. _____ I take this book, please?
- g. Tom asked if he _____ go to the lecture on computers.
- h. _____ I talk to you for a few minutes, please?
- i. It _____ happen again.
- j. I have not _____ translate the text.
- k. When I was four years old I _____ already swim.
- l. What _____ we do with this computer?
- m. We _____ come for lessons twice every week.
- n. A computer can translate easy texts into another language. In the future a computer _____ to translate difficult texts.
- o. I hope I can do the work myself. I hope to _____ to do the work myself.
- p. Shall I ask the computer? The translator asked if he _____ ask the computer.

Translate the following sentences into correct English

- q. Kannst du diese Frage beantworten?
- r. Peter muss die Frage beantworten können!
- s. Ein kleines Kind kann noch nicht richtig sprechen.
- t. Ein Erwachsener sollte richtig lesen können.
- u. Es könnte morgen regnen.
- v. Es kann regnen. Nimm deinen Schirm mit.
- w. Ich werde kommen können.

Form Questions with „allowed to“

- x. to cross the street at the zebra crossing
- y. to cross when the lights are red
- z. to swim in the sea when the waves are high

Jack has some funny ideas, what does his father reply to them? Use for the answers of his father either “allowed to” or “able to”

- aa. to drive his father's car
- bb. to drink a glass of wine
- cc. to smoke a cigarette
- dd. to go out with a girl
- ee. to take a job in London
- ff. to do what he wants

Find suitable substitutes

- gg. I (must go) _____ to the doctor today.
- hh. You (may smoke) _____ in this office.
- ii. I (can finish) _____ this programme without help.
- jj. I (could swim) _____ when I was only five years old.
- kk. We (should pay) _____ the money for the computer
- ll. Translating machines (may be good) _____.
- mm. I (may go out) _____ tonight.
- nn. We (mustn't leave) _____ the room.
- oo. You (needn't go) _____ home yet, but I (must) _____.

Im simple past wird statt der Ersatzverben häufig *could/couldn't* verwendet.

Could you read when you were 5?

You couldn't stay up at night when you were a child.

1. I (cannot) _____ bring you the book yesterday.
2. In London you (can) _____ look at the Crown Jewels but you (cannot) _____ touch them.
3. The children (cannot) _____ play outside because they had a cold.
4. The poor boy (never / can) _____ have a normal life.

Lösungen

Put in: to be able to / to be allowed to/ can/ could

1. When Blacky was a puppy, he could not / wasn't able to eat meat, but he could / was allowed to sleep in Peter's bed.
2. Now Blacky is a big dog. He is able to go for a walk, he is able to play football with Peter, but he isn't allowed to sleep in Peter's bed.
3. Peter asks his mother: " Am I allowed to go for a walk with Blacky?"
4. When Blacky becomes an old dog, he will be allowed to sleep in Peter's room again. But he won't be able to play football with Peter.
5. Blacky is able to sleep while Peter is playing football. But he isn't allowed to hunt the neighbour's cat.
6. When Blacky was young, he wasn't able to go upstairs to Peter's room on his own. Now he is able to go upstairs, but he isn't allowed to do it.

Ersetze die Modalverben durch die richtige Ersatzform.

1. We ought to win the race. We are to / have to win the race.
2. I can swim. I am able to swim.
3. You must meet my best friend. You have to meet my best friend.
4. He should be in bed by now. He has to be in bed by now.
5. I must get up early. I have to get up early.
6. They may stay up late. They are allowed to stay up late.
7. She needs to see the doctor. She has to see the doctor.
8. We need not walk. We don't have to walk.
9. You must not sleep. You are not allowed to sleep.
10. Should I go to the cinema with them? Do I have to go to the cinema with them?

Überlege, ob du das Modalverb einsetzen kannst oder nicht. Setze die Ersatzform nur ein, wenn das Modalverb nicht möglich ist. Denke an die richtige Zeitform.

1. You have to get up early tomorrow.
2. You don't have to call a baby sitter.
3. We are allowed to watch the film tonight.
4. He wasn't able to see me at all.
5. Sie musste länger bleiben. She had to stay longer.
6. Were you allowed to go to the disco yesterday?
7. He isn't allowed to sleep now.
8. You don't have to answer.
9. He had to give evidence then.

Übung zur Verwendung von 'must not'

1. The teams must not / aren't allowed to have more than 11 players on the field during a match.
2. But there can even be 11 players playing for each team.
3. Players must not / aren't allowed to wear anything which might injure another player.
4. Players must / have to play the ball with their feet only.
5. Substituted players must not / aren't allowed to return to the game.

6. Players must not / aren't allowed to leave the game without the referee's permission.
7. Players must not / aren't allowed to hold an opponent.
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- d. She has to go to the hairdresser because she looks really awful.
- e. "Am I allowed to go to the swimming pool with my friends, please?"
- f. It has to rain, although it's sunny now!
- g. We have to book our tickets for the train earlier to get them 50% cheaper.
- h. My grandmother wasn't able / allowed to visit her Jewish friends during the war.

needn't/mustn't/ don't have to

1. I'll be quite late getting to London, but you don't have to change your plans for me.
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3. Next time read the small print in the document before you sign it. You don't have to make the same mistake.

Put in the right Auxiliary (able to, allowed to, have to, may, might, should/ought to)

- a. On a trip to England me and my husband were soon lost and we weren't able to find any road signs to guide us.
- b. Visitors of Manhattan should visit the Statue of Liberty.
- c. It ought to be possible to use a translating machine one day.
- d. It is difficult to make a programme which the PC is able to read.
- e. The translating machine should know a lot about grammar.
- f. May I take this book, please?
- g. Tom asked if he had to go to the lecture on computers.
- h. May I talk to you for a few minutes, please?
- i. It might happen again.
- j. I have not been able to translate the text.
- k. When I was four years old I was already able to swim.
- l. What should we do with this computer?
- m. We ought to come for lessons twice every week.
- n. A computer can translate easy texts into another language. In the future a computer will be able to translate difficult texts.
- o. I hope I can do the work myself. I hope to be able to do the work myself.
- p. Shall I ask the computer? The translator asked if he should ask the computer.

Translate the following sentences into correct English

- a. Can you / Are you able to answer this question?

- b. Peter has to be able to answer this question.
- c. A small child isn't able to speak properly yet.
- d. An adult should be able to read correctly.
- e. It might rain tomorrow.
- f. It could rain (There could be rain). Take your umbrella with you.
- g. I will be able to come.

Form Questions with „allowed to“

- a. You are allowed / You have to cross the street at the zebra crossing.
- b. You must not / You aren't allowed to cross when the lights are red.
- c. You should not / You aren't allowed to swim in the sea when the waves are high.

Jack has some funny ideas. What does his father reply to them? Use either “allowed to” or “able to” for the answers of his father

- a. No, you aren't allowed to drive my car.
- b. No, you aren't allowed drink wine.
- c. No, you aren't allowed to smoke.
- d. No, you aren't allowed to go out with a girl yet.
- e. No, you aren't allowed to take a job in London.
- f. No, you aren't allowed to do what you want to.

Find suitable substitutes

- a. I have to to the doctor today.
- b. You are allowed to smoke in this office.
- c. I am able to finish this programme without help.
- d. I was able to swim when I was only five years old.
- e. We have to pay the money for the computer
- f. Translating machines (may be good) _____. ????
- g. I am yellowed to go out tonight.
- h. We aren't allowed to leave the room.
- i. You don't have to go home yet, but I have to.

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