

Die Ersatzverben to be able to / to be allowed to

Das Hilfsverb **can** steht sowohl für können wie auch für dürfen.

Jürgen Klinsmann can play football better than Peter. → können, fähig sein

You can't leave the schoolyard during the break. → nicht dürfen

Will ich betonen, ob ich können oder dürfen meine, so verwende ich sogenannte Ersatzverben (substitutes):

to be able to = können

to be allowed to = dürfen

Nach dem Ersatzverb steht immer der Infinitiv.

Peter is able to play football but J. Klinsmann is better.

You are not allowed to leave the schoolyard during the break.

Besonders wichtig sind diese Ersatzverben, wenn ich können oder dürfen in verschiedenen Zeiten verwenden möchte. Dabei wird to be in die verschiedenen Zeiten gesetzt, der Rest bleibt erhalten.

Peter's grandpa was able to play football when he was young.

You won't be allowed to ride a moped before you get 16.

You will be able to pass the test if you learn your words.

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) _____ to touch them.

3. The children (cannot) _____ to play outside because they had a cold.

4. The poor boy (never / can) _____ to have a normal life.

1. I (cannot) _____ wasn't able to _____ bring you the book yesterday.

2. In London you (can) _____ are allowed to _____ look at the Crown Jewels but you (cannot) _____ are not allowed _____ to touch them.

3. The children (cannot) _____ weren't able to _____ to play outside because they had a cold.

4. The poor boy (never / can) _____ will never be able _____ to have a normal life.