

Die Modalverben *can*, *may*, *must* und ihre Verneinungen können nur im *simple present* verwendet werden. Um Modalverben auch in anderen Zeiten zu gebrauchen, benötigst du Hilfskonstruktionen.

Können/Fähigkeit – Ersatzformen zu *can/can't*: **to be able to** (können)

simple present	<i>I can</i> swim. / <i>I'm able to</i> swim. <i>Can</i> you read? <i>Are</i> you <i>able to</i> read? <i>Can't</i> you phone? <i>Aren't</i> you <i>able to</i> phone?
simple past	<i>I could</i> swim. / <i>I was able to</i> swim. <i>Could</i> you swim / <i>Were</i> you <i>able to</i> swim? <i>Couldn't</i> you phone? <i>Weren't</i> you <i>able to</i> phone?
simple present perfect	<i>I have been able to</i> swim. <i>Have</i> you <i>been able to</i> swim? <i>Hasn't</i> he <i>been able to</i> phone?
will-future	<i>I will be able to</i> swim. <i>Will</i> you <i>be able to</i> swim? <i>Won't</i> he <i>be able to</i> swim?

Erlaubnis/Verbot – Ersatzform zu *can/can't*: **to be allowed to** (dürfen)

simple present	<i>I can/may</i> talk. / <i>I'm allowed to</i> talk. <i>Can/May</i> you talk? <i>Are</i> you <i>allowed to</i> read? <i>Can't</i> you talk? <i>Aren't</i> you <i>allowed to</i> talk?
simple past	<i>I was allowed to</i> watch TV. <i>Was I allowed to</i> watch TV? <i>Weren't</i> you (<i>Wasn't</i> he) <i>allowed to</i> watch TV? He <i>wasn't allowed to</i> ...
simple present perfect	<i>I have been allowed to</i> draw. <i>Have</i> you <i>been allowed to</i> draw? <i>Hasn't</i> he <i>been allowed to</i> draw? They <i>haven't been allowed to</i> ...
will-future	<i>I will be allowed to</i> play ... <i>Will</i> you <i>be allowed to</i> play ...? <i>Won't</i> he <i>be allowed to</i> play ...? She <i>won't be allowed to</i> play ...

Verpflichtung / nicht müssen – Ersatzform zu *must*: **to have to** (müssen)

simple present	<i>She must</i> take a shower. <i>She has to</i> take a shower. <i>Does</i> she <i>have to</i> take a shower? <i>She doesn't have to</i> take a shower. Aber auch: <i>She need not (needn't)</i> take a shower.
simple past	<i>She had to</i> take a shower. <i>Did</i> she <i>have to</i> take a shower? <i>She didn't have to</i> take a shower. <i>Didn't</i> she <i>have to</i> take a shower?
will-future	<i>She will have to</i> take a shower. <i>Will</i> she <i>have to</i> take a shower? <i>She won't have to</i> take a shower. <i>Won't</i> she <i>have to</i> take ...

Du hast es sicher bemerkt: Die Form **to have to** wird als **Vollverb** verwendet, das heißt, in **Frägen** und in **verneinten Aussagesätzen** brauchst du die Umschreibung mit **to do** im **simple present** und im **simple past**.

Does she have to take a shower?

Did she have to go?