

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

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

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

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

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

Du hast es sicher bemerkt: Die Form **to have to** wird als **Vollverb** verwendet, das heißt, in **Fragen** 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?*