

Chris and John go in for ...

Eksempler og skemaer:

Now John **can** play football again.
 Last week he **could** not, because he had sprained his ankle.
May I go with you? asks Chris.
 Yes, but you **must** not forget your rain-coat.
 It **may** start to rain.
Should I tell Mum?
 Yes, otherwise she **might** become worried.

You **may** come. (= tilladelse)
 You **must** come. (= nødvendighed/ordre)
 He **may** come tomorrow. (mulighed)
 I **shall** see you tomorrow. (fremtid)
 He **will** come tomorrow. (fremtid)
 We **shall** leave tomorrow. (fremtid)
 I **cannot** come tomorrow. (fysisk umulighed)
 We **could** help you. (fysisk mulighed)

I **shall** be there tomorrow.
 He **will** go up to London next week.

A-Opgaver

Indsæt may eller must:

Chris and John _____be back at ten o'clock in the evening. On Saturdays John _____stay out until 12 o'clock. "Why _____I be back so early?" John says. "All my friends _____be out as long as they want." "As long as you live at home, you _____do as we tell you," his mother says. "Better bring your keys today, I _____be away when you come home," says his mother. " _____I borrow your umbrella, Mum?" Susan asks. "I _____have forgotten my own somewhere." "You _____, but don't forget that one, too!"

Indsæt et mådesudsagnsord i nutid eller datid. Skriv ordene forskudt, så den lodrette søjle danner et ord (et måltid):

we	s	h	a	l	l	
you						
you						

always do what mother says!
 see this film!
 see it at the Imperial.
 I go this evening?
 I go with you?

Mådesudsagnsordene

Forklaring:

Mådesudsagnsordene angiver de nærmere omstændigheder - måden - noget sker på.
 Et mådesudsagnsord optræder som regel som hjælpeudsagnsord med det andet udsagnsord, som står i navneform.
 På engelsk findes mådesudsagnsordene kun i nutid og datid.

Betydning:

can/could: kan/kunne (fysisk mulighed, være i stand til)
may/might: må/måtte (være nødt til, logisk følge)
must/must: være nødt til/ beordret til
shall/should: skal/skulle, vil (fremtid) bør/burde
will/would: skal/skulle (fremtid), vil/ville (vilje)
NB: I fremtid bruges **shall** i 1. person ental og flertal, **will** i 2. og 3. person.