

A

Modal Verbs

Also known as “helping verbs” – these change some aspect of the main verb. Here are some English and Danish examples:

I sing	Jeg synger.
I will sing.	Jeg skal synge.
I can sing.	Jeg kan synge.
I may* sing.	Jeg må synge.

*Note that “må” is best translated as “am/is/are allowed to” *Må jeg ryge? (May I smoke?)*

B

These words can be slippery, but IN GENERAL:

skal = will, shall; must/have to (when spoken emphatically)

kan = can, is/am/are able to, having ability or possibility

må = may, is/am/are allowed, having permission

vil = want, desire

C

Look again at the examples in A, and you will see that using a modal causes the “-r” in the following verb to drop off. This is always true!

Fill in the blanks:

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| 1. Jeg kan _____ (come) til fest. | 5. Hvor må vi _____ (“see”/watch) fjernsyn?’ |
| 2. _____ (eat) du frokost nu? | 6. De _____ (swim) i morgen. |
| 3. Vil han _____ (take) det? | 7. Hun kan _____ (walk) med dig. |
| 4. Vi _____ (write) brev til venner. | 8. Vi _____ (drink) øl i aften. |

D

NOTE: When a verb has no “-r” attached, it is referred to as the “**infinitive.**” This is the “basic form” of the verb – the one that you will find in the dictionary.

E

Alfabetet (the alphabet)

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z Æ Ø Å

F

Alphabetize the following Danish words:

- | | | | |
|------------------------------------|-------|----------------------|-------|
| 1. anden (other, second, the duck) | _____ | 1. rogn (spawn) | _____ |
| 2. ånden (the spirit) | _____ | 2. råge (rook) | _____ |
| 3. ændre (to change) | _____ | 3. røg (smoke) | _____ |
| | | 4. rage (to rummage) | _____ |
| | | 5. ryge (to smoke) | _____ |