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谈情态动词的用法 (1)

情态动词的语法特征:

1. 情态动词不能表示正在发生或已经发生的事情，只表示说话人对某事的态度和期待等。
2. 情态动词除ought和have外，后面只能接不带to的不定式。
3. 情态动词没有人称，数的变化，即情态动词第三人称单数不加-s。
4. 情态动词没有非谓语形式，即没有不定式，分词等形式。

一. will和would的用法

will和**would**是英语中使用频率极高的两个情态助动词。两词之间的内在联系（**would**是**will**的过去式）决定了它们功能含义的相似性。在掌握其共性特征的基础上，了解其特殊性，是掌握两词的捷径。



1. 用于构成将来时态，表示“将会、将要”。

(1) **will**用于一般将来时、将来进行时、将来完成时以及将来完成进行时。

By this time tomorrow, you will have reached New York.

到明天这个时候你就已经到纽约了。

(2) **would**用于过去将来时态。

He said the weather would turn out fine the next day.

他说第二天天气会转好。

2. 表示主语的意愿，有“愿意、会”之意。

(1) **will**表示现在或将来的意愿。

If you will help me now, I'll surely help you sooner or later.

要是你现在愿意帮我，我迟早也会帮你。

(2) **would**表示过去的意愿。

However I tried, he just wouldn't listen.

不管我怎样努力，他就是不听。



3. 表示习惯性、倾向性，有“惯于(做某事)”之意。

(1) **will**表示现在的习惯、倾向。

Sometimes he will tell lies. 有时候他也会说谎。

Oil will float on water. 油总是浮在水上。

This window won't open. 这扇窗户经常打不开。

(2) **would**表示过去的习惯、倾向。

Every day he would get up at six o'clock.

(以前) 他每天早晨六点钟起床。

When he was a child, he would often go skiing.

他小时候经常去滑雪。

4. 表示主语的功用、能力。

(1) **will**表示现在的功用、能力。

This room will (=can) hold 60 people.

这个房间能容纳60人。

(2) **would**表示过去的功用、能力。

He said the box wouldn't open.

他说那盒子打不开。



5. **will/won't you...?**与**would/wouldn't you...?**

都可表示现在或将来的请求、建议，但**would**表示的语气更委婉。

Will/Would you please stand there?

请你站在那里好吗？

Won't you come here?

你过来好吗？

6. will, would各不相同的特殊用法:

(1) will的特殊用法: 可用于第二人称陈述句, 表示说话人的建议、命令, 有“应该、必须”之意。

You will act at once. 你应该马上行动。

(2) would的特殊用法

①构成虚拟语气。

If he were here, I would tell him the truth.

如果他在这里, 我就会告诉他真相。

Had you worked hard, you would have not failed the exam.

要是你努力学习的话, 你就不会考试不及格了。

②用于构成**would like, would rather, would sooner**等表达。

I'd rather not go there. 我宁愿不去那里。

③ “**would have+过去分词**”还可表示过去未曾实现的愿望，有“本想……（却没有……）”之意。

I would have helped you, but I was too busy then.

我本想帮你，可我太忙了。

二. shall 的用法



1. 在陈述句中 with 第二、三人称主语连用，表示说话者给对方的承诺、决心、警告、威胁等。

如: **You shall fail if you don't work harder.**

(警告) 如果你不努力的话一定会落后的。

Tell him that he shall have the book tomorrow.

(表允诺) 告诉他这本书明天给他。

He shall be fired if he makes the same mistake.

(表威胁) 如果他再犯同样的错误，他会被开除的。

If you get a full mark in this coming English test, you shall get a new computer, I promise.

如果你这次英语考试得满分，你会得到一台新电脑。

You shall not leave school at this very time.

你目前不准离校。

If you really want a puppy, you shall get one.

如果你真想要一只宠物狗，你就会得到一只。

2. 表示强制，用于法令、条约、规章中，意为“必须，应该”。如：

Each athlete shall wear a number in red print at the game.

在这场比赛中每一位运动员必须佩戴红色的号码。

Candidates shall remain in their seats until all the papers have been collected.

试卷收回后，应试人才能离开座位。

3. 在主语是第一、三人称的疑问句中征求对方意见，“要不要……？”、“……好吗？”。如：

Shall I turn on the lights? 我开灯好吗？

Shall he wait for you outside? 要不要他在外面等你？

4. 表示不可避免的某事：一定。

That day shall come. 那一天总会来的。

5. **Let's ...**的附加疑问通常使用“**..., shall we?**”。

Let's have a rest, shall we? 我们休息一下，怎样？

三. should的用法



1. **should** 作为情态动词，可以表示谦逊、客气、委婉之意。

如：

I should say that it would be better to try it again.

我倒是认为最好再试一试。

He should expect their basketball team to win the match.

他倒是希望他们的篮球队赢得这场比赛的胜利。

I should be glad to have a talk with you.

和你聊天我真是太高兴了。



2. **should** 作为情态动词，可以用来表示意外、惊喜或者在说话人看来是不可思议的。尤其在以 **why**, **who**, **how** 等开头的修辞疑问句或某些感叹句中常常译为“竟会”、“居然”。如：

It does seem silly that I should have to learn how to walk!

这真是太愚蠢了，我竟然得学习怎么走路！

I don't know why you should think I did it.

我不知道为什么你竟然认为是我做的那件事。

When I went out, whom should I meet but my old friend Xiao Li!

当我出去时，想不到竟会碰见我的老朋友小李！

I don't see any reason why he shouldn't be happy.

我不明白为什么他居然不愉快。

It's strange that he should be late.

真奇怪，他竟会迟到。

3. (表义务、责任)应该。

We should attend the meeting. 我们应该参加这次会议。

He should work harder. 他应该更加努力。

You should help your mother with the housework.

你应该帮你母亲做家务。

Crime should be punished. 犯罪应受惩罚。

Should I wear a coat? 我要穿大衣吗？

4. 表示“万一”。

If it should rain tomorrow, don't expect me.

万一明天下雨，就不要等我了。

If she should know the truth, she would be greatly depressed.

万一她知道了实情，她将会非常失望。

Should you change your mind, let us know.

你一旦改变主意，就通知我们。



5. (表示推测) 应该, 应当。

I should say she's over 40.

我猜她应该40多岁了。

I should imagine that it will take about 3 hours.

我猜那会用去大约3个小时。

They should be home by now, I think.

我想现在他们应该到家了吧。

He should arrive soon. 他应该很快就到了。

6. (用于表示命令、建议、请求的动词后面的**that**从句中, 且**should**可省略) 应该; 必须。

She demanded that they (should) leave at once.

她要求他们立即离开。

7. (用于以lest, for fear that, in case引导的状语从句中) 以免;
唯恐

She gave me a list just in case I should forget what to buy.

她给了我一张清单，以免我忘记买些什么。



8. “should have + - ed 分词”结构用来表达下

述意义:

(1) 表示“应该已经……”，“本来应该……”，即过去该做某事但实际没有做，其否定式“shouldn't have + - ed 分词”意为“本来不应该……”。如:

These cells should have been kept in some dry places.

这些电池本来应该放（保存）在干燥的地方。（但实际上没有把它们放在干燥的地方。）

You shouldn't have kept those cells in the damp place.

你本来不该把那些电池放在潮湿的地方。（但实际上已经把它们放到潮湿的地方了。）



(2) 表示“（估计）应该已经……”，即对过去情况的推测。例如：

**They left at nine, so they should have arrived
(= probably have arrived) home by now.**

他们是九点钟走的，现在应该已经到家了。

**They should have finished their work, for they began to do
it so early.**

他们很早就开始工作，现在应该已经干完了。



(3) 意为“竟然已经……”，“居然已经……”，即表示说话人对已经出现的事态感到“惊奇、惊喜、怀疑”。例如：

I'm surprised that he should have been so foolish.

我很奇怪，他竟然会这么傻。

I'm amazed that Mr. Harris should have said nothing about the matter.

这件事，哈里斯先生竟然只字未提，对此我大为惊异。

It is wonderful that you should have achieved so much these years.

这几年你竟然取得如此大的成就，你真了不起。



此外，**should** 还可以出现在 “**should be doing sth.**”或 “**should have been doing sth.**” 等句式中，表示 “应该正在……”或表示说话人的某种不满情绪。例如：

Why should we be sitting here doing nothing?

我们干嘛坐在这里闲着？

You should be wearing a mask.

你应当戴着口罩。

She shouldn't be working like that. She is still so weak.

她不当那样干。她身体还很虚弱。

You should have been waiting for us. Why haven't you?

你应当等着我们的。怎么没有等？

四. ought to

1. 本意：应该；没有人称、数的变化；表义务或责任，语气强烈。

The government ought to cut down the household price.

We ought to “good, good study and day, day up” in reward for their bringing us up.

—Ought the government to cut down the housing price?

—Yes, it ought to/No, it ought not to.



2. 表责备，虚拟；与过去事实相反。

I ought to have helped her, but I never could.

3. 表推测：对现在的推测和将来的推测，对过去的推测情况非常少见。

That ought to be him coming upstairs now.

That ought to be enough food for all of us.

注意ought to的否定式与疑问式。如：

You ought not to do it. 你不应该做此事。

—**Ought he to start now?** 他现在该动身了吗？

—**Yes, he ought (to).** 是的，该动身了。

■ should与ought to的比较

1. 表示“应该，应当”、“可能”等，两者可互换，只是ought to的语气稍重。如：

You ought to/should work harder than that.

你应当更努力地工作。

She ought to/should finish it by next week.

下星期她可能完成了。

You ought to/should have told him about it earlier.

你本应该早点把这件事告诉他的。

You oughtn't to/shouldn't have wasted time like that.

你本不该像那样浪费时间的。



2. **should** 强调主观看法，而 **ought to** 强调客观要求。如：

We ought to go and see my mother in hospital tomorrow, but I don't think we will.

我们按理应当在明天去看看住院的母亲的，但我认为我们不会去。

3. 在公告、须知或条例中，出于礼貌，常用**should**。如：

You shouldn't run alongside the swimming pool.

不准在游泳池边奔跑。

4. 在虚拟语气中只能用**should**。

He suggested that I should go there.

他建议我去那里。

练习:

1. They _____ have arrived at lunchtime but their flight was delayed.

A. will

B. can

C. must

D. should

2. I _____ sooner but I didn't know that they were waiting for me.

A. had come

B. was coming

C. would come

D. would have come

3. Some young people these days just _____ go out of their homes to contact the real world.

A. mustn't

B. won't

C. mightn't

D. shouldn't

4. —I left my handbag on the train, but luckily someone gave it to a railway official.

—How unbelievable to get it back! I mean, someone _____ it.

A. will have stolen

B. might have stolen

C. should have stolen

D. must have stolen

5. —What do you think of store shopping in the future?

—Personally, I think it will exist along with home shopping but _____.

A. will never replace

B. would never replace

C. will never be replaced

D. would never be replaced



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