

谈情态动词的用法(2)

五. 情态动词can的用法



1. 表示能力, 意思为"能, 会"。如:

I can sing this song in English.

我能用英语唱这首歌。

Can you tell me where the museum is?

你能告诉我博物馆在哪吗?

2. 表示许可, 意思是"可以"。如:

You can use my pen instead. 你可以用我的笔。

Can I come in? 我可以进来吗?

3. 表示推测, 意为"可能, 会", 主要用于否定句和疑问句中。如:

Can he be there too?

他也会在那儿吗?

He can't have finished his work.

他不可能把工作做完了。

She can be very unpleasant.

她有时很令人讨厌。

Even experienced teachers can make mistakes.

即使是有经验的教师也可能出错。

5. 表示惊讶,通常用于疑问句、否定句和惊叹句中。如:

Can this be your reason?

这难道就是你的理由?

How can you say it like that?

你怎么能那样说话呢?

注意:从理论上说,could是can的过去式,但在某些场合中,could可用来代替can,表示现在的情况,只是语气较can委婉,此时,若用could来提问题,回答时,应该用can,而不用could。如:

Could you answer me a question? 请回答我一个问题好吗?

Yes, I can. /No, I can't.

好。/不行。



6. 构成下列特殊句式:

①can not/can never...too...或cannot...enough "无论怎么……也不过分;越……越好;非常……"。如:

One cannot be too careful. 越认真越好。

I cannot thank you enough. 我对你感激不尽。

②cannot help doing.../cannot help but do.../cannot but do ..."禁不住;不由得;不得不"。

I cannot help admiring the picture whenever I look at it. When a close friend dies, you cannot but feel sad.

六. 情态动词could的用法



1. 表示能力, could 是 can 的过去。如:

Can you speak English? 你会说英语吗?

Could you speak English then? 那时候你会说英语吗?

- 2. 表示许可,注意以下用法:
- (1) 对于现在或将来的"许可",要区分以下两种情况:
- a. 表示请求允许(即请求别人允许自己做某事),可用 can(=may)或 could(=might)(注意: 这里的 could 并不表示过去,而是表示现在,只是语气较委婉)。如:

Can [May, Could, Might] I come in? 我可以进来吗? b. 表示给予允许(即自己允许别人做某事), 一般只用

can(=may),而不能用 could 或 might。如:

A: Could [Can] I use your pen? 我可以借用你的钢笔吗?

B: Yes, of course you can. 当然可以。(注意: 此处不用 Yes, you could)

- (2) 对于过去的"许可",也要区分以下两种情况: 黄冈学习网a. 表示过去一般性允许(即表示某人随时都可以 www.hgxxw.net 做某事),用 can的过去式,即 could。如:
- When I lived at home, I could watch TV whenever I wanted to. 我住在家里时,想什么时候看电影就可以什么时候看。(一般性允许)
- b. 表示过去特定的允许(即表示在过去某一特定情况下允许进行某一活动),则不用 could, 而需换成其它表达(如: had permission或 was [were] allowed to)。如:
- I was allowed to see the film yesterday evening. 昨天晚上允许我去看了电影。(特定的允许,所以不能用

could)

3. 表示推测:

(1)对现在或将来的推测, can通常只用于否定 句或疑问句中, 一般不用于肯定句:

It can't be true. 那不可能是真的。

What can they be doing? 他们会在干什么呢?

Can it be Jim? 那会是吉姆吗?

但could(可以表示现在)则可用于肯定句中:

We could [may, might] go to Guilin this summer.

今年夏天我们可能要去桂林。(将来可能性)

You could [may, might] be right, but I don't think you are.

你可能是对的,但我并不认为你是对的。(现在可能性)

注意: can 有时也用于肯定句中表示推测, 这主要表示理论上或一般性的可能性,它不 表示某人某事做具体某一事的可能性。

如: Anybody who wants to can become a prison visitor.
只要愿意,任何人都可以到监狱去帮助解决犯人的困难。

Mary is in poor health. She can be ill at any time.

玛丽的身体不好,她随时都可能会生病。

Translating can be difficult. 翻译有时是很困难的。

It can be very hot here in summer. 夏天这儿有时很热。

但不能说: It can be very hot today.

而应该说: It may/might be very hot today.

- (2) 对过去的推测,必须在can, could之后接动 www.hgxxw.net 词的完成式:
- a. can+have+过去分词(主要用于否定句或疑问句,一般不用于肯定句)。如:

I saw him just now; he can't have gone to Japan.

我刚刚见过他,他不可能到日本去了。

How does he know this? Can someone have told him about it?

他怎么知道这个的?可能是有人告诉了他吗?



- b. could+have+过去分词(可用于肯定句、否定句或疑问句),主要用于:
 - ①表示对过去的推测,其意为"可能(已经)做了某事"。如:

He could have gone home. 他可能已回家了。

Where could he have gone? 他会到哪里去了呢?

He couldn't have seen her there. 他不可能在那儿见到她。

②表示过去没有实现的可能性(即某事本来可以 www.hgxw 发生,但却没有发生),用来委婉地责备某人过去应该做某事而没有去做,意为"本来应该....."。如:

He could have told her, but he didn't choose to. 他本来可以告诉她的,但他没有这样做。

You could have helped him. 你本来应该来帮助他的。

③表示"差点儿就要"。如:

I could have died laughing. 我差点儿笑死了。

七. 情态动词may和might的用法



might可以看作是may的过去式,这两个词除了时态不相同外,在表达意思的许多方面是相近的。当然may和might又都有一些各自不同的独特用法。

1. 表示许可,意为"可以"。如:

May I come in? 我可以进来吗?

You may take everything you like. 你喜欢什么就拿什么吧。

注意: might除用作may的过去式外,还可表示现在,但语气更 委婉。如:

Might I have a look at your new computer?

我可否看一看你的新电脑?

You might tell us the truth. 你不妨把真相告诉我们。

若用might代替may提出请求,注意其答语不能再用might。

如: —Might I ask you a question?

-Yes, you may. /No, you can't.

2. 表示推测,通常用于肯定句和否定句中, 意为"可能"。如:

He may be very busy now. 他现在可能很忙。

He said that she might not be at work today.

他说她今天可能不上班。

注意: may和can都可表示可能性, can通常用于否定 句和疑问句, 而may则通常用于肯定句和否定句。虽然两者均可用于否定句, 但其意思不同: can't意为"不可能", may not意为"可能不"。如:

It can't be true. 那不可能是真的。

It may not be true. 那可能不是真的。

另外,can和may均可表示请求允许,但can为一般用词,而may为正式用语。

3. may间或用来表示祝愿,也常用于表示目的 或让步的状语从句中:

May that day come soon.

但愿这天早日到来。

May you succeed in winning the first prize in the game. 祝愿你比赛夺冠成功。

May you continue your efforts and achieve greater successes.

祝愿你继续努力并取得更大的成功。

4. might也常用于表示目的的状语从句或虚拟语气的结构中:

黄冈学习网 www.hgxxw.net

I could not convince him, try as I might.

我无论用什么样的办法也不能说服他。

They left off earlier on that day so that they might catch the first train.

那天,他们为了赶上头班车动身早一些。

He died so that the others might live.

为了其他的人能活下去,他自己牺牲了。

If you had made better use of your time, you might have learned more.

假若你将自己的时间利用得更好一些,你本可以学到更多东西的。

One error in calculation might ruin the whole project.

计算中出一点错就可能毁掉整个工程。

注意:在回答以may引导的问句时,一般来说避免使用may,以免显得太严厉、或不太客气,而改用其他方式。如:

- —May I come in? 我可以进来吗?
- —Yes, please. 请进。
- —Sure. /Certainly. 请进。
- —Please don't. 请不要进来。
- —No, you mustn't. 不行。

5. 构成句型: may/might as well do sth. "还是一个www.hgxxw.net" 做某事的好: 不妨去做某事"。

Since we've got nothing better to do, we might as well go for a walk.

既然我们没什么更好的事情可做,我们不妨去散散步。

I might as well stay at home tonight.

我今晚还是待在家里吧。

八. 情态动词must的用法



1. (表示必要、命令或强制)必须,得

You mustn't talk like that.

你绝不准这样说话。

You must do as you are told.

你必须遵嘱行事。

You must serve the people when you grow up.

你们长大成人后必须为人民服务。



2. (表示肯定的推测)一定; 肯定

This must be your room.

这一定是你的房间了。

He must be eighty now.

他现在一定有八十岁了。

It must be that naughty boy crying outside.

肯定是那个调皮的孩子在外面大叫。

The idea must be accepted by the society sooner or later.

这种想法肯定迟早会被社会所接受的。

对现在或未来的事进行猜测时,后接动词原形;如果表示对过去已经发生的事进行猜测,后接have+过去分词。如:

It must have rained last night for it is so wet outside.

外面这么湿,昨晚肯定下雨了。

I didn't see you in class yesterday. You must have been absent.

我昨天上课没见着你,你肯定没有来。

3. (表必然性)必定



Everyone must die. 每个人都必定会死。

4. (表固执、不满等)偏偏; 硬要; 偏要

If you must know, I'm going to help him look for an apartment.

如果你偏要知道,那我告诉你,我要去帮助他找一套公寓。

You can go there if you must.

如果你偏要的话,你可以去那儿。

注意:这种用法中,回答以must引导的问句时,若是否定答复,不可以用mustn't 而需要用needn't 或是don't have to,因为mustn't意思是"不准、禁止",而没有"不必"的意思。如:

- —Must we hand in our exercises today? 我们今天必须交作业吗?
- —Yes, you must. 是的,必须交。
- —No, you needn't (or, you don't have to). 不,不必今天交。
- —Must I wash the dishes at once? 我得立刻洗这些盘子吗?
- —No, you needn't. 不,不必。

You mustn't play with the knife; you may hurt yourself. 你不准玩刀子,你会把自己伤着的。

九. 情态动词need的用法



1. 表示"需要"或"必须",通常用于否定句和疑问句。如:

You needn't do it again. 你不需要再做了。

He needn't worry about it. 这件事他不必担心。

Need he do this homework first?

他需要先做这些作业吗?

Need they fill in the form?

他们需要填表吗?

你本来不必提起这件事。

You needn't have said that when he asked.

当他问的时候, 你其实不必要说。

此外,need作为实义动词时,通常用法是:

人/物+need +sth.

人+need+to do

物+need+doing = 物+need+to be done

We need to collect the parcel before we leave for England.

去英国之前,我们需要收拾好行李。

We need to tell him the truth. 我们需要告诉他真相。

The flowers need watering. 这些花需要浇水。

His leather shoes needs to be mended. 他的皮鞋需要修补。

It is a question that needs very careful consideration.

这是一个需要慎重考虑的问题。

十. 情态动词dare的用法



dare的意思是"敢于"、"敢",它既可用作普通动词, 又可作情态动词用。作普通动词用时,有各种时态的变化, 第三人称单数现在时要加s,和带to的不定式连用。如: He dares to go to Africa alone. 他敢独自去非洲。 Does he dare to tell her? 他敢告诉她吗? He doesn't dare (to) tell her. 他不敢告诉她。 He dared to go there. 他敢去那儿。 作为普通动词,dare也能表示"挑战"的意思。 He dared me to my face. 他当面向我挑战。

作情态动词用时,一般只用于疑问句和否 黄冈学习网 定句中。如:

Dare he tell you the truth?

他敢不敢对你说出事实来?

He dare not tell me that sort of thing.

他不敢把那种事告诉我。

作为情态动词,dare又有以下用法:

How dare he speak so rudely?

他怎么敢说话如此无礼?

I dare say (daresay) there are mistakes there.

我认为/在我看来这里面有错误。

情态动词dare可以有过去式dared,但也可

以直接用dare表示过去式。此外dare后可接动词完成式:

That was why he dared do so.

那就是他为什么敢这样做的原因。

Mother dare(d) not tell father that she'd given away his old jacket.

母亲不敢告诉父亲她把他的旧上衣送人了。

I didn't like their new house though I daren't have said so.

我不喜欢他们的新房子,虽然我没敢这样说过。

I daren't have done it yesterday, but I think I dare now.

昨天我没敢这样做,但现在我想我敢。





- 1. If you _____ smoke, please go outside.
 - A. can

B. should

C. must

D. may

2. —I don't really like James. Why did you invite him?

—Don't worry. He _____ come. He said he wasn't

certain what his plans were.

A. must not

B. need not

C. would not

D. might not



3.—Shall I inform him of the change of the schedule right now?	
—I am afraid you	, in case he comes late for the meeting.
A. will	B. must

C. may D. can

4. —Pity you missed the lecture on nuclear pollution.

—I _____ it, but I was busy preparing for a job interview.

A. attended

B. had attended

C. would attend

D. would have attended



5. —How's your new babysitter?

—We ___ ask for a better one. All our kids love her so much.

A. should

B. might

C. mustn't

D. couldn't

