



●谈情态动词的用法 (3)

十一. 情态动词have to的用法



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表示客观需要做的事情，意思是“必须”、“不得不”。
后跟动词原形，有人称、时态和数的变化，与情态动词
must意思相近。

1. have to的陈述句形式

A. 肯定式: **have to+动词原形**

I have to tidy my room. 我得整理房间。

She has to help with the washing.

她得帮忙洗衣服。

B. 否定式: **don't (doesn't)+have to+动词原形**

You don't have to go if you don't want to.

如果你不想去，你就不必去。

He doesn't have to stay at home all day.

他不必整天呆在家里。



2. have to 的一般疑问句形式及简略答语

have to 的一般疑问形式必须借助助动词do
或does:

Do you have to look after your sister?

你得照看你妹妹吗?

Yes, I do./No, I don't.

是的, 我得照看。/不, 我不必照看。

Does Jim have to do his homework?

吉姆必须做家庭作业么?

Yes, he does. / No, he doesn't.

是, 他必须做。/不, 他不必做。

3. have to的特殊疑问句形式

What do you have to do on Sundays?

在星期天你得干什么？

Why does she have to move to Paris?

她为什么得迁往巴黎？

Where do they have to work?

他们必须在哪里工作？

4. have to可用于各种时态

I have to visit Mr. Wang tomorrow.

明天我得去拜访王先生。

That night we had to walk home because there was no bus.

那天晚上我们不得不步行回家，因为没有公共汽车。

We'll have to ask Zhang Ming instead.

我们得请张明代替。

注意：



have to与 must的用法区别

1. **have to**强调客观的必要性，而**must**着重说明主观看法。

My mother is ill. I have to look after her at home.

妈妈病了，我得在家照看她。

You must finish your homework first.

你必须先完成作业。

2. **have to**有时态和人称变化，而**must**则没有。

Mary has to water the trees. 玛莉得浇树。

He must bring a picnic tomorrow.

他明天得带野餐。

十二. used to的用法



1. **used to**的意思是“过去经常”，其中的**to**是不定式符号，不是介词，所以其后接动词原形。

He used to live in Paris. 他过去一直住在巴黎。

I used to write poetry when I was young.

我年轻时常常写诗。

—**Do you play golf?** 你打高尔夫球吗？

—**No, but I used to.** 不打，但我过去打。

2. 如何构成否定式和疑问式

used to作为情态动词，可直接在**used**后加**not**构成否定式，直接将**used**置于句首构成疑问式，但与一般的情态动词不同的，它也可像普通动词那样借助助动词**did**构成否定式和疑问式。

如：**He usedn't (didn't use) to come.** 他过去不常来。

You used to go there, usedn't (didn't) you?

你过去常到那儿去，是吗？

Where did you use to live? 你过去是住哪儿的？

used to与be used to用法辨析:

1. be used to 意为“习惯于”，其中的to是介词，所以其后要接名词或动名词(不能接动词原形)；若要强调从不习惯到习惯的过程，可用 get, become 等代替动词be。如：

He is used to looking after himself.

他已习惯了自己照顾自己。

I'm sure I'll get used to the hard work soon.

我相信我会很快习惯这个艰苦的工作。

2. **be used to**有时可能是动词**use**的被动语态结构，此时意为“被用来做某事”，其中的**to**为不定式符号，其后要接动词原形。

如：**A hammer is used to drive in nails.**

锤子是用来钉钉子的。

Bamboo can be used to build houses.

竹子可以用来建房子。

3. used to和would的相同点:

used to和would都用来表达过去的习惯或状态。

如: When we were boys we used to/would go swimming every summer.

小时候，每到夏天我们都要去游泳。

used to和would的差异:

(1) used to可指过去的状态或情况, would则不能。

例如: School children used to know the story of how Abraham Lincoln walked five miles to return a penny he'd overcharged a customer.

过去, 学校的孩子们都知道亚伯拉罕·林肯怎样步行5英里退还多收顾客1便士的故事。(不能用would)



(2) **would**表示反复发生的动作。如果某一动作没有反复性，就不能用**would**，只能用**used to**。例如：

From that day on, mother would disappear into her sewing room to practise.

从那天起，妈妈就去做针线活的房间练习起来。(具有反复性)

I used to live in Beijing.

我过去住在北京。(没有反复性)



(3) **used to**表示过去经常性或习惯性的动作或状态现在已经结束，**would**则表示有可能现在还在发生。

例如: **People used to believe that the earth was flat.**

过去，人们总以为地球是扁平的。(现在已不再这样认为)

He would go to the park as soon as he was free.

过去，他一有空就去公园。(现在有可能再去)



(4) 在表示过去经常性或习惯性的动作或状态时，若这个动作或状态表示的是非主观的愿望就只能用**used to**而不能**would**。

例如: **When I was at college, I used to have a cold.**

从近年各地高考题透析“情态动词+have done”的重难点用法



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“情态动词+have done”是情态动词的一个十分重要的结构，也是近年来各地高考考查的热点内容。下面结合高考英语试题谈谈它的三种常见但易混淆的用法。

一、表示对过去的动作或状态的推测或估计

【高考链接】

1. (安徽卷) Jack described his father, who _____ a brave boy many years ago, as a strong-willed man.

A. would be

B. would have been

C. must be

D. must have been

【解析】此题考查情态动词must表示推测的用法，推测过去用must+have done结构，故选D。句意为“杰克把他的父亲描述为一个意志坚强的人，他的父亲多年前肯定很勇敢。”



2. (重庆卷) —I can't find my purse
anywhere.

—You _____ have lost it while shopping.

- A. may B. can
C. should D. would

【答案】 A

【解析】 此题考查情态动词may表示推测的用法，推测过去并用于肯定句中，只能用may +have done结构，can表示推测只用于疑问句和否定句中，故排除B, 选A。

【归纳】“情态动词+ have done”表示推测过去的用法
见如下表格：

类型	意义	用法
may/might have done	表示“大概/可能已经做了...”	用于肯定句和否定句
can/could have done	表示“可能已经做了...”	常用于疑问句和否定句，could可用于肯定句
must have done	表示“一定已经做了...”	只用于肯定句，具有较大的可能性



【总评】考生在备考时一定要分清can/could/may/might/must表示推测的不同意义和用法，如注意区分can't/couldn't have done表示“不可能做了……”，而may not /mightn't have done表示“可能没做过……”，另外要特别注意记清can/could/may/might/must分别用于何种句式。

【拓展】上述情态动词表示推测的用法的适用场合一览表：

情态动词	适用类型	用法
may/might	可用一般式、进行式、完成式、完成进行式	常用于肯定句和否定句
can/could	可用一般式、进行式、完成式、完成进行式	常用于疑问句和否定句，could可用于肯定句
must	可用一般式、进行式、完成式、完成进行式	只用于肯定句

二、表示对过去动作的遗憾或责备



【高考链接】

1. (上海卷) —Sorry, Professor Smith. I didn't finish the assignment yesterday.

—Oh, you _____ have done it as yesterday was the deadline.

A. must

B. mustn't

C. should

D. shouldn't

【答案】C

【解析】此题考查情态动词should表示对过去动作的责备或批评的用法，用should have done结构表示“本应该做……（却未做……）”，故选C。



2. (天津卷) Mark _____ have hurried.
After driving at top speed, he arrived
half an hour early.

- A. needn't B. wouldn't
C. mustn't D. couldn't

【答案】 A

【解析】 此题考查情态动词need表示对过去动作的遗憾或后悔的用法，用needn't have done结构表示“本不必做……(却做了……)”，故选A。

【归纳】“情态动词+ have done”表示对过去动作的遗憾或责备的用法见如下表格：

类型	意义	用法
might have done	表示“本可以做……”	常用于肯定句
could have done	表示“本能够做……”	常用于肯定句
should/ought to have done	表示“本应该做……”	可用于肯定句、否定句和疑问句
needn't have done	表示“本不必做……”	只用于否定句

三、表示与过去事实相反的虚拟语气



【高考链接】

1. (北京卷) —The weather has been very hot and dry.
—Yes. If it had rained even a drop, things would be much better now! And my vegetables _____.
- A. wouldn't die B. didn't die
C. hadn't died D. wouldn't have died

【答案】D

【解析】此题考查与过去事实相反的虚拟语气。隐含的条件句为上文的if it had rained even a drop, 主句应用wouldn't have done结构, 故选D。



2. (浙江卷) Had I known about this computer program, a huge amount of time and energy _____.

- A. would have been saved B. had been saved
C. will be saved D. was saved

【答案】A

【简析】此题考查内容同上。考生关键在于识别虚拟条件句是省略if且将had位于句首的部分倒装结构，即正常语序为If I had known..., 故选A。

【归纳】“情态动词+ have done”表示与过去事实相反的虚拟语气的用法见如下表格：



时间	从句	主句
与过去事实相反	{ If+主语+had done..., Had+主语+done...,	主语+ { would could might should } + have done
	Without..., But for...,	主语+ { would could might should } +have done
	真实语气句,	otherwise/or+主语+ { would could might should } + have done

题组一 “情态动词+have done”表推测的用法

1. (上海) It _____ have been Tom that parked the car here, as he is the only one with a car.

- A. may B. can
C. must D. should

2. (重庆) —Hi, Tom. Any idea where Jane is?

—She _____ in the classroom. I saw her there just now.

- A. shall be B. should have been
C. must be D. might have been



3. (天津卷) She _____ have left school, for her bike is still here.

A. can't

B. wouldn't

C. shouldn't

D. needn't

4. (安徽卷) The teacher _____ have thought Johnson was worth it or she wouldn't have wasted time on him, I suppose.

A. should

B. can

C. would

D. must

题组二 “情态动词+have done”表遗憾或



责备的用法

5. (山东卷) I _____ have watched that movie — it'll give me horrible dreams.

A. shouldn't

B. needn't

C. couldn't

D. mustn't

6. (江苏卷) He did not regret saying what he did but felt that he _____ it differently.

A. could express

B. would express

C. could have expressed

D. must have expressed

7. (江西卷) What a pity! Considering his ability and experience, he _____ better.

- A. need have done B. must have done
C. can have done D. might have done

8. (江苏卷) —I'm sorry. I _____ at you the other day.
—Forget it. I was a bit out of control myself.

- A. shouldn't shout B. shouldn't have shouted
C. mustn't shout D. mustn't have shouted



题组三 “情态动词+have done”在虚拟语气 中的用法

9. (福建) But for the help of my English teacher, I _____ the first prize in the English Writing Competition.

- A. would not win B. would not have won
C. would win D. would have won

10. (山东) Thank you for all your hard work last week. I don't think we _____ it without you.

- A. can manage B. could have managed
C. could manage D. can have managed

练习题:



1. The police still haven't found the lost child, but they're doing all they _____.

A. can

B. may

C. must

D. should

2. —Why didn't you come to Simon's party last night?

—I wanted to, but my mom simply _____ not let me out so late at night.

A. could

B. might

C. would

D. should



3. I _____ through that bitter period without your generous help.

- A. couldn't have gone B. didn't go
C. wouldn't go D. hadn't gone

4. —Will you read me a story, Mummy?

—OK. You _____ have one if you go to bed as soon as possible.

- A. might B. must
C. could D. shall

5. No one _____ be compared with Yao Ming in playing basketball.

- A. can B. need
C. must D. might



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