



黄冈学习网
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情态动词

情态动词有一定的词义，但不能单独作谓语，它们要和行为动词或连系动词连用，构成谓语。并且没有人称和数的变化，后应接动词原形。

(一) can和could



基本用法

1. 表示体力或脑力(知识、技能)所产生的能力。

He could read books in English when he was only five.

2. 表示客观的可能性。

Anybody can make mistakes.

3. 表示请求建议，用could比can语气更委婉(回答用原形)。

Could you be here at eight o'clock tomorrow morning?

4. 表示允许或许可，用could比can更委婉客气。

Could/Can I borrow your reference books?

重点点击



1. 否定句、疑问句和感叹句中，表示怀疑、惊异、不相信的态度或推测。

I saw him just now. He cannot have gone to Beijing.

刚才我还见过他，他不可能去北京了。

Oh, dear, what on earth can this mean?

哎呀，亲爱的，这究竟是意味着什么？

2. 表示“经过努力后终于能……”用be able to。

The fire spread the building quickly but everybody was able to escape.

3 . 惯用形式 “can not (can’t)...too/over/enough”。
表示 “无论怎么……也不(过分)”，用来加强语气。

You can not be too careful.

你无论怎么小心都不为过(你越小心越好)。

4 . can not do but do sth.不得不；只好。

I couldn’t do anything but choose to wait.

我只好选择等待。

(二) may和might

基本用法

1. 表示允许、请求。

“Might I...?”比“May I...?”语气更为委婉和有礼貌。对于“Might I...?”的回答用“... May”; “May I...?”的否定回答常用“... mustn't / can't”。

2. 表示推测，常译成“可能”。might比may语气更不肯定。

Our football team didn't play very well today, but we might do better tomorrow.

我们的足球队今天表现不佳，但明天可能会有出色表现。

He might be doing his lessons now.

他也许正在做功课。

He may/might have known the news.

他可能已经知道这个消息了。

重点点击



1. 惯用形式 may (might) as well + 动词原形：“不妨做……”；“还是……的为好”

If that is the case, we may as well try.

如果情况是这样的话，我们不妨试试看。

You might as well go home now.

你还是现在回家为好。

2. 表示祝愿 may 而不用 might。采用部分倒装语序：

May + 主语 + 动词原形 + ……!

May the friendship between our two peoples last forever!

祝愿我们两个民族的友谊源远流长！

(三) must和have to 基本用法

1. **must**表示“必须”。强调主观看法，只有现在时形式，否定式是**must not/mustn't**，表示“禁止、不准”。**have to**表示客观需要，比**must**有更多的形式。

—Must I be home before eight o'clock?

八点之前我必须回家吗？

—Yes, you must. **是的，必须的。**

—No, you needn't /No, you don't have to.

不，没必要/不必啦。

They don't have to go to the concert if they don't want to.

如果他们不想去音乐会就没必要去。



2. **must表示(义务或命令)必须，应当。**

Soldiers must obey orders. **军人必须服从命令。**

3. **must表示有把握的推测，意为“一定，肯定”，用于肯定句中。**

You must be hungry after the long walk.

跑了这么远的路，你一定是饿了。

4. **must表示(不可避免性或肯定性)必然要，必定会。**

Man must die. **人必有一死。**

重点点击:



1. **must**还表示与说话人愿望相反及不耐烦，有“偏偏，偏要，一定要”之意。

If you **must** know how old I am, I tell you that I'm twice my son's age.

如果你一定要知道我多大年龄的话，我告诉你我是儿子年龄的两倍。

2. **must**表示推测时的否定式是“can't”，翻译为“不可能”。

Michael _____ be a policeman, for he's much too short.

A . needn't

B . can't

C . wouldn't

D . mustn't

(四)will、would和used to 基本用法

1. 用于各种人称，表示意愿或决心。will指现在，would则指过去。

I will do my best to help you. 我愿意尽力帮助你。

They said that they would help us.

他们说他们愿意尽力帮助我们。

2. 用于第二人称的疑问句中表示有礼貌的询问和请求，would比will更委婉。其回答用“will”。

Will you please give him a message when you see him?

你见到他时给他带个口信，好吗？



3. 表示习惯性、经常性、倾向性，意为“总是”，“惯于”。will指现在，would指过去。used to表示过去的习惯动作或状态(暗含现在已不这样了)。

Fish will die without water. 鱼儿离开了水会死亡的。

He would come to see me on Sunday when he was in Beijing.

他在北京的时候，每逢星期日他常来看我。

—Did you use to go there to see your brother? /Used you to go there to see your brother?

你过去常去看你哥哥吗？

—Yes, I did (used to). /No, I didn't (usedn't).

是的，常去。/不，不经常去。

(五)shall, should和ought to 基本用法

1 . shall用于第一、第三人称作主语的疑问句中，表示征求对方(听话者)的意见，译为“……好吗？要不要……”。

Shall I carry your bag? 我帮你拿手提包，好吗？

Shall he come to see you? 要不要他来看你？

2 . should表示“应该”，表义务，责任，也可表示劝告，建议。

You should keep your promise. 你应该信守诺言。



3 . should表示按常规、常理推测，意为“可能”或“应该”。

They should arrive by one o'clock.

到了一点钟，他们该回来了。

4 . should表示义务、责任，译为“应该，应当”。

You should work harder. 你应该更加努力工作。

5 . ought to表示责任和义务，意为“应该”，语气比should强，否定形式ought not to/oughtn't to；还可表推测。

You ought to obey your parents when they are right.

父母亲对的时候，你就该服从他们。

He ought to be home by now. 他现在应该到家了。



重点点击

1. shall用于第二、三人称表示“警告、命令、允诺、威胁”等。

You shall fail if you don't work harder.

你不更加努力工作，你就不会成功。(警告)

You shall have the book when I finish reading.

我读完了，你就可以拿走这本书。(允诺)

He shall be punished. 他一定会遭到惩罚。(威胁)

2. Why/How + should结构表示说话人对某事不能理解、感到意外、惊异等意思，意为“竟会”。

Why should you be so late?

你今天来得怎么这么晚？

(六) need和dare 基本用法



need和dare二者既可作情态动词又可作实义动词。作情态动词need表示“需要”。通常用于否定句、疑问句、条件句中，且只有现在时，其他时态用“have to”的相应形式代替；dare表示“敢于”，主要用于否定句、疑问句、条件句中，没有人称和数的变化，但有过去式dared的形式。作实义动词时，两者都有人称、数和时态的变化，其后不能接动词原形。

You needn't come tomorrow. 你明天没必要来了。

—Need he come now? 他现在就需要来吗？

—Yes, he must. 是的，必须来。

/No, he needn't /he doesn't have to. 不必啦。

I daren't ask her for a rise. 我不敢向她要求加薪。



重点点击

1 . “Must...?”一般疑问句的否定回答要用：

No, ...needn't.

—Must I finish my homework now?

我现在就必须把作业做完了？

—No, you needn't. **不，不必啦。**

2 . need还可以用作行为动词，其变化和一般的动词相同。
若主语为动作承受者时用动词主动形式表示被动意义或用不定式的被动形式。

We need to have a rest. **我们需要休息一下。**

The house needs repairing. =The house needs to be repaired.

这栋房子需要修理。

(七)can, may, must皆可以用来表示推测

1 . 在肯定句中都可以用来表示可能。在含义上 “must” 语气最肯定。

2 . 在否定句中只能用can和may。所以 “can’t”(不可能) 语气比 “may not”(可能不、也许不)更强。

3. 在疑问句中只能用“can”，不能用“may和must”。

① Peter _____ come with us tonight, but he isn't very sure yet.

A . must B . may C . can D . will

② Mary is in poor health. She _____ be ill at any times.

A . need B . can C . should D . may

③ He may be very busy now. → _____?

He must be very busy now. → _____?

④ They _____ be cleaning the room now.

他们现在不可能在打扫房间。

注意：could, might表示推测时不表示时态，其推测的程度不如can, may。

(八)情态动词 + have done的用法



1.1) “can’t+have+done”表示对过去事情的否定推测，译成“不可能做过某事”。

Mr. Smith can’t have gone to Beijing, for I saw him in the library just now.

史密斯先生不可能去北京了，我刚才还在图书馆见过他。

Mary can’t have stolen your money. She has gone home.

玛丽不可能偷你的钱，她回家去了。

2) “can+have+done”表示对过去行为的怀疑，用于疑问句，译成“可能做过……吗？”。

There is no light in the room. Can they have gone out?

屋里没有灯，他们可能出去了吗？

There is nowhere to find them. Where can they have gone?

到处找不到他们，他们可能到什么地方去呢？

2 . (1)could+have done : **过去本可以做而实际上未能做**

You could have done better, but you didn't try your best.

你本来能做得更好的，但你没有尽力。

(2)couldn't + have done : **表示对过去行为的否定推测**

He couldn't have been to that town.

他不可能去过那个小镇。

(3)could+**主语**+have done : **(用于疑问句)表示对过去行为的怀疑或不肯定**

Could he have got the book?

他可能得到那本书了吗？



3 . might(may)+have done : 对过去发生的行为不太肯定的推测, might与may意思相同, 但可能性更小。多用于虚拟语气结构中。

He may not have finished the work.

他可能没有完成工作。

If we had taken the other road, we might have arrived earlier.

如果我们走另一条路, 我们可能更早地到达了。

4 . must+have done : 对过去发生的行为肯定的推测。其否定式为: couldn't have done

You must have seen the film.

你肯定看过那部电影。

You couldn't have seen the film.

你不可能看过那部电影。



5 . need+have done : 表示本来需要做某事而没有做。 needn't + have done : 本来不必要做的而实际上又做了。

**You needn't have watered the flowers, for it is going to rain.
你本没必要浇花的，因为就要下雨了。**

注意：didn't need to(have to) do : 没有必要做而实际上也没有做。

I didn't need to clean the windows. My sister did it 2 hours ago.

我没必要擦窗户。我姐姐两小时前刚擦过。

6 . should(ought to)+have done : 本来应该做而实际上又没有做。其否定形式表示某种行为不该发生却发生了, 含有指责对方或自责的含意。

You should have started earlier, but you didn't.

She shouldn't have taken away my ruler, for I wanted to use it.

7. would + have done: 表示对过去事情的假设，意思是“本来会做”。

I would have told you all about the boy's story, but you didn't ask me.

我本来会告诉你这个小男孩的故事，但是你没有问我。

Without your help, I wouldn't have achieved so much.

没有你的帮助，我是不会取得如此大的成绩。

语法练习题:



1 . The World Wide Web is sometimes jokingly called the World Wide Wait because it _____ be very slow.

A . should B . must C . will D . can

2 . —I haven't got the reference book yet, but I'll have a test on the subject next month.

—Don't worry. You _____ have it by Friday.

A . could B . shall C . must D . may

3 . If you _____smoke, please go outside.

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

4 . —What do you think we can do for our aged parents?

—You _____ do anything except to be with them and be yourself.

A . don't have to B . oughtn't to
C . mustn't D . can't

**5 . The weather turned out to be fine yesterday. I _____
the trouble to carry my umbrella with me.**

- A . should have taken**
- B . could have taken**
- C . needn't have taken**
- D . mustn't have taken**



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