

Review Modal Verbs

情态动词



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情态动词 must, can, could, may, might 表推测的用法：

情态动词中的 must, can, could, may, might 都表推测。其中 must 的可能性最大，can / could 次之，may / might 最小。具体用法如下：

1. must 的用法

（1）表示推测“可能性”时，意思是“一定、准是”，语气较肯定，较有把握。

He must be American. = It is certain that he is American. 他准是个美国人。



(2) **must** 表推测只能用于肯定句。
如表示“一定不、肯定不”的意思时, 应用 **can't**,
如询问某种可能时, 应用 **can** 。

He must know my address. 他肯定知道我的地址。
(一定)

He can't know my address. 他肯定不知道我的地址。
(一定不)

Can he know my address? 他知道我的地址吗? (询问可能性)



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(3) **must** 表示推测时，可以推测现在 / 正在发生的动作 / 过去发生的动作。

He must have a car now. （现在）他一定有辆小汽车。

He must be doing his exercises in the classroom. （正在进行）他一定在教室里做练习。

He *must have finished* the work. （过去发生）他一定已完成了工作。

注： **must** 表示推测时 很少用于将来的情况。一般不用 **He must come tomorrow** 可用 **It's certain / I'm sure that he will come tomorrow.**



(4) 在反意疑问句中，当附属部分含有表示推测意义的 **must** 时，疑问部分的助动词应与 **must** 后面的动词在非推测情况下的用法保持一致。

He must be a worker, isn't he? (现在) 他准时个工人，是吗？

You must have learned English for many years, haven't you? (完成时) 你一定学了好多年英语，是吗？

比较：

It must have rained last night, didn't it? (过去) 昨晚一定下雨了，是不是？

He must have arrived by yesterday morning, hadn't he?



- 注意: must 开头的疑问句, 其否定回答通常用 **don't have to** 或 **needn't** 。而不用 **mus**

-
- eg: ---Must I finish my homework first?
 - ---No, you .



2 can / could 的用法

(1) **can** 表示推测“可能性”时，往往用于否定句或疑问句。**Can't**“一定不”，**can**在疑问句中意思是“会、可能”。

He can't be at home = It is impossible that he is at home.
他一定不在家。

(2) **can / can't + have done**，表示对过去发生的动作进行推测。

He can't have gone to Shanghai for I saw him a minute ago.

他不可能去了上海，我刚才还看见他。

It's so late. Where can she have gone? 天晚了，她可能去哪儿了呢？



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(3) **could** 还可以用于表示客气、委婉、礼貌的请求语气。

Excuse me, could you tell me the way to the bus station?

Could you help me?

(4) **could have done**

本能做但未做，表虚拟语气

I could have done it well , but I wasn't so careful then .



3. **may** 和 **might** 的用法

(1) **may, might** 表示推测“可能性”时，意思是“可能”、“也许”

He may / might be American. = It is possible that he is American.

他可能是个美国人。

注: **might** 不表示过去时态，只是语气上比 **may** 更委婉，表示的可能性更小。

(2) **may, might** 表推测时，可以用于否定句，意思是“可能不、也许不”，但**不用于疑问句**。

He may / might not be at home. 他也许不在家。

(3) **may, might** 可以推测现在正在发生的动作或过去发生的动作。

He may / might be sleeping now.

The boy may / might not be watching TV at home.

这个男孩可能没在家看电视

These students may / might have seen the film before (过去)

这些学生以前可能看过这部电影。



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4. need

1) 既可作实义动词，又作情态动词。 need 作情态动词只用于疑问句，否定句和条件句



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2) 实义动词 :need+ n. / to do sth

情态动词: need , 只用原形 need 后加 do
， 否定形式为 need not 。

你今天下午不必来。

eg: You needn't come here this afternoon.

You don't need to come here this
afternoon.

我今天下午需要来吗？

Need I come here this afternoon?

Do I need to come here this afternoon?



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3) need 的被动含义：

need, want, require, 后面接 doing

need doing = need to be done

这块手表需要修理

The watch needs repairing.

The watch needs to be repaired.



Need you...? Yes, I must. No, I needn't

Must you...? Yes, I must. No, I needn't.
/don't have to.



◆ Choose the best answers :

1. I thought you _____ like something to read. So I have brought you some books.

A. ought

B. might

☒ C. would

D. must



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- 2. –That man must be Sarah's husband.

--No, he _____ be her husband. She is **still** single.

A. can't

B. mustn't

C. may not

D. ought to

- 3. Peter _____ come with us tonight, but he isn't very **sure**.

A. must

B. may

C. can

D. will



4. –What _____ it be?

--It _____ be a mail box, for it is moving.

It _____ be a car.

A. can; can't; must B. can; can; must

C. can; mustn't; must D. must; mustn't; can

5. –Look, someone is coming.

Guess _____.

--Jack. He's always on time.

A. who can it be

B. who he may

C. who he can be

D. who it can be



6. –I saw Mary in the library yesterday.

--You_____ her. She is still abroad.

A. mustn't see

B. can't have seen

C. mustn't have seen

D. couldn't see

7. David, you _____play with the valuable bottle, you_____break it.

A. won't; can't

B. mustn't; may

C. shouldn't; must

D. can't; shouldn't



- 8. Susan refuses to marry Jack now.
She _____ her mind.
A. must change
B. should have changed
C. must have changed
D. would have changed



9. Sue _____ come together with us tonight, but she isn't very sure yet.

A. must

B. may

C. need

D. will



• 10. Aunt Margaret _____ the train, otherwise she would have arrived here by now.

A. must have missed

B. should have missed

C. had missed

D. might miss



情态动词+have+done” 表 “本来...” 使用情形

分析

一、 should have done 过去本来应该
(而实际上并没有...)

should not have done 本不应该 ...而实际上却已
经做...”

如： 1、 We should have studied last night, but we
went to the concert instead . 我们昨晚本应学习的，但
我们却去看音乐会了。（实际上没有学习）



二、 **could have done**

它表示 " 过去本来能够… " 实际上没能做…。

如

1、 I could have run 100 metres in 12 seconds.

我本来能用 12 秒钟完 100 米的。（实际上没能）

2、 If you could have finished the task in time , you could have been promoted.

如果你当时能如期完成那任务的话，你可能已提升了（实际上没有被提升）



三、 need not have done

它表示本没必要做某事，而实际上做了。如，

1、 I need not have got up so early .

我本来不必要那么早起床的（事实上早已起床）

2、 I need not have waited for the train for an hour. 我本来不必要等一个小时的火车。

（事实上已经等了一个小时）

问题：would have done

在什么情况下使用呢？



四、 **would have done** 用在虚拟语气中

表示与过去事实相反之假设的结果，常与 **if** 的条件句连用。

1、 I would have helped you if I had known of your difficulties . 要是我当时知道你们的窘境，我就会帮助你了（而实际上没有帮助你）

2、 If it hadn't rained yesterday, we would have gone out for a walk . 假如昨天没下雨，我们就去散步了。（实际上没有去）。



Practice

1. Mr White _____ at 8:30 for the meeting, but he didn't turn up.

☒ A. should have arrived

B. should arrive

C. should have had arrived

D. should be arriving



**2. If he had been here yesterday,
he _____ this pop star.**

A. would meet

☒ B. would have met

C. met

D. must have met



3. It is hard for me to imagine what I **would** be doing today **if** I _____ in love at the age of seven with the Melinda Cox Library in my hometown.

A. wouldn't have fallen

B. had not fallen

C. should fall

D. were to fall

