may, might, could, can

**1. can/could在语法填空题中考察时**

1) 表示“能够”，can用于现在时，could用于过去时

2) can还可以表示“有时候会” e.g. Even expert drivers can make mistakes. /SARS can be very dangerous.

3) could还可以表示“可能”

4) cannot/couldn’t“不能”/“不可能” e.g. He is very busy and he cannot be there.

**2. may/might在语法填空题中考察时:**

**一般表示“可能”（推测，是否会发生不确定），现在时语境下两者基本可以通用（might语气更委婉，表示更小的可能性），过去时语境下只能用might**

高三下摸底考

It has been shown that words having certain *connotations* (含义) (24) \_\_\_\_\_\_ cause us to react in ways quite foreign to what we consider to be our usual humanistic behavior.

（答案给了may，can也算对）

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H-7

The disease is treatable with antibiotics if \_detected\_ (detect) in the first week of infection but, when it is left untreated, the fatality rate \_may/can\_ exceed one in five.

K-6

Other recent discoveries of microplastic pollution in remote parts of the Swiss Alps and French Pyrenees indicate the particles \_\_may/can\_\_ also be carried by the wind from further afield.

疑问：为什么may也可以，既然是依据一些最新发现而得出的结论，不应该是推测吧？

O-10

Fernbach believes that his findings, reported in Nature Human Behaviour, \_\_can/could/may/might\_\_ have major implications for science and policy communication.