# 情态动词（modal verbs）

**I. 基本概念**

情态动词是表达说话者的感情和语气的动词，它们的一个显著特点是不能单独使用，必须与实义动词的原形共同使用构成整个句子的位于部分。常用的情态动词罗列如下：Shall/should = ought to, will/would, may/might, can/could, must。Need/dare 这两个词既可以作情态动词，同时也可以作实义动词。

**II. 具体用法**

各情态动词在高中阶段考察的侧重点如下：

**1. can/could（最常考察于语法填空题题型）**

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”，常常可以和may/might互换

4) cannot/couldn’t“不能”/“不可能”

e.g. He is very busy and he cannot be there.

注意：

Can=am/is/are able to do e.g. I will not be able to / I cannot come this afternoon.

could ≠ was/were able to do

\*could仅表示有能力做，而was/were able to do则表示成功做了某事 (= manage to do)

The car fell into the ditch, but the driver was able to get out of it.

The driver could get out of his car quickly if there was an accident.

\*但是couldn’t = was/were not able to do

He couldn’t / was not able to find the way as the snow was heavy.

**2) can的惯用语：**

|  |
| --- |
| cannot (help/choose) but do 不得不, 只能 |
| cannot help doing 情不自禁的做 |
| cannot help (to) do sth. 无法帮助做某事 |
| cannot ... too 无论怎么样…也不为过 |

**2. may/might（最常考察于语法填空题题型）**

**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**

注意：

1) may not/might not “可能不” e.g. He may/might not believe your story.

2) may的惯用语：

|  |
| --- |
| may well do 很有可能做某事 |
| may/might (just) as well do = had better do |
| may/might as well do A as do B 与其做B，不如做A |

3) may表“但愿” May she rest in peace.

**3. must（较常考察于语法填空题题型）**

1) 表示推测，否定是cannot do e.g. It must be 11 o’clock now.

2) 表示必须，否定是needn’t do e.g. We must get up at 6 tomorrow morning.

3) 表示强制义务，否定是mustn’t do e.g. You must park your car here.

4) 用于第二人称，表示偏要，硬要 e.g. If you must smoke, at least you could use an ashtray.

**4. should（较常考察于语法填空题题型）**

1) “应该”表推荐、建议，具有主观性 The public opinion shouldn’t be ignored.

2) “应该”表推测 We should arrive before dark. (我们应该天黑前就到了。)

3) “竟然” I find it quite astonishing that he should be so rude to you.

4) “万一”If you should meet him, please tell him I have arrived. /Should he come, let me know.

5) 在疑问句中与how, why, who等连用，表示不理解/不合理之事 How should I know what you want?

**5. have to “不得不”（偶尔会在语法填空题中考察，注意给2空且空后有动词原形的情况）**

must“必须”有敦促或命令的含义，侧重说话者的主观意志。如 “You must be back by 10 o’clock.”

have to 强调因外界条件而“不得不”，侧重客观需要。如 “I had to work when I was your age.”

小贴士：当语法填空题能判断出考查的是情态动词/助动词，且给了2空时，可以在ought to/have(或had) to/used to这三种中选择。

**6. do（偶尔会在语法填空题中考到，注意以下三种情况）**

1）考倒装句（最常考）

Group players are natural sharers—not only \_\_\_\_\_\_ they share the winnings among themselves but they also then want to help out other.（2018青浦二模）

Not only \_\_\_ energy efficient appliances reduce the environmental impact of heating, but they also save residents and business owners money.

2）在反意疑问句中考察

(2020秋考) We scarcely think..., \_\_\_\_\_\_ we? (do)

3）强调语气

Amazon has long claimed that it does not use private sellers’ data to produce and sell its own products. However, according to the investigation, the company \_\_\_\_\_ do that. (did)

Some \_\_may/do\_\_\_ argue that... (2020黄浦一模)

**7. shall（语法填空题较少考）**

1) 用于第一、第三人称的疑问句中，用于征求意见

Shall he come in?

2) 用于第一、第二人称的陈述句，表示命令、警告、威胁等

You shall fail if you don’t work harder.

3) 用于法律、条约、规章，表“义务、规定、语言”

Each citizen shall carry his ID card when travelling.

**8. will/would（语法填空题很少考）**

1) will可以表示句子主语的意愿，如：

If you need money badly, I will give you a lone.

2) would可以用于客气的请求，如：

Would you mind my taking a photo of you?

3) would 可表示过去习惯性的动作。如：

Tom would go swimming twice a week when he was in primary school.

4) will可表示倾向性和不可避免性，不受时间限制必然会发生，意为“总是，终究”。如：

Heavy things will sink to the bottom of the water. 重物总是会沉到水底。

否定结构也常用于对无生命物体的责备或批评，“won’t”含义为“怎么也不能”。如：

Something is wrong with the car, sir. One of its doors won’t shut.

**9. 情态动词+完成式**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 肯定结构 | 含义 | 否定结构 | 含义 |
| should have done  ought to have done | 应该做而没有做 | shouldn’t have done  ought not to have done | 不应该做的而做了 |
| must have done | 对过去的肯定猜测 | cannot/couldn’t have done | 不可能… |
| may/might have done | 仅仅对过去的猜测 | may/might not have done | 可能不… |
| could have done | 本来可以做却没有做成 | cannot/couldn’t have done | 不可能… |
| / | / | needn’t have done  didn’t need to do | 不需要做的而做了；  不需要做的也没做 |

Why! You are late again. You should have arrived ten minutes ago.

Look! She is so upset. You shouldn’t have told her everything.

You must have seen the movie. Otherwise, you would have seen it with them.

The ground is so wet. It must have rained last night.

He is now in Japan for business; you couldn’t have had dinner with him last night.

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

He might have guessed the result by the look on his face.

You could have done better. You just didn’t try your best.

You needn’t have watered the flowers, for it is going to rain.

I didn’t need to clean the windows. My sister did it.

一、基础填空题

1. When I was young, I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ run as fast as Johnson.
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you mind opening the window?
3. \_\_\_\_\_\_ you both be happy!
4. Church notice: Visitors \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (not) walk about the church during service.
5. --- That pen \_\_\_\_\_\_ be mine. --- No, it \_\_\_\_\_\_ (not) be yours.
6. When you say good-bye to ladies, you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ take off your cap.
7. You are leaving for your new work. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ every one of you succeed!
8. There’s something wrong with the car; it \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (not) start.
9. Mr. Brown \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ bring me some useful books on classical music when he worked in London.
10. English is a language that many people around the world \_\_\_\_\_\_ not speak fluently but \_\_\_\_\_ at least understand.
11. I have warned him many times of the danger of those old electric appliances, but he \_\_\_\_ (not) listen to my advice.
12. I wasn’t sure whether I \_\_\_\_\_\_ offer them the first hand information or not.
13. Some of our dissatisfaction\_\_\_\_\_\_ come from expecting too much of ourselves.
14. The exit door \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (not) have been blocked. Fortunately, the firemen broke it by force, and saved the people in the hall.
15. Whenever we needed information for our research, we \_\_\_\_\_\_ turn to the Internet for help.
16. Johnny, you \_\_\_\_\_\_ (not) play with the knife, or you \_\_\_\_\_ hurt yourself.
17. The buses were full; I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ take a taxi there.
18. She quickened her pace in order that she \_\_\_\_\_ catch the last underground.
19. \_\_\_\_\_\_ Mother Teressa rest in peace.
20. Nobody saw her at the meeting yesterday; she \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (not) have been at the meeting.
21. The blackboard is clean, and everything is in good order. The classroom \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ have been cleaned.
22. You were stupid to try climbing up there. You \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ have killed yourself.
23. When you go abroad, do you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ take your passport?
24. We agreed that you \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ wait for us here. Why didn’t you keep your promise?
25. We \_\_\_\_\_\_ be polite to the customers. How \_\_\_\_\_\_ you be so rude to them!
26. The city \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ be very dirty, but things are different now.
27. You \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ be punished if you refuse to obey the rules.
28. I wish I \_\_\_\_\_\_ drive the car, which is quite convenient, but I don’t know how.
29. I’m sorry for having bothered you, but I simply \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ do what I did.
30. He was afraid what he had done\_\_\_\_\_\_ have a disastrous effect on his career.
31. A computer \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (not) think for itself, it \_\_\_\_\_ be told what to do.
32. Mary is very angry with you; what you said just now \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ have hurt her.
33. A left-luggage office is a place where bags \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ be left for a short time, especially at a railway station.
34. He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ have completed his work; otherwise, he wouldn’t be enjoying himself by the seaside.
35. You cannot imagine that a well-behaved gentleman \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ be so rude to a lady.
36. Children under 12 in that country \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ be under adult supervision when in a public library.
37. My English-Chinese dictionary has disappeared. Who \_\_\_\_\_\_have taken it?
38. The police still haven’t found the lost child, but they’re doing all they .
39. Our holidays were ruined by the weather; we just as well have stayed at home!
40. — I drove my car at a speed of 150 kms an hour this afternoon. It was great fun!

— Did you go crazy? You have killed yourself.

二、改错题

1. Joe must have called his sister last night, but he arrived home so late that he was not

A B C D

able to call her.

2. Paul played the music of Mozart so well at the concert that he should have practiced

A B

it many times this past week.

C D

3. Hey, Tom. You needn’t come all the way to meet me. I know this place pretty well A B C

and will never lose myself.

D

4. I mustn’t resist stopping to look at the digital camera every time I pass the shop

A B C D

window.

5. There is something wrong with the door; it doesn’t open.

A B C D

6. She quickened her pace in order that she could have caught the last underground.

A B C D

7. I wish I was able to drive the car, which is quite convenient, but I don’t know how.

A B C D

8. He would be sorry for what he has done. I tell you.

A B C D

三、一二模例题

1. One of the reasons I give is that we should all have enough for a family vacation every year. In our busy lives, family is what we \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ be saving our money and time for.
2. Looking at the painting with the microscope, I came across the tiny body of a grasshopper covered in the paint, so it \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ have occurred in the wet paint back in 1889.
3. It’s believed that taking air into your mouth \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ enhance the flavor of the noodles, and that it helps cool down the noodles.
4. RV manufacturers are also marketing the concept that their motor homes can be commercial as well as leisure vehicles. They \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ allow travelling salesmen, businessmen to save on food and hotel costs.
5. When I caught my breath, I realized I saved someone’s life, which is what I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ do.
6. The *calf* (幼崽) tried to stand a few times but \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ not.
7. Her advice to other student innovators? “Start now. There \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ be nothing holding you back.
8. No matter how uneconomical recycling seems to some people, some cities, such as Pittsburgh, San Diego and Seattle, have made recycling mandatory. In these cities, recyclables are banned from both household and business garbage. Families \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ recycle all basic recyclables, such as paper, cardboard, glass and plastic.
9. People tend to overestimate their ability to resist temptations around them, thus destroying attempts to give up bad habits. Even scientists who recognize it \_\_\_\_\_\_ show weakness. "I know popcorns are not healthy. But every time I go to the cinema, I have to eat it," Volkow says，"It's fascinating."
10. As no pumas had been reported missing from any zoo in the country, this one \_\_\_\_\_ have been in the possession of a private collector and somehow managed to escape.
11. This, however, may not predict well for the future of digital currency, as experts warn that Bitcoin is a bubble and \_\_\_\_\_\_ crash soon.
12. Her job is (22)\_\_\_\_\_\_ (deal) with the loneliness that the country's been feeling—a problem which, according to UK government research, is affecting more than 9 million people in the country, and \_\_\_\_\_\_ be more harmful to one's physical and mental health than smoking 15 cigarettes a day.
13. The state-run People’s Daily suggested that people \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ aim to enrich themselves and “avoid being a lonely frog-raising youth”.

四、翻译

1. 处理这种事情你必须非常小心谨慎。
2. 我弄不懂为什么居然这么多人反对任命他当校长。
3. 大火在旅馆蔓延得很快，但是每个人都得以逃生。
4. 无论我什么时候遇到了麻烦，他总是来帮我。
5. 夜里这么晚了，没有公交服务了，所以我们只得走着回家。
6. 如果你们不想做，你们不用做这些练习的。
7. 难怪这些花要死了，你真应该早点浇水。(No wonder)
8. 窃贼一定是深夜时从窗户逃出去的。(must) 【2019长宁二模】

练习答案：

一、填空题

1. could 2. Would 3. May 4. mustn’t 5. mustn’t 6. should 7. May 8. won’t 9. would

10. may, can 11. won’t 12. should 13. may/might 14. shouldn’t 15. would

16. mustn’t, may 17. had to 18. could/might 19. May 20. couldn’t 21. must 22. could 23. have to 24. ought to 25. should, could 26. used to 27. shall 28. could 29. had to

30. might/could 31. can’t, must 32. could 33. can 34. must 35. should 36. must 37. could 38. can 39. might 40. could

二、改错题

1. A. should have called 2. B. must have practiced 3. A. needn’t have come

4. A. can’t 5. D. won’t 6. C. could/might catch 7. A. could

8. A. shall

三、一二模例题

1. should 2. must 3. can/may 4. can 5. should 6. could 7. should/can

8. must 9. can 10. must 11. can/could/may/might 12. can/may 13. should

四、翻译句子

1. You must be very careful in handling such kind of things.
2. I don’t understand why so many people should object to his being appointed (to be) principal.
3. The fire spread through the hotel very quickly, but everyone was able to get out.
4. Whenever I was in trouble he would come to my aid.
5. There was no bus service as it was quite late in the night, so we had to walk home.
6. You needn’t do these exercises if you don’t want to.
7. No wonder these flowers are dying; you should have watered them earlier.
8. The thief must have got out through the window late at night.