第4讲

情态动词(二)





must与have to的区别



must 语气很强,一般指当前的需要,强调主观; have to则强调的是客观需要。如:

We must do everything carefully.

我们一切都必须仔细地做。

It's noisy outside. I have to close the door and the windows.

外面很喧闹。我只好关上门窗。

I have to rely on my own. No one is willing to help me.

我只能靠自己了。没有人肯帮我。



must与have to的区别



must不仅没有人称和数的变化,无论是表示现在、过去、将来其形态均不变,但have to表示不同时间时应有变化。

have to 表示现在——has to (第三人称单数)
 He has to get up early every day. 他不得不每天早起。
 We have to get up early every day. 我们不得不每天早起

had to 表示过去

They had to get up early yesterday. 他们昨天必须早起。

• shall/will have to表示将来(shall用于第一人称)

You will have to get up early tomorrow. 你明天得早起。



must与have to的区别



must提到主语之前构成疑问句,但have to的现在时和过去时必须外加助动词才能构成疑问句,如:

You have to work hard. 你必须努力工作。

Do I have to work hard? 我必须努力工作吗?

They had to work hard. 他们必须努力工作。

Did they have to work hard? 他们必须努力工作吗?



高中语法 must与have to的区别



mustn't表示"不准""不应该",而have to的否定式则表示"不必""没必要",如:

You don't have to come early. 你不必早来。

Must I go right now? 我必须现在就走吗?

- —Yes, you must. 是的, 现在就得走。
- —No, you don't have to (needn't). 不,没必要。



need的用法



need用作情态动词时,一般仅用于否定句和疑问句。

Need I write a letter now? 我必须马上写一封信吗?

We needn't hurry. 我们没必要着急。

Need I water these flowers every day? 我得每天浇这些花吗?

- —Yes, you must. 是的, 你得每天浇。
- —No, you needn't. 不,用不着。



need的用法



need用作行为动词,其用法相同于一般行为动词。

I need a pen but he needs a pencil. 我需要一支钢笔,但他需要一支铅笔。

Does he need a pen? 他需要一支钢笔吗?

注意: need用作行为动词时,后接另一动词需加to。need to(do sth)意为"必须"

Do you need to see the doctor? 你需要看医生吗?

You don't need to tell him the news. 你不必把这消息告诉他。

He needs to come early. 他必须早来。

He doesn't need to worry. 他不必担心。

注意: need如用作行为动词, 其过去式是needed。

We needed to repair the TV set. 我们需修理这电视机。

We didn't need to repair the TV set. 我们不需要修理这电视机。



shall 表示请求多用于第一、第三人称问句中。如:

Shall we go to the park next week? 我们下星期去公园好吗?

Shall I do the washing up? 我来洗餐具好吗?

Shall he/they wait outside? 让他/他们等在外面好吗?



Panishar should/ought to的用法

1) 表示"应该",用于所有人称。

He should stop smoking. 他应该戒烟。

You shouldn't leave a baby alone in the house. 你不应该把幼儿一个人留在家里。

2) should/ought to + have +过去分词,表示某件事本应做的而未做。

You should(ought to) have told him about it yesterday.

你昨天就应该告诉他这件事情。(**但没有告诉)**

I should have passed the test. 我本应该测验及格。(但没有及格)

如果是否定句,表示发生了不应当发生的事。如:

You shouldn' t (oughtn' t to) have wasted so much time.

你不该浪费这么多时间。

He shouldn't (oughtn't to) have left so early. 他不该走得这么早。



Panish must, may, might, could + have + 过去分词

must, may, might, could + have + 过去分词 ——表示对可能已发生事情的猜测

I don't know where he is. He may / might have gone to the library. 我不知道他在哪里,他也许到图书馆去了。

I mailed the letter two weeks ago. She must have received it.

我是两星期以前发的信,她一定已经收到了。

He might have applied for the job, but he did not.

他本可以申请这项工作,但他没那么做。

You could have left the book at home. 你可能把书忘在了家里。

注意:用must表示可能性很大, may, might, could其次。



annian will表示"请求"仅用于第二人称

Will you sit next to me? 你坐在我身边好吗?

Will you do me a favor?请您帮个忙行吗?

在这种情况下也可以用Would you...?; Could you...?语气更加客气。例如:

Would you pay me in cash, please? 请你付给我现金行吗?

Could you babysit for us on Friday? 星期五你替我们照看小孩行吗?

注意:will 常用来表示句中主语的意愿或决心,可用于所有人称。

He will help me whenever I am in trouble.

无论什么时候我有困难,他都愿意帮助我。

I won't do so. 我不愿这样做。

高中语法 should like to do sth.与would like to do sth.

should like to do sth. 仅用于陈述句would like to do sth. 既可以用于陈述句又可以用于疑问句

I would/should like to go there with you. 我想和你一起去那里。

Would you like to stay here? 你愿呆在这里吗?

Would you like me to stay here? 你想让我呆在这里吗?



高時間 与情态动词有关的一些固定用法

1. cannot help + 动词-ing 不得不,忍不住,禁不住。

The students cannot help laughing. 学生们忍不住笑了起来。

I cannot help thinking so. 我不得不这样想。

注意: "cannot help (to) do" 意为 "不能帮助做" 。例如

I' m sorry I can' t help (to) clean the room.

对不起,我不能帮助打扫房间。



与情态动词有关的一些固定用法

2. had better + 动词原形 最好, 还是......好。

It's late. We had better hurry. 时间晚了,我们最好得赶紧。
You'd better take his advice. It's good for you. 你最好接受他的意见。这对你有好处。('d better是had better的简略式)

注意: had better否定形式为had better not + 动词原形。例如:

You'd better not smoke here. 你最好不要在这儿抽烟。



3. may/might as well+动词原形 还是……的好;不妨。

You may just as well tell me the truth.

你还是把事实真相告诉我的好。

I haven't got anything to do, so I may/might as well go with you.

我没有什么事情要做,所以还是跟你一起去好。



高時間 与情态动词有关的一些固定用法

4. would rather+动词原形 宁愿。

I would rather go to work by bike. 我宁愿骑自行车去上班。

I' d rather **not** do it.

我宁可不干这个。(否定形式为would rather not+动词原形)

注意:

如果说"宁愿……不愿……",就得用"would rather...than..."。

I would rather stay home than go out. 我宁愿呆在家里,不愿出去。