



7大体系

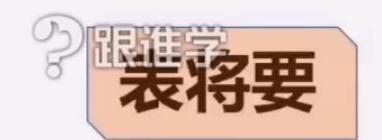
时态+被动语态+情态动词+虚拟语气+从句+非谓语动词 清晰 系统 完整

主讲:耿建超老师



will would





①表将要

would是will的过去时

- ① 我下个月就30岁了
- ② 明天会下雨
- ③ 他什么时候来
- ④ 我们什么时候吃饭
- ⑤ 他要去哪
- ⑥ 你什么时候买电脑
- ⑦ 他们会来吗

I will be 30 years old.

it will rain. 天气相关的主语用it代替.

when will he come?

when will we eat?

be going to do:强调的是计划.

will/would:强调的是结果.

I am going to buy a car. (思考了很久有计划买辆车).

I will buy a car.(不管什么因素引起的,我就是要买辆车).

would做will的过去式使用,这个只会用到宾语从句中. 将来的过去式其实就是过去将来时.

He told me that he would't come

他告诉我他不会来

Nobody knew that he would be the president.

没有人知道他会成为总统

宾语从句中主过从过:主句中用过去式则从句中也用过去式.



提出建议或请求

②提出建议或请求 would比will更委婉

① 你能告诉我吗

② 你能帮我倒杯水吗

③ 你能给我点时间吗

④ 你能把窗户关了吗

情态动词没有句剩

疑问词+时表词+主语+动词

will/would you tell me? 你会(能)告诉我吗?

will/would you get me a cup of water?

will/would you

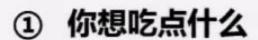
will/would you



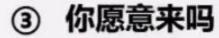


③would like

由do变时表词而来



② 我想来杯咖啡



④ 我愿意和你一起去

⑤ 你喜欢什么

would like 是时表词do变would而来的, would 有更委婉的意思, 比如中文中"您比你更委婉".

what do you want/like to eat? like除了'喜欢'也有'想要'的意思.

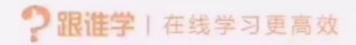
do ==变委婉==>> would, do是时态的时表词,只是把时表词替换了而已.

what would you like to eat? would 是情态动词也是时表词.

would 后面还可以接很多表示心理活动的词:

would like/hate/prefer

i (do) want/like a cup of coffe =do want 结合=》i want/like a cup of coffe =表委婉=》i would want/like a cup of coffe.
do you like/want come? =表委婉=》would you like/want come?



习惯与倾向性

will表现在, would表过去

表习惯和真理还是一般进行时 更常用,但是will也完全可以这 样表示.

- 油会浮在水上面
- 人都会变老
- 他以前常常起的很早
- 他过去经常打篮球
- 我之前常常跑步

Oil will float on water. 油将要浮在水面上(这是按照将要来翻译),will除了将要也可以 表示习惯,所以就要翻译成将要,直接翻译成"油浮在水面上"表示一种习惯. people get old. 用一般现在时就很正宗的表示真理和习惯. people will get old. 使用will 也完全可以表示真理和习惯,就不要翻译成"人将要变老", 而是"人要变老"。

he (will) always studies for long

他经常学习很长时间 he (would) always get up early. 不加would就是一般现在时 加了would 可以不加always,因为已经表示过去的习惯.

he (would) always play basketball.

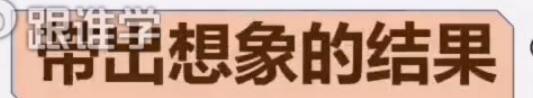
would 也可以用used to do代替:

he used to play basketball ofen.

ofen也可以提前play 前 ==>> he used to ofen play basketball.

I (would) ofen run. ==>> I used to run a lot.

老友记台词: My father would hide a present in the room.



⑤带出想象的结果

would

生活中特别常用的用法

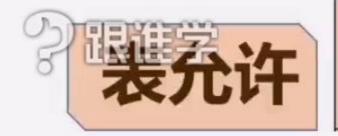
he will be angry. 仅表示一个结果.

he would be angry. 可以表示一个想象中的结果(想象生气时的场景等)

- ① 他会生气的
- he won't/wouldn't come. (won't = will not 仅表示结果, wouldn't 有想象结果的意思)
- ② 他不会来的
- you will/would look better with yellow hair.
- ③ 你黄头发好看
- ④ 他不会告诉你的
- ⑤ 他会这么做的



may might



①表允许	请求允许	只能用在第一人称疑问句中, might比may更委婉 might/may I come in ?
	给予允许	只能用在第二三人陈述句中,只能用may you/he may come in

- 我能进来吗
- ② 我能喝杯茶吗
- ③ 我可以开始了吗
- ④ 我能离开了吗
- ⑤ 你可以走了
- ⑥ 你可以用这个房间
- ⑦ 他可以开始了

情态动词没有句剩

疑问词+时表词+主语+动词

may/might i come in?

may/might i have a cup of tea? have有吃喝的意思,have dinner:吃晚餐

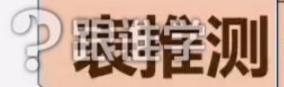
给予允许:

you may go now.

you may use the room.

he may start.





may不能用于疑问句句首,也就是一般疑问句, might比may的可能性更小 , he might well be teacher 他可能是个老师. 如果想变大, 加well, 表示加强语气

- 他可能知道答案
- 她会是谁呢
- 那会是真的吗
- 他也许会告诉他妻子
- 他可能在等我们

he may/might kown the answer.

he may/might be waiting for us. "may/might be waiting"相当于整个句子的谓语部分

情态动词想表示进行: "情态动词 + be doing"

情态动词表现在或将来:"情态动词+动词原型".

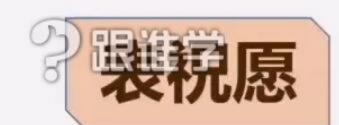
疑问词+时表词+主语+句剩+动词 who may/might she be? where may/might she go? might that be true?

加强语气(well)

你很可能是对的 他很可能知道

may well 或 might well. he may/might well be right.





③表祝愿

may+陈述句(动词用原型)

表示祝愿

May you be happy

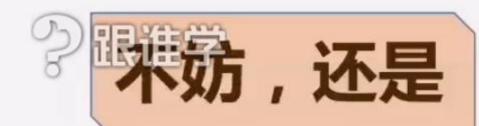
祝你开心.

May god bless you

May you learn English well soon

May you live a happy life





④表不妨,还是 may/might+as well

We may as well go now. 我们不妨现在就走 I may as well go to sleep. 我还是去睡觉吧 You may as well drive. 还是你开吧 "may as well"可以作为句子中的情态动词看. "may as well go"可以作为句子中的谓语看.



must have to



表命令(主动被动)

①must表主动, have to表被动

主动和被动时根据情景来的,只有说话者自己判断主动(自己意愿)还是被动(客观因素).

have to不是情态动词,只是有情态动词的特性(have to + 动词原型),不是情态动词那也不是时表词,所以它有自己的时态,

must

must

一般用一般现在时,或者强调很明显的过去时用一般过去时.

① 我一定要在今天完成它吗

② 我一定要去看医生吗

疑问词+时表词+主语+句剩+动词

he

③ 他一定要现在就走吗

do I have to finish it today?

④ 你一定要努力学习

do I have to get up early tomorrow ? 这不是一般将来时

go now?

finish it today?

3 你就非得弄出这么大声音吗 does he have to go now?

- ⑥ 你为什么非要打断我
- ⑦ 他一定要离开 注意: have to 不是情态动词, have有自己的时态.

he must leave.

he has to leave.

he had to leave tomorrow.



②must可以表示推测, mustn't和have to不可以

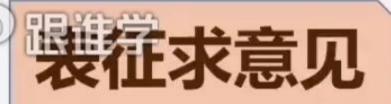
① 他一定错了

- ② 那个人一定很有钱
- ③ 她一定是在看电视
- ④ 你一定在家

he must be wrong. he must have a lot of money. 或 he must be rich. she must be watching TV.



should shall ought to be supposed to do



①shall用于第一三人称疑问句中表征求意见; 我/他 可以坐下来吗?(征求你的意见).

用于第一人称陈述句中相当于will,表将要; I will/shall go.(英式中经常用shall)
用于第二三人称陈述句中表命令,警告,承诺,决心等。you shall never come again.你永远不要再来了(表命令).

he shall do that.他能完成(表承诺)

- 要不要我给你拿把椅子来
- 我们今天晚上做什么呢
- 我给你打杯水吧
- 我们走吧
- 我们告诉他吧
- ⑥ 要他在外面等着吗
- 让他们进来吗

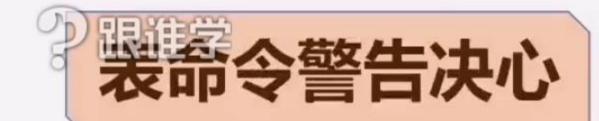
疑问词+时表词+主语+句剩+动词

shall get you a chair?

shall go? we

shall they come in?

shall let them come in?



- ① 你再也不会见到他了
- ② 他一定会被开除的
- ③ 他们不能再那么做了
- ④ 你应该早点来
- ⑤ 坏人会受到惩罚的

will仅仅表将要,shall有警告决心的意思,语气更重.

you shall/will never see him again.

he shall/will fired.

shall用在第一人称陈述句中和will一样.(英式中经常用shall)

I shall/will to work tomorrow.



should与be supposed to do

should 完全等于 be supposed to do,记住: supposed前接be,后接to do,说明supposed 是形容词.

be supposed to do不是情态动词,只是表示的意思和情态动词一样.

- 我们应该互相帮助
 - we should help each other.

why

- 你应该问老师
- we are supposed to help each other.

are

- 他应该被开除
- we ought to help each other.
- 你不应该那么做

"ought to"语气更重,场合更正式,常出现在合同和一些规则中,生活中用的比较少.

我该说什么

what should say?

疑问词+时表词+主语+句剩+动词/形容词

you

- 我应该什么时候过去
- supposed to say? what am

他应该买什么

tired?

- 我们今晚应该在哪见面



need dare





问句与否定句

①need和dare有情态动词与实义动词两种用法。 在疑问句与否定句中,两种都可以用 在肯定句中只能用实义动词

疑问词+时表词+主语+句剩+动词

need he come so early? need 作情态动词

_does he need to come so early tomorrow? need作实义动词后接 to do

① 他需要米这么早吗 thye fill in the form?

② 他们需要填表吗 do thye need to fill in the form?

③ 我需要来吗

④ 他需要这么做吗

does he need to come so early tomorrow?这句话看起来是一般将来时(确实也是将来时,"来"这个动作发生在将来),但是动词是need,不是come,need不是发生在将来,而是发生在现在.

- ⑤ 你不需要再做它了
- ⑥ 你不需要来
- ⑦ 他不需要知道
- ⑧ 你不需要买这些东西

you needn't do it. need 作情态动词

you don't need to do it. need 作实义动词后接to do

肯定句与被动

- 他需要知道这些
- 你们需要每天学习
- 我们需要买很多东西 (3)
- 我们需要告诉他

he does + need to know == he needs to know.

your hair needs washing. need + doing 表被动语态.

your hair does + need to be washed == 》 your hair to be washed. 被动语态

- 你的头发需要洗了 (5)
- 这桌子需要喷漆了 **6**
- 你的房子需要装修了
- 你的作业需要做了 (8)

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句与否定句

疑问词+时表词+主语+句剩+动词

say so ? dare 作情态动词 how dare you

how do dare to say so ? dare作实义动词后接 to do you

- 你怎么敢这么说
- 你怎么敢吃这个
- 你敢告诉她真相吗
- 他敢一个人去吗

dare to do:为什么要加to,因为这是非谓语情况,简单说两个谓语不能挨在一起.

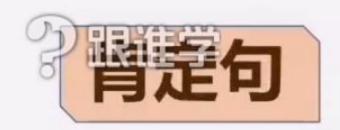
dare 作情态动词 he daren't speak English. he doesn't dare to speak English. dare作实义动词后接 to do

- 他不敢说英语
- 他不敢回答
- 他不敢看我
- 他们不敢不做作业

they daren't not(否定词一定要放在时表词后) do the homework. daren't和not do 双重否定.

they don't not(放在时表词后) dare to do the homework. 此种表达比较口语化,没那么正规(但也 可以,容易产生歧义.

they don't dare not to do the homework. 这种更好一点, not to do 表示否定动作,这种用的



- ① 我敢吃这个 I do dare to eat this. ==》 I dare to eat this.
- ② 我们必须敢想 he does dare to eat this == 》he dares to eat this.
- ③ 我们应该敢于说英语
- ④ 我敢开车