

16. Mum, can I have something to \_\_\_\_\_ now? I'm really hungry!  
A. do                      B. use                      C. eat                      D. see
17. — The doctor told me \_\_\_\_\_ too much but I find it difficult.  
— The doctor is right. The less you drink, \_\_\_\_\_ you will be.  
A. don't drink; the healthier  
B. not to drink; the healthier  
C. not to drink; the more healthier  
D. don't drink; healthier
18. More and more young people are trying to do something \_\_\_\_\_ the old.  
A. served                      B. to serve                      C. serve                      D. serves
19. \_\_\_\_\_ more information about the trip, you can go to [www.jxtour.com](http://www.jxtour.com).  
A. Find                      B. Finding                      C. To find                      D. Found
20. — Shall we go shopping?  
— Sorry, I have lots of homework \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. do                      B. to do                      C. doing                      D. does

## 第二十一章 助动词和情态动词

### 一、助动词

助动词一般没有词义,主要帮助构成谓语、表示时态、语态或构成疑问及否定句。

#### 1. 助动词 be

☞ A. be 动词的主要变形方式有: am, is, are, was, were, been, being。

☞ B. be 动词与现在分词结合,可以构成进行时态。如:

I'm writing a letter to my friend. 我正写信给我的朋友。

Lucy isn't playing the piano. 露西没有在弹钢琴。

She was watching TV at eight yesterday evening. 昨晚8点她在看电视。

What were you doing this time yesterday? 昨晚这时候你在干什么?

☞ C. be 动词与过去分词结合,可以构成被动语态。如:

The book was written by Lu Xun. 这本书是鲁迅写的。

He was given an apple just now. 刚才有人给了他一个苹果。

The homework will be finished in half an hour. 一小时后将完成家庭作业。

The tall building has been built for ten years. 这幢高楼已经建了10年了。

The kite is being made by Tom. 汤姆正在做风筝。

#### 2. 助动词 have

☞ A. have 的变形有: has, had, having。

☞ B. have 与过去分词结合,构成完成时态。如:

I have seen the film. 我已经看过这部电影了。

She has finished her homework. 她已经完成了家庭作业。

They said they had been to Shanghai. 他们说他们已经去过上海了。

#### 3. 助动词 do

☞ A. do 的变形有: does, did。

☞ B. 与其他动词结合,可以构成否定句和疑问句。如:

— Do you like English? 你们喜欢英语吗?

— Yes, we do. 是的。

— Does your father work in the hospital? 你父亲在医院工作吗?

— No, he doesn't. 不,不是。

They didn't climb the hill last week. 他们上周没有去爬山。

How do you like this film? 你认为这部电影怎么样?

I don't like eating bananas. 我不喜欢吃香蕉。

Where does your teacher live? 你的老师住在哪儿?

#### 4. 助动词 will 和 shall

它们与行为动词结合,构成将来时。如:

I shall go to the park tomorrow. 我明天将去公园。

They will come to my birthday party. 他们将来参加我的生日聚会。

Will you play football next Monday? 下周一你们踢足球吗？

I won't finish the work in two days. 这项工作我两天内完不成。

## 二、情态动词

情态动词有词义,但不能单独作谓语,它必须和其他动词一起构成谓语。其用法如下。

### ① 情态动词没有人称和数的变化,如:

汤姆会说汉语。

Tom cans speak Chinese. (X)

Tom can speak Chinese. (✓)

### ② 情态动词后必须加动词原形,如:

她必须待在家里。

She must stays at home. (X)

She must stay at home. (✓)

## 三、常见情态动词及其用法

### 1. can 的用法

#### ① 表示“能力”。

☞ A. 既能表示现在的“能力”,也能表示将来的“能力”。

Look! I can dance well. 看!我能跳得很好。

I can't do it now, but I can do it some day. 我现在不会做,但总有一天我会做的。

☞ B. 既可表示做某件具体事情的“能力”,也可泛指一般的“能力”。

I can climb that tall tree. (具体“能力”)我能爬上那棵高树。

He can drive a car. (一般“能力”)他会开汽车。

**注意** can 与 be able to 的用法区别。

a. can 表示能力与 be able to 同义,在许多情况下可以交替使用。

I can speak English. = I am able to speak English. 我会说英语。

She could ride a bike at the age of six. = She was able to ride a bike at the age of six.

她六岁时能骑自行车。

b. can 只有现在式和过去式,而 be able to 可以用于各种时态。

I'll be able to speak German in another two months. 再过两个月,我就会说德语了。

If he doesn't work hard, he won't be able to get the job. 如果他不努力工作,他将得不到这份工作。

He has been able to swim since he was five years old. 他五岁起已经会游泳了。

She said she would be able to catch the early bus if she got up early. 她说如果起得早,她将能赶上早班车。

c. 表示过去的“能力”,可以用 could, 也可以用 was/were able to,但在肯定句中,could 所表示的“能力”仅是泛指过去的一般能力。

She could play the piano when she was only six. 她六岁时就能弹钢琴了。

At that time I could still read. 那时,我仍能读书。

## 【要点 36】

如果要表示过去做某件具体事情的“能力”，通常不用 could，而用 was/were able to。如：  
He was able to translate the article without a dictionary. 他不用字典就能翻译出这篇文章。

The baby was able to call his parents when he was only eight months old. 这宝宝只有八个月大时就会叫他的父母了。

上述 could 与 was/were able to 用法上的区别仅是就肯定句而言，在否定句中并无此限制：could 既可表示过去的一般能力，也可表示过去做某件具体事情的能力。如：

I couldn't/wasn't able to play the piano when I was at school. 我上学时不会弹钢琴。

They drank so much that they couldn't/weren't able to find the front door. 他们喝得太多了，找不到前门了。

## ② 表示“可能”。

☞ A. 表示一种可能性，如：

I can get to your home in five minutes. 我五分钟后可以到你家。

The wallet can be John's. 这钱包可能是约翰的。

☞ B. 在疑问句中表示“可能”，一般用 can 而不用 may，而作答句时，肯定回答用 may，表示可能；否定回答用 can't，表示不可能。

— Where can he be? 他可能在哪儿？

— He may be in the office. 他可能在办公室。

— Can they miss the bus? 他们可能没赶上公共汽车吗？

— No, they can't. 不，不可能。

## ③ 表示“许可”。

请求“许可”，可用 may/might 或 can/could，相比较 may/might 比 can/could 更加口语化，在一般会话中常用 can，若用 could，则语气更加婉转。如：

Can I smoke here? 我能在这儿抽烟吗？

Could I use your bike? 我能用一下你的自行车吗？

## ④ 表示“怀疑，猜测”。

can 表示怀疑或猜测时，只用于否定句和疑问句中；could 只表示怀疑，猜测程度，不表示时态。如：

It can't be true. 这不可能是真的。

— Could he be a bad man? 他可能是坏人吗？

— No, he couldn't be a bad man. 不，他不可能是坏人。

还可以与多种时态搭配，如：

They can't be sleeping now. 他们现在不可能在睡觉。

There isn't any water on the ground. It couldn't have rained last night. 地上没有水，昨晚不可能下过雨。

## 【例题】

1. She could hardly believe her ears. \_\_\_\_\_ it be true?

A. Can

B. Could

C. May

D. Should

2. I feel very thirsty. \_\_\_\_\_ I drink some of your water?

- A. Can                      B. Should                      C. Must                      D. Need

**【解析】**第一题答案为 B, 表示怀疑和猜测; 第二题答案为 A, 表示许可。

## 2. may 的用法

### ① 表示“可能”。

**☞** A. 既可表示现在的“可能”, 也可表示将来的“可能”。如:

He may be still waiting at the door. (现在的可能) 他可能现在还在门口等。

They may leave tomorrow. (将来的可能) 他们可能明天离开。

**☞** B. might 在表示推测时, 并无时间上的差异, 只是说明可能性比 may 还要小, 口气上更加不甚肯定, 从而比较婉转。如:

He might be our new teacher. 他可能是我们的新老师。

We might not leave for Beijing next week. 我们下周不可能去北京。

### ② 表示“请求许可”。如:

May I come in? 我能进来吗?

May I borrow your English dictionary? 我能借用你的英语字典吗?

### ③ may 的否定句。

may not 可表示一般的“不许可”, 即表示根据一般规定的“不许可”, 而不是说话人不许可。如:

You may not take the magazines out of the reading-room. 你不可以将杂志带出阅览室。

We may not enter that door. 我们不可以进门。

### ④ may 的疑问句及回答。

May I sit here?

肯定回答: {  
Yes, you may.  
Sure.  
Of course.  
Certainly.

否定回答: {  
No, you may not.  
No, you can't. (口语中多用)  
No, you must not. (具有强烈禁止的意思)  
I'm afraid not. (语气较委婉)

## 【例题】

1. She \_\_\_\_\_ be a teacher. I am not sure.

- A. can                      B. could                      C. might                      D. must

2. He knocked at the door several minutes ago. I am afraid that he \_\_\_\_\_ be still standing outside.

- A. must                      B. may                      C. can                      D. should



**【解析】**第一题答案为 C, 表示一种可能性不是很大的猜测或推测; 第二题答案为 B, 表示推断出的一种可能性。

### 3. must 的用法

① 意为“必须, 应该”, 表示有做某一动作或事情的必要或义务。如:

You must be back before ten o'clock. 你必须 10 点前回来。

We must do it again. 我们必须再做一遍。

If you want to enter the park, you must buy a ticket. 如果你想进公园, 必须买票。

② must 的否定形式。

☞ A. must 的否定形式是 must not, 缩写为 mustn't, 表示“不可以”“禁止”做某事, 语气强烈。如:

You mustn't talk in class. 上课禁止谈话。

Students mustn't be late for class. 学生不允许上课迟到。

☞ B. You must not 这一句型 and 否定的祈使句意思一致。如:

You mustn't eat anything until you see the doctor. = Don't eat anything until you see the doctor. 你看了医生才能吃东西。

③ must 的疑问句。

用 must 提问时, 肯定回答可用 Yes, ... must. 但否定回答应用 No, ... needn't. 或 No, ... not have to. 如:

Must I do my homework now? 我必须现在做家庭作业吗?

肯定回答: Yes, you must. 是的。

否定回答: No, you needn't/don't have to. 不, 不必。

④ 意为“一定, 肯定”, 表示有把握的判断或推测, 语气比 may/might 要肯定得多, 一般只用于肯定句。如:

Tom didn't come to school today, he must be ill at home. 汤姆今天没来学校, 他一定生病在家。

The tall man must be Lucy's father. look! They are alike. 那高个子男子一定是露西的父亲。看! 他们长得很像。

⑤ must 与 have to 的比较。

☞ A. 表示“必须”, must 与 have to 意义接近, 但在用法上略有区别: must 侧重于说话人的主观意志; 而 have to 则侧重于客观的需要。试比较:

He must say it in English. (I want him to do so.) 他必须用英语说。

He has to say it in English. (Because he doesn't know Chinese.) 他不得不用英语说。

It's raining outside, we have to stay at home. 外面在下雨, 我们不得不待在家里。

We students must study hard. 我们学生必须努力学习。

☞ B. must 无人称和数的变化, 也无时态变化, 但 have to 有多种变化。

肯定句	否定句	疑问句
have to	don't have to	Do ... have to
has to	doesn't have to	Does ... have to
had to	didn't have to	Did ... have to
will have to	won't have to	Will ... have to
would have to	wouldn't have to	Would ... have to
...	...	...

My father was ill last night, I had to send for a doctor. 我父亲昨晚病了,我不得不去请大夫。

He said he would have to borrow some money from me, since he left his wallet at home. 他说他把钱包忘在家了,所以不得不向我借钱。

Tom has to stay at home, doesn't he? 汤姆不得不待在家里,是吗?

Did she have to clean her bedroom yesterday? 昨天她不得不打扫卧室吗?

#### 【例题】

1. —Must I hand in the paper right now?

—No, you \_\_\_\_\_.

A. needn't              B. mustn't              C. can't              D. shouldn't

2. Mary \_\_\_\_\_ leave the hotel as soon as possible, doesn't she?

A. must              B. should              C. has to              D. needs

【解析】第一题答案为 A,以 must 开始的疑问句,否定回答通常用 needn't;第二题答案为 C,后面问句的 does 表明前面要用 has to。

#### 4. need 的用法

① need 作情态动词讲,表示“必要”或“需要”,一般只用于否定句和疑问句。如:

You needn't worry about it. 你不必为那事担心。

Need I send the letter myself? 我需要自己寄信吗?

② need 用于肯定句时,一般作行为动词,其结构是 need to do sth. 如:

She needs to have a rest every five minutes. 她需要每五分钟休息一下。

We need to water the flowers every day. 我们需要每天浇花。

#### 【例题】

1. You \_\_\_\_\_ borrow the money from him. I will give you some.

A. mustn't              B. can't              C. shouldn't              D. needn't

2. They \_\_\_\_\_ at least three matches.

A. need win              B. need to win              C. need winning              D. need to winning

【解析】第一题答案为 D,表示没有必要;第二题答案为 B,need 在肯定句里为行为动词,后接不定式。

## 5. will 和 shall 的用法

### ① will 的用法。

☞ A. Will you + 动词原形, 表示请求、劝说的语气。如:

Will you show me your photos? 给我看你的照片, 好吗?

Will you have another cake? 再吃一块蛋糕, 好吗?

☞ B. Will you please + 动词原形, 语气更加客气。如:

Will you please stay here with me? 请你和我一起待在这儿, 好吗?

Will you please lend me your bike? 请你把自行车借给我, 好吗?

will 的否定形式直接加 not。如:

Will you please not open the window? 请你别开窗, 好吗?

☞ C. will you 用于祈使句的反意疑问句。如:

Stand here, will you? 站这儿, 好吗?

Don't close the door, will you? 别关门, 好吗?

Let us keep quiet, will you? 让我们保持安静, 好吗?

☞ D. Will you ...? 的回答

肯定回答	否定回答
Yes, I will.	No, I won't.
All right.	I'm sorry. I can't.
Certainly.	No, thank you.
Sure.	
Yes, please.	

### ② shall 的用法。

☞ A. Shall I 的用法: 表示征求意见, 意思是“我……, 好吗?”如:

Shall I clean the table? 我擦桌子, 好吗?

Shall I carry water for you? 我为你运水, 好吗?

答句可以是 Yes, please. 亦可以是 Yes, thank you.

☞ B. Shall we 的用法: 表示征求意见, 意思是“我们一起做……, 好吗?”相当于 Let's ... 如:

Shall we have lunch together? = Let's have lunch together. 我们一起吃午饭, 好吗?

Shall we go now? = Let's go now. 我们现在走吗?

肯定回答: All right.

Yes, let's.

否定回答: No, let's not.

### 【要点 37】

Let's 引导的句子, 反意疑问句用 shall we, 而 let us 引导的句子, 反意疑问句用 will you.

试比较: Let's go there by bus, shall we? 咱们坐公共汽车去那儿, 好吗?

Let us go there by bus, will you? 让我们坐公共汽车去那儿, 好吗?



【例题】

- \_\_\_\_\_ you please pass me the dictionary?  
A. Will                      B. Shall                      C. Can                      D. Might
- Let's read the whole text one more time, \_\_\_\_\_ we?  
A. can                      B. will                      C. shall                      D. may

【解析】第一题答案为 A, will 表示“请求”；第二题答案为 C, Let's 引导的句子，反意疑问句用 shall we。

6. would 和 should 的用法

① would 的用法。

☞ A. would 是 will 的过去式, would 也有 Would you ... 和 Would you please ... 的用法, 意思与 Will you ... 和 Will you please ... 相近, 只是更加客气。如:

Would you please give me a cup of tea? 请给我一杯茶, 好吗?

Would you please tell me your name? 请告诉我你的名字, 好吗?

☞ B. would like 表示“想要”, 结构是“would like to do sth.”, 意思等同于“want to do sth.”, 但语气较为客气, 缩写形式是“主语 + 'd like”, 如:

I'd like to ask you some questions. = I want to ask you some questions. 我想问你几个问题。

Would you like an apple? = Do you want an apple? 你想要个苹果吗?

Would you like to sing a song? = Do you want to sing a song? 你想唱支歌吗?

② should 的用法。

☞ A. 表示应该、应当, 用于所有人称, 与 ought to 同义。如:

We should learn from each other. = We ought to learn from others. 我们应当互相学习。

You should take more exercise. = You ought to take more exercise. 你应当再多做些练习。

☞ B. 在表示命令时, 语气由 should — had better — must 逐渐增强。

had better 相当于助动词, 用法是“had better + 动词原形”, 无人称和单复数的变化, 否定形式是“had better not + 动词原形”。如:

You'd better wait for her. 你最好等她。

She'd better not go to school today. 她今天最好别去上学。

【例题】

- I \_\_\_\_\_ my thanks to all of you here.  
A. would like express                      B. would like to express  
C. should like express                      D. should like to express
- You \_\_\_\_\_ stand up when the teacher asks you to answer a question.  
A. should                      B. would                      C. could                      D. might

【解析】第一题答案为 B, would like 后面需要接不定式; 第二题答案为 A, 表示“应该, 应当”。

附表：情态动词的过去式变化表

原 形	过 去 式
can	could
may	might
must	must (had to)
need	needed
will	would
shall	should
...	...