

情态动词

定义:

情态动词是一种本身有一定的词义,但要与动词原形一起使用,给谓语动词增添情态色彩,表示说话人对有关行为或事物的态度和看法,认为其可能、应该或必要等。

情态动词后面加动词原形。

分类:

情态动词有四类:

- ①只做情态动词: **must, can(could), may(might), ought to**
- ②可做情态动词又可做实义动词: **need, dare** 只有在疑问句和否定句中可做情态动词
- ③可做情态动词又可做助动词: **shall(should), will(would)**
- ④具有情态动词特征: **have(had) to, used to**

位置:

情态动词在句中放在谓语动词之前,谓语动词前若有助动词(时表词 **do, have, be**),则在助动词之前,疑问句中,情态动词则在主语之前。

I can see you. Come here.

我能看见你,过来吧。

He must have been away.

他一定走了。

What can I do for you?

我能帮你吗?

How dare you treat us like that!

你怎能那样对待我们!

特点:

情态动词无人称和数的变化,情态动词后面跟的动词需用原形,否定式构成是在情态动词后面加"not"。个别情态动词有现在式和过去式两种形式,过去式用来表达更加客气,委婉的语气,时态性不强,可用于过去,现在或将来。情态动词属非及物动词,故没有被动语态。情态动词没有非谓语形式,即没有不定式,分词,等形式。

He could be here soon.

他很快就来。

We can't carry the heavy box.

我们搬不动那箱子。

I'm sorry I can't help you.

对不起,我帮不上你。

基本助动词与情态助动词最主要的区别之一是，基本助动词本身没有词义，而情态助动词则有自己的词义，能表示说话人对有关动作或状态的看法，或表示主观设想：

What have you been doing since?（构成完成进行体，本身无词义）

I am afraid I must be going.（一定要）

You may have read some account of the matter.（或许已经）

除此之外，情态助动词还有如下词法和句法特征：

1) 除 **ought** 和 **used** 以外，其他情态动词后面只能接不带 **to** 的不定式。如果我们把 **ought to** 和 **used to** 看做是固定词组的话，那么，所有情态动词无一例外地只能接不带 **to** 的不定式：

We used to grow beautiful roses.

I asked if he would come and repair my television set.

2) 情态助动词在限定动词词组总是位居第一：

They need not have been punished so severely.

3) 情态助动词用于第三人称单数现在时的时候，没有词形变化，即其词尾无 **-s** 形式：

She dare not say what she thinks.

4) 情态动词没有非限定形式，即没有不定式和分词形式，也没有相应的动名词：

Still, she needn't have run away.

5) 情态助动词的“时”的形式并不是时间区别的主要标志。在不少场合，情态助动词的现在时和过去时形式都可以表示现在、过去或将来时间：

Would you mind very much if I ask you to do something?

She told him he ought not to have done it.

6) 情态助动词之间是相互排斥的，即在一个限定动词词组中只能出现一个情态助动词，但有时却可以与 **have** 和 **be** 基本助动词连用：

You should have washed the wound.

Well, you shouldn't be reading a novel.

用法

首先它是动词，而且不同于行为动词，行为动词表示的是可以通过行为来表达的动作（如写，读，跑），而情态动词只是表达的一种想法（如能，也许，敢）。

用法是：情态动词+行为动词原形

例句：**I can read this sentence in English.**

我能用英语读这句话。

情态动词是一种本身有一定的词义，表示说话人的情绪、态度或语气的动词，但不能单独作谓语，只能和其他动词原形构成谓语。

We can be there on time tomorrow.我们明天能按时去那儿。

May I have your name? 我能知道你的名字吗？

Shall we begin now?我们现在就开始吗？

You must obey the school rules.你必须遵守校规。

情态动词数量不多，但用途广泛，主要有下列：

can (could), may (might), must, need, ought to, dare (dared), shall (should), will (would), have (to), had better.

功能

助动词(auxiliary)主要有两类：基本助动词(primary auxiliary)和情态助动词(modal auxiliary)。基本助动词有三个：do, have 和 be；情态助动词有十三个：may, might; can, could; will, would; shall, should; must, need, dare, used to, ought to. 上述两类助动词的共同特征是，在协助主动词构成限定动词词组时，具有作用词的功能：

1) 构成否定式：

He didn't go and neither did she.

The meeting might not start until 5 o'clock.

2) 构成疑问式或附加疑问式：

Must you leave right now?

You have been learning French for 5 years, haven't you?

3) 构成修辞倒装：

Nowhere can he obtain any information about his sister.

Hardly had he arrived when she started complaining.

4) 代替限定动词词组：

A: Who can solve this crossword puzzle?

B: Tom can.

A: Shall I write to him?

B: Yes, do.

情态动词的用法要点

一. can 和 could

情态动词	用法	例句
can/could	表示能力（体力、知识、技能） (表示过去有能力用 could)	1. "I don't think Mike can type." 2. I can speak fluent English now, but I couldn't last year. 3. Can you lift this heavy box? (体力) 4. Mary can speak three languages. (知识) 5. Can you skate? (技能) 6. Two eyes can see more than one. 两只眼比一只眼看得清。 7. Could the girl read before she went to school? 这女孩上学前能识字吗？
	在肯定句中，表示客观可能性，(客观原因形成的能力)。并不涉及具体某事会发生，	1. As a human being, anyone can make a mistake. 2. I'm confident that a solution can be found. 3. He can be very forgetful sometimes.

	常用来说明人或事物的特征。要表达具体某事实际发生的可能性时，用 can, could, may, might。	<p>4. I may stay at home this weekend. (实际可能性)</p> <p>5. Peter might come to join us.(实际可能性)</p> <p>6. It will be sunny in the daytime ,but it could rain tonight.(实际可能性)</p> <p>7. 7.They've changed the timetable, so we can go by bus instead.</p> <p>8. 8.This hall can hold 500 people at least.</p> <p>9. The temperature can fall to -60°C, that is 60°C below freezing. 气温可降至-60°C，也就是零下 60°C。</p> <p>10. 11..He can't (couldn't) have enough money for a new car. 他不可能有足够的钱买新车。</p> <p>11. 12 You mustn't smoke while you're walking around in the wood. You could start a fire. (实际可能性)</p> <p>12. 在林子里走时勿吸烟，那样可能会引起火灾。</p>
	表示请求和允许。表示请求，口语中常用 could 代替 can，使语气更委婉。 用 can 和 may 来回答，不能用 could 或 might。	<p>1.Can we turn the air conditioner on?</p> <p>2.Any police officer can insist on seeing a driver's license.</p> <p>3.In soccer, you can't touch the ball with your hands.</p> <p>4.Could you have her call me back when she gets home, please?</p> <p>5.I wonder if I could just ask you to sign this.</p> <p>6. Could I borrow your dictionary?</p> <p>---Yes, of course, you can.</p> <p>No, I'm afraid not/No,you can't/No,you may not.</p>
	表示对现在的动作或状态进行主观的猜测，主要用在否定句和疑问句中。	<p>1. It can't be easy caring for a man and a child who are not your own.</p> <p>2. Can the man over there be our head master?</p> <p>3.If Tom didn't leave here until five o'clock, he can't be home yet. 如果汤姆五点才离开这儿，他此时一定还未到家。</p>
	表示惊异、怀疑、不相信等态度，主要用在否定句、疑问句和感叹句中。	<p>1. Can this be an excuse for not giving them help?</p> <p>2. This can't be true.</p> <p>3. How can you be so crazy.</p> <p>4. 4.Can this be true?</p> <p>5. 5.How can you be so careless!</p> <p>6. 6.This cannot be done by him.</p> <p>7. Where can (could) they have gone to? 他们会去哪儿了呢?</p> <p>8. He can't (couldn't) be over sixty. 他不可能超过六十岁。</p> <p>9. How can you be so careless? 你怎么这么粗心?</p>

10. 特别说明：

(1) could 用来表示请求时，语气委婉，主要用于疑问句，不能用于肯定句，答语应用 can (即：could 不能用于现在时态的简略答语中)。如：

——Could I use your dictionary?

——Yes, you can.(否定回答可用：No, I'm afraid not.)

此时可与 may 互换。在疑问句中还可用 could,

might 代替，不是过去式，只是语气更委婉，不能用于肯定句和答语中。

---- Could I come to see you tomorrow?

---- Yes, you can. (No, I'm afraid not.)

(2) can 和 be able to 辨析

can(could)和 be able to 都可以表示能力，意思上没有区别。但 can 只有现在式和过去式，而 be able to 则有更多的形式。如：

I've always wanted to be able to speak fluent English.

Those bags look really heavy, are you sure you'll be able to carry them on your own?

但是，表示在过去某时的某一场合经过一番努力，终于做成了某事，通常不用 could，而用 was/were able to 来表示。could：有潜能，但并未做到

这时，was/were able to 相当于 managed to do 或 succeed in doing。如：

After the accident it was a long time before she was able to walk again.

The fire was very big, but most people were able to escape from the building.

I can sing many English songs.我会唱许多英文歌曲。

We were able to return to our campsite before the heavy rain.我们在下大雨前设法会到了野营地。

He was able to swim across the river and escaped being caught.他游到了河对岸，没有被抓住。

在否定句中，can/could 与 be able to 几乎没有什么差别，两者可以互换。例如：

She wasn't able to/couldn't cook French dishes.她不会做法国菜。

(3) 惯用形式 “cannot ...too...” 表示 “无论怎么……也不（过分）”。如：

You cannot be too careful.你越小心越好。

惯用形式 “cannot but+ 不定式（不带 to）” 表示 “不得不，只好”。如：

I cannot but admire her determination.我不得不钦佩你的决心。

二. may 和 might

情态动词	用法	例句
may/might	表示允许、请求。否定回答一般用 must not/mustn't,表示“禁止、阻止”之意，但也可以用 had better not (最好别)或 may not (不可以)，语气较为委婉。	1. May I come in and wait? 2. ——May I smoke here? ——No, you mustn't(或 No, you'd better not.)
	在表示请求、允许时，might 比 may 语气更委婉些。而不是过去式，用 May I 征询对方许可在文体上比较正式，在口气上比较客气，在日常用语中，用 Can I 征询对方意见更为常见。 否定回答时可用 can't 或 mustn't, 表示“不可以，禁止”。 或者 肯定回答可以用 yes,please. / Certainly.	1.Might I borrow your pen? 2.I wonder if I might speak to your son. 3. Might/ May I smoke in this room? 4. ---- No, you mustn't. 5. 4. May/Might I take this book out of the room? ---- Yes, you can. (No, you can't / mustn't.) \ You may drive the car. — Might I use your pen? — No, you mustn't.
	表示可能性的推测，通常用在肯定句和否定句中，含有“或许”“大概”“可能”之意；用 might 代替 may 时，则语气显得更加不肯	1. It may rain this afternoon. 2. She might come to join us this afternoon. 3. I suppose he might have missed the train.

	定。	4.He may /might be very busy now. 5. Your mother may /might not know the truth.
	may 用于祈使句表示祝愿	1. May you succeed.。 2. May you have many more days as happy as this one. 3. May she rest in peace.愿她安息。
	惯用句式： “may well+ 动词原形”，意为“完全能，很可能”，相当于 to be very likely to “may as well 或 might(just)as well+ 动词原形”意为“最好，满可以，倒不如,不妨”, 相当于“had better 或 there is no reason to do anything else.	1. It may well change forever the way you look at Greek art. 2. There may well be a real problem here. 3. There is nothing to do, so I may as well go to bed. 4. You may as well tell us now, we'll find out sooner or later. 5. I suppose we might as well go home. 6. And if you have to plough the field anyway, you might as well plant it at the same time. 7.If that is the case, we may as well try.
might	间接引语中指过去。表可以。	1. He told me that I might smoke in the room. 他告诉我可以在房间里抽烟。

二. must 和 have to

情态动词	用法	例句
must	表示“必须，应该，一定”之意，语气比 should, ought to 强烈。其否定形式 mustn't 表示“不准，不应该，禁止”等意。	1. You must come to school on time. 2. Everybody must obey the law. 3. You mustn't drive so fast in the street. 4. We mustn't waste any more time. 5. I must finish my work today. 6. Must I return the book tomorrow? 7. 7.The play is not interesting. I really must go now.
	在回答带有 must 的问句时，否定回答常用 needn't 或 don't have to, 表示“不必”，而不用 mustn't.	1. —Must I come back before ten? —Yes, you must.(No, you needn't) 2.Must we hand in our exercise books today? — Yes, you must. (No, you don't have to.)
	表示有把握的推测，意为“一定、准是、想必”，只用于肯定句中。	1. This must be your pen. 2. You must be hungry after a walk.

	它的否定或疑问式用 can 代替 must	<p>3. There must be a hole in the wall.</p> <p>4. You're Tom's good friend, so you must know what he likes best.</p> <p>5. 5. Your mother must be waiting for you now.</p> <p>6. He must be staying there.</p> <p>7. 他现在肯定呆在那里。</p> <p>试比较和第一种用法的区别</p> <p>He must stay there.</p> <p>他必须呆在那。</p>
have to 也可拼做 have got to。	<p>8. “必须，不得不”，意义与 must 相近。但 must 表示的是说话人的主观看法，而 have to 则往往强调客观需要，有被动接受的意思。无疑问句形式，疑问句用 must 代替。</p> <p>9.</p>	<p>10. The film is not interesting. I really must go now.</p> <p>11. I have to go now, because my mother is in hospital.</p> <p>12. My brother was very ill, so I had to call the doctor in the middle of the night. 我弟弟病得很厉害，我只得半夜里把医生请来。(客观上需要做这件事)</p> <p>13. 4. Must I clean all the room?</p> <p>14. 5. I must go over the test paper again to see if there are any mistakes. 我必须再检查一遍试卷看看是否有错误。</p> <p>15. 6. The teacher said that there were many mistakes in my test paper, so I had to go over it again. 老师说我的试卷中有很多错误，所以我只好再检查一遍。</p>
	<p>16. must 只有一种形式，即现在式与过去式都是一种形式，在间接引语中 must 可用于表示过去时间，而 have to 则涉及各种人称、时态等方面的变化形式。</p> <p>17.</p>	<p>18. 7.. I had to work hard when I was your age.</p> <p>19. 8. . I will have to learn how to use a computer.</p> <p>20. 9. In order to take the exam, we'll have to finish the whole book by the end of this month .</p> <p>21. 10. told her that she must give up smoking. 我叫她必须戒烟。</p> <p>22.</p>
	两者的否定意义不同，mustn't 表示“禁止，不许”，don't have to 表示不必。	<p>1. You mustn't go there.</p> <p>2. You don't have to go there.</p>

四. shall 和 should

情态动词	用法	例句
shall	用于第一，三人称构成的疑问句，表示征求	1. Shall I open the window?

	对方意见或请求指示	<p>2. Shall we say 6 o'clock, then?</p> <p>3. What shall I get for dinner?</p> <p>4. Shall we begin our lesson?</p> <p>4. 5. When shall he be able to leave the hospital?</p> <p>5. Shall the boy wait outside? 让那男孩在外面等吗?</p>
	用于第二、三人称陈述句中，表示说话人给对方的命令、警告、决心、允诺或威胁。	<p>1. Don't worry, you shall get the answer this afternoon. (允诺)</p> <p>2. He shall be sorry for it one day, I tell you. (警告)</p> <p>3. You shall do as I say. (命令)</p> <p>4. If you children don't do as I tell you, you shall not go to the party. (威胁)</p> <p>5. You shall fail if you don't work hard. (警告)</p> <p>6. He shall have the book when I finish it. (允诺)</p> <p>7. He shall be punished. (威胁)</p> <p>8. You shall do as I say. 按我说的做。 (命令)</p> <p>9. You shall have my answer tomorrow. 你明天可以得到我的答复。 (允诺)</p> <p>10. He shall be sorry for it one day, I tell you. 有一天他会后悔的，我告诉你。 (警告)</p> <p>11. Nothing shall stop us from carrying out the plan. 什么也不能阻止我们执行这项计划。 (决心)</p>
should	表示劝告或建议，意为“应该”其同义词是 ought to ；在疑问句中，通常用 should 代替 ought to	<p>1. What should I do?</p> <p>2. Should I trust him?</p> <p>3. You should read his new book.</p> <p>4. You should go to class right away.</p> <p>5. Should I open the window?</p> <p>You should be polite to your teachers. 你对老师应该有礼貌。</p> <p>You shouldn't waste any time. 你不应该浪费时间。</p>
	表示推测，用在肯定句中，对现在的情况或可能发生的事的主观推测或期待。意为“想必，大概，或许”	<p>1. It should be a nice day tomorrow.</p> <p>2. Try phoning Robert, he should be home now.</p> <p>3. He should be around sixty years old.</p> <p>4. The film should be very good as it is starring first-class actors. 这部新电影是一流演员主演的，估计拍得很好。</p> <p>5. They should be home by now. 照说他们现在应当已经到家了。</p>
	还可以用在 if 引导的条件句中，表示一件事听起来可能性很小，但也不是完全不可能，	<p>1. Ask Tom to ring me up if you should see him. (你万一见到汤姆，请让他给我打个电话)</p>

	相当于“万一”的意思。从句谓语用 should+ 动词原形构成，主句都一定用虚拟语气	<p>2. Should I be free tomorrow, I'll come. (万一我明天有时间，我就过来)</p> <p>3. If things should change suddenly, please let me know. (万一情况突变，请通知我)</p> <p>4. Ask her to ring me up if you should see her. 你万一见到她，请让她给我打个电话。</p> <p>5. If you should change your mind, please let us know. 万一你改变主意，请通知我们。</p> <p>6. Should I (If I should) be free tomorrow I will come. 万一我明天有时间，我就来。</p>
	用于疑问句或感叹句中，表示意外、惊异的情绪，意为“竟会”，与 why, what, how, who 连用，如果是疑问句。则不需要回答。	<p>1. Why should anyone want to marry Tony?</p> <p>2. Don't ask me. How should I know?</p> <p>3. Why should you be so late today? 你几天怎么来得这么晚?</p> <p>4. — Where is Betty living? — 贝蒂住在哪里? — How should I know? — 我怎么会知道呢?</p> <p>5. I don't know why you should think that I did it. 我真不知道你凭什么认为这件事是我干的。</p>
	表示说话人的一种谦逊、客气、委婉的语气。	<p>① I should think it would be better to try it again. 我倒是认为最好再试一试。</p> <p>② You are mistaken, I should say. 依我看，你是搞错了。</p> <p>③ I should advise you not to do that. 我倒是劝你别这样做。</p>

五. will 和 would

情态动词	用法	例句
will/would	用于表示意志，愿望或意愿。will 指现在，would 指过去。	<p>1. He is the man who will go his own way. (他是个自行其是的人。)</p> <p>2. They said they would meet us at 10:30 at the station.</p> <p>3. I will never do that again.</p> <p>4. They asked him if he would go abroad.</p> <p>5. He said he would help me.</p> <p>6. I'll do my best to catch up with them.</p> <p>7. I will do anything for you. 我愿为你做任何事。</p> <p>8. None is so blind as those who won't see. 不愿看的人眼最</p>

		<p>瞎。</p> <p>9.If you will read the book, I'll lend it to you. 如果你愿意读这本书, 我会把它借给你。</p> <p>They would not let him in because he was poorly dressed. 他们不让他进去因为他衣着破旧。</p> <p>I said I would do anything for you. 我说过我愿意为你做任何事。</p>
	表示请求、建议等, will 接近命令的口气。用 would 比用 will 委婉、客气。Would like to do = want to 想要, 为固定搭配 否定句用 will, 一般不用 would, won't you 是一种委婉语气。	<p>1. Will you please take a message for him?</p> <p>2. Would you please tell me your telephone number?</p> <p>3. Will / Would you pass me the ball, please?</p> <p>4. Would you like to go with me?</p> <p>5. Would you like some cake?</p> <p>6. Won't you sit down?</p>
	表示习惯或倾向, 意为“总是, 惯于”。Will 指现在, would 指过去。would 表示过去习惯时比 used to 正式, 且没有“现已无此习惯”的含义。 used to 可表示过去的习惯动作和经常的情况, 而 would 只表示过去的习惯动作, 不表示状态和情况。	<p>1. Fish will die without water.</p> <p>2. People will talk. (人们总会说闲话。)</p> <p>3. When we worked in the same office, we would often have coffee together.</p> <p>4. During the vacation, he would visit me every other day.</p> <p>5. The boy will sit there hour after hour looking at the traffic go by. 那男孩常常坐在那里好几个钟点, 看着车辆行人通过。</p> <p>6. He used to / would smoke while writing. 过去他写东西时常抽烟。</p> <p>7. She used to be fat. 她过去很胖</p>
	表示推测, 意为“很可能, 大概”。will 表示推测比 should 把握大, 比 must 把握小。	<p>1. These things will happen.</p> <p>2. That will be the messenger ringing.</p> <p>3. It would be about ten o'clock when he left home.</p> <p>4. It would be about ten o'clock when she left home.</p>
	表示功能, 意为“能, 行”。惯用形式: will do / would do 表示“解决问题”、“就行”。	<p>1. That will be all right.</p> <p>2. Either pen will do.</p> <p>3. It would not do to work too late. (工作太晚不行。)</p>
	用于否定句中, 意为“不肯”、“不乐意”	<p>1. I won't listen to your nonsense.</p> <p>2. No matter what I said, he wouldn't listen to me.</p>
Will	用于叙述真理时	<p>1. Oil will float on water. 油能浮在水面上。</p> <p>2. Man will die. 人总会死的。</p>
	用于表示具有某种功能时	<p>1. The door will not open. 门打不开。</p> <p>2. The car will not start. 车子启动不了。</p>

特别说明: would 与 used to 辨析

would 可用来表示过去反复出现的动作, 但不能表示过去存在的状态, 所以我们不能说: “she would be a quiet girl.”

另外, would 强调过去某种特定情况下的活动, 是完全过去的事情, 同现在没有联系。而 used to 则着眼于过去和现在的对比, 隐含现在已不存在, 动作或状态都可表示。Would 可以表示不规则的习惯, used to 则不可。

如: He used to be a naughty boy and cause trouble.

I used to get up at six in the morning.

Sometimes she would take a walk in the neighboring woods.

In those days, whenever I had difficulties, I would go to Mr. Chen for help.

六. need 和 dare

情态动词	用法	例句
need	用于表示“需要, 必要”之意。做情态动词时, 仅用于否定句和疑问句, (在肯定句中一般用 must, have to, ought to, should 代替。) 只有现在时,	<p>1. —Need we leave soon? —Yes, you must.(No, you needn't) You needn't come so early.</p> <p>2. ---- Need I finish the work today? ---- Yes, you must. / No, you needn't.</p> <p>3.--Need I come? --Yes, you must. --我需要来吗? --需要。</p> <p>4.You needn't telephone him now. 你现在不必打电话给他。</p> <p>5.I don't think you need worry. 我想你不必发愁。</p> <p>6.She dare not go out alone at night. 她晚上不敢一个人出去。</p> <p>7.How dare you say I'm unfair? 你竟敢说我不公平?</p> <p>Not one of them dared mention this. 他们谁也不敢提这件事</p>
	做实义动词时, 其变化与一般的实义动词相同, 有人称、时态和数的变化, 后接带 to 的不定式或者名词。过去式用 needed、did you need?和 didn't need,肯定式用 needs/needed/need,疑问式用 do、does、did 提问, 否定式要在前面加 don't、doesn't、didn't (need doing = need to be done) 表被动	<p>1. A job like nursing needs patience and understanding.(need+ 名词, need understanding=need to be understood, 需要被理解)</p> <p>2. He needs to see a doctor.(need to do)</p> <p>3. Do you still need volunteers to help clean up after the party?(need somebody to do something)</p> <p>4. They didn't need to start so early.(do not need to do)</p> <p>5.You don't need to do it yourself. 你不必亲自做这件事。</p> <p>6.We need to tell them the news. 我们需要把这消息告诉他们。</p> <p>7.The table needs painting (to be painted.). 桌子需要油漆一下。</p> <p>8.We should dare to give our own opinion. 我们要敢于提出自己的观点。</p> <p>9.He did not dare (to) look up. 他不敢抬头看。</p> <p>10..I dare say he'll come again. 我想他会再来的。</p>
dare	用于表示“敢于”之意。做情态动词, 没有人称和数的变化, 主要用于否定句、疑问句	<p>1. —Dare you tell her the truth? —Yes, I dare. /No, I daren't.</p>

	和条件状语从句中。过去式形式为 dared 。	3. How dare you accuse me of lying! 4. He daren't admit this. 5. How dare you say I'm unfair? 6. He daren't speak English before such a crowd, dare he? 7. If we dared not go there that day, we couldn't get the beautiful flowers.
	用作实义动词时,其变化与一般的实义动词相同。在肯定句中, dare 后接带 to 的不定式; 否定句中, dare 后既可接带 to 的不定式,也可接不带 to 的不定式。	1. Only a few journalists dared to cover the story. 2. He doesn't dare (to) go there alone. 3. Don't you dare (to) touch it? 4. dare to swim across this river. 5. He doesn't dare (to) answer. 6. He needs to finish his homework today. 7. I dare to swim across this river. 8. He does not dare (to) answer. 9. Don't you dare (to) touch it! 10. I wondered he dare (to) say that. 11. He needs to finish it this evening.

七. **ought** 的用法:

情 态 动 词	用法	例句
ought to do	表示“应该”之意	1. You ought to take care of him. 2. —Ought I go now? —Yes, you ought to. /No, you oughtn't to. 3 You ought to bring the child here.
	表示推测。注意与 must 表示推测是的区别	1. He must be home by now. (断定他已到家) 2. He ought to be home by now. (不十分肯定) 3. This is where the oil must be. (比较直率) 4. This is where the oil ought to be. (比较含蓄)
had better	表示“最好”	had better do sth had better not do sth It is pretty cold. You'd better put on my coat. She'd better not play with the dog.
would rather would rather do would	表示“宁愿,宁可”	If I have a choice, I had sooner not continue my studies at this school. I would rather stay here than go home. = I would stay here rather than go home.

rather not do		
would rather... than... 宁愿.....而不愿。		
would sooner,		
had rather had sooner		

说明: **should** 与 **ought to** 表示“应该”时的区别

should 表示自己的主观看法,

ought to 的语气中, 含有“按道理应该……”之意。(客观推测), 若要反映客观情况或涉及法律义务和规定, 一般用 **ought to**。 **ought to** 表示义务或责任, 比 **should** 语气重。

must(主观推测)。如:

1. You should help them with their work.
 2. You are his father. You ought to get him to receive good education.
 3. He must be home by now.
 4. He ought to/should be home by now.
 5. This is where the oil must be.
 6. This is where the oil ought to/should be.
 7. I should help her because she is in trouble.
 8. You ought to take care of the baby.
- 2) 表示劝告、建议和命令。 **should**, **ought to** 可通用, 但在疑问句中常用 **should**。
1. You should / ought to go to class right away.
 2. Should I open the window?

八. “情态动词+have done”用法

情态动词+have done	用法	例句
must have done	表示主观上对过去已经发生的行为进行推测, 意为“想必, 准是, 一定做了某事”肯定句中。否定句用 can 代	1. She must have gone through a lot. 2. He must have visited the White

	替 must	House during his stay in the United States. 3.Linda has gone to work, but her bicycle is still here. ---She must have gone by bus.
may/might have done	表示对过去已发生行为的推测，意为“也许/或许已经（没有）……”。一般用于肯定句或否定句中，不用于疑问句。用 might 则表示语气更加不肯定。	1. You may have learnt the news. 2. He may not have heard his name called. 3. Sorry I'm late. I might have turned off the alarm clock and gone back to sleep again.
can...have done cannot have done	表示对过去发生的行为的怀疑和不肯定，通常用在否定句和疑问句中。（can 换成 could 时语气委婉） 否定句表示：过去一定不。。。	1. Where can she have gone? 2. Could he have done such a foolish thing? 3. The boy can't have finished reading the book so soon because it is difficult even to an adult.
could have done	可用于肯定句中，表示“可能已经……”之意，几乎等于 may/might have done。后者更委婉一些。此外，还可以表示过去能做而没做的事，有一种对过去为付诸实施的事情的惋惜。 或“过去可能。。。 或本来能。。。而实际没有	1. He could have killed himself driving at a dangerous speed. 2. You could have been more considerate. 3. You could have done better, but you were too careless. 4. She could have been his wife. 她以前可能是他的妻子。 她本应该是他的妻子。
might have done	表示“本来可能……，但实际上没有发生的事情”。另外，还可以表示“本来应该或可以做某事”之意，含有轻微的责备语气。	1. You should not swim in that sea. You might have been eaten by a shark. 2. He might have given him more help, thought he was busy.
should/ought to have done	用于肯定句时，表示本该做某事，而实际上未做；用于否定句时，则表示不该做的事反而做了。	1. He should have known that the police would never allow this sort of thing. 2. You shouldn't have done it so carelessly. 3. You ought to have returned the book earlier. 4. You ought not to have refused his offer. 5. 5.She should have finished it. 6. 6.I should have helped her, but I never could.

		<p>7. 7. You should have started earlier.</p> <p>8. You ought not to have taken the book out of the reading-room.</p>
needn't have done	表示做了本来不必去做的事。注意: didn't need to do 表示“没必要做而实际上也没有做某事”	<p>1.You needn't have watered the plants, for it is going to rain.</p> <p>2.I didn't need to buy the dictionary. I had a copy at home.</p> <p>3.You needn't have waited for me.</p>
had better have done	用于事后的建议, 含轻微责备的口吻, 意为“当时最好做了某事”, 其否定式 had better not have done 表示相反的含义。	<p>1.You had better have started earlier.</p> <p>2.You had better not have scolded her.</p>
would rather have done	表示“当时宁愿做了某事”, 其否定式 would rather not have done 表示相反的含义, 两者都表示“后悔”之意。	<p>1. 1. I would rather have taken his advice.</p> <p>2. 2. I would rather not have told him the truth.</p>
must to have been doing 等	表示对过去某时正发生的事情的推测情态动词后跟进行式, 表示“想必正在……”, “可能正在……”, “应当正在”等意。	<p>1--Why didn't you answer my phone call? ---Well, I must have been sleeping, so I didn't hear it.</p> <p>2. It's twelve o'clock. They must be having lunch. 现在是十二点。他们一定正在吃饭。</p> <p>3.They may be discussing this problem. 他们可能正在讨论这个问题。</p> <p>4.He can't be telling the truth. 他说的不可能是真话。</p> <p>5.She shouldn't be working like that. She's still so weak. 她不当那样干, 她身体仍那么虚。</p>

■ 情态动词表示猜测

肯定: must>should>could>may>might

■ 否定: can't>shouldn't>couldn't>may not>

■ 表示要求, 命令时, 语气由 should (应该)、had better 最好)、must (必须) 渐强。

必须掌握情态动词表示推测语气时的反意疑问句。例如:

The road is wet. It must have rained, hasn't it?

The road is wet. It must have rained last night, didn't it? (多了过去时的时间状语)

I met him on his way home. He can't be in the library now, isn't he?

The coat is too close to the fire. It might get burnt, doesn't it?