助动词be、have和do

1. Be动词的用法

(1) 助动词be和现在分词一起构成进行时或完成进行时。如:

He is reading. 他在读书。

I'll be waiting for you there then. 我到时在那儿等你。

(2) 助动词be和过去分词一起构成被动语态。如:

Is he taken good care of? 他被照顾得好吗?

They shall be punished. 他们一定要受惩罚的。

(3) 助动词be用作系动词。如:

Matthew is a teacher. 马修是个老师。

We were late today. 我们今天迟到了。

(4) 助动词be和不定式连用,可以表示下面几种情况。

表计划,只用于肯定句和疑问句。如:

We are to discuss it the following week.

我们打算下周讨论那件事。

When is the wedding to be? 婚礼什么时候举行?

表命令,只用于肯定句和否定句。如:

All junior officers are to report to the colonel at once.

全体下级军官都必须立即向上校报到。

Tom says I am to leave you alone. 汤姆要我不理会你。

表可能,多用于被动结构。如:

Her father was often to be seen in the bar of this hotel.

在这家旅馆的酒吧经常可见到她父亲。

Where is he to be found? 在哪儿可找到他?

表示"必须","应该"多用于现在式。如:

Nobody is to leave this room. 谁也不许离开这个房间。

What am I to do next? 下一步我该做什么?

He's to blame. 该怪他。

表注定,多用于过去式。如:

He was to be my teacher and friend for many years to come.

在后来许多年里,他是我的老师和朋友。

The professor did not know at the time that he was never to see his native place again.

当时教授不知道他再也见不到他的故土了。

(5) 助动词be用于条件从句。如:

If we are to succeed, we must redouble our efforts.

我们要想成功,必须加倍努力才行。(are to意为"想要")

(6) be 后接 going to, about to, on the point of 等表示将来时间或根据计划、意图等将要发生的事。如:

It's going to rain. 快要下雨了。(将来时间)

He's about to leave. 他正要走。(将来时间)

2. Have的用法

(1) 助动词have与过去分词一起构成各种完成时态。如:

I have read the book. 我读过这本书。

Kenny has left. 肯尼已经走了。

(2) 助动词have与been+现在分词构成各种完成进行时态。如:

I have been washing the clothes the whole morning.

整个上午我都在洗衣服。

Lambert has been working as a worker here for nearly five years.

兰伯特一直在这里当工人,几乎有五年了。

(3) 助动词have构成had better, had best, had rather等词组。

Had better 和 had best 是"最好还是……"或"还是……好"的意思。在 had better 中,had 不表示过去时间,不能用 have 或 has 代替。had better 后可接不带 to 的不定式或接进行式、完成式或被动语态。had better 的否定式是 had better not。如:

You had better stay at home. 你最好呆在家里。

You'd better have had that experience before.

假如你以前有过那个经验就好了。

You'd better not run the risk. 你最好不要冒那个险。

(4) 补充

Have还可用作使役动词和实义动词(表示"有","吃"等意义)。如:

They have had the problem solved.

他们让其他人解决了这个问题.(使役动词)

Bad news has wings. 丑事传千里. (实义动词)

What shall we have for lunch? 我们午饭吃甚么? (实义动词)

3. Do的用法

(1) 助动词do, does和did用于构成否定句、疑问句和倒装句。如:

Do you understand all this? 你明白这一切吗?

Don't go yet. 先别走。

(2) 助动词do, does和did用于代替句中的主要动词,以避免重复。如:

He didn't go to the party. Neither did I. 他没有去参加晚会,我也没有去。

I do not agree. Nor does he. 我不同意,他也不同意。

(3) 用于加强语气, do, does和did位于陈述句的动词原形前, do位于祈使句中的动词原形前。如:

Do have another cup of coffee before you go.

走前请一定再喝一杯咖啡。

That's exactly what he did say. 他就是那样说的。

But I do want to go. 可是我确实想去。

(4) 在一些以否定副词如never, rarely, scarcely, only等为首的句子中,如果实义动词是现在时或过去时,助动词do和did可以构成主谓倒装。如:

Never did I tell him about that. 我从来没有告诉过他那件事。

Rarely does it snow in the South. 南方很少下雪。

情态动词can、may、must的用法

1. can的用法

(1) can表示主语的能力。如:

The hall can seat 1,000 people. 这个大厅能坐1000人。

Can you play the piano? 你会弹钢琴吗?

(2) can表示说话人的猜测(即可能性),多用于否定句和疑问句。如:

Can it be true? 这能是真的吗?

The moon can't always be at the full. 月不可能总是圆的。

What can she mean? 她可能是什么意思呢?

(3) can表示许可。如:

This sort of thing can't go on. 这样的事不能再继续下去了。

You can't smoke here. 你不可在这里吸烟。

(4) "can+完成式"表示说话人对过去情况的猜测(只用于否定和疑问结构中)。如:

He can't have missed the way. I explained the route carefully and drew him a map.

他不会迷路。我对他详细说明了路线,还画了一张地图。

Can the team have left already? 球队已经离开了吗?

2. could的用法

(1) could 表示主语的能力,为 can 的过去时形式,如:

Daisy couldn't come yesterday because she was ill.

戴西昨天不能来是因为她病了。

They said they could swim. 他们说他们会游泳。

(2) could 表示说话人的猜测(即可能性)。如:

He could be right. 他或许是对的。

Could it be Henry? 可能是亨利吗?

At that time we thought the story could not be true.

那时我们认为所说的事不可能是真的。

(3) could表示许可。如:

Father said I could swim in the river.

爸爸说我可以在河里游泳。

Could I help you? 我能帮忙吗? (比 Can I help you? 婉转)

The man asked if he could smoke in the hall.

那个人问可不可以在大厅里吸烟。

(4) "could+完成式"用于肯定句时一般表示过去可能完成却未完成的动作。如:

I could have reported you. 我本可以报告你的。

You could have let me know earlier. 你本来该早一些告诉我。

3. may的用法

(1) may表示许可, 多用于肯定句和疑问句中, 否定句中不常用。如:

May I ask you a question?

我可以问你个问题吗? (比Can I ask you a question?更礼貌)

You may keep the book for two weeks.

这本书你可以借两周。

(2) may表示可能性,常用于肯定句和否定句中,指现在或将来的可能性。如:

It may be true. 那可能是真的。

The road may be blocked. 这条路可能不通了。

(3) "may+完成式"表示说话人对过去情况的猜测。如:

Eva may have missed her train. 伊娃可能误火车了。

He may have read the book. 他可能读过这本书。

(4) may as well(=might as well)是一个习语,作"不妨"或"完全有理由"或"还是... ... 的好"解,用于提出建议。如:

You may as well stay where you are. 你还是原地呆着好。

All the pubs are closing. We may as well go home.

所有的酒馆都打烊了。我们还是回家吧。

在对由may引出的"请求许可"的问句做出肯定回答时,通常不用过于严肃和正式的"Yes, you may.",而多用"Yes, please?(请便)"或"Of course/ Certainly(当然可以).";否定回答时,常用 "Please don't(请不要)."或"No, you mustn't(不行)."

4. might的用法

(1) might表示许可。如:

Might I have a word with you? 我可以同你说句话吗?

Might I make a suggestion? 我可以提一项建议吗?

Might we ask you a favour? 我们可以请你帮个忙吗?

但要注意: Might I...比May I...更客气,但是不如May I...常用。

(2) might表示说话人的猜测,其把握性比may小。如:

Mr Smith might be right. 史密斯先生或许是对的。

He might have some fever. 他可能有点发烧。

(3) might用于委婉地提出建议、责备等。如:

You might ask him for help. 你可以请他帮忙嘛。

You might ask before you borrow my car.

你可以先问问我再借我的车嘛。

(4) "might+完成式"(表示说话人对过去情况的抱怨、责备、遗憾等)。如:

You might have considered her feelings. 你本应考虑她的感受。

You might have let me know earlier. 你本来该早一些告诉我。

5. must的用法

(1) must表义务或强制。如:

I must go now. 我必须走了。

Soldiers must obey orders. 军人必须服从命令。

Visitors must leave bags in the cloakroom.

参观者须把包放到物品寄存处。

must用于一般疑问句时,其肯定答语应用 Yes, please. 或 I'm afraid so. 其否定答语应用 needn't 或 don't have to.

- -Must I go tomorrow? 明天我必须去吗?
- -Yes, please. 是的。
- —No, you needn't. 不,你不必去。

must的否定式must not/mustn't表示禁止。

You mustn't leave here. 你不许离开这儿。

Cars mustn't be parked in front of the entrance. 车不能停在入口处。

(2) must表示说话人有把握的猜测,仅限于肯定句。如:

He must be at home now. 他现在肯定在家。

You must be joking. 你一定是在开玩笑。

He must be mad. 他一定是疯了。

(3) "must+进行式"表示对现在情况有把握的猜测,仅限于肯定句。如:

You must be joking. 你一定是在开玩笑吧。

(4) "must+完成式"表示对过去情况有把握的猜测,仅限于肯定句。如:

You must have known what he wanted.

你当时肯定知道他想干什么。

Emm must have been very young when she got married.

埃玛结婚时一定很年轻。

(5) "must+完成进行式"表示对过去情况有把握的猜测,仅限于肯定句。如:

He must have been working. 他肯定一直在工作。

情态动词的其他形式

1. shall的用法

(1) shall用于疑问句中,征求对方的意愿;这时可以用第一人称和第三人称。如:

Shall I turn on the light? 要开灯吗? (我把灯打开好吗?)

Shall we sit here? 咱们坐这儿怎么样?(坐这儿好吗?)

Shall we begin now? 我们现在开始,好吗?

Shall he send you a check? 要不要他给你寄张支票?

(2) shall用于陈述句,与第二人称或第三人称连用,表示允诺、命令、警告和强制,或表示说话人的决心等。如:

She shall get her share. 她可以得到她的一份。(允诺)

Then you shall come. 那你就得来.(命令)

Nothing shall stop us from carrying out this plan.

什么也不能阻止我们实现这项计划。(决心)

2. should的用法

(1) should表"应该",用于所有人称,表示常理认为是对的事或适宜做的事,通常意义为"应该"。如:

You should be more careful next time. 你下次应该再细心些。 We should always bear this in mind. 我们要把这一点常记在心里。

(2) "should+完成式"表示说话人对过去情况的抱怨、责备、后悔等。如:

I should have taken her advice. 我本该采纳她的建议的。 I shouldn't have treated her like that. 我不该那样待她来着。

(3) 表示说话人对过去情况的猜测。如:

The guests should have arrived now. 客人可能已经到了。

3. will的用法

(1) will表示主语的决心或意愿。如:

I won't argue with you. 我不愿意跟你争辩。

I will do all I can. 我会尽力去做。

If you want help, let me know, will you?

需要帮忙就告诉我,好吗?

(2) 作为情态动词,will表示说话人的猜测,意为"大概"。如:

That will be the book you want. 那大概是你所要的书。

Ask him. He will know. 问他吧,他大概知道。

(3) will表示主语的习惯或习惯能力。如:

The young man will sit there for hours doing nothing.

那个年轻人常几个小时坐在那儿无所事事。

Water will boil at 100°C. 水在100°C时沸腾。

4. would的用法

(1) would表示主语的意愿。如:

That's just what he would want. 那正是他想要的。

His daughter wouldn't listen to anybody.

他女儿谁的话也听不进去。

(2) "Would you...?"表示客气的请求。如:

Would you please lend me your pen? 借用一下你的钢笔好吗?

What would you like to drink? 你想喝点什么?

(3) "Would you like / prefer...? "表示提议或邀请。如:

Would you like some coffee? 你要不要喝点咖啡?

(4) would表示说话人的猜测,其把握性比will小。如:

It would be about ten o'clock when he left home. 他离开家时大概是10点左右。

That would be in 1976, I think. 我想那可能是在1976年。

(5) would表示过去的习惯性动作。如:

Sometimes he would come to see us. 他有时来看看我们。

Every evening he would come to say goodnight.

每天晚上他都来道晚安。

(6) "would+完成式"表示对过去情况的猜测。如:

The tour group would have reached New York.

旅游团可能已经到纽约了。

I thought you knew. I thought Maxim would have told you.

我以为你知道了。我以为马克西姆会告诉你的。

5. have to的用法

have to主要用于表示客观外界向主语施加的义务。它有一般现在时单数第三人称形式has to和过去时 形式had to,也可以与助动词和其他情态动词连用。如:

I shall have to go to the clinic today for my bad cough.

我咳嗽得很厉害,今天得去诊所。

You will have to come tomorrow. 你明天得来。

在口语中也可用have(has)got to(美国英语可省去have)。英国英语还可用其否定与疑问结构。如:

You haven't got to work tomorrow. 明天你不用上班。(got可省去)

Have you got to work tomorrow? 你明天得上班吗? (got可省去)

有时 don't have to与haven't got to的含义有所不同,如:

You don't have to change at London. 你不用在伦敦换车。(指通常)

You haven't got to change at London. 你不用在伦敦换车。(指这一次)

6. ought to的用法

(1) ought to表示出于义务、责任、道义等方面的要求而该做的事。如:

You ought to go to see the doctor. 你该去看病。

He said you ought to tell the police.

他说你应该去报警。

(2) ought to表示说话人的猜测。如:

John ought to know how to use the machine.

约翰可能知道怎么用这个机器。

但要注意:在表示义务和猜测时,ought to通常可以和should换用。

7. need的用法

(1) 表必要性,多用于疑问句、否定句或否定意味的疑问句中。如:

You needn't hurry. 你不必着急。

Need I repeat it? 需要我重复吗?

(2) "need+完成式"表示对过去情况温和的责备、后悔等,通常限于否定句。如:

We needn't have hurried. 我们当时不必那么匆忙。

The car needs cleaning.=The car needs to be cleaned.

车需要清洗了。

We need some more money. 我们还需要些钱。

8. dare的用法

(1) 作为情态动词, dare没有人称和数的变化,现在时和过去时的形式相同,通常用于否定句和疑问句。如:

Dare you jump down from the tree? 你敢从树上跳下来吗?

How dare you be so rude? 你怎么敢如此无理?

(2) dare还可用作实义动词,作实义动词时,它有动词的全部形式,后面要跟带to的不定式。如:

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The girl didn't dare to go by herself. 那女孩不敢独自去。

He dared to say no more.他不再敢说什么了。

(3) dare作实义动词时有人称和数的变化,有现在时和过去时形式,可以和助动词连用,也不仅只用于否定和疑问句,而且dare之后的不定式符号to可以省略。如:

Who dares (to) go? 谁敢去?

She did not dare (to) go out after dark.

她天黑以后不敢出门。

(4) 作为实义动词, dare除了作上面的"敢于"之外,还可以作"向.....挑战"和"敢于面对"解。如:

I dare you to do it. 我谅你不敢做这事。

The young man dared the anger of the entire family.

那年轻人不怕惹起全家人的愤怒。

9. used to的用法

(1) used to表示过去的习惯动作或状态,现在已不存在,没有人称和数的变化。如:

Natalie told us she used to go church.

纳塔莉告诉我们她过去常去做礼拜。

It used to be a prosperous town.

这里过去是一个繁荣的城镇。

(2) used to的否定式和疑问式有两种形式。一种是不用助动词,另一种是借助于助动词did,而借助于助动词的形式更为常见。如:

I didn't use to/usedn't to/used not to get tired when I played tennis.

我过去打网球时不感到累。

Did you use to / used to play tennis?或Used you to play tennis?

你过去打网球吗?

There used to be a pub here, didn't use there / usedn't there?

过去这里有一个小酒馆,对吗?

(3) used to do (作"过去经常做"解) 与be used to sth / doing sth (作"习惯于某事 / 做某事"解)。如:

I'm used to life in the country. 我习惯于乡村生活。

She was not used to getting up early. 她不习惯早起。