Lesson 5

助动词和情态动词

1.You ____ image that the earthquake happened in Tangshan killed 100,000 people.

A. couldn't

B. isn't able to

C. can't

D. wasn't able to

【考查要点】辨析can/be able to

【答题思路】

1 can表示现在的能力, could表示过去的能力

2 be able to表示"能够",有时态的变化-现在、过去、将来。表示通过努力可以具备某种能力或实现某种状态,重点强调的是要有一个努力的过程。

2.You should study hard. **Otherwise** you ___B___have passed the final exam **this time**.

A. can

B. could

C. can't

D. couldn't

【考查要点】 can

【答题思路】

could have done,除表示对过去情况的推测外,还可委婉地责备某人过去本应该做某事而没有去做,此时不用can。

3.-Must larrive in Beijing tomorrow morning?

-No, you <u>A</u>....

A. needn't

B. mustn't

C. couldn't

D. shouldn't

【考查要点】情态动词

【答题思路】

对于以must开头的一般疑问句,若要作否定回答,要用needn't,不用mustn't-禁止

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4.He **isn't**an army man **now**, **but** he ______ bean army man.

A. couldn't

B. be used to doing

C. shouldn't

D. used to

【考查要点】词组辨析

【答题思路】

be used to doing意思为"习惯于做某事"; used to意思为"过去常常做某事"

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5.___B___ you tell his girlfriend about his mistake?

A. Need

【考查要点】情态动词

B. Dare

【答题思路】

C. Might

need意为"需要",dare意为"敢",两者均主要用于否定 句或疑问句中,一般不用于肯定句。

D. Ought

句子的意思为: 你敢把他的错误告诉他女朋友吗?

6. You____ not send him so much money.

A. hadn't

B. ought to

C. had better

D. would rather

【考查要点】助动词和情态动词

【答题思路】

had better意为"最好", would rather意为 "宁 愿", 两者均后接动词原形, 否定式 均在动词原 形前加not。

7.____ you think he _____ back **by dinner time**?

A. Do; have come

B. Did; will have come

C. Does; will come

D. Do; will have come

【考查要点】助动词+时态

【答题思路】

第二人称you的助动词应该使用do,又因为后面跟了表示将来的词组by dinner time,所以要用将来 时态,不能用过去式。

8.I didn't **know** him **well**. I___A__ never met him before.

A. had

B. have

C. has

D. had been

【考查要点】时态

【答题思路】

句子中出现了before,就要求用完成时态,又因为出现了过去式didn't,故要用过去完成时。

9. All the visitors $\underline{}$ given two bags of apples.

A. is

B. are 【考查要点】 主谓一致

C. be 【答题思路】

D. being 此题使用的是被动语态, 因为visitors是复数名词, 故 系词要用are。

10.The students of our school **don't** ____ pay **the tuition fee**.

A. ought to 【考查要点】助动词

B. dare to 【答题思路】

C. have to

1 ought to和had better变否定,不需要助动词

D. had better 2 have to意为"不得不",只有选择C 符合题意。

11.Can you speak French? Yes, I___A___.

A. can

【考查要点】情态动词

B. can't

C. couldn't

【答题思路】

D. could 用can引导疑问句,后面的回答也要用can,前后一致。

12.—Need I finish the paper in a week?

—Yes, you <u>B</u>___.

A. need

【考查要点】情态动词

B. must

C. needn't

【答题思路】

need作为情态动词提问时,肯定的回答要用must。

D. can

13.—The tire is **flat**. What can we do?

—Don't worry. He ____ to repair the car himself.

A. can

【考查要点】情态动词

B. has

【答题思路】

C. will

be able to表示有能力做某事, can和will后面不能 接to, has to意为"不得不",与本题意思不符合,故 D正确。

D.is able

14.The **Entry Exam** is coming! ____ you succeed!

A. Might

B. Can 【考查要点】情态动词

C. May 【答题思路】

D. Must may可以用来表示祝愿、祈祷、希望, 一般用于句首。

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