

专题 7 情态动词和虚拟语气

考情解读

情态动词的用法复杂多变，在高考试题中占的比重一直比较稳定，每年总有一至两个题，可以单独考查，也可以结合虚拟语气考查。命题者常常利用语境和句子之间意义上的细微差别来考查考生对情态动词的理解和掌握，难度也保持较为稳定的趋势。其考点主要包括：

1. 考查情态动词的基本用法。如：can 和 could 的用法及区别；will 和 would 的用法及区别；must 的用法；shall 用于不同人称时的用法和 should 的各种用法；need 的用法等。

2. 考查情态动词的“推测”功能。如：can, could, may, might, must 皆可表示推测，使用时要注意以下几点：(1)注意语气。语气较强用 must, cannot, couldn't; 语气较弱用 may, might 或 can, could; (2)注意句式。在肯定句中，一般用 may, might, must; 在否定句、疑问句中常用 can, could; (3)注意时态。表示对现在或将来的情况的推测，此时通常用“情态动词+动词原形”结构；表示对现在或将来正在进行的情况进行推测，通常用“情态动词+进行体”结构；表示对过去情况的推测，通常用“情态动词+完成体”结构。

3. 考查情态动词的特殊用法。如：

(1)cannot/can't 与 too/over/enough/perfectly/sufficiently 等词连用，意为“越……越……”“无论怎样……，……也不为过”“决不会……，……够(过)”。

(2)cannot wait to do sth 意为“急于做某事”。

(3)would 和 used to 的区别；can 和 be able to 的区别。

(4)“may/might well+动词原形”意为“理应，有足够的理由”；“may/might as well+动词原形”意为“还不如，不妨，还是……的好”。

(5)must 意为“偏要，硬要”；can 用在肯定句中，可以表示客观上的可能性；shall 用在法律、条约、协定等文件中可以表示义务、规定等；should 表示估计或推测上的“应该”，意为“可能，该，估计，按理应当”；will 可以表示习惯性和倾向性，意为“惯于，老是，终归是”等。

(6)在句型 it is (high) time that 中，从句谓语动词常用过去时态表示虚拟语气。

4. 考查虚拟语气在各种从句以及隐含、混合等句中的运用。如：wish, as if/though, if only, would rather, otherwise, without 等。

5. 考查虚拟语气在条件状语从句中的倒装现象。

重点知识梳理

第一部分、情态动词

一、can/could 与 be able to

1. can/could 用来表示“一般能力”；be able to 有多种时态，且用来表示在特定条件下的“具体能力”。如：

My grandma is over seventy, but she can still read without glasses.

They will be able to tell you the news soon.

He was able to flee Europe before the war broke out.

2. 表示允许可用 can 或 could，与 may/might 意义接近。could 可用于现在时，只是语气更加委婉、客气，回答时则一般要用 can 而不用 could。

—Could I have the television on?

—Yes, you can./No, you can't.

二、may 与 might

1. 表示允许，意为“可以，许可”，用法基本上同 can 与 could。如：

May I use your bicycle?

2. 表示可能性，意为“也许，可能”。如：

According to the weather forecast, it may rain tomorrow.

3. may 可以放在句首，表示祝愿。如：

May goodluck be yours!

三、must 与 have to

1. must 用来表示说话人的主观看法；have to 表示客观的需要，强调外界压力，不得已而为之。如：

He said that they must work hard.

他说他们必须努力工作。(主观上要做这件事)

My brother was ill, so I had to call the doctor in the middle of the night.

我弟弟生病了，我只得半夜里把医生请来。(客观上需要做这件事)

2. 表示“不必”，须用 don't have to 或 needn't。must 的否定式表示“禁止，绝对不可”。如：

You don't have to tell him about it.

你不必告诉他那件事。

You mustn't tell him about it.

你绝不能告诉他那件事。

—Must we do it now?

我们必须现在做吗？

—No, you needn't.

不，你们不必。

四、shall

1. 用于第一、第三人称的疑问句中，用来征求对方的意见或请求指示。如：

What shall he do next?

他下一步干什么呢？

2. 用于第二、第三人称的陈述句中，表示说话人的意愿，有“命令、警告、允诺、威胁、强制”等意思。

如：

He shall stay in bed.

他必须躺在床上。

You shall have it back next week.

下周一定还你。

He says he won't go, but I say he shall.

他说他不去，但我说他必须去。

五、will 与 would

1. will 用于各种人称，表示“意志、意愿”或“决心”等。如：

If you will keep your watch half an hour slow, it is hardly surprising that you are late for your appointments.

如果你想要让你的表慢半个小时，你约会时迟到就不足为怪了。

2. will 表示习惯性的动作，有“总是，惯于”的含义。如：

An Englishman will usually show you the way in the street.

英国人通常是会在街上给你指路的。

3. would 可表示过去反复发生的动作。如：

On Sundays he would get up early and go fishing.

星期天他总是早起去钓鱼。

六、should 与 ought to

1 . should 表示“建议”或“劝告”，有“应该”之意。如：

You should learn from each other.

2 . ought to 表示根据某种义务或必要“应当”做某事。如：

Everyone ought to obey the traffic regulations.

3. should 和 ought to 也可用来表示推测, 意为“想必会……”。如:

—When can I come for the photos? I need them tomorrow afternoon.

—They should be ready by 12 00.

七、情态动词表示推测

1. can 用于肯定句中表示客观的可能性, 意为“有时会”; 用于疑问句中也可以表示推测, 意为“可能”, 有时表示一种惊讶的语气; 用于否定句中也可以表示推测, can't 意为“不可能”, 语气很强烈。

It is usually warm in my hometown in March, but it can be rather cold sometimes.

我的家乡在三月份通常很暖和, 但有时候也会相当冷。

Mr. Bush is on time for everything. How can it be that he was late for the meeting?

布什先生做什么事情都很准时, 他怎么可能开会迟到呢?

—Let's visit Tom together, Stephen.

—There's no need to do so. He can't be at home, because I saw him board the flight to Beijing this morning.

——Stephen, 咱们一起拜访汤姆吧。

——没必要这样做。他一定不在家, 因为今天早晨我看见他登上了飞往北京的航班。

2. may/might 用于肯定句中可以用来表示不十分肯定的推测, 意为“有可能”; 用于否定句中也可以表示推测, may not 意为“可能不”, 表示一种不太确定的语气。

The traffic is heavy these days. I might arrive a bit late, so could you save me a place?

这些天交通很繁忙, 我可能会来晚一点, 请你帮我保留个位置好吗?

3. must 表示推测时只能用于肯定句中, 意为“一定, 必定”, 表示十分肯定的语气(在疑问句中或否定句中要用 can/could)。

—It's the office! So you must know eating is not allowed here.

—Oh, sorry.

——这是办公室! 所以你一定知道这里不许吃东西。

——噢, 对不起。

4. should 用来表示推测时意为“应该”, 即含有“按道理来说应当如此”的意思。

There shouldn't be any difficulty about passing the road test since you have practiced a lot in the driving school.

因为你在驾校训练了这么多，通过路考应该没什么困难。

八、“情态动词+have done”结构

1. **should/ought to + have done**, 表示“过去本应该做而(实际)没有做的事情”, 含有责备或遗憾的语气, 意为“本应该……”。其否定形式为“**should not/ought not to have + done**”, 表示某种行为本不该发生但实际上发生了。

I shouldn't have watched that movie—it'll give me horrible dreams.

我本不应该看那部电影——它会令我做噩梦。

You ought to have come to the party yesterday, but why didn't you come?

昨天你本来应该参加聚会的, 可是你为什么不来?

2. **must + have done**, 用于肯定句, 表示“过去一定做过某事”, 表示一种很有把握的推测。注意, 对过去发生的情况的否定推测常用“**can't/couldn't + have done**”表示。

—Ye Shiwen won two gold medals in London Olympic Games.

—She must have gone through tough training.

——叶诗文在伦敦奥运会获得了两枚金牌。

——她肯定受到严格的训练。

—Do you know where David is? I couldn't find him anywhere.

—Well. He can't have gone far—his coat's still here.

——你知道大卫在哪里吗? 我到处找不到他。

——大卫的上衣还在这里, 因此他肯定没走远。

3. **needn't + have done**, 表示“过去没有必要做某事, 但实际上做了某事”。

Mark needn't have hurried. After driving at top speed, he arrived half an hour early.

马克本没必要那么匆忙。他以最快速度开车, 结果早到了半个小时。

4. **may/might + have done**, 表示对过去情况的一种不太有把握的可能性的推测, 表示“可能已做了某事……”, 否定句表示“可能还没有……”。

Sorry, I'm late. I might have turned off the alarm clock and gone back to sleep again.

对不起, 我迟到了。我可能把闹钟关掉后又睡着了。

5. **could + have done** 表示“过去本来可以做某事, 但实际上没有做”; **can/could + have done** 表示“过去可能做了某件事”。

I could have saved the poor rabbit, but I didn't have the right drugs with me at that moment.

我本来可以拯救那只可怜的兔子的，可是我当时没有合适的药品。

第二部分、虚拟语气

一、虚拟语气在虚拟条件句中的用法

虚拟情况	从句谓语	主句谓语	例句
与现在事实相反	过去式 (be 用 were)	would/ should/ could/might do	If he were here, he might be able to help. What would you do if you were in his place?
与过去事实相反	had done	would/ should/ could/might have done	If I had started a little earlier, I would have caught the train. I could have done it better if I had been more careful.
与将来事实相反	过去式 were to do/ should do	would/ should/ could/might do	If I were to do it, I would do it in a different way. I would certainly go if I had time.

1.在具体运用中，条件从句中有时可省略 if 而采用倒装结构。如：

Had it not been for your help, we wouldn't have achieved so much.

2. 介词 without/but for、连词 but、副词 otherwise 常用来表示某种假设条件。如：

I wouldn't have made such rapid progress without your help.

3. 有时候从句动作和主句动作发生的时间不一致，这时谓语动词的形式要根据各自的时间来调整。如：

If the weather had been more favourable, the crops would be growing still better.

二、“should+动词原形”表示的虚拟语气

这一类型常见词有“一坚持(insist)、二命令(order, command)、三建议(advise, suggest, propose)、四要求(request, require, demand, desire)”。以上词及其派生名词所接的名词性从句都使用“(should+)动词原形”的虚拟语气。

① Jane's pale face suggested that she was ill, and her mother suggested that she(should) have a medical examination.

简苍白的脸色表明她病了，她母亲建议她去检查身体。

② She insisted that the man had stolen her car and that he(should) be sent to prison.

她坚持说那个男人偷了她的车，并坚决要求他坐牢。

三、特殊句式中的虚拟语气

If only/It's (high) time (that) . ..

wish/would rather/as if 等固定句式要求用相应的虚拟语气表达形式。

① I wish I could fly.

真希望我能飞。

② I would rather you came tomorrow.

我宁愿你明天来。

③ If only I had taken your advice!

要是听从了你的建议该多好啊！

高频考点突攻

高频考点一、考查情态动词

例 1. (2018·北京卷) In today's information age, the loss of data _____ cause serious problems for a company.

A. need B. should C. can D. must

【变式探究】—Can't you stay a little longer?

—It's getting late. I really _____ go now. My daughter is home alone.

A. may B. can C. must D. dare

【变式探究】_____ I have a word with you? It won't take long.

A. Can B. Must

C. Shall D. Should

高频考点二、考查情态动词的用法

例 2. (2018·天津卷) I can't find my purse. I _____ it in the supermarket yesterday, but I'm not sure.

A. should leave B. must have left

C. might leave D. could have left

【变式探究】(2017·天津) My room is a mess, but I _____ clean it before I go out tonight. I can do it in the morning.

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

【变式探究】Why didn't you tell me about your trouble last week? If you _____ (tell) me, I could have

helped.

【变式探究】 I _____ have worried before I came to the new school, for my classmates here are very friendly to me.

A. mightn't B. mustn't C. needn't D. couldn't

高频考点三、考查虚拟语气

例 3. (2019·天津卷)The workers were not better organized, otherwise they _____ the task in half the time.

A. accomplished B. had accomplished
C. would accomplish D. would have accomplished

【举一反三】 【2018·江苏】 It's strange that he _____ have taken the books without the owner's permission.

A. would B. should
C. could D. might

【变式探究】 (2017·北京) If the new safety system _____ to use, the accident would never have happened.

A. had been put B. were put C. should be put D. would be put

【变式探究】 _____(have) the governments and scientists not worked together, AIDS-related deaths would not have fallen since their highest in 2005.

【变式探究】 Without his wartime experiences, Hemingway _____ his famous novel A Farewell to Arms.

A. didn't write B. hadn't written
C. wouldn't write D. wouldn't have written

真题感怪

1. (2019·天津卷)The workers were not better organized, otherwise they _____ the task in half the time.

A. accomplished B. had accomplished
C. would accomplish D. would have accomplished

2. (2019·江苏卷)What a pity! You missed the sightseeing, or we _____ a good time together.

A. had B. will have
C. would have had D. had had

1. 【2018·江苏】 There is a good social life in the village, and I wish I _____ a second chance to become more involved.

A. had B. will have

C. would have had D. have had

2. 【2018·江苏】It's strange that he _____ have taken the books without the owner's permission.

A. would B. should

C. could D. might

3. (2018·天津卷) I can't find my purse. I _____ it in the supermarket yesterday, but I'm not sure.

A. should leave B. must have left

C. might leave D. could have left

4. (2018·北京卷) In today's information age, the loss of data _____ cause serious problems for a company.

A. need B. should C. can D. must

5. (2018·北京卷) They might have found a better hotel if they _____ a few more kilometers.

A. drove B. would drive C. were to drive D. had driven

1. (2017·北京) Samuel, the tallest boy in our class, _____ easily reach the books on the top shelf.

A. must B. should C. can D. need

2. (2017·天津) My room is a mess, but I _____ clean it before I go out tonight. I can do it in the morning.

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

3. (2017·江苏) _____ not for the support of the teachers, the student could not overcome her difficulty.

A. It were B. Were it

C. It was D. Was it

4. (2017·江苏卷) _____ not for the support of the teachers, the student could not overcome her difficulty.

A. It were B. Were it C. It was D. Was it

5. (2017·江苏) _____ not for the support of the teachers, the student could not overcome her difficulty.

A. It were B. Were it C. It was D. Was it

6. (2017·北京) If the new safety system _____ to use, the accident would never have happened.

A. had been put B. were put C. should be put D. would be put

1. (2016·浙江, 15) _____ (have) the governments and scientists not worked together, AIDS-related deaths would not have fallen since their highest in 2005.

2. (2016·浙江, 17) George can't _____ (go) too far. His coffee is still warm.

3. (2016·北京, 34) Why didn't you tell me about your trouble last week? If you _____ (tell) me, I could

have helped.

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My grandma is over seventy, but she can still read without glasses.

They will be able to tell you the news soon.

He was able to flee Europe before the war broke out.

2. 表示允许可用 can 或 could，与 may/might 意义接近。could 可用于现在时，只是语气更加委婉、客气，回答时则一般要用 can 而不用 could。

—Could I have the television on?

—Yes, you can./No, you can't.

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1. 表示允许，意为“可以，许可”，用法基本上同 can 与 could。如：

May I use your bicycle?

2. 表示可能性，意为“也许，可能”。如：

According to the weather forecast, it may rain tomorrow.

3. may 可以放在句首，表示祝愿。如：

May goodluck be yours!

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1. must 用来表示说话人的主观看法；have to 表示客观的需要，强调外界压力，不得已而为之。如：

He said that they must work hard.

他说他们必须努力工作。(主观上要做这件事)

My brother was ill, so I had to call the doctor in the middle of the night.

我弟弟生病了，我只得半夜里把医生请来。(客观上需要做这件事)

2. 表示“不必”，须用 don't have to 或 needn't。must 的否定式表示“禁止，绝对不可”。如：

You don't have to tell him about it.

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