

Unit 5 The Value of Money

Discovering Useful Structures

P54



A yellow scroll graphic with a black outline, featuring a vertical strip on the left side and a small circular element at the top right corner. The text is centered on the scroll.

Modal verbs

情态动词

Leading-in

A. necessity B. possibility C. obligation
D. request E. advice F. intention

What are the functions and meanings of these modal verbs?



May we ask what you're doing in this country and what your plans are?

I **can't** say that I have any plans.



You **mustn't** worry about that.



Could you offer me work here?

一、情态动词的特征

1. 情态动词有一定的意义，表示或暗示某种情绪或态度，表示可能、建议、愿望、必要、允许、能力等。大多数情态动词有多个意义。
2. 情态动词没有人称和数的变化，即不随主语的不同而变化。
3. 情态动词不能独立使用，须后接动词原形，一起构成谓语动词。
4. 情态动词除ought和have外，后面接不带to的不定式。(dare)
5. 情态动词没有非谓语形式，即没有不定式、分词等形式。

二、情态动词的分类

1. 只作情态动词的:

can/could, may/might, ought to, must

2. 可情态可实义的:







need, dare

3. 可情态可助动词的:

shall/should, will/would

4. 相当于情态动词的:

have to, used to

Example	Necessity	Possibilities	Obligation	Request	Advice	Intention
We <i>can</i> discuss it now.						
You <i>must</i> do it at once.						
<i>Would</i> you please pass me the salt?						
You <i>needn't</i> have stayed.						
You <i>ought to</i> help him.						
I <i>would</i> rather do it myself.						

情态动词的用法

can & could

(1) 表能力, “能, 会”

She can speak English.

She could play the piano at the age of three.

be able to能用于各种时态; can/could只能表示现在或过去的的能力。was/were able to“设法做成某事”相当于

managed to do sth// succeeded in doing sth

All the people trapped in the burning house were able to get out of it.

(2) 表请求和许可, “可以”, could比can更加委婉, 表示礼貌

Can I smoke here?

—*Could I use your computer?*

—*Yes, you can.*

(3) can表客观可能性, “有时候会”, 用于肯定句

A wise man can sometimes make a mistake.

(4) can表推测, 用于疑问句、否定句。肯定句用must

Can the news be true?

He can't be at home because I saw him here just now.

can/could与be able to的区别

1. The man can/could speak two foreign languages.
2. Yesterday I was able to get home before the heavy rain.

can/could表示 习惯性具备的能力，而be able to通常表示通过努力达成的 一次性的能力；can/could 主要是一般现在、一般过去时，而be able to 有较为丰富的时态变化。

may 和 might

1. 对may的一般疑问句的肯定回答可用**may**或**can**, 但作否定回答时要用**mustn't**或**can't**。

—May (Might) I have a little brandy?

—No, you **mustn't**. You'd better not.

2. May可以表示祝愿或希望, 而might不行。

May they be very happy in the future.

May you succeed in the coming year.

shall & should & ought to

shall

- **shall**用于**第一、三人称疑问句**中，表示说话人征求对方的意见和向对方请示，“...好吗？要不要...？”
- *Shall I open the window for you?*
- *Shall he fetch some water for you?*
- **shall**用于**第二、三人称陈述句**中，表示说话人给对方的许诺、命令、警告、威胁。
- *You shall do as I say.*
- *Tell him that he shall have the book tomorrow.*
- *He shall be punished.*

shall & should & ought to

Should/Ought to

1. 表示义务或责任, 译为为“应该”。

We should/ought to learn from each other.

2. 表示建议或劝告, 译为为“可以, 应该”。

You should/ought to try your best to better your performance.

3. 表示推断, 译为”应该”, “可能”, “按道理会”。

They should/ought to be there by now.

4. should表示意外或惊讶, 译为“竟然”。

It's strange that he should come so late.

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