

# 情态动词

# 什么是情态动词？

- 有一定的词义，但**不能**单独作谓语，必须和行为动词或系动词连用，构成谓语。
- **无**人称和数的变化（除have to区别）
- 具有助动词的作用，可用来构成否定句，疑问句及用于简明答语。
- 后加**动词原形**





# 头脑风暴

——快速说出你知道的情态动词！



**can**

**may**

**must**

表示推测

**had better**

表示建议

**should**

情态动词

表示能力

**can**

**could**

**should**

**must**

**have to**

**need**

表示义务



# 一、表示推测类



1. She **must** dislike such a man.
2. How **can** that be true?
3. The woman in the picture **may** be her sister.

**must**表示肯定是，用于肯定句

**can**表示可能，用于否定句，疑问句

**may**表示可能，用于肯定句



	对一般现在推测	对现在进行推测	对一般过去推测	对过去进行推测
“肯定是”	must be	must be doing	must have done	must have been doing
“不可能”	can't be	can't be doing	can't have done	can't have been doing
“可能是”	may be	may be doing	may have done	may have been doing



两个特殊记忆点：





1. You **mustn't** smoke in the hospital.

2. **Must** I finish the homework now?

--Yes, you **must**. /Yes, you **have to**.

--No, you **needn't**. /No, you **don't have to**.

**mustn't**表示禁止。

回答**Must**疑问句，肯定用**must**；否定用**needn't** 或**don't have to**。



**May** I come in now?

--Yes, you may. /Yes, you can.

--No, you **mustn't**. /No, you **can't**.

**may**表示请求时，肯定回答用**may**，**can**；否定回答用**mustn't** 或**can't**。



## 二、表示义务类



1. Students **must** finish their homework before class.
2. I **have to** go now.
3. Children **should** learn to respect others.
4. I **need** type this letter before work.
5. I **need to** type this letter before work.

**must:** 必须

**have to:** 不得不

**should:** 应该

**need:** 需要



**need** 需要 (情态动词、实意动词)  
**have to** 不得不



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