清态动词

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

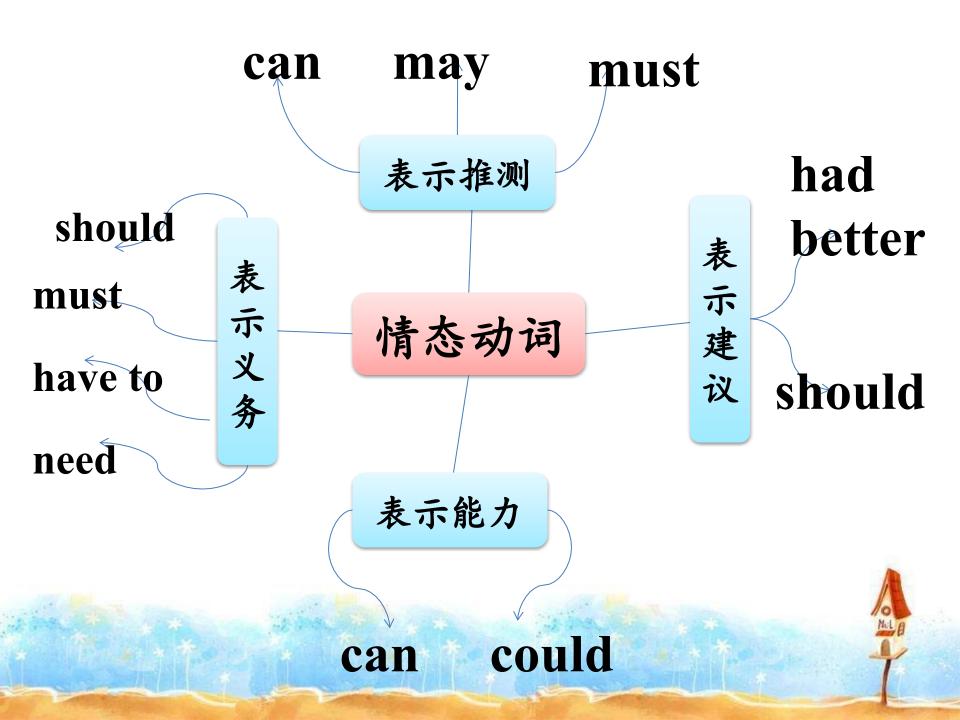




头脑风暴

一一快速说出你知道的情态动词!





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
"不可能是"	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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