

同等学力申硕英语应试指南（辨别、改错）三 PDF转换可能丢失图片或格式，建议阅读原文

https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/107/2021_2022__E5_90_8C_E7_AD_89_E5_AD_A6_E5_c69_107321.htm 三、情态动词常见

错误设置及答题思路 [常见错误] 1.考情态动词表达推断、预测的逻辑意义。 2.考“情态动词 + 动词完成式”表达的虚拟意义。 所设置的错误通常出现在情态动词后接的动词形式上，即是接不定式的一般式，还是接不定式的完成式。 例句：

That small country at one time (A) must be (B) prosperous, for (C) it enjoyed a high level (D) of civilization. (答案：B must have been, 表示对过去的肯定推测)

In a (A) way I agree with you, but I think (B) you could present (C) your argument in a much better (D) way. (答案：C could have presented, 表示“本来可以...”但实际没有做的虚拟意义)

I regret having left (A) the work unfinished (B) .I should plan (C) everything ahead (D) carefully. (答案：C should have planned, 表示“本应该做”而实际未做的虚拟意义)

A piece of evidence shows (A) that life may exist (B) on earth (C) 38 billion years ago (D) . (答案：B may have existed, 表示根据逻辑推理对过去事情作出的可能性推测)

I got up early (A) but I didn't need to do (B) so, because (C) I had no work to do (D) that morning. (答案：B needn't have done, 表示做了不必做的事)

He knew (A) that she mustn't have taken (B) the book as (C) she hadn't been (D) in the house at that time. (答案：B couldn't have taken, 表示对过去的否定推测)

[辨错思路] 反复阅读题句，正确理解句子的含义，确定其表达推测、判断的语气是强烈还是缓和(委婉)，语义是禁止、允许、劝阻、警告、评论还

是惋惜, 据此辨别句中划线的情态动词用词是否准确, 所接动词形式是否符合语义要求, 从而找出错误所在。从以往试题来看, 有关情态动词的错误大都设置在该接动词完成式而误用一般式, 请考生注意这一点。100Test 下载频道开通, 各类考试题目直接下载。详细请访问 www.100test.com