

在职硕士英语复习：情态动词要点分析 PDF转换可能丢失图片或格式，建议阅读原文

[https://www.100test.com/kao\\_ti2020/112/2021\\_2022\\_\\_E5\\_9C\\_A8\\_E8\\_81\\_8C\\_E7\\_A1\\_95\\_E5\\_c75\\_112210.htm](https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/112/2021_2022__E5_9C_A8_E8_81_8C_E7_A1_95_E5_c75_112210.htm) (一) 情态动词无人称和数的变化，其后可跟不定式的一般式，也可跟不定式的完成式。can用在否定句中，表示否定的判断或推测以及理论上的可能性，其肯定形式为must 原形；could 原形动词表示现在或将来的推测或判断。That can ' t be true.It must be done.You could be right.来源：考试大 (二) can和could可用于下列结构：can ' t help v-ing cannot help but不得不 can but只得cannot choose but只得 cannot...too (over)无论.....也不过分One cannot be too careful.I can but say it again. (三) can或could与不定式的完成式连用，表示说话人对过去发生的行为的真实性所持的态度（惊奇或怀疑）。can只用于疑问句或否定句。can ' t/ couldn ' t have 过去分词表示对过去情况的强烈否定推测，一般译为“一定没.....”。Where can she have gone?She can ' t have gone to school. It ' s Sunday.He could have gone off with some friends.来源：考试大 (四) may和might均可表示可能性和许可。may可表示给予许可，might则不能。may用于现在和将来时，might用于过去时或表示婉转意义，或可能性不大。She may not be at home. (= It is possible that she is not at home.)She can ' t be at home. (= it is not possible that she is at home.)Brown might come to sign up for the match 2 days later.来源：考试大 (五) may 不定式的完成式表示说话人对过去发生的事情的怀疑与推测；might 不定式的完成式表示对过去发生的事情可能性的推测，所推测的可能性有时与实际情况相反

，一般含批评、责备的口吻。可能性最小。She is late. She may have got up late. You might have done it better. (六) must表示义务时，其否定式形式为don't need to, needn't V或don't have to. You needn't come to see me if you don't want to. You don't have to talk so loud. 来源：考试大 (七) must不定式的完成式表示对过去发生的事情较有把握的推测，译为“一定……”，否定式为can't have done. The road is wet. It must have rained last night. He can't have finished all the exercises within an hour. 来源：考试大 (八) ought to 与should不定式的完成式用于肯定句，表示该做而未做，用于否定句表示不该做的事而做了，有强烈的批评与责备口吻。You ought to have handed in your homework this morning. You should not have done such a foolish thing. (九) needn't have 过去分词表示做了不必做的事，译为“其实没有必要……”。You have five days more. You needn't have worked so hard. 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](http://www.100test.com)