

06年GCT考试英语辅导教材--语法(3) PDF转换可能丢失图片或格式，建议阅读原文

[https://www.100test.com/kao\\_ti2020/114/2021\\_2022\\_06\\_E5\\_B9\\_B4\\_GCT\\_E8\\_80\\_c77\\_114262.htm](https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/114/2021_2022_06_E5_B9_B4_GCT_E8_80_c77_114262.htm) 第四节情态动词 情态动词 (Modal Verbs)

又称为情态助动词 (Modal Auxiliaries)。英语中助动词主要有两类：一是基本助动词，如have, do, be；二是情态助动词，如may, must, need等。情态动词与其他动词连用表示说话人的语气。情态动词可表达建议、要求、可能和意愿等。

情态动词没有人称和数的变化。在英语的各种考试考试中，现在一个明显的趋势是呈现出复杂的结构。根据我们对历年来试卷的分析，情态动词部分重点测试以下内容：（1）情态动词行为动词完成式（2）情态动词行为动词进行式（3）情态动词行为动词完成进行式（4）某些情态动词的特殊用法

一、一般情态动词 1、情态动词的完成式：情态动词的完成式即“情态动词 have v-ed分词”，表示对过去行为或动作进行推测、评论或判断。如：Since the ditch is full of water, it must have rained last night. 沟渠里的水都满了，想必昨晚一定下雨了。 You couldn't find my keys. I may / might have left them at the school yesterday. 我找不到钥匙了，也许昨天丢到学校了吧。 当情态动词完成式是由ought to / should加完成式或否定式ought not to / shouldn't have v-ed needn't have wakened me up. I don't be working like that. She is still very weak. 她不应该这样干,她身体还这样弱. He can't like to swim, you may just as well stay at home. 如果你不喜欢游泳，你也可以待在家里啊。来源：www.examda.com 这些短语后一般直接跟动词原形。但是当would (had) rather,

would (had) sooner, would (just) as soon后可跟that 引导的从句时，从句就要用虚拟语气。对现在和将来的假设用过去时，对过去的假设用过去完成时。例如：I would rather you went home right now.我倒宁愿你现在立刻回家去。 I would sooner you hadnacute.t they? 他们一定还在图书馆，对吧？ They must have gone to the library, havenacute.t they? 他们昨天一定去了图书馆，是不是？ Let me do it, will you? 让我来做，好么？ Let me help you, may I? 请让我帮你，可以吗？ Donacute.s go for a walk, shall we? 咱们去散步，好么？ He used to live in the countryside, didnacute.t he? 他过去住在农村，对吧？ 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)