

语法试题的干扰项分析和答题技巧4 PDF转换可能丢失图片或格式，建议阅读原文

[https://www.100test.com/kao\\_ti2020/120/2021\\_2022\\_\\_E8\\_AF\\_AD\\_E6\\_B3\\_95\\_E8\\_AF\\_95\\_E9\\_c83\\_120591.htm](https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/120/2021_2022__E8_AF_AD_E6_B3_95_E8_AF_95_E9_c83_120591.htm) 三、情态动词 1.

Test Yourself 首先让我们分析以下近几年情态动词的考题： 1

) This box is too heavy , \_\_\_\_\_give me a hand ? ( 1998.1 )

A .would you mind B. would you please C. will you like to D. will

you please to 2 ) Research findings show we spend about two hours dreaming every night , no matter what we \_\_\_\_ during the day.

( 1999.1 ) A. should have done B. would have done C. may have

done D. must have done 3 ) It was very kind of you to do the

washing-up , but you\_\_\_\_\_ it. ( 1998.6 ) A. mustnt have done B.

wouldnt have done C. mightnt have done D. didnt have to do 4 ) If

you dont like to swim , you \_\_\_\_ stay at home. ( 1995.1 ) A. should

as well B. may as well C. can as well D. would as well 5 ) You \_\_\_\_\_

him so closely ; you should have kept your distance. ( 2000.6 ) A.

shouldnt follow B. mustnt follow C. couldnt have been following D.

shouldnt have been following 6 ) You \_\_\_\_her in her office last

Friday ; shes been out of town for two weeks. ( 1999.1 ) A.

neednt have seen B. must have seen C. might have seen D. cant have

seen 7 ) The room is in a terrible mess ; it \_\_\_\_\_ cleaned. ( 1996.6

) A. cant have been B. shouldnt have been C. mustnt have been D.

wouldnt have been 参考答案 1 ) B 2 ) C 3 ) D 4 ) B 5 ) D 6 )

C 7 ) A 2.情态动词的测试要点 从以上例题可以看出，四级语法对情态动词的测试大体有以下几点。 1 ) 情态动词的基本

用法，如

。 2 ) 情态动词 动词的完成形式的用法，如

。 3) 情态动词的推测性用法 。 3. 情态动词的应对策略 情态动词的使用主要根据其所表达的含义。解题时注意以下几点： 1) 情态动词自身结构要正确 结构包括情态动词自身的搭配和其后的连带成分。除ought外情态动词后接原形动词，测试中常将不同结构的动词置于一起设干扰项，如 。 四个选项都与请求有关，但would you mind后接动名词，一般说would you like to而不是will you like to，will you please后用原形动词，答案是would you please？ 2) 注意情态动词推测性用法中各个情态动词使用的句型是否与题干句型一致。在情态动词的推测性用法中，must，can，may，might，could各用于不同的句型，应注意分辨。具体使用规律为：must只用于肯定句中。can/could不能用语肯定句中。may/might不能用语疑问句中。另外还应注意cant表示“不可能”，may not表示“可能不”。考试时，如果有原因说明自己的猜测，一般应该must，cant用而不是may，may not.如：He cant have stolen the money；he is not such kind of person. Some pleasant thing must have happened to him. He is so excited. 3) 注意推测性用法中谓语动词发生的时间。如果推测的为过去的事情，情态动词后则用完成形式。There must have been no one in，for nobody answered the phone. 如果推测的是正在进行的事情，情态动词后则用动词的进行形式。They must be talking about something very secret. 如果推测的是现在的状态等，情态动词后则用原形动词 He must be badly ill. He looks so pale. 如果推测的是将来发生的事情，情态动词后同样用原形动词，这时，情态动词只能是may/might. There may be a terrible storm in the following few days. 4) 注意“情态动词 动词的完成形式”所表

达的意思与题干意思是否相符。其它“情态动词 动词的完成形式”并不表示推测，而分别表示：could have done 本来能够  
He didnt take part in the competition , he \_\_\_\_\_ though. A. won  
B. didnt win C. could win D. could have won neednt have done 本  
来没不要 You \_\_\_\_\_. There was plenty of time. A. neednt hurry  
B. cant hurry C. mustnt have hurried D. neednt have hurried  
should/ought to have done 本来应该 You \_\_\_\_\_ me earlier. I  
could have helped you. A. should tell me B. should have told C. need  
to tell D. neednt have told shouldnt/oughtnt to have done 本来不应  
该 You \_\_\_\_\_ him so closely ; you should have kept your distance.  
A. shouldnt follow B. mustnt follow ( 2000.6 ) C. couldnt have  
been following D. shouldnt have been following might have done 本  
来应该 ( 用来表示一种责备 ) You \_\_\_\_\_ even though you  
were busy at that time. A. might help him B. must have helped him  
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