职称英语语法:第十五讲 PDF转换可能丢失图片或格式,建议阅读原文

https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/255/2021_2022__E8_81_8C_ E7_A7_B0_E8_8B_B1_E8_c67_255034.htm 第十五 情态动词的 完成式情态动词的完成式: can / may / should / ought to / must / need等动词称为情态动词。情态动词有三大特征:一是无人 称和数的变化,二是后面跟的动词不带"to",三是后面 not构 成否定式,比较: He neednt go there so early. (他不需要去那 么早。-情态动词) You do not need to be an expert to make this simple design. (这么简单的设计不一定非要专家来做。- 动作 动词) 在讲解"情态动词完成式"前, 先将一般式中应注意的 几个问题提一下,以引起必要的重视。 1.情态动词一般式中 应注意的几个问题: 注意以下用法的习惯与区别: He must be a doctor. (他准是个医生。) 否定: He cant be a doctor. (他不会是个医生。- 注意:一般不用must be) 又如: They cant be working now. (现在他们不可能在工作。) May I go now? 回答: Yes, please. / Please dont. (或: No, you mustnt) have to 与 must 1) 当强调"外界原因"时, 2) 当与"将来时"结 合时,用have to,例如:Since it is raining, we have to sty indoors. You will have to hurry if you want to catch the 9:30 train. (你要是赶9:30的火车,得赶紧。)3)表示自然规律或必然结 果,用must,例如: All men must die. (人固有一死。) can 与be able to can表示能力,但不一定做了或做成了;be able to 表示有能力并且做成了,相当于succeed in doing, 例如: The patient is able to walk now. (说明病人原来是丧失了走的能力的 ,现在自己能走了) The patient can walk now. (可能的情况是

, 病人是能走的, 但医生不让他走, 如急性心梗后医生不让 病人走动。) Shall I / we (第一人称)...? 表示征求对方意见 ;(第二、三人称)shall...表示"允诺"或"警告,例如:Shall I fetch a doctor for you? (要我为你请个医生来吗?) You shall be sorry for what you have done. (你会为你所做的事后悔的。)Will you….? 表示请求,例如: Dont be late for the meeting next time, will you? (下次开会别迟到了,好吗?) 比较:I would remind you that smoking is forbidden here. (表示"婉转的 建议或请求":我想提醒你,这里不能抽烟。) neednt 的肯定 式为must,例如: You neednt see him, but I must. (你不必去 看他,但我得去。) cannot but 原形动词(意思相当于have to),例如: I cannot but tell you the truth. (我不得不给你说实 话。)2.情态动词的完成式:情态动词的一般式用于表达" 现在"或"将来"的情况,而情态动词的完成式则用来表达"已经 发生的事情",例如:"你不应该来得那么晚。"这是对已经发 生的事情(你来晚了)表示自己的看法:You shouldnt have come so late. 将常用、常考的几个情态动词完成式列表说明如 下: must (not) have done表示对已发生的事情的"判断",中 文常表达为:"准是..."It must have rained last night. the ground is wet. (昨晚准是下雨了,地上湿漉漉的。) should (not) have done / ought (not) to have done表示"事与愿违",中文常 表达为:"(不)该...","本(不)该..."The baby was cut badly. she shouldnt (oughtnt to) have let him play with the scissors. (孩子伤得很厉害;她不该让他玩剪刀。) may / can (not) have done表示"本(不)可能" She may have known the news. she is crying. (她可能已经知道那个消息了;她在哭。) need

(not) have done表示"本(不)需要"You neednt have bought that dictionary. I have got a spare one. (你实际上没有必要买那本字典;我有一本多余的。)由于在没有情景的情况下很难区分情态动词一般式和完成式,例如"你不该去",究竟是You shouldnt go there. 还是 You shouldnt have gone there, 因此考试的时候往往会给出情景,这对判题非常重要,如上面表格例子中的"the ground is wet", "the baby was cut badly", "she is crying",都是题目所给的情景。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