丢失图片或格式,建议阅读原文 https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/527/2021_2022__E6_88_90_E 4_BA_BA_E9_AB_98_E8_c66_527782.htm 语法结构-情态动词 内容提要情态动词有can(能), may(可以), must(必须), have to (不得不), ought to (应该), dare (敢), used to(过去经常), had better(最好), would rather(宁愿) 。在肯定句中它们后边都要接 动词原形 .在否定句中 , can , may, must和dare后边加not; have to和ought to分别在have 和ought后加not; used to的否定式可用used not to,也可 用didnt use to,但后者用得较多;had better和would rather的否 定式分别是had better not和would rather not.这些情态动词与现 在完成时连用在某种意义上有一定的虚拟性。 I、 肯定句和 否定句中的情态动词一、情态动词的现在式在肯定句中的比 较 1. can表示体力或脑力方面的"能力"、"技能"或根据客观条 件能做某种动作的"可能性"1) Mild forms of execrise can some of the loss of flexibility that accompanies aging. [A] stop [B] to stop [C] stopping [D] be stopped 但表示人体力或智力的具 体动作时须用 be able to He was able to do that without any help. 他不需要任何帮助就能完成这项工作。 2. may表示"允许,可 以",相当于be allowed to 2) If there is social or political change in a region [A] where a standard language [B] is spoken, local varieties [C] of the language may developing [D]. may或might 可和as well连用,表示"建议",译为"还是……的为好" You may as well keep a certain distance from that mad man. 你们还是离那疯 子远点为好。 You might as well go home now.你还是现在回家

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为好。 3. must表示"必须"或"应当"、"一定" 3) The formation of snow must be occurring [A] slowly [B] , in calm air , and at a temperature near [C] the freezing point [D] . 请下载查看详细内容gt.百考试题编辑整理 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