

第三讲 动词的构词规律、情态动词和虚拟语气

考点突破 · 精讲即练

考点一 表示“使，使成为”的动词词缀

前缀en-	large→enlarge 扩大，放大， rich→enrich 丰富， sure→ensure 保证， danger→endanger 使遭到危险， courage→encourage 鼓励
后缀-en	short→shorten 缩短， dark→darken (使)变黑， less→lessen 减弱， worse→worsen 恶化， deep→deepen 加深， broad→broaden 变宽， fright→frighten 使惊恐

后綴-ize/-ise	modern→modernize 使现代化, apology→apologize 道歉, real→realize 实现
后綴-fy/-ify	class→classify 将……分类, pure→purify 净化, beauty→beautify 美化

即时演练(一)

单句语法填空

1. The day celebrates the importance of families. It aims to deepen (deep) people's understanding of issues that are related to families.
2. In the process of creating the civilized city, we all should do our best to beautify (beauty) our community.
3. I am about to apologize (apology) to the boy, but he is gone.
4. Daily practice enables (able) me to speak English fluently in class.
5. Gossip can also have a third effect: it strengthens (strength) unwritten, unspoken rules about how people should act.

考点二 情态动词的5个基本用法

一、表示能力

1. 表示现在的能力: can, am/is/are able to。
2. 表示将来的能力: will be able to。
3. 表示过去的的能力: could表示过去的的能力, 不表示是否成功地做了; was/were able to表示过去有能力做而且成功地做了。

I'm going to Europe on vacation together with John if I **can** have enough money.

如果我有足够的钱, 我将和约翰一起去欧洲度假。

二、表示可能和推测

1. 表示肯定：can表示客观上的可能，意为“有时会”；may/might/could表示可能；must表示一定；should/ought to表示应该。

2. 表示否定：can't/couldn't表示不可能；may not/might not表示可能不；shouldn't/oughtn't to表示应该不会。

3. 表示疑问：can/could表示惊讶、怀疑、不相信的态度。

It is usually warm in my hometown in March, but it **can** be rather cold sometimes.

在我的家乡，三月份通常很暖和，但有时也会很冷。

三、表示提出请求、建议、发出指示、许可、禁止、义务、责任

1. 请求对方允许时用May/Can/Could I/we...?
2. 主动提出帮忙或提出建议时用Shall I/we...?
3. 提出请求、问题、看法时用Will/Would you...? 或Shall he/she/they...?
4. should/ought to表示义务或建议，意为“应该”，shouldn't/oughtn't to表示不应该。

5. may/can表示允许、许可。
6. must表示必须， mustn't表示禁止。
7. shall与第二、三人称连用，用于陈述句，表示命令、警告、允诺、威胁；当宣布法律、规定时也常用shall。

One of our rules is that every student **shall** wear school uniform while at school.(规定)

我们的其中一项规定是每位学生在校期间必须穿校服。

四、表示必要性

1. **must do sth.**表示主观上认为“必须做某事”；**have to do sth.**表示因客观环境或事态促使而“不得不做某事”。

2. **needn't/don't have to**表示“不必”。

You **needn't** get the machine repaired this week. I won't need it until next month.

这周你不必请人修理机器，我到下个月才用。

五、表示愿望、决心

will/would可与各种人称连用，表示主语的意志或决心。will表示意愿时其否定形式为won't，通常用于有生命体，但有时也用于无生命体，这时把无生命体拟人化了。

—Why hasn't the cook arrived yet today?

—She just **won't** come for such a low salary.

——为什么今天厨师还没来？

——这么低的薪水她不愿意来了。

即时演练(二)

完成句子

1. 安吉拉与西蒙进行了辩论，试图说服他改变主意，但西蒙不愿意听。

Angela reasoned with Simon, trying to persuade him to change his mind, but Simon would not listen to her.

2. 你不必道歉；任何人都可能迟到。过来坐下。

You don't have to apologize; it can happen to anybody to be late.

Come and sit down.

3. 如果您能考虑我的建议，我将不胜感激。

I would appreciate it if you could consider my suggestion.

4. 在这种情况下，如果说有什么话题最需要避免，那一定就是大家的收入。

Under the circumstances, if there is any topic that most needs avoiding, it must be people's income.

5. 我奶奶已经七十多岁了，但她仍然可以不戴眼镜看书。

My grandma is over seventy, but she can still read without glasses.

考点三 情态动词的6种特殊用法

1. can/could的否定式与比较级连用表示最高级。
2. can/could的否定式与enough或too (much)连用表示“再……也不为过”。
3. must可表示“偏要，硬要”，常用于疑问句或条件状语从句。
4. may/might as well表示“最好；不妨”。

5. **would**可表示过去的习惯，与**used to**相比，前者常表示过去反复的动作，后者常表示过去的状态或习惯现在已不复存在。

6. **should**有时表示说话人对某事感到意外、惊奇，意为“竟然会”。

I can't thank him too much.

我再怎么感谢他也不为过。

—**Must** you interrupt now? Can't you see I'm on the phone?

—Sorry, sir, but it's urgent.

——你非得现在打断我吗？你没看见我在打电话吗？

——对不起，先生，我有急事。

If you think the price of beef is too high, you **may as well** buy some pork.It's up to you.

如果你认为牛肉的价格太高，你不妨买些猪肉。这取决于你。

He **would** get up early when he was in the country.

他住在乡下时常常早起。

即时演练(三)

完成句子

1. 做实验时你越仔细越好。

You can not be too careful when doing experiments.

2. 就我个人而言，你最好抓住这个机会，否则一旦错过就再也不会得到另外一个机会了。(seize)

Personally I think you may as well seize the chance, or you'll probably never get another once you miss it.

3. 我们很惊讶，他对实验结果的预测竟然如此准确。(precise)

We are surprised that his prediction about the experiment result should be so precise.

考点四 “情态动词+have done”的2类用法

一、对过去发生的事情或状态进行推测

must have done	(过去)一定做过……; 语气比较肯定; 用于肯定句
may(might) have done	(过去)可能做过……; 语气不确定; 用于肯定句或否定句
can(could) have done	用于否定句或疑问句, 表示怀疑或不确定

二、表示“与过去事实相反”

could have done	过去本来可以做某事但实际上没做
needn't have done	过去本不必做某事但实际上做了
ought to/should have done	过去本应该做某事但实际上没做
oughtn't to/shouldn't have done	过去不应该做某事但实际上做了
might have done	过去可能做某事但实际上没做

We could have faced the difficulty together, but why didn't you tell me?

我们本来可以一起面对困难，但是你为什么告诉我？

Mark needn't have hurried. Driving at top speed, he arrived half an hour early.

马克本不必着急。他开得飞快，早到了半小时。

即时演练(四)

单句语法填空

1. Your cousin must have enjoyed his trip in Jixian County, didn't he?
He looks amazingly different.
2. The spokesman did not regret what he had said at the conference but felt that he could have expressed (express) it indirectly.
3. This may have been an improvement, but “breakthrough” was an overstatement.

4. I'm not feeling well in the stomach. I shouldn't have eaten (eat) so much fried chicken just now.

5. You ought to have come (come) to the party yesterday, but why didn't you come?

考点五 虚拟语气

一、虚拟语气用于条件句中的4种情况

1. 虚拟语气在if条件句中的运用

类别	从句谓语动词	主句谓语动词
与现在事实相反	过去式(be用were)	should/would/could/might + 动词原形
与过去事实相反	had + 过去分词	should/would/could/might + have + 过去分词

类别	从句谓语动词	主句谓语动词
与将来事实相反	过去式(be用were)	should/would/could/might + 动词原形
	should + 动词原形	
	were to + 动词原形	

If he **had** time now, he **would** (**should/could/might**) **go** with you.

如果他现在有时间，他会和你一起去的。(与现在事实相反)

If you **had come** a few minutes earlier, you **would** (**should/could/might**) **have met** the famous singer.

如果你早来几分钟，你就会见到那个著名歌手了。(与过去事实相反)

If it **were to snow/should snow/snowed** this evening, they **would** (**should/could/might**) **not go out**.

如果今天晚上下雪，他们就不会出去。(与将来事实相反)

2. 虚拟条件句中的省略与倒装

如果虚拟条件句中含有 were/had/should, 有时可把 if 省略, 把 were/had/should 提到主语之前形成倒装; 若为否定形式, not 不可提前。

Had he caught the morning train, he would not have been late for the meeting.

要是他赶上了早晨的火车, 那他开会就不会迟到了。

3. 错综时间条件句

有时条件句的动作与主句动作发生的时间不一致，这时动词的形式应根据它们各自发生的时间加以调整。

If we **had booked** a table earlier, we **wouldn't be** standing here in a queue.

如果我们早些订位子，现在也就不用站在这里排队了。(if条件句是对过去的虚拟，而主句是对现在的虚拟)

4. 含蓄条件句

(1)有时假设的情况不用条件句表达，而是用but for, without等介词(短语)来表示。

We wouldn't have finished the project on time **without** your timely help.

如果没有你的及时帮助，我们就不能按时完成那项工程了。

(2)用连词otherwise, or等暗示下文与前面的情况相反，从而引出下文的虚拟语气。

He reminded me of the meeting, **otherwise** I would have forgotten it.

他提醒了我会议的事，要不然我就忘了。

(3)虚拟条件通过but暗示出来，句型结构为“虚拟情况+but+真实情况”。

She would have come to see you, **but** she was so busy that day.

她本来想来看望你的，但那天她太忙了。

以上内容仅为本文档的试下载部分，为可阅读页数的一半内容。如要下载或阅读全文，请访问：
<https://d.book118.com/028027000100006060>