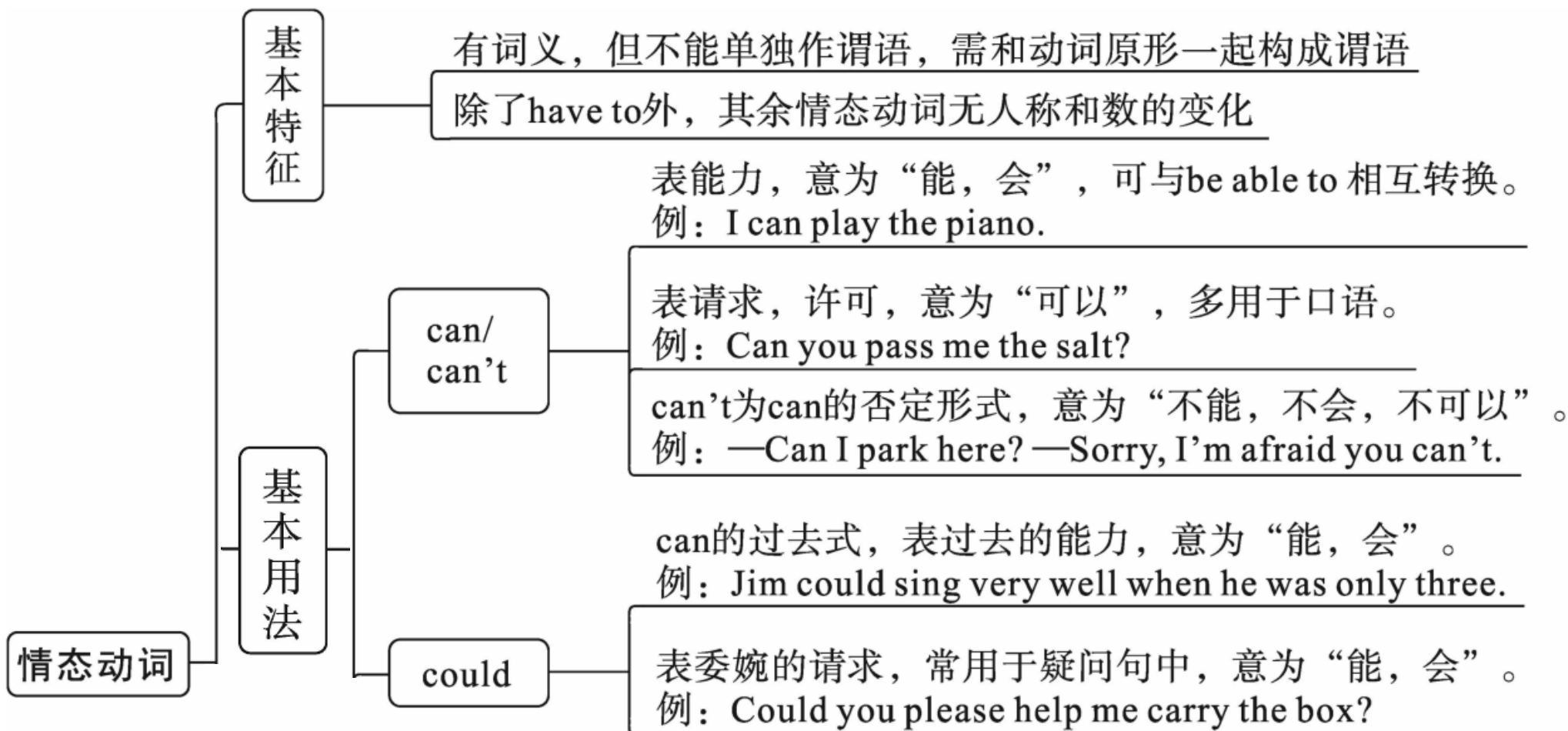


## 专题二 动词

### 第2讲 情态动词/动词的语态

# 情态动词

## 思维导图串考点



# 情态动词

## 基本用法

must/  
mustn't

表主观意愿，意为“必须，一定要”。

例：We must work together to deal with the problem.

mustn't为must的否定形式，意为“一定不要，禁止”。

例：Look at the sign! You mustn't swim here.

may

表请求、许可，意为“可以”，比can/could更正式。

例：May I have your full name?

用于祈使句，表示祝福或祝愿，用法与wish类似。

例：May you have a good trip.

might

may的过去式，表示请求、许可，语气比may更委婉。

例：Might I make a suggestion?

need/  
needn't

表必要性和需要，意为“需要”，主要用于否定句或疑问句中。

例：Need you leave so soon?

needn't为need的否定形式。意为“没必要”。常用于由must引导的一般疑问句中的否定回答。

例：—Must I finish my homework today? —No, you needn't.

# 情态动词

## 基本用法

should/  
shouldn't

表劝告或建议，意为“应该”，shouldn't是should的否定形式，意为“不应该”。

例：We should save water in our daily life.

shall

表征求或请求对方的建议，多用于第一、三人称，构成疑问句。

例：Shall we go to the park by bike?

表意愿和请求，用于疑问句中，常用于第二人称。

例：Will you open the window?

will/  
would

would为will的过去式，表示征求意见或提出请求。

例：Would you please help me with my maths?

have to

表必须，意为“不得不”，多表示客观必要。

例：I have to get up early tomorrow. I have an important test.

had better

表建议，意为“最好”，多用于第二人称，否定形式为had better not.

例：You had better study hard for your entrance exam.

# 情态动词

## 表推测

must

表非常有把握的肯定推测，意为“一定，肯定”。  
例：The book must be Tom's. His name is on the cover.

could

表没有把握的肯定推测，意为“也可能，也许（20%~80%的可能性），语气和缓，较委婉”。  
例：Lily didn't come to school today. She could be at home.

may

表把握不大的推测，意为“有可能，也许”。  
例：The news may or may not be true.

might

表没有把握的推测，意为“有可能，也许”。可能性比may小，语气和缓，较委婉。  
例：Bring a coat with you. It might be cold later.

can't

表十分有把握的否定推测，语气强烈，意为“一定不，不可能”。可能性几乎为零。  
例：That can't be Emma. I just saw her in the library.

## 表推测程度

肯定推测：must > could > may > might

否定推测：can't > may not > might not

## 【拓展】

(1) 由must引导的一般疑问句，肯定回答用must 或 have to，否定回答用needn't 或 don't have to。

(2) May/Might I...? 表示请求时，否定回答用mustn't 或 can't。

(3) 由need引导的一般疑问句，肯定回答用must 或 have to，否定回答用needn't。

(4) Could引导的一般疑问句，回答用can 或 can't，不用could。

## · 针对练习 ·

1. [2024四川达州改编] 作为学生，我们应该知道努力学习是必要的。

As students, we should know studying hard is necessary.

2. 安迪可能会来我们的阅读俱乐部，但她还没有决定。

Andy may come to our reading club, but she hasn't decided yet.

3. 贝蒂将出国深造，所以她不得不暂时与朋友们分开。

Betty will go abroad for further study, so she has to part with her friends for a while.



4. 我这周末不能外出，因为有很多家务要做。

I can't go out this weekend because I have too much housework to do.

5. 我们必须尽我们的最大努力来确保每个人的安全。

We must try our best to keep everyone safe.

6. 我们邀请那位来自英国的新同学尝尝中国菜，好吗？

Shall we invite the new classmate from England to try some Chinese food?

7. 这个足球不可能是我哥哥的，因为他从不踢足球。

This football can't be my brother's because he never plays football.

8. 这个飞机模型可能是鲍勃的，因为他喜欢收藏各种飞机模型。

The model plane may/could/might be Bob's, because he likes collecting all kinds of model planes.

9. 冬天结冰的道路很危险，我们最好不要在上面跑。

Icy roads are dangerous in winter and we had better not run on them.

10. 这次我们不用擦教室的窗户了，因为它们已经够干净的了。

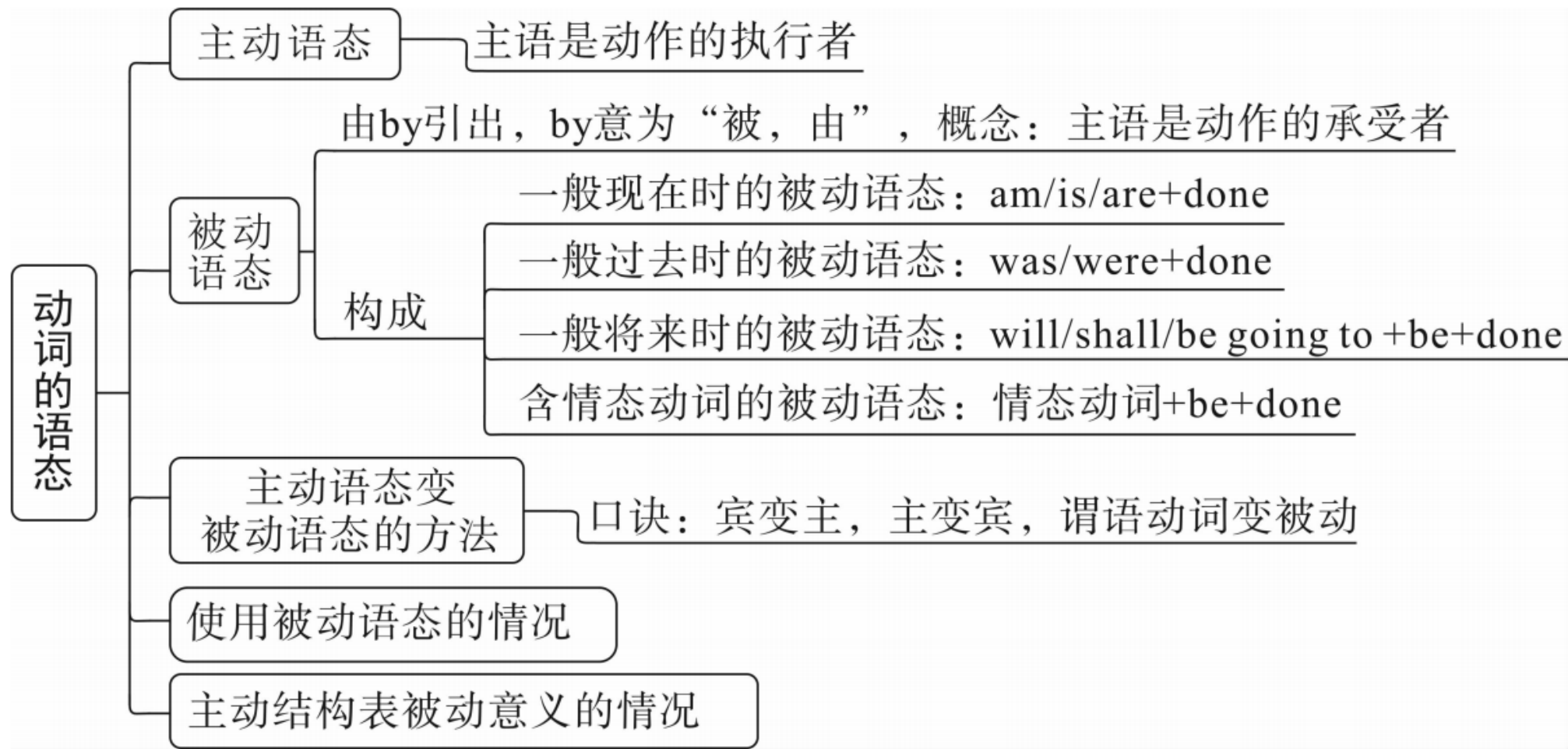
We needn't clean the windows of our classroom this time because they're clean enough.

11. 这部电影一定很精彩，因为票都卖完了。

The movie must be fantastic as the tickets were all sold out.

# 动词的语态

## 思维导图串考点



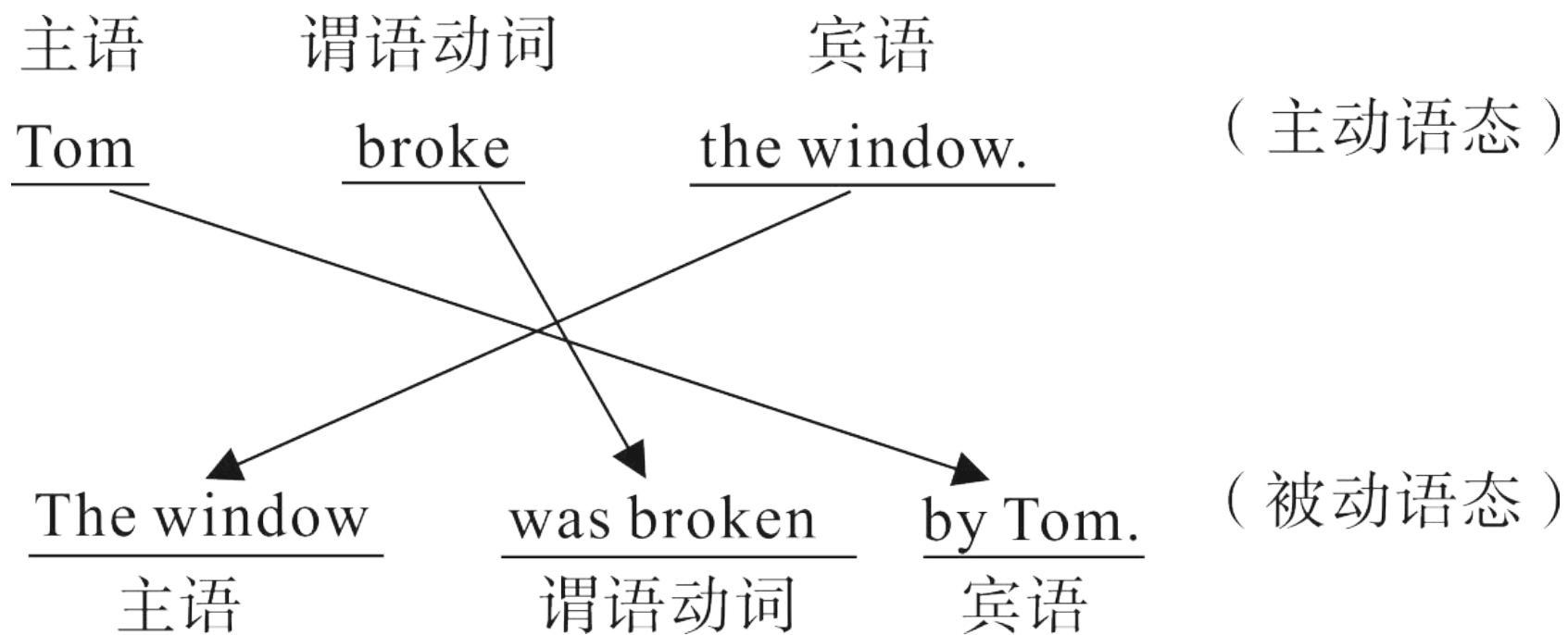
分析贵州近2年中考真题可知，被动语态只在语法填空题中考查过一次  
[其他市、州：语法填空：2024.80]。

### 1. 被动语态的结构

被动语态的基本结构是“主语(动作的承受者)+助动词be+及物动词的过去分词”。被动语态的时态、人称和数的变化通过助动词be的变化来体现。常见的被动语态结构如下：

时态	结构	例句
一般现在时	am/is/are + done	The classroom <b>is cleaned by</b> us every day. 主动语态: We <b>clean</b> the classroom every day.
一般过去时	was/were + done	A new pen <b>was given to</b> her <b>by</b> her mother. 主动语态: Her mother <b>gave</b> her a new pen.
一般将来时	will/shall/ be going to + be + done	Trees <b>will be planted by</b> them tomorrow. 主动语态: They <b>will plant</b> trees tomorrow.
含情态动词	情态动词 + be + done	The problem <b>must be solved</b> soon. 主动语态: We <b>must solve</b> the problem soon.

## 2. 主动语态变被动语态的方法



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