

初中英语一本通系列丛书

# 超级跨越

## 英语语法

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## 动词(一)

### 知 / 识 / 综 / 述

动词是一个句子的重心,每个完整的句子都必须有一个动词来担当谓语,用以说明主语“是什么”或“做什么”。动词有人称和数的变化,一般来说,谓语动词的变化要与主语保持人称和数的一致,另外,动词的不同变化还代表了人称、时态和语态的不同。

在中考中行为动词要重点掌握,某些短语动词的差别,情态动词的被动语态,非谓语动词的构成,各种时态的运用,尤其是现在完成时与其他时态的差别为集中考点,做题时要正确、清楚地理解句意及上下文,仔细思考后再作答。



### 考点精析



#### 系动词

连系动词本身有词义,但不能单独做谓语,必须和表语一起构成谓语。常用的连系动词是 be(是,在)。如:

They are doctors. 他们是医生。

We are in his room. 我们在他的房间里。

英语的连系动词除 be 外,还有部分实义动词也可充当连系动词,常见的有以下两类:

(一)表示状态:look(看起来),appear(看起来好像),seem(好像是),feel(觉得),remain(仍然),keep(保持),continue(仍旧,继续),prove(证明是),sound(听起来),smell(闻起来),taste(尝起来)。如:

This book has proved useful to many students. 这本书证明对许多学生有用。

Roses smell sweet. 玫瑰花闻起来很香。

His theory sounded reasonable. 他的理论听起来有道理。

(二)表示结果:become(成为),turn(变为),get(变得),grow(变得),go(变成,进入……状态),come(成为,证实为),fall(变成),run(变成,进入……状态)等。如:

Your dream will come true one day. 总有一天你的梦想会实现。

He became a teacher. (= He turned a teacher.) 他成了一名教师。

His face turned red with anger. 他气得脸都变红了。

## 经典例题

( ) 例1 —What about the picture over there?

—It \_\_\_\_\_ nice.

A. tastes      B. gets      C. hears      D. looks

☞ 解析: 本题考查 taste, get 及 look 三个系动词意义上的区别, 由 picture 可知答案应选 D。

( ) 例2 Coffee is ready. How nice it \_\_\_\_\_! Would you like some?

A. looks      B. smells      C. sounds      D. feels

☞ 解析: look, smell, sound, feel 都可用做系动词, 其后常常用形容词作表语, look 意思是“看上去”, smell 意思是“闻起来”, sound 意思是“听起来”, feel 意思是“感觉到”。coffee 应当是闻起来很好, 故用 smells。

( ) 例3 The food on the plate smells \_\_\_\_\_. You can't eat it.

A. delicious      B. badly      C. well      D. bad

☞ 解析: 本题考查系动词与形容词构成系表结构, 故 A、D 项符合语法要求, 由题可知 D 项符合要求。

( ) 例4 —I hear weather will \_\_\_\_\_ cold for another week.

—I hope not. I hate cold weather.

A. turn      B. last      C. get      D. stay

☞ 解析: turn, get 用做形容词时表示结果, 而 last, stay 用做形容词时表示状态, 由题可知 weather 应该是持续寒冷, 故选 B。

## 基础演练

用所给词的适当形式填空

1. I \_\_\_\_\_ twelve this year. My name \_\_\_\_\_ Wei Fang. I \_\_\_\_\_ born in 1990. (be)
2. The smoothie \_\_\_\_\_ delicious. (taste)
3. Have you ever \_\_\_\_\_ to Canada? (be)
4. Neither he nor I \_\_\_\_\_ a farmer. (be)
5. Both of us \_\_\_\_\_ teachers. (be)
6. In summer food \_\_\_\_\_ bad easily. (get)
7. There is going to \_\_\_\_\_ a sports meeting the day after tomorrow. (be)
8. It's \_\_\_\_\_ warmer and warmer in spring. (get)
9. They \_\_\_\_\_ here ten years ago. (be not)
10. He \_\_\_\_\_ a doctor for ten years. (be)

## 强化训练

( ) 1. His hair \_\_\_\_\_ white these days.

A. be      B. are      C. has turned      D. turned



- ( ) 2. This coat \_\_\_\_\_ nice. Would you like to try it on?  
A. tastes                      B. smells                      C. sounds                      D. looks
- ( ) 3. She \_\_\_\_\_ beautiful in her new dress.  
A. smells                      B. looks                      C. sounds                      D. sees
- ( ) 4. Let's put the food under the tree, or it will \_\_\_\_\_ bad.  
A. go                          B. look                          C. make                          D. take
- ( ) 5. Your dream will \_\_\_\_\_ ture.  
A. seem                          B. look                          C. come
- ( ) 6. —What's up?  
—I can't stand the noise outside. It's nearly \_\_\_\_\_ me mad.  
A. keeping                      B. turning                      C. causing                      D. driving
- ( ) 7. The food in that restaurant \_\_\_\_\_ delicious, but it tastes bad.  
A. feels                          B. seems                          C. gets
- ( ) 8. —What is Mum cooking in the kitchen?  
—Fish, I guess. How nice it \_\_\_\_\_!  
A. smells                          B. tastes                          C. sounds                          D. looks
- ( ) 9. —Mum, what shall we have for dinner? It \_\_\_\_\_ so good!  
—Beef with potatoes.  
A. tastes                          B. smells                          C. feels                          D. looks
- ( ) 10. — \_\_\_\_\_ you in Grade One last year?  
— Yes, I \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Are, am                      B. Were, was                      C. Are, was                      D. Was, was
- ( ) 11. The days in spring always \_\_\_\_\_ long.  
A. get                          B. looks                          C. turn
- ( ) 12. When she grows up, she'll \_\_\_\_\_ a doctor.  
A. get                          B. like                          C. become
- ( ) 13. I love to go to the seaside in summer. It \_\_\_\_\_ good to lie in the sun or swim in the cool water.  
A. does                          B. feels                          C. gets                          D. makes
- ( ) 14. Please \_\_\_\_\_ the soup to see whether I have put enough salt in it.  
A. smell                          B. feel                          C. eat                          D. taste
- ( ) 15. When autumn comes, some tree leaves \_\_\_\_\_ red.  
A. sound                          B. turn                          C. smell                          D. appear

## 真题点击

- ( ) 1. —Have you ever heard the song "TAKE ME TO YOUR HEART"?  
—Yes, it \_\_\_\_\_ terrific. All of us like it very much.  
A. smells                          B. sounds                          C. looks                          D. tastes
- ( ) 2. Physics \_\_\_\_\_ more interesting than maths, I think.  
A. were                          B. is                          C. was                          D. are
- ( ) 3. —I \_\_\_\_\_ sleepy today.  
—Drink some tea, and you'll be good as new.

- A. feel                      B. keep                      C. turn                      D. grow
- ( ) 4. The cake \_\_\_\_\_ good. I can't wait to eat it.  
A. feels                      B. sounds                      C. becomes                      D. smells
- ( ) 5. The food on the plate smells \_\_\_\_\_. You can't eat it.  
A. delicious                      B. badly                      C. well                      D. bad
- ( ) 6. In some foreign countries, such as Canada, children usually leave their parents when they grow up. It makes the old feel \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. alone                      B. lonely                      C. frightened                      D. enjoyable
- ( ) 7. —I hear weather will \_\_\_\_\_ cold for another week.  
—I hope not. I hate cold weather.  
A. turn                      B. last                      C. get                      D. stay
- ( ) 8. —Well, let's go to visit the amusement park this Saturday.  
—That \_\_\_\_\_ great.  
A. feels                      B. looks                      C. sounds                      D. tastes
- ( ) 9. Hi, Mom! Have you cooked fish for dinner? I can \_\_\_\_\_ it.  
A. taste                      B. smell                      C. feel                      D. touch
- ( ) 10. —What do you think of the music, Fred?  
—It \_\_\_\_\_ wonderful.  
A. smells                      B. looks                      C. tastes                      D. sounds
- ( ) 11. Put a bit of sugar in the coffee, and it will \_\_\_\_\_ better.  
A. sound                      B. taste                      C. look                      D. make
- ( ) 12. —What about the picture over there?  
—It \_\_\_\_\_ nice.  
A. tastes                      B. gets                      C. hears                      D. looks
- ( ) 13. What do you think \_\_\_\_\_ her \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. make, sad                      B. makes, sadly                      C. made, sad                      D. made, sadly
- ( ) 14. I don't like rock music. It often \_\_\_\_\_ me crazy.  
A. lets                      B. makes                      C. asks                      D. orders
- ( ) 15. She told us a story. Her voice sounded \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. sweet                      B. small                      C. clearly                      D. sadly



## 二、及物动词与不及物动词

### (一) 及物动词

1. 及物动词是指后面带有宾语的动词, 宾语通常由名词、代词、动词-ing 形式、动词不定式等构成。

He bought me an English book yesterday. 他昨天给我买了一本英语书。

2. 及物动词的用法:

(1) 及物动词可用于被动语态中。

The work has been finished for two hours. 这项工作已完成两个小时了。



The cup was broken by my brother. 茶杯被我弟弟打碎了。

(2) 及物动词可以有一个或两个直接宾语、间接宾语或复合宾语。

He passed me the ball. 他把球传给我了。

Keep the classroom clean and tidy. 保持教室干净、整洁。

(3) sell, feel, taste, wash, read, write 等及物动词常用做不及物动词, 表示被动的意思, 用来说明主语的特征, 这时主语是物而不是人。

The silk feels soft. 这丝绸摸上去很柔软。

This kind of shoes sells well. 这种鞋很畅销。

### (二) 不及物动词

不及物动词是指后面不带宾语的动词。

My father has left. 我的父亲已经走了。

The old woman is sleeping. 那位老妇人正在睡觉。

### 经典例题

( ) 例1 She has no paper \_\_\_\_\_.

A. to write      B. to write with      C. writing on      D. to write on

☞ 解析: 动词不定式与被修饰名词构成动宾关系, 需先加介词, write 此时为不及物动词, 故应选 D。

( ) 例2 —What about the pen you bought yesterday?

—It \_\_\_\_\_ well. I like it very much.

A. was written      B. is written      C. wrote      D. writes

☞ 解析: 本题考查及物动词用做不及物动词时主动表示被动的意义, 由答语中的 like 可知应为一般现在时, 故选 D。

( ) 例3 Hangzhou is a nice city. My Dad \_\_\_\_\_ me there when I was about ten years old.

A. pulled      B. caught      C. took      D. brought

☞ 解析: 本题考查近义词之间的区别, 由 there 可知应选 C。

( ) 例4 Who was the first one \_\_\_\_\_?

A. to reach      B. to arrive      C. to get to      D. to arrive at

☞ 解析: A、B、C、D 四个选项, 都有“到达”的意思, A、C、D 项是及物动词。本句的意思是“第一个到达的人是谁”, one 指的是人, 而不是地点, 和几个及物动词不能构成动宾关系。故用 to arrive, 用动词不定式短语做后置定语, 修饰说明前面的 one, 应选 B。

### 基础演练

指出下列各句斜体部分是及物动词还是不及物动词, 并将句子译成汉语 (vi 表示不及物动词, vt 表示及物动词)。

1. He is *leaving* for China in a few days.

Don't *leave* your things behind.



2. Do you *mind* if I smoke here?  
Would you *mind* my sitting here?  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. The underground train *moved* very quickly.  
Please help me *move* the piano out of the room.  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. The doors in the hall can *open* automatically.  
I *opened* the door quietly and walked in.  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. The soldier *stopped* me at the gate and wanted to have a look at my pass.  
The bus *stopped* suddenly and we were all thrown forward.  
\_\_\_\_\_

### 强化训练

- ( ) 1. His parents were worried that he \_\_\_\_\_ too much time chatting on line.  
A. spent                      B. cost                      C. paid                      D. had
- ( ) 2. The teacher \_\_\_\_\_ his students to hand in their compositions before Friday.  
A. said                      B. told                      C. had                      D. kept
- ( ) 3. —Do you think Brazil will beat Japan in the football match this evening?  
—Yes. They have better players, so I \_\_\_\_\_ them to win.  
A. hope                      B. prefer                      C. expect                      D. want
- ( ) 4. —I suppose we'll go to plant trees next week.  
—Terrific! Planting trees is a lot of fun. I'd like to \_\_\_\_\_ you.  
A. visit                      B. join                      C. follow                      D. meet
- ( ) 5. This story \_\_\_\_\_ in 1981.  
A. was taken place    B. is taken place    C. took place    D. took the place
- ( ) 6. —We'd better hurry, I suppose.  
—Don't worry. We have enough time to \_\_\_\_\_ the next train.  
A. hold                      B. catch                      C. ride                      D. pick
- ( ) 7. —James is really a good student.  
—Yes. Every teacher \_\_\_\_\_ highly of him.  
A. says                      B. talks                      C. speaks                      D. tells
- ( ) 8. I can't \_\_\_\_\_ which pair of jeans to buy. They both look good on me.  
A. like                      B. prefer                      C. decide                      D. follow
- ( ) 9. —Would you mind \_\_\_\_\_ my pet dog when I am out?  
—Sorry, I can't. I have to study for my test this week.  
A. take care of                      B. taking care of  
C. to take care of                      D. taking care
- ( ) 10. We \_\_\_\_\_ carefully but we could \_\_\_\_\_ nothing.



- A. listened, hear                      B. listened to, hear  
C. heard, listened                      D. heard, listen to
- ( ) 11. —Oh! I've left my schoolbag in the classroom.  
—Don't worry, I'll \_\_\_\_\_ it for you.  
A. get                      B. carry                      C. bring                      D. take
- ( ) 12. Granny Wang told the little children that the sun \_\_\_\_\_ in the east.  
A. has risen                      B. rose                      C. rises                      D. rise
- ( ) 13. —How long have you \_\_\_\_\_ there?  
—About four years.  
A. come                      B. gone                      C. left                      D. worked
- ( ) 14. With the help of satellites, news can \_\_\_\_\_ every corner of the world.  
A. get                      B. reach                      C. appear                      D. arrive
- ( ) 15. The lady had no seat \_\_\_\_\_ on the train.  
A. to sit                      B. to sit on                      C. sitting

### 真题点击

- ( ) 1. This morning I went to work in such a hurry that \_\_\_\_\_ the key to my office at home.  
A. forgot                      B. left                      C. missed                      D. lost
- ( ) 2. These apples \_\_\_\_\_ well because they \_\_\_\_\_ nice.  
A. are sold, look                      B. sell, look  
C. sell, are looked                      D. are sold, are looked
- ( ) 3. —Math is difficult for me. How I wish to improve it!  
—Don't lose your confidence. I believe you will \_\_\_\_\_ it if you keep trying.  
A. take                      B. work                      C. pick                      D. make
- ( ) 4. —Hurry up! It's time \_\_\_\_\_ home.  
—I'm coming.  
A. go                      B. go to                      C. going                      D. to go
- ( ) 5. Could you show me how to \_\_\_\_\_ this new recorder?  
A. operate                      B. listen                      C. look                      D. learn
- ( ) 6. —We'd better hurry, I suppose.  
—Don't worry. We have enough time to \_\_\_\_\_ the next train.  
A. hold                      B. catch                      C. ride                      D. pick
- ( ) 7. He \_\_\_\_\_ less time reading stories about film stars than before.  
A. takes                      B. spends                      C. costs                      D. pays
- ( ) 8. We need trees because they \_\_\_\_\_ CO<sub>2</sub> and let out O<sub>2</sub>.  
A. take off                      B. take in                      C. take out                      D. take away
- ( ) 9. There was a rainstorm yesterday. The flood \_\_\_\_\_ the old bridge over the small river.  
A. washed away                      B. went away                      C. kept away                      D. put away
- ( ) 10. My classmate \_\_\_\_\_ me his pencil, for mine was stolen.

- A. borrowed      B. lent      C. helped      D. changed
- ( ) 11. —Andy, why not \_\_\_\_\_ some money from your friends?  
—But I'm new here, I know \_\_\_\_\_ of the people here.  
A. lend, none      B. to lend, nobody  
C. borrow, none      D. to borrow, nobody
- ( ) 12. —Hello, my name is Johnson. I believe you have \_\_\_\_\_ a room for me.  
—Johnson? Oh, yes, Mr. Johnson. It's Room 1201, on the second floor.  
A. looked      B. waited      C. cleaned      D. booked
- ( ) 13. I have never \_\_\_\_\_ to the Great Wall. But I'll go for a visit next summer.  
A. been      B. gone      C. got      D. arrived
- ( ) 14. —I got up late this morning, so I \_\_\_\_\_ the early bus.  
—What a pity!  
A. caught      B. failed      C. missed      D. took
- ( ) 15. —Why do Chinese people like red?  
—Because they think it can \_\_\_\_\_ them good luck.  
A. carry      B. bring      C. make      D. take



### 三、助动词

助动词本身没有意义,不能独立做谓语,只能和主要动词一起构成谓语,表示疑问、否定、时态、语态、强调或其他语法形式。

- (1) “be + 现在分词”表示进行时态。

Are the boys playing football on the playground?

男孩们正在操场上踢足球吗?

- (2) “be + 过去分词”表示被动语态。

The classroom is cleaned every day.

教室每天都被清扫。

- (3) do, does, did 可以帮助构成疑问句、否定句或强调句。

Do you want to be a teacher?

你想成为一名教师吗?

What does your sister look like?

你的妹妹长得什么样?

He didn't go to school yesterday.

昨天他没有去上学。

- (4) “have, has, had + 过去分词”构成完成时。

Have you finished your homework?

你完成作业了吗?

- (5) “will/would”及“shall”“should”+ 动词原形表示将来时态。

I'll go there by bus.

我将坐公共汽车去那里。



## 经典例题

( ) 例1 —You don't look well. You'd better see the doctor.

—Oh, I \_\_\_\_\_. He said nothing was wrong with me.

A. will                      B. have                      C. do

☞ 解析: 答句的空白处应该表示该动作已经发生, 所以不可以使用一般现在时或一般将来时, 应该用现在完成时态, 而现在完成时的构成是由 have(has) 构成的。故选 B。

( ) 例2 —Mr. Johnson asked me to remind you of the meeting this afternoon. Don't forget it!

—OK, I \_\_\_\_\_.

A. won't                      B. don't                      C. will                      D. do

☞ 解析: 本题考查对祈使句答语时态的判定, 由题可知, 应用将来时的否定回答比较适合, 故选 A。

## 基础演练

用助动词填空

- I \_\_\_\_\_ listening to a radio.
- I \_\_\_\_\_ just finished my homework.
- This watch can \_\_\_\_\_ repaired in two hours.
- Most science books \_\_\_\_\_ written in English.
- She \_\_\_\_\_ not speak Russian.
- We \_\_\_\_\_ working in a factory these days.
- John \_\_\_\_\_ not get up early yesterday morning.
- I \_\_\_\_\_ write you a letter next month.
- What \_\_\_\_\_ you doing this time yesterday?
- They \_\_\_\_\_ lived in Beijing since 1980.
- She said she \_\_\_\_\_ visit an exhibition the next Tuesday.
- The meeting \_\_\_\_\_ begun when he came.
- The pupils \_\_\_\_\_ given a lot of English books.
- A big building \_\_\_\_\_ put up in my home town.
- The water \_\_\_\_\_ turned into vapour now.

## 强化训练

( ) 1. There \_\_\_\_\_ been great changes in my home town in the past few years.

A. have                      B. has                      C. had                      D. having

( ) 2. He \_\_\_\_\_ go home until he \_\_\_\_\_ his homework.

A. don't, finished                      B. didn't, finish

- C. didn't, finished D. don't, finish
- ( ) 3. \_\_\_\_\_ you think your father \_\_\_\_\_ back from Beijing next week?  
A. Do, have come B. Did, will have come  
C. Does, will come D. Do, will come
- ( ) 4. He said that he \_\_\_\_\_ up his room when his father came home.  
A. was cleaned B. was cleaning C. were cleaning D. is cleaning
- ( ) 5. Mrs. Huge's grandfather \_\_\_\_\_ since two years ago.  
A. died B. has died C. was dead D. has been dead
- ( ) 6. She \_\_\_\_\_ been to Toronto. He \_\_\_\_\_ there last year.  
A. have, go B. has, went C. has, go D. have, went
- ( ) 7. —You realize that you were driving at 100 mph, don't you?  
—No, officer. I \_\_\_\_\_. This car can't do more than 80.  
A. didn't need to be B. may not have been  
C. couldn't have been D. needn't have been
- ( ) 8. He was so good at running that he \_\_\_\_\_ catch up with others.  
A. might B. succeeded to C. would D. was able to
- ( ) 9. —Excuse me. Please give me your mobile phone.  
—Why?  
—No mobile phone \_\_\_\_\_ into the concert hall.  
A. is allowed B. not allowed C. allowed D. is allowing
- ( ) 10. \_\_\_\_\_ to spend this weekend with us?  
A. Did you like B. Would you like C. Will you like D. Have you liked

### 真题点击

- ( ) 1. The boys don't go but the girls \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. don't B. do C. do too D. go
- ( ) 2. —How do you like the song *Two Butterflies*?  
—Great! I \_\_\_\_\_ such a beautiful song before.  
A. don't hear B. never hear  
C. have never heard D. has never heard
- ( ) 3. —What can I do for you, madam?  
—Yes, I bought a computer yesterday, but it \_\_\_\_\_. I want to change it.  
A. wasn't working B. didn't work C. doesn't work D. won't work
- ( ) 4. —Don't you think Hong Zhanhui is the boy who moves China?  
—\_\_\_\_\_. We must learn from him.  
A. Yes, I do B. No, I don't C. Yes, I hope so D. No, I'm not sure
- ( ) 5. —You lent me some money a few months ago.  
—\_\_\_\_\_? I don't remember lending you any money.  
A. Did I B. Did you C. Do I D. Do you
- ( ) 6. You bought a new computer last week, \_\_\_\_\_ you?  
A. aren't B. don't C. didn't D. haven't



- ( ) 7. There is going to \_\_\_\_\_ only space to \_\_\_\_\_ on the earth in the future.  
A. have, stand in    B. be, stand in    C. be, stand
- ( ) 8. —Hi, Xiao Hui, you look tired. What happened?  
—I \_\_\_\_\_ well last night.  
A. don't sleep    B. won't sleep    C. didn't sleep    D. am not sleep
- ( ) 9. — \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ a ticket for football match?  
—Not yet.  
A. Is, bought    B. Are, bought    C. Has, bought    D. Have, bought
- ( ) 10. Don't worry. I \_\_\_\_\_ you as soon as I finish my work.  
A. help    B. will help    C. helped    D. was helping



## 四、情态动词

情态动词又叫情态助动词,表示说话人对某一动作或状态的态度,如认为“可能”、“应当”、“必要”等。情态动词本身有一定的意义,但不能单独做谓语动词。它也没有人称和数的变化。

1. can 的用法:a. 表示能力,意为“能、会”;b. 表示推测,意为“可能”;c. 表示请求允许,意为“可以”。以 can 开头的一般疑问句,其肯定和否定回答分别用 can 和 can't。

2. may 的用法:a. 表示请求许可,意为“可以”;b. 表示猜测,意为“可能、也许”等。can 与 may 均可用来征求意见或允许,意为“可以”,一般可互换使用。以 may 开头的一般疑问句,其肯定回答用 may,而其否定回答则应用 mustn't,而不用 may not。

3. must 的用法:a. 表示必须、应该;b. 表示推测,意为“一定”。must 表示推测时一般用于肯定句。在疑问句和否定句中一般应用 can,否定句中也用 may,但 may not 表示“可能不”,而 can't 表示“不可能”。否定句中,mustn't 表示禁止,意为“不允许”。以 must 开头的疑问句,肯定回答应用 must,而否定回答则常用 needn't,needn't 表示“不需要、不必”,相当于 don't have to。

注意比较:

(1) can 和 be able to

两者表示能力时用法相同,但 can 只有现在式 can 和过去式 could 两种形式,其他时态要用 be able to 来表示。另外,be able to 常常有做成了某件事的意味。

(2) must, have (has) to

must 和 have (has) to 意思均为“必须”,常可互换使用。但 have (has) to 是用于强调客观需要,意为“必须,不得不”;must 用于表示主观看法,意为“必须,应该”。

We'll have to ask Zhang Hong instead.

我们必须去请张红代替了。

We must work hard at school.

在学校我们应该努力学习。

4. need 的用法:need 既可做情态动词,也可做实义动词。need 做情态动词时,没有人称和数的变化,后跟动词原形。主要用于否定句和疑问句。而 need 做实义动词时,有人称、数的变化,后接带 to 的不定式。

## 经典例题

( ) 例1 —Listen! Is Tom singing in the classroom?

—No. It \_\_\_\_\_ be Tom. He has gone to Paris.

A. may not      B. needn't      C. can't

☞ 解析:此题根据上文“听! Tom 在教室里唱歌吗?”下文说“不是”,补充答语中说“不可能是 Tom,他去巴黎了”。表示“不可能”这个否定推测、猜测和判断只能用 can't,其他形式都是不对的,表示肯定判断、猜测、推测用 must、may 或 might。故选 C。

( ) 例2 —I really like playing computer games.

—I'm afraid you \_\_\_\_\_ stop, for your study and your health.

A. can      B. will      C. may      D. must

☞ 解析:这句话表示因为你的学习和健康,你“必须”停止玩游戏,表示一种坚决的态度;can 表示“能力”;will 表示“将要”;而 may 表示“可以”。故选 D。

( ) 例3 —Is John coming by train?

—He should, but he \_\_\_\_\_ not. He likes driving his car.

A. must      B. can      C. may      D. need

☞ 解析:从问句看,本题中的 John 应该乘火车来,但由 but 可知他也许不乘火车,原因是他喜欢开车,may 表示一种可能性。故选 C。

( ) 例4 Although you did well this time, you \_\_\_\_\_ look down on others.

A. had better      B. ought to      C. shouldn't      D. wouldn't

☞ 解析:根据题意,应该用 shouldn't 表示不应该小看别人。故应选 C。

( ) 例5 —Peter, don't play that kind of joke any more!

—Sorry! I \_\_\_\_\_ do it again.

A. won't      B. can't      C. mustn't      D. wouldn't

☞ 解析:A, 本题考查语境及时态。说话者要表达“不会再做”之意。因为未做所以需要一般将来时表达“不会再做”之意。

( ) 例6 —Must I stay at home and take care of her?

—No, you \_\_\_\_\_.

A. mustn't      B. won't      C. can't      D. needn't

☞ 解析:以情态动词 must 开头的一般疑问句,其否定答语不用 mustn't,而要用 needn't,表示“不必要”。故选 D。

## 基础演练

用情态动词填空

1. \_\_\_\_\_ I go right now? No, you \_\_\_\_\_.

2. This \_\_\_\_\_ be true.

3. \_\_\_\_\_ I come in? No, you \_\_\_\_\_.

4. You \_\_\_\_\_ worry. She will get well soon.



5. \_\_\_\_\_ I come at four o'clock?
6. Take your raincoat, it \_\_\_\_\_ rain this afternoon.
7. The teacher found that the boy \_\_\_\_\_ not speak.
8. She \_\_\_\_\_ speak English very well.
9. It's still early, so you \_\_\_\_\_ go right now.
10. He \_\_\_\_\_ not come to see me.
11. There \_\_\_\_\_ be a mistake.
12. He told me I \_\_\_\_\_ be there at five.
13. He asked if he \_\_\_\_\_ have my dictionary.
14. \_\_\_\_\_ I use your phone? Yes, of course you \_\_\_\_\_.
15. \_\_\_\_\_ you go to the cinema with me tonight? I'm sorry I \_\_\_\_\_. I'm going to see a friend.

### 强化训练

- ( ) 1. A computer \_\_\_\_\_ think for itself. It must be told what to do.  
A. can't                      B. couldn't                      C. may not                      D. might not
- ( ) 2. Jenny \_\_\_\_\_ have kept her word. I wonder why she changed her mind.  
A. must                      B. should                      C. need                      D. would
- ( ) 3. —Could I borrow your dictionary?  
—Yes, of course you \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. might                      B. will                      C. can                      D. should
- ( ) 4. —Shall I tell John about it?  
—No, you \_\_\_\_\_. I've told him already.  
A. needn't                      B. wouldn't                      C. mustn't                      D. shouldn't
- ( ) 5. —Excuse me. Is this the right way to the Summer Palace?  
—Sorry, I'm not sure. But it \_\_\_\_\_ be.  
A. might                      B. will                      C. must                      D. can
- ( ) 6. —Open the door! Someone is knocking at it.  
—It \_\_\_\_\_ Mr. Zhang. He said he would come here to see me.  
A. might be                      B. maybe                      C. must be
- ( ) 7. —Is the boy by the window your brother?  
—It \_\_\_\_\_ him.  
A. need be                      B. would be                      C. maybe                      D. may be
- ( ) 8. —It nearly took me an hour to get to school on foot.  
—Have a rest. You \_\_\_\_\_ be tired.  
A. can                      B. must                      C. need                      D. should
- ( ) 9. You \_\_\_\_\_ return the book now. You \_\_\_\_\_ keep it till next Friday if you like.  
A. can't, can                      B. mustn't, may                      C. needn't, can                      D. may not, must
- ( ) 10. You have already tried your best, so you \_\_\_\_\_ worry about the matter.



- A. can't      B. needn't      C. mustn't      D. couldn't
- ( ) 11. —Must I hand in my composition today?  
—No, you \_\_\_\_\_. You can give it to me tomorrow.  
A. needn't      B. mustn't      C. can't      D. won't
- ( ) 12. To make our city more beautiful, rubbish \_\_\_\_\_ into the river.  
A. needn't be thrown      B. mustn't be thrown  
C. can't throw      D. may not throw
- ( ) 13. A lot of cars are coming and going. You \_\_\_\_\_ go across the street.  
A. needn't      B. may not      C. mustn't      D. must
- ( ) 14. Work hard, and you're sure to \_\_\_\_\_ catch up with the others.  
A. can      B. could      C. be able to      D. will
- ( ) 15. —May I take this book out of the reading room?  
—\_\_\_\_\_. Please read it here.  
A. Certainly      B. No, you needn't  
C. No, you mustn't      D. No, you may not

### 真题点击

- ( ) 1. —\_\_\_\_\_ you come to my birthday party tomorrow, Robert?  
—I'm afraid not. I have to study for my exam.  
A. Must      B. Should      C. Can      D. Need
- ( ) 2. —Whose notebook is this?  
—It \_\_\_\_\_ be Ning's. It has her name on it.  
A. need      B. can't      C. must      D. shall
- ( ) 3. —Where is Mr. Smith? Have you seen him?  
—He \_\_\_\_\_ be in his office.  
—He \_\_\_\_\_ be in his office, for I left there just now.  
A. may, can't      B. can, may not  
C. may, mustn't      D. can, don't have to
- ( ) 4. It's nearly seven o'clock. Jack \_\_\_\_\_ be back home at this moment.  
A. must      B. need      C. could      D. can
- ( ) 5. —Must we finish giving out the posters today?  
—Yes, we \_\_\_\_\_. It can't be put off any longer.  
A. can      B. may      C. must
- ( ) 6. —Can I tell my best friend about it?  
—No, I don't want anyone else to know it. You \_\_\_\_\_ keep it to yourself.  
A. must      B. need      C. can      D. may
- ( ) 7. —That T-shirt with Yao Ming's picture on it \_\_\_\_\_ belong to David. He  
admires him a lot.  
—No, it \_\_\_\_\_ be his. He hates black color.  
A. can, can't      B. may, needn't  
C. must, mustn't      D. must, can't