

英语三级词汇辅导:情态动词(二) PDF转换可能丢失图片或格式, 建议阅读原文

https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/467/2021_2022__E8_8B_B1_E8_AF_AD_E4_B8_89_E7_c67_467386.htm 3 比较may和might 1

) 表示允许或请求; 表示没有把握的推测; may 放在句首, 表示祝愿。 May God bless you! He might be at home. 注意: might 表示推测时, 不表示时态。只是可能性比may小。2) 成语: may/might as well, 后面接不带to的不定式, 意为“不妨”。 If that is the case, we may as well try. 典型例题 Peter ___ come with us tonight, but he isnt very sure yet. A. must B. may C. can D. will 答案B. 表可能性只能用may. 此句意可从后半句推出。4 比较have to和must 1) 两词都是‘必须’的意思, have to表示客观的需要, must表示说话人主观上的看法, 既主观上的必要。 My brother was very ill, so I had to call the doctor in the middle of the night. 我弟弟病得很厉害, 我只得半夜里把医生请来。(客观上需要做这件事) He said that they must work hard. 他说他们必须努力工作。(主观上要做这件事) 2) have to有人称、数、时态的变化, 而must只有一种形式。但must可用于间接引语中表示过去的必要或义务。 He had to look after his sister yesterday. 3) 在否定结构中: dont have to表示“不必” mustnt表示“禁止”, You dont have to tell him about it. 你不一定要把此事告诉他。 You mustnt tell him about it. 你一定不要把这件事告诉他。 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