

1 情態動詞又稱為情態助動詞，通常與一般動詞搭配，表示「可能性、意願、能力、義務、確定性、許可」等意義。

- can • will • ought to
- could • would • must
- may • shall • need
- might • should • dare

可能性 The bus **might** be late.
公車可能會遲到。

請求 Will you lower your voice?
請你小聲一點好嗎？

能力 Can your brother draw?
你弟弟會畫畫嗎？

義務 You **must** get up at 6 a.m.
你得在早上 6 點起床。

建議 You have an oil leak from your car engine. You **should** fix the leak.
你的車引擎漏油，應該要把漏洞修好。

請求許可 May I have some chicken nuggets?
我可以吃一些雞塊嗎？



2 情態動詞的格式固定，沒有變化形，即使主詞為第三人稱單數也不加 **s**，沒有不定詞、分詞變化和時態變化。

✗ He **mights** vacation in Prague.

✓ He **might** vacation in Prague.
他可能去布拉格度假。

3 因為情態動詞只有一種格式，如果要描述特定情況，要用同義詞彙或片語代替。

✗ The sun **can** to produce radiation storms.

✓ The sun **is able to** produce radiation storms.
太陽會產生輻射風暴。

✗ Carlos **may** to enter the building.

✓ Carlos **is allowed to** enter the building.
卡洛斯獲准進入大樓。

✗ Thomas **must** to go on a business trip last week.

✓ Thomas **had to** go on a business trip last week.
湯瑪士上星期得出差。

4 所有的情態動詞後面都接「不加 **to** 的不定詞」，唯一的例外是 **ought** 固定用 **ought to**。

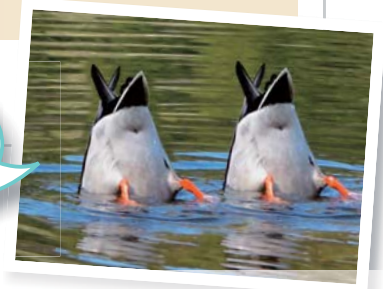
Nina **should** exercise.

= Nina **ought to** exercise.

妮娜應該運動。

Ducks **can** dive.

鴨子會潛水。



Practice

1

請勾選正確的答案。

1. Ruby would like to **be able to play** **can play** tennis.
2. Betty **had to leave** **must leave** the office early yesterday.
3. Margaret **must** **can** work late today. She doesn't have a dinner date.
4. Nicolas **will** **wills** be in San Francisco this time next year.
5. You **ought to** **should to** ride on the bikeway.
6. You **oughtn't** **shouldn't** allow your children to play on the main road.
7. **Could** **Must** you step aside please?
8. I **must to** **have to** go home to feed my dog now.
9. Adam **can do** **cans do** 25 laps around the track.

2

請以括弧內提供的「情態動詞」改寫句子。

1. He drank ten bowls of miso soup. (**could**)
→ *He could drink ten bowls of miso soup.*
2. Jeffery explains everything. (**will**)
→
3. Dad quits smoking and drinking. (**must**)
→
4. Alison files the documents. (**should**)
→
5. We get lost without a GPS system. (**might**)
→
6. You take off your dirty shoes and socks. (**ought to**)
→
7. Denise speaks five languages. (**can**)
→

Unit 91

Modal Verbs: General Use (2)

情態動詞的一般用法 (2)

1 肯定句中的**情態動詞**，應放在主詞和動詞之間。

主詞 + 情態動詞 + 一般動詞

My mom **will** clean the house.

我媽媽會打掃房子。

Little Johnny **should** call his grandfather.

小強尼應該打電話給他爺爺。

2 否定句的構成，是在**情態動詞**後面加 **not**。

主詞 + 情態動詞 + not + 一般動詞

I **can't** find my glasses.

我找不到我的眼鏡。

Penelope **could not** find her ballet slippers. 潘妮洛普找不到她的芭蕾舞鞋。

3 疑問句的構成，是在句首加上**情態動詞**。

情態動詞 + 主詞 + 一般動詞

肯定句 I **may** go for a walk.

我可以去散步。

疑問句 Mom, **may** I go for a walk?

媽，我可以去散步嗎？

4 不管是否定句或疑問句，**情態動詞**都不會和**助動詞** □□□□□□□□□□ 連用。

✗ Sheila **doesn't can** come to the phone.

✓ Sheila **can't** come to the phone.

席拉無法過來接電話。

✗ Does Sheila **can** call me?

✓ Can Sheila call me?

席拉會打電話給我嗎？

YOU SHOULD KNOW!

肯定句	否定句	否定縮寫	疑問句
can	cannot	can't	Can I
could	could not	couldn't	Could I
should	should not	shouldn't	Should I
may	may not	-	May I
might	might not	mightn't*	Might I
will	will not	won't	Will I
shall	shall not	shan't*	Shall I
ought to	ought not to	↳ * 不常見 -	-
must	must not	mustn't	Must I
need	need not	needn't	Need I
dare	dare not	-	Dare I

5 **情態動詞**可以和 **be 動詞**連用。

情態動詞 + be + 現在分詞

The baby **must be** sleeping.

小嬰兒一定是在睡覺。

Edgar **might be** coming here tomorrow night. 艾德加明晚可能會來這裡。

6 **情態動詞**可以用於「**情態動詞 + have + 過去分詞**」的句型，表示「過去可能發生或沒有發生的事件」。

情態動詞 + have + 過去分詞

Joe hasn't arrived. He **may have gotten** stuck in traffic.

↳ 他可能遇上塞車，不過無法確定。

喬還沒到，他可能被塞在車陣裡了。

The service at this restaurant is so slow.

They **should have hired** more kitchen staff.

↳ 他們沒有僱用足夠的廚師和助手。

這間餐廳的服務太慢了，他們當初該多請一些廚房人手的。

Practice

1

請勾選正確的答案。

1. We **should go** **go should** to the hot pot restaurant now.
2. **Megan can run** **Can Megan run** in the marathon?
3. Andrew really **must go** **must be go** now or he will miss the bus.
4. Carl **may have left** **have may left** home already.
5. Doug **should not** **not should** tell lies.
6. Oscar **will not win** **will win not** the game.
7. **Do I shall** **Shall I** make you a cup of tea?
8. You **should not** **should don't** have spicy food so frequently.
9. **Could you have thrown** **Could have you thrown** the memo away by accident?

2

請依圖示，從框內選出適當的動詞片語，搭配題目提供的主詞和「情態動詞」，以正確的形式填空，完成句子。

observe the lunar eclipse

play the accordion

ride his snowboard all day

have fallen off his horse

be feeding pigeons in the park



.....
..... (Karl / can)
.....



.....
..... (Audrey / will)
.....



.....
..... (Elwood / may)
.....



.....
..... (Julio / can / ?)
.....



.....
.....
..... (Jasper / must)
.....

Unit 92

Ability: Can, Be Able To

表示「能力」: Can、Be Able To

1 **can** 可用來說明「能力」，否定形式為 **cannot** 或 **can't**。



I **can** do 200 sit-ups.
我能做兩百下仰臥起坐。

How many push-ups **can** you do?

你能做多少下伏地挺身?



Can you do any bench presses?
你會做臥舉嗎?

I **can't** do any running today because my knee hurts.

我膝蓋有傷，今天不能跑步。



2 **is/are able to** 可以取代 **can**，表示「能力」，但是較為正式，也比較不常用。

Are you able to handle your job stress?

= **Can** you handle your job stress?

你能夠排解自己的工作壓力嗎?

- 表能力
- 否定形：
cannot /
can't

can

- 可取代 **can**，較正式，較不常用
- 可代替 **can**，用於過去式

be able to

3 由於 **can** 沒有不定詞、V-ing 和過去分詞等形態，因此遇到這些情況時，要以 **be able to** 等同義用語取代，來表示「能力」。

Marcy would like **to be able to** enroll her daughter at Bunny Bear Kindergarten.

↳ 不能說 Marcy would like to **can** enroll...
瑪西希望她女兒能進入小熊幼稚園就讀。

Marcy's daughter, Elizabeth, enjoys **being able to** play with blocks.

↳ 不能說... enjoys **canning** to play...

瑪西的女兒伊莉莎白，很開心能夠玩積木。

Elizabeth has **been able to** play well with other children since she was three years old.

↳ 不能說 Elizabeth has **could** play...

伊莉莎白從三歲起，就能和其他小朋友一起玩得很開心。

Practice

1

請用 **can** 或 **be able to** 填空，完成句子。

- you meet me at the hotel?
- Will I surf the Internet in my hotel room?
- I would like to run in a marathon.
- If Anna juggle flaming torches, she can have her own circus act.
- I want to pilot a plane one day.
- Will you to get there on time?
- Neal sing well.
- Anita must read people's minds.

2

請依圖示，從框內選出適當的動詞或動詞片語，搭配 **can** 或 **can't** 填空，完成句子。

- skate
- do bike tricks
- swim
- maintain her balance
- paint with watercolors



1 Donny



2 Howard



3 Karla



4 Paul



5 Ian

Unit 93

Ability: Could, Be Able To

表示「能力」: Could、Be Able To

1 **could** 可以用來說明「過去具備的能力」，這種意義之下，可以視為 **can** 的過去式。否定形式為 **could not** 或 **couldn't**。



Mozart **could** read music at the age of 4.

莫札特四歲時就會看譜。

Beethoven **could** hear his symphonies in his head.

貝多芬能在腦海裡聽見自己創作的交響樂。



2 **was/were able to** 可以取代 **could**，表示「過去具備的能力」，或「在某種條件下可能做到的事」。

Bach **was able to** compose one cantata a week for years. 有好幾年的時間，巴哈能一星期作出一首聖樂。



3 **could not** 和 **couldn't** 常用來描述「過去不具備的能力」，或者「在某種條件下所不具備的能力」。

My uncle **couldn't** drive, but he owned a car.

以前，我叔叔不會開車，卻擁有一輛汽車。

My uncle **could not** even see a car on the street in front of his house without wearing his glasses. 叔叔要是沒戴眼鏡，連住家前面

4 上述 2 的情況，若「該行為較為困難」，也常用 **managed to** 或 **succeeded in**，而不用 **was able to**。

The coach told me to stay at home, but I **managed to** hobble over to the field and watch the game.

教練叫我待在家裡，但是我跛著腳走到球場去看比賽。

Despite the fact that the team lost two crucial games during the regular season, they **succeeded in** getting into the playoffs.

雖然球隊在賽季輸了兩場重要的比賽，他們還是成功擠進了季後賽。

5 感官動詞和表達「思想」的動詞經常與 **could** 連用，說明「過去的情況」。

I **could smell** the muffins baking.

我聞到烤瑪芬的味道。

I **could hear** the bacon sizzling. 我能聽到煎培根滋滋作響的聲音。

I **could feel** Nancy pull my arm as we walked past the restaurant. 我們路過餐廳時，我能感覺到南西拉了一下我的手。

- see
- smell
- taste
- feel
- understand
- remember

6 「**could have + 過去分詞**」的句型用來說明某人「在過去具備做某事的能力，但卻沒有去做」。

Sam **could have played** professional baseball, but he preferred a career in business. 山姆本來可以去打職業棒球，不過他比較喜歡做生意。

The contender **could have beaten** the champion, but he took a nasty fall and never recovered.

那名挑戰者本來可以擊敗拳王的，不過後來一個擊倒，他就出局了。

Practice

1

請從框內選出適當的用語填空，完成句子。

- could
- could have
- was able to
- were able to
- being able to

1. I hear someone speaking German.
2. Even though the train was delayed, I arrive on time.
3. The company gone bankrupt, but it was saved by the government.
4. The boat capsized, but it managed to stay afloat.
5. I love backpack in New Zealand.
6. I understand why he had turned down so many good offers at that time.
7. When I embraced my wife, I feel her shivering from the cold weather.

2

請用括弧內提供的詞語改寫句子。

1. I saw the sunrise over the ocean from my hotel window. (could)
→
2. I didn't read English newspapers before I was twelve. (couldn't)
→
3. I didn't get out of the bed by myself. My mom helped me. (be able to)
→
4. I walked to the bathroom while holding the IV bottle above my head. (manage to)
→
5. I remember those crazy summers when we were hanging out together at the beach all the time. (could)
→

Unit 94

Permission: Can, Could, May

表示「許可」: Can、Could、May

1 can、could 和 may 都可用於「請求許可」。

can 是簡便的非正式用法，could 較 can 有禮貌，may 又比 can 和 could 更正式有禮。

正式與禮貌性	高	低
	may	could can

Can I use your bathroom?

我可以用你的廁所嗎？

Could I take an hour off?

我可以請假一小時嗎？

May I leave early today?

請問我今天可以早點離開嗎？

might 也可以用來「請求許可」，但 might 是非常正式的用法，非常少用。

Might I be excused from the ceremony?

可以容許我離開典禮嗎？

2 若要表示「許可」對方做某事，只能用 can 或 may，不能用 could 或 might。

You **can** use this pass anywhere in the building.

你可以持這張許可證在大樓裡通行無阻。

You **may** call me at home if you like.

如果你願意，可以打電話到家裡給我。



3 法律或規定上表明「不許可」的事，要用 can/cannot 或 be (not) allowed to。

You **can't** stay in the room after 11 a.m.

上午 11 點之後，您就不能再待在房間。

You **are not allowed to** leave your suitcases unattended at any time.

不論什麼時候，你都不能把行李放在這裡沒人看管。

4 如果是「過去事件」，則使用 could 和 was/were allowed to 在意義上有所差異。

1 could 用於「過去一般事件」的許可；

2 was/were allowed to 用於「過去特殊事件」下的許可。

Before they put up the fence, we **could** take a shortcut across their property.

在他們築起圍籬之前，我們還可以抄小路穿過他們的土地。

This morning we **were allowed to** look for our lost baseball in Mr. Hudson's backyard.

今天早上，我們獲准到哈德森先生家的後院，去找我們不見的棒球。

Police officer: **Could** I please see your ID?

Ted: **Here it is, sir** 用疑問句「請求許可」則可用 could。

警員：我可以看一下你的身分證嗎？

泰德：可以。

Customs officer: **May/Might** I see your travel documents?

Betty: **Here they are, sir** 用疑問句「請求許可」，可用 may 也可用 might。

海關官員：請出示您的旅遊文件好嗎？

貝蒂：好的。

Practice

1

請勾選正確的答案。

1. **Can** **Be allowed to** I join your club?
2. When I was in senior high school, I **was allowed to** **may** stay out late on the weekends.
3. **May** **Can** I offer you my arm for this stroll in the park?
4. She **can** **was allowed to** go camping when she was 14.
5. You **can't** **couldn't** hang your clothes outside on the clothes line because there isn't any room left.
6. You **may** **might** eat one dessert at the end of your dinner.

2

請從框內選出適當的用語填空，完成對話。

can
can't
could
couldn't
may
may not
might
are (not) allowed
was (not) able

1. **A** Can I borrow some of these periodicals from the library?
B No, you take these periodicals out of the library. You read them in the library.
2. **A** Can I write notes in the library books?
B No, you You must not deface library property.
3. **A** Could I please have another cup of chocolate milk?
B No, you We have to save some for Peggy.
4. **A** May I take your plate, sir?
B Yes, you I'm finished.
5. **A** Could I use your cell phone to call my mom?
B Of course you Here you are.
6. **A** Might I announce his resignation at the press conference?
B No, you The terms of his dismissal remain to be worked out.
7. **A** Can I carry this suitcase on board?
B No, you This one is too big to put in the overhead compartment. You to carry a smaller one.
8. **A** Did you go to the book fair yesterday?
B No, I didn't. I to attend the fair because it was only open to publishers on the first day.

Unit 95

Obligation and Necessity: Must, Have To
表示「義務與必要」: Must、Have To

have to 並不是情態動詞，它只是與 must 的意義相同。



1 **must** 與 **have to** 都用來說明「個人的義務和必須做的事」。

義務 I **must** call my mom before 10 p.m. because I said I would.

↳ 說話者說明自己的義務。

我晚上 10 點以前得打電話給我媽，因為我跟她說了我會打給她。

必要 I **have to** call before 10 p.m. because the pizza shop closes then.

↳ 特定事實所形成之必要性。

我得在晚上 10 點以前打電話，因為披薩店 10 點就會打烊了。

必要 You **must** put down money before you can make an offer.

↳ 地產專員對買家說明購屋的程序。

你在正式出價前，必須先支付訂金。

必要 We **have to** put down money before we can make an offer.

↳ 說明購屋的程序。

我們在正式出價前，必須先支付訂金。

2 **must** 只能用來說明「現在或未來的義務」，它本身沒有過去式。

如果要表達「過去的義務或必要」，則要用 **had to**。

現在的義務 To get there on time, I **must** leave right now.

我現在就得出發，才能準時到達。

未來的義務 I **must** leave in about twenty minutes or I will be late.

我 20 分鐘內得出發，不然會遲到。

過去的義務 Last night I felt sick and **had to** leave the party before it was over.

昨晚我覺得不舒服，不得不在派對結束前就離開。

3 由於 **must** 沒有不定詞、V-ing 和分詞形式，因此在要使用這類動詞形式時，要以其他同義用語取代，例如 **have to**。

✗ Did you **must** leave the party and go to the after-hours club?

✓ Did you **have to** leave the party and go to the after-hours club?

你一定要提早離開派對趕去通宵俱樂部嗎？

✗ She **hates musting** go home early.

✓ She **hates having to** go home early.

她討厭得早點回家。

✗ She **hates musting** go home early.

✓ She **hates having to** go home early.

她討厭得早點回家。

✗ She **musted** check out every club in town.

✓ She **had to** check out every club in town.

她得到城裡的每一間俱樂部都看看。

4 **have to** 不是情態動詞，是一般動詞，因此它的疑問句和否定句是用 **do/does/did** 來構成。

When **do** you **have to** finish the report?

你得在哪一天完成報告？

Roger **doesn't have to** work so hard on that report.

羅傑不需要太努力做那份報告。

Did you **have to** give your boss a draft of the report yesterday?

昨天你得先交一份報告的初稿給老闆嗎？

Practice

1

請用 **must** 或 **have to** 的正確形式填空，完成句子。

1. You use a pencil when filling in the answers on a machine-readable answer sheet.
2. You deliver the samples now as per the contract.
3. Did you stay in the office because of your meeting with your clients?
4. She's mad at do the same thing every day.
5. I read two hundred pages last night for today's class discussion.
6. I drink this cough syrup?
7. Do I wash the dishes right now?

2

have
take
show

請從框內選出適當的動詞，搭配 **must** 填空，完成對話。

Two friends, Charlotte and Jane, are visiting the consulate to prepare for their trip. Charlotte talks to an immigration officer.

Officer: You ① a visa to enter the country.

Charlotte: I'm just staying for five days.

Officer: Even a tourist needs a visa. You ② your passport and go to window 12.

Charlotte: What else do I need to do?

Officer: You ③ proof that you have had the appropriate vaccinations and paid the visa application fee.

3

apply
take
process

請從框內選出適當的動詞，搭配 **have to** 填空，完成對話。

Charlotte explains to Jane what she just learned from the visa officer.

Jane: What did the immigration officer say?

Charlotte: He said we ① for tourist visas.

Jane: How does that work?

Charlotte: He said we ② our documents to window 12.

Jane: Can we do that now?

Charlotte: He said we ③ our paperwork at least ten days before the trip.

Unit 96

Obligation and Necessity: Have To, Have Got To

表示「義務與必要」：
Have To、Have Got To

1 **have to** 和 **have got to** 都可以用來說明「義務或必要」，其中 **have got to** 是非正式英式英語的用法。

非正式美式 Do you **have to** call tonight?

你今晚得打電話嗎？

非正式英式 Have you **got to** call tonight?

你今晚得打電話嗎？

非正式美式 I **have to** talk to Tommy now.

我現在得和湯米談一談。

非正式英式 I **have got to** talk to Tommy now.

我現在得和湯米談一談。

2 **have got to** 只能用於「單一事件」。如果這種義務或必要是「重複在發生的事件」，就要用 **have to**，不能用 **have got to**。
這種情況下經常搭配**頻率副詞**如 **always** 或 **often** 來強調次數。

Does Cathy **often have to** rush to get to her office?

凱西經常得趕著去上班嗎？

Cathy **always has to** hurry to get to work on time.

凱西總是得趕著準時上班。

英式 Has Cathy **got to** rush to get to her office today?

凱西今天要趕到辦公室嗎？

英式 Cathy **has got to** hurry to get to work on time today.

凱西今天得趕著準時上班。

3 **have got to** 只用於**現在式**，沒有過去式。如果要說明「過去的義務或事件」，要用 **had to**，不能用 **had got to**。

✗ Calvin **had got to** work in his office last Saturday afternoon.

✓ Calvin **had to** work in his office last Saturday afternoon.

上個星期六下午，凱文得進辦公室上班。

✗ Jack **had got to** pay a \$100 ticket for parking illegally.

✓ Jack **had to** pay a \$100 ticket for parking illegally.

傑克必須繳交一百元違規停車的罰款。

4 **have to** 有未來式 **will have to**，用來表示「未來的義務或必要」。



I **will have to** make twenty muffins for the party on Saturday.

我得為星期六的派對做二十個瑪芬。

You **will have to** find a job after you graduate. 你畢業之後，得找一份工作。

He **will have to** drive fifty minutes to his girlfriend's house.

他得開五十分鐘的車，才能到女友的住處。

Practice

1

hurry
eat
give

請從框內選出適當的動詞，搭配 **have got to** 填空，完成對話。

Charlotte and Jane rush to the immigration window.

Charlotte: The office closes soon. We ①.....

Jane: I'm hungry. I ②..... something.
We missed lunch.

Charlotte: We don't have time. We ③..... our
documents to the clerk at window 12 now.

Jane: OK. Let's go. We can eat later.

2

請勾選正確的答案。

1. You always **have to** **have got to** sort your recyclable garbage.
2. I **had to** **have got to** pack these gift boxes right now. The courier will be here in any minute.
3. Sonia **had to** **had got to** cook dinner for her parents, so she didn't join us for the dinner party.
4. **Do you always have to** **Have you always got to** say such negative things about my parents?
5. I **had to** **will have to** fly to New York for a seminar on international finance next month.
6. **Does Nancy have to** **Has Nancy often got to** wash her dog in the bathroom instead of outside in the backyard?
7. I **will have to** **have got to** see the manager now. It's an emergency.
8. **Would you have to** **Will you have to** edit her book after she finishes writing it?
9. I **had got to** **had to** call a locksmith because I locked myself out when I took the garbage out.

Unit 97

Obligation and Choices: Mustn't, Don't Have To, Haven't Got To, Don't Need To, Needn't, Didn't Need To

表示「義務與選擇」：Mustn't、Don't Have To、Haven't Got To、Don't Need To、Needn't、Didn't Need To

1 mustn't 和 don't have to 的意義不同，差別在於一是義務、一是選擇。

mustn't 表示「有義務不做某事」；
don't have to 表示「選擇不做某事」。

You **mustn't** touch the freshly painted walls. 你不可以去碰剛漆好的牆壁。



You **don't have to** help me paint the house if you don't want to.

如果你不想，你可以不必幫我油漆房子。

2 除了 don't have to, **haven't got to**、**don't need to** 和 **needn't** 都是表示「可以選擇不做某事」。

haven't got to 是英式非正式用語。

You **don't need to** be here next weekend.
你下週末不用過來。

You **don't have to** come with us.
你不必和我們一起來。

You **needn't** skip your meeting to join us.
你不必為了陪我們而不去參加會議。

3 「允許別人可以不用做某事」時，用 **needn't** 是最禮貌的說法，不過目前已經少有人用 needn't，也被視為過時的說法。

You **needn't** trouble yourself over this trifle. 你不必為這件芝麻小事操心。

4 **didn't need to** 也是表示「沒有必要做某事」，但這種用法並沒有明確指出「事情是否已經做了」，除非句子裡有另外說明。

I **didn't need to** clean the guest room.

↳ 沒有必要打掃，但卻沒說到底做了沒有。

我那時其實不必打掃客房的。

I **didn't need to** change the towels and sheets, but I did.

↳ 沒必要換，但後面的句子說明了「事情已經做了」。

我那時沒必要換毛巾和床單，可是我換了。

如果 **didn't need to** 的句子裡，沒有明確指出事情到底做了沒，那麼「沒有做」的可能性是比較高的。

I **didn't need to** cook extra food because we weren't sure if my husband's parents were coming for dinner.

↳ 我們不確定他們會不會來，所以我沒多準備食物。

我應該不用多準備食物，因為那時我們不確定我公婆會不會來吃晚餐。

5 美式英語 **didn't need to** 可以與 **didn't have to** 意思一樣，表示某人已經做了一件沒必要做的事；口語中，可以藉由加重 need 的音調來表示這個意思。

You **didn't need to** prepare all that extra food. I said my parents would call if they were coming to dinner.

你實在沒有必要多準備那些食物，我已經說過如果我爸媽要來，他們會先打電話。

6 但如果用「**needn't have + 過去分詞**」，則表示「雖然某件事沒必要，但卻已經做了」，這個用語稍微過時，但仍有人在用。

I **needn't have avoided** the office since my co-workers did not have any work for me.

↳ 我那時沒必要刻意遠離辦公室，但是我卻做了。

我根本沒必要刻意躲開辦公室，同事又不會派給我任務。

Practice

1

請勾選正確的答案。

1. You **mustn't** **don't have to** cross the yellow line on the train platform.
2. I **mustn't** **don't have to** pick up my daughter after her archery class.
3. The nurse says they **mustn't** **haven't** got any physical therapy appointments this afternoon.
4. You **mustn't** **needn't** work this weekend if your project is already done.
5. Janet **mustn't** **don't have to** drink any alcohol because of her medication.
6. The committee finished selecting textbooks so they **mustn't** **didn't have to** schedule another meeting.
7. The sign says, "No Littering," so we **have to** **don't have to** throw our trash in the garbage can.
8. Today is Monday. The sign says, "Visitors Free on Mondays," so we **have to** **don't have to** pay.
9. I'm the teacher, and if I say you **mustn't** **don't have to** turn in the assignment this week, then you can give it to me next week.
10. The boss says you **must** **have to** stop surfing the internet and get to work.
11. The boss's wife says you **mustn't** **don't have to** listen to the boss.

2

請以「**didn't need to**」或「**needn't have + 過去分詞**」的句型填空，完成句子。

1. I **(bring)** my passport with me when I went to exchange some money so I kept it locked up.
2. Rudy **(go back)** to get his keys because his mom was at home the whole time.
3. We **(buy)** extra water and food. The typhoon turned and went far to the south of us.
4. You **(call)** the landlady about the power. She left a message on my cell phone that said the whole block had lost electricity.
5. You **(get up)** so early. Today is a holiday. Go back to bed.
6. Last night Sheila **(work)** late on her part of the project. She's almost done with it and will finish it in the morning.

Unit 98

Obligation and Advice:
Should, Ought To, Shall

表示「義務與建議」：

Should、Ought To、Shall

1 should 和 ought to 都用來「說明義務」或「提供意見」。但 **should** 後面接「不加 **to** 的不定詞」，**ought** 後面則一定要加 **to**。

Fred **should** pick up the crayons on the carpet.

= Fred **ought to** pick up the crayons on the carpet.

佛瑞德應該把地毯上的蠟筆撿起來。

✗ You **should to do** your homework now.

✓ You **should** do your homework now.

你現在應該做家庭作業了。

✗ You **ought do** your homework now.

✓ You **ought to do** your homework now.

你現在應該做家庭作業了。

You **should** stop jumping on the couch.

你不應該在沙發上跳來跳去。

Mom says you **ought to stop** jumping on the couch now or you'll get into trouble.

媽媽說你應該馬上停下來在沙發上跳來跳去，不然你就要倒大楣了。



2 「**should have + 過去分詞**」用來表示「過去該做而未做的事」。這種情況下也可用「**ought to have + 過去分詞**」。

I **should have called** her. Now she's even madder at me. ↳ 我沒打電話，這是個錯誤。

我應該打電話給她的，現在她氣我氣得更厲害了。

I **ought to have gone** to see her. Now she won't even speak to me.

↳ 我沒去找她，這實在是個天大的錯誤。

我應該去找她的，現在她甚至連話都不跟我說了。

3 「**shouldn't have + 過去分詞**」則用來表示「過去不該做卻做了的事」。

You **shouldn't have hit** your sister on the head. She has been crying for twenty minutes because of you.

↳ 你不該打，但你打了。

你不該打妹妹的頭，她被你一打已經哭了二十分鐘了。

You **shouldn't have embellished** your résumé. Now your application has been rejected.

↳ 你不該過度美化，但你美化了。

你不該過度美化你的履歷的，現在你的應徵被駁回了。

4 **shall** 通常只搭配第一人稱代名詞來「徵求對方的建議」，一般對話比較少用。

What **shall** I do? 我該怎麼做？

Shall we go? 我們要去嗎？

Practice

1

請依括弧提示，用 **should**、**shall** 或 **ought to** 回應問句，來給予建議、說明義務或詢問意見。

1. Do you think it is a good idea for me to go to the auction? (**should**)

→ *I think you should go to the auction.*

2. Do you think it is a good idea for me to bid on the small statue? (**ought to**)

→

3. Do you think it is a good idea for me to offer \$2,000 for the statue? (**should**)

→

4. Do you think it is a good idea for me to use an online auction company? (**ought to**)

→

5. You can give the statue to your mother. (**shall / ?**)

→

2

請用 **should have** 或 **shouldn't have** 搭配過去分詞的句型，回應句子。

1. I didn't bring in the laundry before it started to rain. Now it's all wet.

→ *You should have brought in the laundry before it started to rain.*

2. I didn't simmer the sauce for five more minutes. Now it doesn't taste right.

→

3. Angus poured too much soy sauce on the fried noodles. Now they are too salty.

→

4. I've thrown away the receipt. Now I want to return the electric steamer.

→

3

請將括弧內的動詞以「**ought to have + 過去分詞**」的句型填空，完成句子。

1. I (**tell**) the truth. Now the wrong man has been punished by mistake.

2. You (**know**) that she was depressed. Now she has left home and we don't know where to find her.

Unit 99

Obligation and Advice: Had Better, Be Supposed To

表示「義務與建議」：

Had Better、Be Supposed To

1 「had better + 不加 to 的不定詞」這個句型，常用來表達「強烈的建議」，口氣比 should 或 ought to 還重。
had better 經常縮寫為 'd better。

Connie **had better** tell her mother she got divorced.

康妮最好跟她媽媽說她已經離婚了。

You **had better** be careful what you tell the boss about me. 你跟老闆談到我的時候，說話最好小心一點。

You **'d better** put your wet umbrella in a plastic bag before you go into the store. 你最好把濕答答的雨傘放進塑膠套裡，再進到店裡。

2 had better 不是過去式的用法，它說明的是「現在或未來的情況」。沒有 have better 這種用法。

I hear your phone ringing. You **had better** answer it.

我聽到你的電話在響，你應該去接電話。

Tax time is almost over. You **had better** finish your tax return soon.

報稅時間快要截止了，你最好趕緊完成報稅。



3 had better 的否定形式為 **had better not**，表示「強烈建議不要做某事」。

You **had better not** borrow Mom's scooter. 你最好別跟媽媽借摩托車。

You **had better not** arrive late.

4 「預期他人應該要做某事」時，常用 **be supposed to** 這個句型。小至每個月理髮，大如當兵等重要事項，都可以用這個說法，是說明「義務」很基本的用語。

According to the terms of the contract, our company **is supposed to** provide engineering support for two years.

根據合約內容，我們公司應該要提供兩年的工程支援。

Mark **is supposed to** pick you up from work today.

馬克今天應該要去接你下班。

5 說明「限制或禁止做某事」時，可用 **be not supposed to**。

You **'re not supposed to** be in your sister's room. 你不應該進你姐姐房間。

We **'re not supposed to** go out without telling Mom. 我們不應該沒告訴媽媽就出門。

6 如果使用 **was/were supposed to**，則表示「該發生卻沒有發生的事」。

The vendor **was supposed to** deliver the prototype today, but it's not finished.

賣家今天原本要把樣本送來給我，但是到現在還沒完成。

We **were supposed to** change planes in Tokyo, but our flight has been rerouted because of bad weather, and now we are in Seoul. 我們本來應該在東京轉機，可是班機因為天候不佳改變航線，結果現在我們來到了首爾。

7 **be supposed to** 也可以用來表達「對某件事的看法」。

It **'s supposed to** be a good art exhibit. My friend at work said so.

這應該會是不錯的藝術展，我在工作上認識的朋友說的。

Practice

1

請勾選正確的答案。

1. You **had better** **have better** not open the lid. The pot is extremely hot now.
2. I **hadn't better** **had better not** wake him. He worked late last night.
3. You'd better **leave** **to leave** now, or I'll call the police.
4. **Are you supposed to** **Had you better** work on weekends?
5. We **are supposed not to** **are not supposed to** spend too much time on social media.
6. The soup **wasn't supposed to** **had better not** taste sweet. Did she add any sugar to it?
7. It **is supposed to** **was supposed to** be a good hot spring hotel, but the owners haven't maintained it very well.

2

請依括弧提示，用 **had better** 或 **be supposed to** 回答問句，來給予建議或說明義務。

1. Do you think I should clean the house before the guests arrive? (**had better**)
→ *I think you had better clean the house before the guests arrive.*
2. Should I take a number and wait for my turn? (**be supposed to**)
→
3. Should I invite my motorcycle club to the party? (**had better not**)
→
4. Should I cut in the line? (**be not supposed to**)
→
5. Do you think I should vacuum the rug? (**had better**)
→
6. Should I fill out my deposit ticket while I am waiting? (**be supposed to**)
→
7. Should I let the dog into the house? (**had better not**)
→
8. Should I just hand the passbook and the cash to the clerk? (**be supposed to**)
→