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Lesson 17 Always young

青春常驻 **情态动词** **must**

与课文关联的 5 个单词(点击每个单词可查看详细介绍) 

appear * /ə'piə(r)/ v. 登场，扮演

stage * /steɪdʒ/ n. 舞台

bright * /braɪt/ adj. 鲜艳的

stocking /'stɒkɪŋ/

sock /sɒk/ n. 短袜

n. (女用) 长筒袜(棉的, 绒的, 并不是现在的丝袜)

课文理解 永远年轻 难度：4 级

※ My aunt Jennifer is an **actress**.

男性	女性	雄性	雌性	Male	Female
actor 男演员	actress 女演员	lion 公狮子	lioness 母狮子	policeman 警察	policewoman 女警察
waiter 男服务员	waitress 女服务员	tiger 老虎	tigress 母老虎	steward 男乘务员	stewardess 女乘务员
prince 王子	princess 公主	bull 公牛	cow 母牛	Male Nurse 男性护士	Female Pilot 女性飞行员
doctor 男医生	woman doctor 女医生	cock 公鸡	hen 母鸡	headmaster 校长	headmistress 女校长

god 神	goddess 女神	ram 公羊	ewe 母羊	mayor 市长	mayoress 女市长
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※ She **must be** at least thirty-five years old.

数字 + years old 作表语	数字 + -year-old 作定语
thirty-five years old 三十五岁	my <u>four-year-old</u> daughter 我四岁的女儿

『 **must + 动词原形** 不得不, 必须; (对现在的)推测 』

- She **must be** a model. 她肯定是一个模特
- She **is** fifteen years old. 她十五岁了
- She **must be** fifteen years old. 她很可能五岁

at least 至少, 最少	at most 最多
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If you can't clean the car, you can at least help me to clean it. • She must be at least fifteen years old. 她至少十五岁 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As a news item it merits a short paragraph at most. 作为一则新闻, 它至多只能占一小段。 • She must be at most fifteen years old. 她最多十五岁

※ In spite of this, she often **appears** on the stage as a young girl.

in spite of 不管, 尽管 ("of" 为介词, 后面一定会加名词、代词或从句)	in spite of this 尽管如此
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In spite of great peril, I have survived. 尽管危险巨大, 我还是活了下来。 • The Derby will be run in spite of the bad weather. 尽管天气恶劣, 德比马赛仍将举行。 • In spite of what you have said about her, she is much better than Mary. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In spite of this, I still like school. (school 前不加 "the" 表示上学, 加 "the" 只表示学校) • In spite of this she often corrected me. 尽管她这么说, 可还是不断纠正我的话。 • In spite of this, I finally decided to go Xiamen. 尽管这样, 我还是决定去厦门。

※ Jennifer **will have to** take part in a new play soon.

have to 不得不(被动)	must 必须(主动)
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She will **have to** go to school. 她将不得不去上学。

All this mail **must** be answered. 所有这些信件都必须回复。

will have to 可以使用 must 替换，但 must 无法体现出其将来的时态。will have to 更强调了将来的必要性。

join sb./sth. 参加了某一种团体	take part in 参加某一种活动	attend v. 随同，陪同；经常去；出席
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• join the army 参军• join the party 入党• join us (口语) 加入我们(这个团体)中来	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• take part in the race 参加比赛• take part in a play• take part in the party	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• attend the meeting 参加会议, 出席会议• attend the party / class 出席宴会/上课• Thank you for your attending / listening. 谢谢大家的出席(到来)/聆听

※ This time, she **will be** a girl of seventeen.

两种年龄的表达

表语	定语
She is eighteen years old . 她18岁	She is a girl of eighteen . 她是一个18岁的女生

※ In the play, she **must appear** in a bright red dress and long black stockings.

『 in + (颜色、衣服) 穿着...样的衣服，用介词短语取代动词，避免了一句话中出现两个动词 』

- The boy **in** green.
- **in** a bright red dress 鲜红色的连衣裙
- bright, orange-coloured dress 鲜艳的桔黄色衣服

※ If anyone ever **asks** her how old she is, she always **answers**, 'Darling, it **must be** terrible to **be** grown up!'

ever adv. 曾经，从来，在任何时候

at any time 任何时候(时间副词)

It's raining worse than ever . 雨下得比以往都大。	The rain is heavier all the time . 雨下得比以往都大。
grown-up <i>adj.</i> 成年人	grow up (人)成长
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • be grown-up 作为一个成年人 • They have three grown-up sons. 他们有三个成年的儿子。 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • These days kids grow up so quickly. 如今孩子们成长得真快。 • Why don't you grow up? 你怎么就长不大呢?

当有人问你年龄时，你可以这样回答

- It is a secret.
- It is privacy.
- I forget it.

语法知识 情态动词 must 难度：4 级

情态动词用于表示说话人的意愿、能力、推测、建议、命令等含义。情态动词通常在句子中与其他动词连用，以构成各种不同的语气和语态。

Can 表示能力、许可或询问	I can swim. (我会游泳。)
Could Can的过去式，表示过去的能力、许可或询问；也可用于委婉的请求或建议	Could you pass me the salt, please? (请你递给我盐，好吗?)
May 表示可能性、许可或询问	May I use your phone? (我可以你的手机吗?)
Might May的过去式，表示较弱的可能性、推测或委婉地提出请求	It might rain later. (后面可能会下雨。)
Must (无时态要求)表示强烈的必要性、推测或推断	You must wear a seatbelt. (你必须系安全带。)
Shall (仅用于第一人称)表示提出建议、征询意见或表达将来的决定	Shall we go to the movies? (我们去看电影吗?)
Should Shall的过去式，表示建议、推荐或期望	You should eat more fruits and vegetables. (你应该多吃水果和蔬菜。)
Will 表示将来的意愿、决心或预测	I will help you with your homework. (我会帮你做作业。)

Would Will 的过去式，表示过去的习惯、委婉的请求或虚拟假设

He would always arrive late. (他过去总是迟到。)

『形式：主语 + 情态动词 + 动词原型』

- 情态动词无复数、无三单的变化。
- 情态动词时态变化有限^(现在与过去)，may一般现在时变为might一般过去式。
- can 与 could 不一定非要对应为过去，很多时候是语气上的差异。can比could的语气强硬一点。很多时候我们更推荐使用could 这样更委婉的语气词做为一般疑问句。
- 情态动词的否定、疑问句直接提前或者加not. (can的否定只能是cannot与cann't 中间不能有空格)
- 情态动词具有单一性，一个句子里只能出现1次。

Must 必须、肯定

表示推测 “肯定，一定” 具有情态动词中最强的推测度 (有把握性)

情态动词 表示“必要，命令或强制，邀请，决心，不可推卸的责任”等

- She **must be** 35 years old. 她肯定有35岁了(情态动词 + 动词原型)
- She **is** 35 years old. 原句(明确的知道，无推测)
- You **must be** the new teacher. 你肯定是新老师吧
- You **are** the new teacher. 你是新老师
- He **looks pale**. ⇒ He **must be ill**. 通过 pale 推测出 ill
- I **must do it now**. 我必须现在做
- She **must do it now**. 她必须现在做
- You **must do it tomorrow**. 你必须明天做
- All income **must be** declared. 所有收益必须申报。
- We **must broaden** our appeal. 我们必须扩大我们的吸引力。

在其他时态里，must 的有些含义可以用 have to 或 have got to。这三种形式一般可以互换，但用于第一人称时，have to(have got to)强调客观的要求或外在的原因，must 则强调主观的要求或表示说话的人认为自己有权做某事。

must 无时态，通常只用于现在时和将来时

have to 可以变换时态

- **Must you leave now?** 难道你非得现在就走吗?
- I'm afraid so. I **have to/must study** for an exam.
- You **must cope** with it. 你必须应付它。
- The suit **must definitely** fit well. 这套衣服一定很合身。
- I **have to do it now**. 一般现在时
- She **has to do it now**. 一般现在时三单
- You **will have to do it tomorrow**. 一般将来时
- They **had to do it yesterday**. 一般过去时

have to 和 have got to 往往可以互换，但与 always, sometimes 等频度副词连用时，用 have to 往往比用 have got to 好。have got to 比 have to 更口语化。在 I think.../he thinks... 的从句中，一定要用事实说话。(不能说成 "I think he must be a fool.") must be 的否定式为 can't be (不可能)

单词句型 As 的用法 难度：4 级

作为介词 可以表示“作为”、“以...身份”等	作为连词 可以表示“因为”、“正当...时候”、“以...方式”或“如同...那样”等	“担任...工作”
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In this film, he appeared as a policeman. 他扮演一名警察。 As a mechanic, he can't always keep himself clean. 作为一名机械师... 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> You must take care of the body tomorrow as I am going to London. As (因为, 由于) we were talking about him, he knocked at the door. (正当...时候) Do as you are told. 叫你怎么做就怎么做(按你被告知的样子去做) (以...方式) As I learned, ... (如同...那样) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I work as an engineer. 我是一名工程师。 He has worked as a diplomat in the U.S., Sudan and Saudi Arabia. 他曾做过驻美国...的外交官。

扩展知识 must 推测现在与过去 难度：4 级

推测现在	推测过去
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> You must be the new teacher. 一般现在时 They must be waiting for you. 正在进行时 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It must have rained last night. 昨天晚上肯定下雨了 She must have cried just now. 她肯定刚刚哭过



there isn't a dry eye in the house

全场热泪盈眶，感人至深

共有9道练习题(解题方法与答案需要在“ncego.com”笔记官网查看)

1. Good morning. I've got an appointment with Miss Smith in the Personnel Department. Ah, good morning. You _____ be Mrs. Peters. (单选)

A、 might B、 must C、 would D、 can

2. I can't boot my computer now. Something _____ (一定出了毛病) with its operation system. (填空)

3. The story about Jennifer suggests that _____. (单选)

A、 she is not too old to appear on stage as a young girl
B、 she is too young to appear on stage as a young girl
C、 she is the right age to appear on stage as a young girl
D、 she is too old to appear on stage as a young girl

4. One of these statements is true. Which one? _____ (单选)

A、 We know exactly how old Jennifer is.
B、 We do not know exactly how old Jennifer is.
C、 Jennifer is thirty-five years old.
D、 Jennifer is over thirty-five years old.

5. She must be at least thirty-five years old. In my opinion she _____. (单选)

A、 has B、 is C、 can D、 must

6. She had to wear short socks. It was _____ for her to wear them. (单选)

A、 certain B、 necessary C、 important D、 impossible

7. She often appears as a young girl. She _____ on the stage as a young girl. (单选)

A、 is presented B、 points C、 show D、 seems

8. Men usually wear _____. (单选)

- A、 socks instead of stockings B、 stockings instead of socks
C、 either socks or stockings D、 neither socks nor stockings

9. She is grown up. She is _____. (单选)

- A、 very old B、 an adolescent C、 a teenage D、 an adult

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