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# Lesson 19 Sold out

票已售完 **情态动词** **can** **may**

与课文关联的 6 个单词(点击每个单词可查看详细介绍) 

**hurry** /'hʌri/ v. 匆忙

**ticket office** /'tɪkɪt 'ɒfɪs/

**pity** <sup>\*</sup> /'pɪti/ n. 令人遗憾的事

n. 售票处

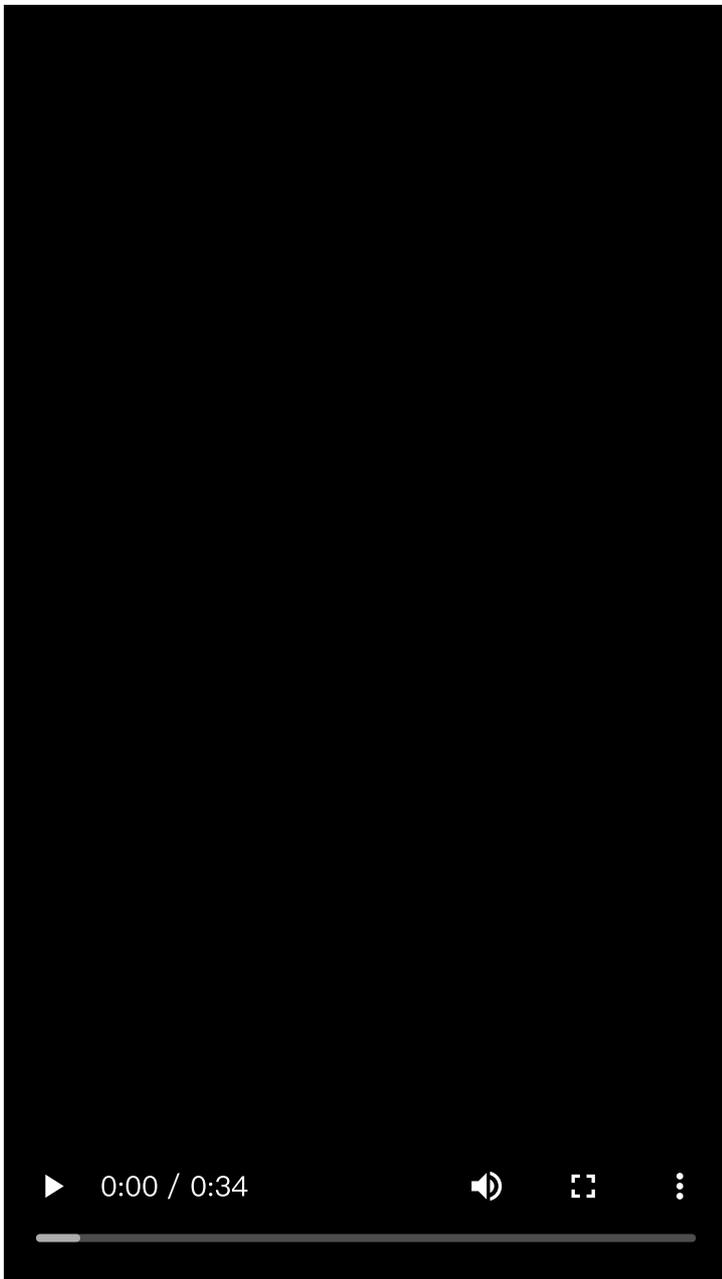
**exclaim** /ɪk'skleɪm/ v. 大声说

**return** <sup>\*</sup> /rɪ'tɜːn/ v. 退回

**sadly** /'sædli/ adv. 悲哀地，丧气地

## 课文理解 无奈的选择 难度：5 级

推测现在 (情态动词 + do)	推测过去 (情态动词 + have + done)
'The play <b>may begin</b> at any moment,' I <b>said</b> .	'It <b>may have begun</b> already,' Susan <b>answered</b> .
must/can't/may + do 表示对现在、未来的推测	may/must/can't + have + done 表示对过去的推测
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• She <b>must be</b> a model. (must 一定, 很可能)</li> <li>• She <b>may be</b> a model. (may 有可能)</li> <li>• She <b>can't be</b> a model. (can't 不可能)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• She <b>must/may/can't have been</b> a model.</li> <li>• I <b>must/may/can't have watched</b> TV.</li> </ul>



<b>at any moment</b> 在任何时候, 随时	<b>at the moment = now</b>	<b>at that moment = just then</b> 就在那时
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The guests <b>may</b> arrive <u>at any moment</u>.</li> <li>It <b>may/might</b> rain (at) <u>any moment</u>.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The dentist is very busy <u>at the moment</u>.</li> <li>Business is looking shaky <u>at the moment</u>. 从目前看, 业务举步维艰。</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>I <b>will</b> help you <u>at any time</u>. 我随时都会帮你</li> <li><b>Just then</b>, the telephone rang.</li> </ul>

※ I **hurried** to the ticket office. '**May I have** two tickets please?' I asked.

- have coffee 喝咖啡
- have ticket 买票 (习惯用法)
- I'll have/take sth. 我买...(一般不用"buy", 用"have"习惯用法)

<p><b>Can(May) I...?</b> 我...可以吗?(第一人称可以和 can 或 may 相连)</p>	<p><b>Can you...?</b> 你可以...吗?(第二人称不能用 may 来表示)</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>May I have</b> a ticket? (英文中的问句, 常常起礼貌作用)</li> <li>• <b>May I have</b> your name? (比 "What's your name?" 更有礼貌些)</li> <li>• <b>Could I...?</b> 我现在可以...吗? (在问句中更委婉的说法, 比 can I 更礼貌些, 但在时间上与 can 没区别)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Can you make the tea, Sam?</b></li> <li>• <b>Can you type this letter for the boss please, Pamela?</b></li> <li>• <b>Can you remember the doctor's telephone number?</b></li> </ul>

※ 'I'm sorry, we've **sold out**,' the girl said.

<p><b>sell out</b> (店主) 售完 (某种货物), (货) 被售完</p>	<p><b>out of stock</b> 缺货;售罄</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• They <b>have sold out</b> of eggs.</li> <li>• Tickets for tonight's performance <b>are sold out</b>.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• I'm afraid we're temporarily <b>out of stock</b>. 很遗憾, 我们暂时脱销了。</li> <li>• I am afraid it's <b>out of stock</b>. 恐怕它已经脱销了。</li> </ul>

※ 'Certainly,' the girl **said**, 'but they're **for next Wednesday's performance**.  
Do you **still want** them?'

for next Wednesday's performance 用**名词所有格**来取代时间, "...时间的"用介词for, 起修饰作用。

<p><b>ticket for + sth.</b> 事情...的票</p>	<p><b>ticket to + 地点</b> 去...的票</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>May I have</b> a <u>ticket for the sports meeting</u>?</li> <li>• I <b>want</b> two single tickets for adult/children.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>May I have</b> a <u>ticket to Tianjing</u>?</li> <li>• <b>Two return tickets to London, please.</b></li> </ul>

※ 'I **might as well have** them,' I said sadly.

<p><b>may/might as well + do</b> 还是...好(无可奈何), 不妨...</p>	<p><b>had better + do</b> 最好...(积极心态)</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• I <b>might as well take</b> the umbrella with me.</li> <li>• It's not very far, so we <b>may/might as well go</b> on foot.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• We <b>had better go</b> back to the station now, Ken.</li> <li>• I think that the doctor <b>had better see</b> you.</li> </ul>

语法知识 情态动词Can、May 难度：5级

情态动词表示情绪、态度、可能性，后面跟动词的原形，不能单独使用。

can 常用于否定句cannot推测为“不可能”与must相反	<b>Can</b> I use your phone please?(能够)	Of course you <b>can/may</b> . (肯定)
Could can的过去式是更委婉的表达方式	<b>Could</b> I use your phone please?(能够)	
May 疑问句中“May”只能接主语“I”	<b>May</b> I use your phone please?(可以)	No, you <b>can't/ may not</b> . (否定)
Might may的过去式，语气与态度上更真诚(现在时中可用)	<b>Might</b> I use your phone please?(可以)	

『情态动词表推测 §』

may 和 might 表推测翻译为“可能...”，而must做为推测最高级翻译为“肯定...”。may 可以用might 代替，语气更委婉，更有礼貌，但时间上没有区别。

<b>may/might + do</b> 表示对现在或未来事情的推测	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• He <b>may</b> come tomorrow.</li> <li>• He <b>might</b> come tomorrow.</li> </ul>
<b>may/might + have + done</b> 表示对过去事情的推测	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• He <b>may</b> have telephoned last night, but I'm <u>not sure</u>.</li> <li>• He <b>might</b> have telephoned last night, but I'm <u>not sure</u>.</li> </ul>
<b>may/might as well + do</b> 还是...好(无可奈何), 不妨...	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Do you think he'll pass that exam?</li> <li>• He'll never pass.</li> <li>• He <b>might</b> as well give up.</li> </ul>

单词句型 情态动词练习 难度：3级

With the **help** of the new **technology**, you **can** E-mail your friends by mobilephone. (中考真题)

