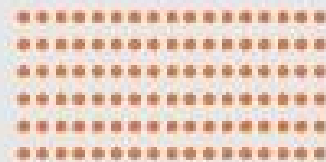




学业提升篇 (第二版)

# 新素养英语 拓展模块

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# 第五节

## 虚拟语气



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01

# 虚拟条件句谓语动词的构成形式



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# 一、虚拟条件句谓语动词的构成形式



虚拟情况	从句中谓语动词	主句中谓语动词
与现在事实相反	过去式 (be 一般用 were)	would/should/could/might + 动词原形
与过去事实相反	had + 过去分词	would/should/could/might have + 过去分词
与将来事实相反	1. 过去式 (be 一般用 were) 2. should + 动词原形 3. were to + 动词原形	would/should/could/might + 动词原形

If it were not for the fact that you are ill, I would ask you to do it right now.

If Mary hadn't devoted all her time to study, as was the case with Tom, she couldn't have passed the exam.

If our train were to arrive late, we should cancel the plan.

02

# 特殊虚拟条件句



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## 二、特殊虚拟条件句



### 一 倒装虚拟条件句

在书面语中，如果条件状语从句的谓语中有 *were*, *had* 或 *should*, 就可以省略 *if*, 并将 *were*, *had* 或 *should* 放到句首，位于主语之前，用“*Were/Had/Should* + 主语”的形式。这种虚拟语气在意义上与带 *if* 的条件状语从句相同。当然，如果从句没有 *were*, *had* 或 *should*, 就不能省略 *if*。

*Were I (=If I were) you, I would do more practice after class.*

*Should it rain (If it should rain) tomorrow, I wouldn't go.*

*Had you (=If you had) invited us, we would have come to your party.*



## 二、非谓语动词用法辨析



### 二 错综虚拟条件句

当条件状语从句表示的行为和主句表示的行为所发生的时间不一致时，要根据所表示的时间来选择相应的谓语动词形式。

If I had earned some money last summer, I would go on vacation next month.

If you had not missed the bus, we would be enjoying their concert now.

If it hadn't been for the tsunami last year, the old man could be living a happy life now.

### 三 含蓄虚拟条件句

含蓄虚拟条件短语或从句通过下述词或短语引出：with, without, but for, or, otherwise, if it had not been / if it were not for... 等。

With your assistance, we might finish the plan earlier.

I couldn't have won the competition without your encouragement.

But for your advice, I would not be able to do this work.

Victor obviously hadn't realized what'd happened, otherwise he wouldn't have made such a stupid remark.



# 03

## 名词性从句中的虚拟语气





### 三、名词性从句中的虚拟语气



此时，名词性从句中谓语动词的形式为“(should) + 动词原形”。常这样用的形容词有：appropriate, advisable, desirable, essential, imperative, important, insistent, necessary, natural, strange, urgent, vital 等；常这样用的抽象名词有：pity, shame 等。

It is natural that she should think so.

It is strange that he should have said so.

It is a great pity that he should be so careless.

# 04

## 虚拟语气表达建议、命令 和要求等





## 四、虚拟语气表达建议、命令和要求等



此时，谓语动词的形式为“(should) + 动词原形”。常这样用的动词及其名词形式有：

recommend, request, require, advise, propose, desire, insist, suggest, command, order 等。

**巧记：**一决定 decide, 一安排 arrange, 一宁愿 prefer, 一督促 urge, 一坚持 insist;

二打算：desire, intend; 二命令：order, command; 四建议：advise, suggest, propose,

recommend; 四要求：demand, require, request, ask。

I insist that she (should) do her work alone.

They proposed that all the plans (should) be discussed at the meeting.



## 四、虚拟语气表达建议、命令和要求等



Mr. Smith has something urgent to attend to. Who do you suggest substitute for him at the meeting?

The teacher demanded that the monitor should see to it that all the students got the message. The order that we received yesterday was that we should make preparations for the coming parade.

It is desired that we should get everything ready by tonight.

What do you think of Mr Li' s proposal that we should have a together next Friday?

The old man' s request is that his children should give him some money to live on every month.

**【注意】**当 suggest 意为“暗示”，insist 意为“坚持认为（一个事实）”时，其后的宾语从句中不用虚拟语气。例如：

Her face suggested ( 暗示 ) that she was ill. So I suggested ( 建议 ) that she (should) be sent to the hospital immediately.

He insisted ( 坚持认为 ) that he was right.

05

# 虚拟语气用于 wish 后的 宾语从句中



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## 五、虚拟语气用于 wish 后的宾语从句中



主句表达的愿望	宾语从句中谓语的形式
表示与现在的事实相反的愿望	过去式 (be 用 were)
表示与过去的事实相反的愿望	had + 过去分词
表示与将来的事实相反的愿望	would/could + 动词原形

【注意】主句中 wish 的形式不影响从句的时态，从句连词 that 常常省去。

I wish I were ten years younger.

I wish I had gone to the football match last night.

He wishes you would go and visit him.

06

# 虚拟语气用于 would rather 后的宾语从句中



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## 六、虚拟语气用于 would rather 后的宾语从句中



would rather 后的宾语从句谓语动词常用过去式，表示对现在或将来的虚拟；用“had +过去分词”时，表示对过去的虚拟。

I would rather he visited us today/tomorrow.

I would rather he had visited us yesterday.

What a pity! I would rather I had taken the teacher's advice yesterday.

Do you feel like going out for a change or would you rather we two had dinner at home?

07

# 虚拟语气用于状语从句中



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## 七、虚拟语气用于状语从句中



as if/though 引导的方式状语从句所表达的内容如果与事实相反或者发生的可能性不大，则从句中要用虚拟语气。如果从句中表示的动作发生在过去，则谓语动词用“had + 过去分词”；如果指的是现在的状况，则用过去式（be 用 were）；如果指将来，则用“would/should/could + 动词原形”。

*She looked after the orphan as if he were her own child.*

*They are talking as if they had been friends for many years.*

08

# 虚拟语气用于定语从句中



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## 八、虚拟语气用于定语从句中



虚拟语气常用在 “It is (high) time ...” 句型中，从句谓语动词须用过去式或 “should + 动词原形”，意为 “是做.....的时候了”。

It is time that the boy should go to school.

It is high time (that) the weather be improved.

What a mess! It is time that your papers needed sorting out.

09

# 虚拟语气用于 if only 引导的感叹句中



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## 九、虚拟语气用于 if only 引导的感叹句中



虚拟语气用于 if only 引导的感叹句中，表示“要是……就好了”。用过去式表示与现在事实相反；用“had + 过去分词”表示与过去事实相反；用“would + 动词原形”表示与将来事实相反。

If only she were my sister!

If only he had not left!

10

# 虚拟语气用于表示祝愿的 句子中



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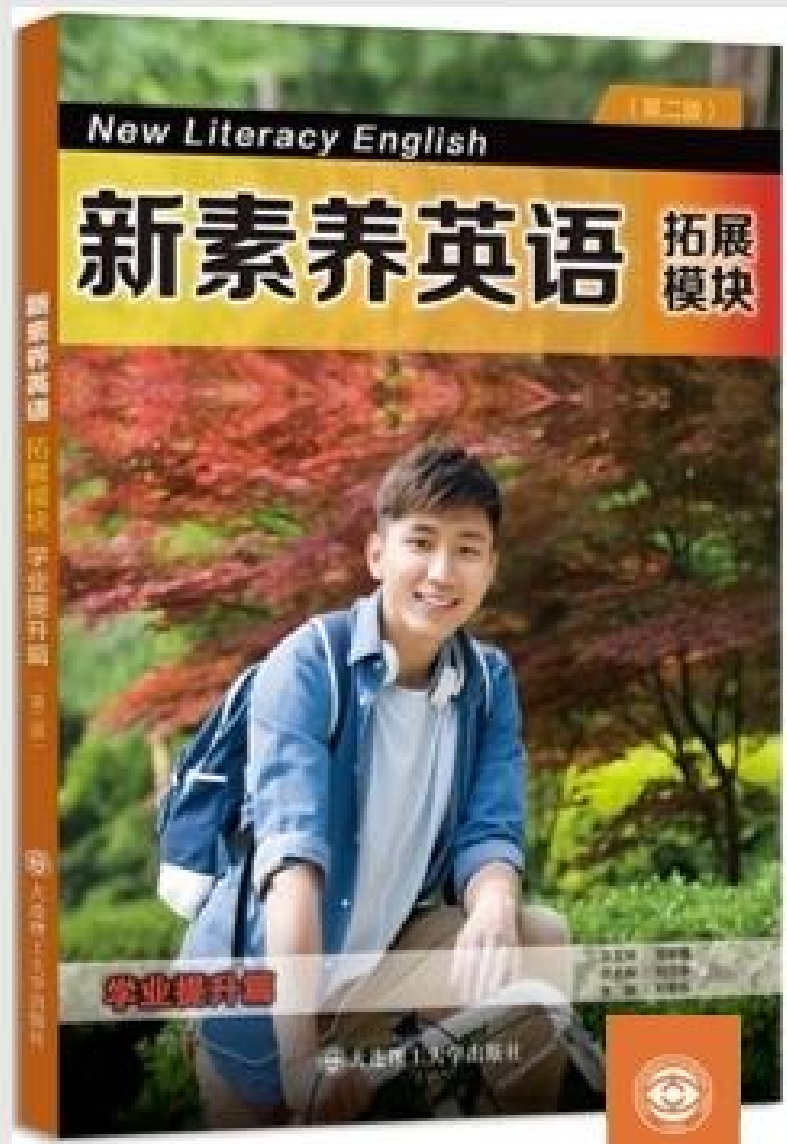
## 十、虚拟语气用于表示祝愿的句子中



表示祝愿时常用“May + 主语 + 动词原形 + 其他”结构。

May you succeed.

May you be happy!



THANKS

