



# 考研英语二 句法5

By Lena

# Exercises:

Recently, Crime Crackdown - an online series adapted from several  
real-life cases - has made a splash, garnering over 2.7 billion views  
since its debut on Tencent Video on Aug 9.

主语 done, 与online series是  
被动关系

谓语 宾语 doing, 与 Crime Crackdown 是  
主动关系

时间状语

最近，根据几起真实案件改编的网络剧《扫黑风暴》引起轰动，自8月9日  
在腾讯视频首播以来，点击量已超过27亿次。

虚拟语气

虚拟语气

```
graph LR; A[虚拟语气] --- B[if 引导的虚拟条件句]; A --- C[if 条件句中的倒装];
```

if 引导的虚拟条件句

if 条件句中的倒装

# 什么是虚拟语气？

## 虚拟语气：

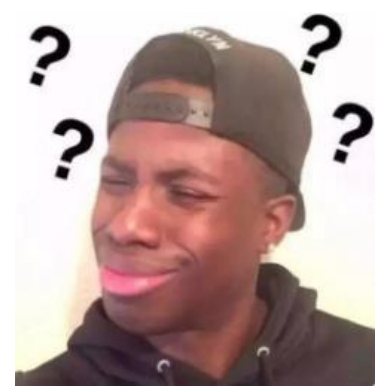
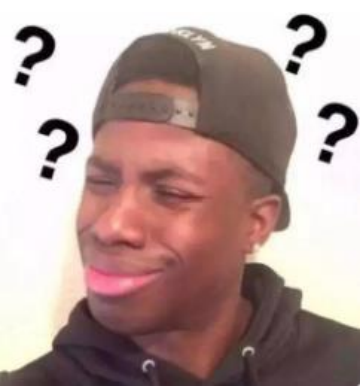
对于已发生的 (即过去)：真实情况与句子字面意思相反

对于未发生的 (即现在/将来)：说话者主观上认为其发生的可能性很低

虚拟语气怎么表达？ ？ ？



种类	虚拟条件if从句	主句
与现在事实相反	动词过去式 (be的用 <b>were</b> )	主语+ <b>should, would, might, could</b> + V.
与过去事实相反	过去完成时 <b>had been/ done</b>	主语+ <b>should, would, might, could</b> + <b>have done</b>
与将来事实相反	1. 动词过去式 2. <b>should</b> + V 3. <b>were to</b> + V	主语+ <b>should, would, might, could</b> + V.



虚拟语气

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graph LR; A[虚拟语气] --- B[if 引导的虚拟条件句]; A --- C[if 虚拟条件句的倒装];
```

if 引导的虚拟条件句

if 虚拟条件句的倒装



先造两个真实条件句：

If you jump, I will jump.

If I was free yesterday, I would go to your party.

如何变成虚拟语气呢？

只需要把已经写好的句子的**动词**，变成它的**过去式**就行了。

If you jump, I will jump.

jumped    would

对 “**现在/将来**” 的虚拟

从句: did

主句: would do

If I was free yesterday, I would go to your party.

had been

have gone

对 “**过去**” 的虚拟

从句: had done

主句: would have done

表**将来**——我们还可以用 **shall+do; be to do**

正常: If you shall jump, I will jump.  
**should**                      **would**

对 “**将来**” 的虚拟  
从句: **should do**  
主句: **would do**

If you are to jump, I will jump.  
**were**                              **would**

对 “**将来**” 的虚拟  
从句: **were to do**  
主句: **would do**

注意：

- 虚拟语气中，所有be动词的过去式通常用were，不用was
- would=could=might=should

## 总结：if 引导的虚拟条件句

虚拟	从句谓语	主句谓语
对现在	did/were	would do
对将来	① did/were ② should do ③ were to do	would do
对过去	had done	would have done

➤ would=could=might=should

1. If it \_\_\_\_\_ convenient, let's meet at 9 am tomorrow.

A. is      B. being      C. was      D. were

2. I would have married her if she \_\_\_\_\_ such an extravagant girl.

A. were not      B. would not be  
C. would not have been      D. had not been

虚拟语气

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graph LR; A[虚拟语气] --- B[if 引导的虚拟条件句]; A --- C[if 虚拟条件句的倒装];
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if 引导的虚拟条件句

if 虚拟条件句的倒装



① If I were a student now, I would study hard. 【对现在】

② If he should tell lies, I would punish him. 【对将来】

③ If we had taken a taxi, we wouldn't have been late. 【对过去】

① If I **were** a student now, I would study hard. 【对现在】

② If he **should** tell lies, I would punish him. 【对将来】

③ If we **had** taken a taxi, we wouldn't have been late. 【对过去】

① ~~If~~ I **were** a student now, I would study hard. 【对现在】

② ~~If~~ he **should** tell lies, I would punish him. 【对将来】

③ ~~If~~ we **had** taken a taxi, we wouldn't have been late. 【对过去】

找到3个关键词

删除 if

① ~~If~~ I were a student now, I would study hard.

【对现在】

② ~~If~~ he should tell lies, I would punish him.

【对将来】

③ ~~If~~ we had taken a taxi, we wouldn't have been late.

【对过去】

找到3个关键词

删除 if

关键词和主语调换

① ~~If~~ I were a student now, I would study hard.

【对现在】

倒装: Were I a student now, I would study hard.

② ~~If~~ he should tell lies, I would punish him.

【对将来】

倒装: Should he tell lies, I would punish him.

③ ~~If~~ we had taken a taxi, we wouldn't have been late. 【对过去】

倒装: Had we taken a taxi, we wouldn't have been late.

强调句

句型: It is/was + **被强调部分** + that/who/whom ...

主语

宾语

状语

e.g. She saw him yesterday.

强调主语: It was **she** that/who **saw him yesterday**. **是她**昨天看见了他。

强调宾语: It was **him** that/whom **she saw yesterday**. 她昨天看见的**是他**。

强调状语: It was **yesterday** that **she saw him**. 她**是昨天**看见他的。

判断强调句的小窍门：

去掉该句型，剩余的部分可以形成原句。

It was **she** that/who **saw him yesterday**.

It was **him** that/whom **she saw yesterday**.

It was **yesterday** that **she saw him**.



倒装句

**倒装：**谓语的**全部**，或，**一部分**，移到主语之前。

**全部倒装：**

Here **comes** the bus!

At the foot of the hill **lies** a beautiful lake.

Gone **are** the days when we had nothing to eat.

"Are you ready?" **asked** the teacher.

**部分倒装：**

He doesn' t smoke, nor **does** he drink.

By no means **am** I going to my ex-boyfriend' s wedding.

Only when we have tasted bitter, **can** we know what is sweet.

**Had** we taken a taxi, we wouldn't have been late.

插入语

我跟她，你说巧不巧，都相中了这套衣服。

Recently, Crime Crackdown - an online series adapted from several real-life cases - has made a splash, garnering over 2.7 billion views since its debut on Tencent Video on Aug 9.

1. 插入语的标志——两个破折号、两个逗号、两个括号
2. 把插入语删掉，不影响句子主干
3. 插入语可以是什么东西？——词（副词）、短语、句子
4. 第一遍的时候，先不管插入语，先把被插入语隔断的前后连起来看

# 考试大纲——语言知识

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## 1. 语法知识

考生应能熟练地运用基本的语法知识，其中包括：

- (1)名词、代词的数和格的构成及其用法;
- (2)动词时态、语态的构成及其用法;
- (3)形容词与副词的比较级和最高级的构成及其用法;
- (4)常用连接词的词义及其用法;
- (5)非谓语动词(不定式、动名词、分词)的构成及其用法;
- (6)虚拟语气的构成及其用法;
- (7)各类从句(定语从句、主语从句、表语从句等)及强调句型结构及其用法;
- (8)倒装句、插入语的结构及其用法。

## 2. 词汇

考生应能较熟练地掌握 5 500 个左右常用英语词汇以及相关常用词组。

考生应能根据具体语境、句子结构或上下文理解一些非常用词的词义。

**End & Thanks**