

第14讲

虚拟语气



什么是虚拟语气



虚拟语气是一种特殊的动词形式，用来表示说话人所说的话不是一个事实，而只是一种愿望、假设、怀疑、建议、猜测、可能或纯粹的空想等。



if 引导的虚拟条件句(非真实条件句)

	if 条 件 从 句	结 果 主 句
与现在相反	过去时(be要用were)	would (should, could, might)+动词原形
与过去相反	had+过去分词 (be不用were而用 had been)	would (should, could, might)+have+过去分词
与将来相反	(1)过去时(be用were) (2)should+动词原形(不用would) (3)were to+动词原形	ould (should, could, might)+动词原形

试比较：

If I **had** time, I **would go** with you. 要是我有时间的话，我就和你一起去。

If I **had** time **tomorrow**, I **would go** with you.

要是明天我有时间的话，我就和你一起去。

虚拟条件句的用法

1) 表示与现在事实相反的条件和结果。从句用过去时，主句 would (should, could, might) + 动词原形。如：

If he **had** time, he **would help** you.

他要是有时间就会帮助你。

If I **knew** English, I **should be** able to read these English books.

如果我懂英语，我就能阅读这些英语书了。

If there **were** no friction, an automobile **could not move**.

如果没有摩擦，汽车就不能开动。

2) 表示与过去事实相反的条件和结果。从句用had+过去分词，主句用would (should, could, might)+have+过去分词如：

If you **had come** here yesterday, you **would have seen** him.

昨天你要是来这里的话，你早就见到他了。

If you' **d studied** harder, you **might not have done** so badly on the exam.

如果你学习努力一些，就不会考得这么糟糕了。

If I **had had** enough money, I **would have bought** the suit.

要是我有足够的钱，我就会买下那套衣服。

虚拟条件句的用法

3) 表示与将来事实可能相反的条件和结果。从句有3种表示方法：

(1)过去时 (be用were)

(2)should + 动词原形 (不用would)

(3)were to + 动词原形，主句用 would (should, could, might)+动词原形，如：

If it **should rain** tomorrow, the sports meet **would be put off**. (1)

假如明天下雨，运动会就推迟。

If he **were to do** this test, he **might do** it in some other way. (2)

要是他做这项试验的话，他可能用别的方法来做。

If she **came** to see me tomorrow, I **would stay** at home. (3)

要是她明天来看我，我就呆在家里。



if 在虚拟条件句中的省略

Were there no friction, an automobile could not move.

- (=If there were no friction,...) 如果没有摩擦力，汽车就不能开动。

Had I left earlier, I would have caught the train.

- (=If I had left...) 我要是早些动身，就赶上了火车。

Should it rain tomorrow, what would we do?

- (=If it should rain...) 明天万一下雨，我们怎么办？

虚拟语气用于wish引出的宾语从句

与现在事实相反	与过去事实相反	与将来事实相反
1.过去时(be用were) 2.could+动词原形	1.过去完成时 2.could (would)+have+过去分词	would (could, might)+动词原形

1) 表示与现在事实相反，从句用过去时(be用were) 或could+动词原形，如：

We wish that we **had** a car. 要是我们有辆汽车就好了。(现在没有车)

I wish that there **were** more time in a day. 但愿一天里有更多的时间。

I wish that I **could join** you. 真希望我能和你们在一起。(现在不可能)



虚拟语气用于wish引出的宾语从句

2) 表示与过去事实相反，从句用过去完成时或 could (would)+have+ 过去分词，如：

She wishes that she **had had** time to do her homework last night.

她真希望自己昨晚有时间做家庭作业。(事实上昨晚没有时间)

She wishes she **had got** the film ticket for last night.

她真希望昨晚能搞到电影票。

I wish I **could have gone** out dancing last night.

我真希望昨晚能出去跳舞。(事实上昨晚只能呆在家里)

3) 表示与将来事实相反，从句用would (could, might)+ 动词原形，如：

I wish she **would stop** crying. 我希望她会停止哭泣。

I wish my son **might stay** with me. 我希望我儿子能和我住在一起。



虚拟语气用于表示建议、请求、命令等动词引起的宾语从句

The doctor **suggested** that he (should) **stay** in the hospital for a week.

医生建议他在医院里住一个星期。

My mother **insisted** that the doctor (should) **be** sent for at once.

我母亲坚持要马上去请医生。

He **requested** that they (should) **not make** the same mistake again.

他要求他们不要再犯同一个错误。

常用动词有：suggest(建议)，propose(提议)，advise(劝告)，
recommend(建议)，ask(要求)，require(要求)，demand(命令)，insist(坚持)，request(要求)，order(命令)等。



虚拟语气用于 “It is (was)+过去分词+that...” 的句型中

在 “It is (was)+过去分词+that...” 的句型中，过去分词如果表示建议、命令、请求等意思的话，that引导的主语从句需用 (should) + 动词原形。

It is suggested that the machine (should) be repaired at once.

有人建议机器应马上修理。

It is requested that you (should) finish this test on time.

要求你们准时做完这个测试。

It is desired that the students (should) get well prepared for the exam.

希望学生对考试有充分的准备。



虚拟语气用于 “It is (was)+过去分词+that...” 的句型中

在It is (was)+**少数形容词**(如important, necessary, natural, strange等)+that...的句型中，that引导的主语从句常用(should)+动词原形。

It is **important** that we (should) **respect** the old. 我们要尊敬老人，这是很重要的。

It is **necessary** that the results of an experiment (should) **be checked**.

必须对实验的结果进行核对。

It is quite **natural** that she (should) **turn** to her mother for help.

她向他的母亲求助是很自然的。

It is **strange** that he (should) **fail** in the test.

奇怪的是他这次测试不及格。



虚拟语气用于状语从句

1) 常用于由as if, as though引导的方式状语从句中，表示与事实相反的假设，从句中的动词形式与虚拟条件句相同。

The old man treated that young man as if he **were** his own son.

这老人待那年轻人就像对他自己的儿子一样。(事实上，年轻人不是老人的儿子)

She looks as if she **had not slept** last night.

她看起来好像昨晚不曾睡觉。(事实上，她昨晚睡过觉)

注意：在动词look, seem, sound, smell后面的as if从句中，**如果事情很可能成为事实或趋向于真实，可不必用虚拟语气。**

It seems as if you **are** right. 看起来好像你是对的。

It looks as if it **is** going to rain. 看起来天要下雨了。

2) 用于lest(以免), for fear that(唯恐), in case(以防, 免得)等引出的目的状语从句, 从句中的谓语动词用(should+)动词原形。

He wrote the name down **for fear that** he (should) forget it.

他把名字写下来以免忘了。

I looked over the engine carefully **lest** it (should) go wrong on the way.

我仔细检查了发动机, 以免车子在路上出毛病。

Here is some money **in case** you (should) need it. 这里有些钱, 以防你需用它。

You'd better take an umbrella in case it rains. 你最好带把伞, 以防下雨。



在此句型中，从句中的谓语动词一般用过去时，还可用 “should + 动词原形”。

It is about time that you **handed** in your homework. 你该交回家作业了。

It is time we **began** our discussion. 我们该开始讨论了。

It is high time we **went** (should go) to the meeting. 我们该去开会了。

用介词短语表示虚拟条件

Without your support, we couldn' t have finished the job.

- (=If we hadn' t had your support,...) 如果没有你们的支持，我们就不可能完成这项工作。

With her help, I would do the experiment well.

- (=If I had her help,...) 如有她帮助，我就可以把实验做好了。

With a more responsible doctor, the child would not have died.

- 如果换一个负责一点的医生，孩子就不会死。