# 关键前置知识

- "Should" (应该)是 "shall"的过去式形式,用于表示
  - 〇 将要,将会(同 I 和 we 连用,表示将来); ……好吗?要不要……? (用于主动提供帮助、建议或询问意见);
    - **Shall** I order a taxi for you?
    - 要我给你叫辆出租车吗?
    - **Shall** we order some coffee?
    - 我们要些咖啡好吗?
  - 必须,一定(表示决心、命令或指示);
    - We **shall** love you whatever happens, Diana.
    - 黛安娜,不管发生什么事我们都会爱你的。
  - 可以(与"you"连用,用以告知某人能做某事或拥有想要的东西);
    - You **shall** see him anon.
    - 你将很快见到他。
  - 应,必须(用于法律、规则);
    - It's said that the composition of an article **shall** be put in one word.
    - 据说,一篇文章的写作**必须**要用这样的方式,即允许用一句话来提炼具体内容。
  - 应该,就会(表示可能的结果或后果);
  - (用于 look forward to 和 hope 之类的动词前表示语气的委婉)
- "Could" ( 可以 ) 是 "can" 的过去式形式 , 用于表示能力、可能性或请求。
- "Might" (可能)是 "may"的过去式形式,用于表示可能性或推测。
- "Would" (将会)是 "will"的过去式形式,用于表示客气的请求、习惯性的行为或虚拟的情况。

# 虚拟语气表达-不可能假设

总体规律

# 虚拟语气

从句

主句

If I saw a carrot, I would eat it.

从句

主句

If I had seen a carrot, I would have eaten it.

上 从句

你看,它们是不是也符合"从句比全句落后一个时间段"?



与现在相反



<mark>死记例句:</mark> If I were you, I would choose Guangzhou.

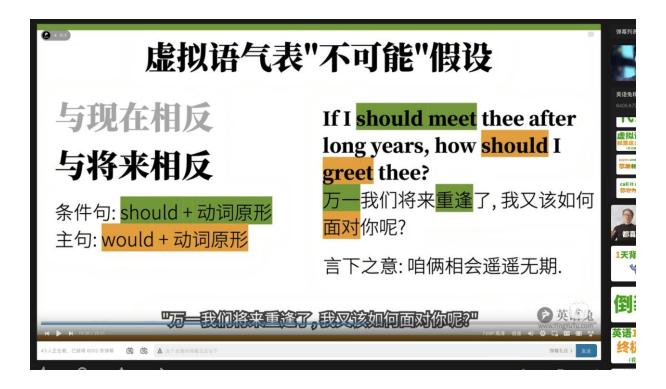
If I were you, I could eat a whole cow.

If I were a rabbit, I would eat the carrot.

#### 与过去相反



# 与将来相反



(1) If + should(这个 should 是 shall 的过去式, 表达"将会"之意) + v., ... would/should/could + v. (可能性很小)(译作"万一")

死记例句: If I should have a choice, I would choose Guangzhou.

If it should rain tomorrow, you could stay at home. (万一明天下了雨, 你可以待在家)

If I should fail, what should I do?

(2) If + did / were to + v. + 一个未来的时间, would + v. (完全不可能,这个和虚拟语气表 达与现在相反几乎一致,只是这里要明确的告诉对方一个未来的时间,比如 tomorrow 或者是 下面的 in 3 minutes )

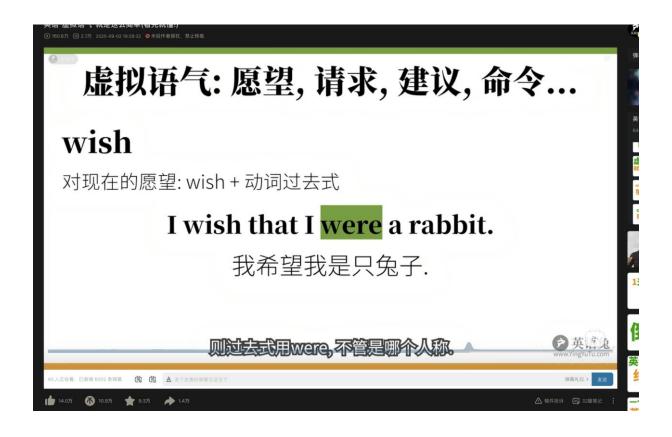
<mark>死记例句:</mark> If the sun were to rise in the west, I would lend you the money.

<mark>死记例句:</mark> If you finished it in 3 minutes, I would give you my car.(表示与将来相反)

死记例句: If you finished it, I would give you my car.(表示与现在相反, 与上一句唯一的区别 就是没有了"in 3 minutes")

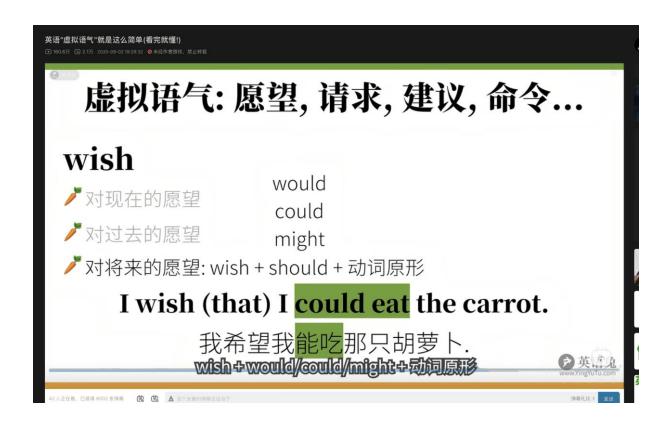
# 虚拟语气表达愿望,请求,建议

如 wish(希望) / would rather(宁愿) 后面接 的 that 引导的宾语从句, 其中的 that 可以省略





就记住 had done 即可, would have done 不太正式



# 虚拟语气表达-命令

注意: shoud 在美国英语中要省略(TOEFL 语法考点



# 推测(并不是虚拟语气)

## 对将来的推测可以使用以下几种方式:

- 1. 使用情态动词:可以使用情态动词"will"、"shall"、"may"、"might"、"could"、"would"等来表示**对将来的推测**,例如: It will rain tomorrow. (明天会下雨。)
- 2. 使用"be going to":使用**"be going to"+动词原形**来表示**对将来的打算或计划**,也可以表示对将来的推测,例如: She is going to buy a new car. (她将要买一辆新车。)
- 3. 使用"be likely to":使用"**be likely to"+动词原形**来表示**某事很可能会发生**,例如: He is likely to get the job. (他很可能会得到那份工作。)
- 4. 使用"should":使用"**should"+动词原形**来表示**对将来的预期或期望**,例如:They should arrive at the airport by 9:00 am. (他们应该在上午 9 点之前到达机场。)需要注意的是,以上表达方式的使用需要考虑上下文和语境,具体使用要根据具体情况来决定。

# 对过去的推测呢

对过去的推测可以使用以下几种方式:

- 1. 使用情态动词:可以使用情态动词"must have"、"should have"、"could have"、"might have"等来表示**对过去的推测**,例如: He must have missed the train. (他一定错过了那趟火车。)
- 2. 使用"was/were going to":使用"was/were going to"+动词原形来表示过去的打算或计划,例如: I was going to call her, but I forgot. (我原本打算给她打电话,但我忘了。)
- 3. 使用"was/were supposed to": 使用"**was/were supposed to"+动词原形**来表示**按照计划应该发生的事情**,例如: He was supposed to arrive at 9:00 am. (他按照计划应该在上午 9 点到达。)
- 4. 使用"had to":使用"had to"+动词原形来表示过去不得不做的事情,例如: I had to work late last night. (昨晚我不得不加班。)

需要注意的是,以上表达方式的使用需要考虑上下文和语境,具体使用要根据具体情

况来决定。

胡

#### 对过去的推测算虚拟语气吗

对过去的推测有时候可以被视为虚拟语气的一种形式,尤其是在使用情态动词来表达时。例如,在句子"他一定错过了那趟火车(He must have missed the train)"中,使用了情态动词"must",表示对过去发生的事情的肯定推测,是对过去的一种虚拟推测。类似地,使用其他情态动词如"should have"、"could have"、"might have"等也可以表示对过去的虚拟推测。

虚拟语气用来表示与事实相反、不可能或未实现的情况,包括对现在、过去和将来的假设、愿望、建议、命令等。在这个意义上,对过去的推测有时可以被视为虚拟语气的一种形式,但并不是所有对过去的推测都是虚拟语气。具体要根据句子的结构和语境来判断是否属于虚拟语气。

胡

#### 对现在的推测呢

对现在的推测可以使用以下几种方式:

- 1. 使用情态动词:可以使用情态动词"must"、"should"、"may"、"might"、
  "could"、"would"等来表示**对现在的推测**,例如: He must be busy now. (他现在一定很忙。)
- 2. 使用"be supposed to": 使用**"be supposed to"+动词原形**来表示**按照计划应该发生的事情**,例如: She is supposed to arrive at 2:00 pm. (按照计划她应该在下午 2 点到达。)
- 3. 使用"be likely to": 使用"be likely to"+动词原形来表示某事很可能会发生,例如: It is likely to rain later. (很可能会下雨。)
- 4. 使用"be going to":使用**"be going to"+动词原形**来表示**现在的打算或计划**,例如: They are going to have dinner together tonight. (他们今晚将要一起吃晚饭。) 需要注意的是,以上表达方式的使用需要考虑上下文和语境,具体使用要根据具体情况来决定。

# 虚拟语气总结

# 1. 与现在事实相反的虚拟:

条件句:过去式

主句:would/should/could+动词原形

If + did / were + ..., ... would/ should/ could/ might + do (动词原形)

If I were you, I would go abroad at once. (I am not you.)

If he knew it now, he could help me. (He doesn't know it now.)

### 2. 与过去事实相反的虚拟:

条件句:had+动词过去分词

主句:would have+动词过去分词

If + had done + ..., ... would (might) have done ...

If I had known your telephone number yesterday, I would have phoned you. (I didn't know your telephone number.)

If you had come here a little earlier just now, you might have met her. (You didn't come here earlier.)

# 3. 与将来事实相反的虚拟:

条件句:should+动词原形

主句:would+动词原形

(1) If + should + v., ... would + v. (可能性很小)(译作"万一")

If it should rain tomorrow, you could stay at home.

If I should fail, what should Ido?

(2) If + did / were to + v ..., would + v. (完全不可能)

If the sun were to rise in the west, I would lend you the money.

If you finished it in 3 minutes, I would give you my car.

#### 4. 特殊重点

#### [简单联想记忆]:

● 下列动词后的"宾语从句"中需要用虚拟形式,即 should + 动词原形,shoud 在美国英语中要省略(TOEFL 语法考点)。此类常见的动词有: order, ask, decide, demand, require, recommend, suggest(建议), insist(坚决要求), advise, etc.

He suggested that we (should) help them with English.

The teacher ordered that the homework (should) be finished within half an hour.

● 下列名词后的同位语从句中要用 "should + 动词原形" (should 可省去)的虚拟。此类常见的名词有: suggestion, order, request, demand, importance, proposal.

He made a suggestion that we (should) have a fancy dress party.

I think it is a thing of importance that it (should) be done soon.

• It is / was important / necessary / natural / essential / advisable / strange /

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surprising, ect. + that +主语+ should + v.
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It is strange that you should say such a thing.

It was important that you should tell me all the information.

● wish/would rather 后的宾语从句中,as if 后的状语从句中,须用下列的虚拟形式:

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主 + wish + (that) + 主 + did / were (指现在)
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had done (指过去)

would/could/might/should+ v. (指将来)

I wish that I met my uncle now.

I wish I had met my uncle yesterday.

I wish I could meet my uncle tomorrow.

#### 以下内容不重要, 所以字体弄成了不显眼的颜色

• It is (high) time that ... + did / were ...

It is time that you went to bed

would rather that ... + did / were ...

I would rather that you were not here now

would sooner that ... + did / were ...

I would sooner that you got up earlier

I would sooner that you were not my brother.