

状语从句中的虚拟语气		
虚拟语气在 if 引导的条件句中的用法三点:	从句（条件）	主句（目的）
表示于现在事实相反的虚拟条件句	If+主语+动词的过去式（be 用 were） If I had time, I would attend the meeting.	主 语 +would(should could might)+动词原型
表示与过去事实相反的拟条件句	If+ 主语+had+动词的过去分词 If he had hurried ,he could have caught the train.	主 语 +would （ should could might）+have+动词的过去分词
表示与将来事实相反的虚拟条件句	1、 If+主语+动词过去式 2、 If+主语+were to+ 动词原形 3、 If+主语+should +动词原形 If I were to go abroad ,I would go to America.	主 语 +would （ could should might）+动词原型
错综时间条件句——主从句时间不一致的情况下的虚拟语气	<p>有时条件从句中的动作与主句中的动作，发生的时间不一致，这是动作的形式应根据它所表示的时间加以调整。</p> <p>If you had followed my advice , you would be better now. If you had studied hard before, you would be a college student now.</p>	
含蓄条件句	<p>有时虚拟条件句并没有用 if 从句表示出来，而是用介词短语（<b>otherwise, or, without, but for</b>）上下文或其他方式来表示。</p> <p>1. 条件暗含在短语中； 2. 条件暗含在上下文中； 3. 虚拟式变为习惯说法，很难找出其暗含的条件。</p>	
条件从句中省略 if 采用倒装语序的情况	<p>在 if 引导的表示虚拟的条件状语从句中，<u>有时可以把虚拟条件中的连词 if 省去</u>，而将 <b>had, should, were</b> 等助动词提到主语之前。</p> <p>例：原句： 1: If she were younger,she,would do it. 去 if: Were she younger,she,would do it.</p> <p>2: If you had come earlier, you would have met him. 去 if: Had you come earlier, you would have met him</p> <p>3:If it should rain tomorrow, we would not go climbing. 去 if:Should it rain tomorrow, we would not go climbing.</p>	

虚拟语气在 as if/as though 引导的方式状语从句中	<p>1.表示与现在事实相反或对现在情况有怀疑，谓语动词用过去式。</p> <p>He treats the boy as if he were his own son.</p>
	<p>2.表示与过去事实相反，谓语动词用过去完成时。</p> <p>He spoke as if he had known about it.</p>
	<p>3.表示与将来事实相反，(表示将来的可能性不大),用 would (might, could)+动词原形</p> <p>He acts as if he could win in the game .</p>
	<p>注意：1.在 as if/as though 句中，如果有可能成为事实，用陈述语气。</p> <p>例：He looks as if he going to be ill.</p> <p>2.as though 或 as if 引导的状语从句，从句主语和主句主语相同时，从句中可省略主语和部分谓语。</p>
虚拟语气用在 lest, for fear that, so that 及 in order that 引导的目的状语从句中表示“以防，以免”等意思	<p>谓语动词多用 should/could/might+动词原型构成</p> <p>For fear that it may rain tomorrow, we should bring an umbrella.</p>
由“providing (that) /provided (that) /on condition that/suppose (that) /supposing (that)”引导的条件从句	<p>根据情况，1.可以用虚拟语气。</p> <p>例：suppose/supposing that it rained,we shouldn't go out.</p> <p>2.也可以用陈述语气。</p> <p>例：They are willing to surrender provided they are given free pardon..</p>

“In case” 引导的从句中即可用陈述句，也可以用虚拟语气	<p>(should) + 动词原型</p> <p>例： 1.The game will be put off in case it (should) snow. 2.The game will be put off in case it snows.</p>
<b>名词性从句中的虚拟语气</b>	
<b>一： 宾语从句中的虚拟语气</b> <b>1. 在动词 wish/hope 后的宾语从句中的虚拟语气,表示一种不可能实现的愿望。</b>	<p>对现在情况的虚拟： 从句谓语动词用过去式或过去进行式。 I wish (that) I were a bird.</p>
	<p>对过去情况的虚拟： 从句谓语动词用过去完成时, 或 would, could, might+现在完成时。 I wish (that) I had seen the film last night.</p>
	<p>对将来情况的虚拟： 从句谓语 “would/should/could/might+动词原形” 。 I wish (that) I would\could go.</p>
在表示建议，命令，要求，忠告，等动词的后面的宾语从句中的虚拟语气	<p>均以 “should+动词原型” 表示这种语气，“should” 常被省略。 We suggested that the meeting (should) be put off. They insisted that the boy (should) go with them.</p>
	<p>常用的此类动词有： 表示“提议，劝告，建议”的： propose,suggest,recommend,advise. 表示“要求”的： ask,desire, request,demand,require,beg 表示“同意，坚持”的： insist 表示“决定，命令”的： decide,order</p>
	<p>注意： suggest,insist 不表示建议或坚持要某人做某事时，即它们用于其本意暗示，表明，坚持认为时， 宾语从句用陈述语气。</p> <p>The smile on his face suggested(暗示) that he was satisfied with our work. The man insisted 【坚持认为】 that he had never stolen the money.</p>
在 expect, believe, think, suspect 等动词的否定或疑问形式后的宾语从句中的虚拟语气	<p>经常用 “should+动词原型（或完成形式），表示惊奇，怀疑，不满等情绪。</p> <p>I cannot believe that you should think so.</p>
Would rather , had rather, 后的宾语从句中的虚拟语气	<p>谓语动词用过去式表示与现在或将来相反 I would rather you told me the truth.</p>

	<p>用过去完成式表示与过去事实相反。表示“宁愿做什么”或“对过去做的事的懊悔”。</p> <p>I would rather you had gone there last Sunday.</p>
	<p>注意：1.若某人愿自己做某事，would rather 后用动词原型 2.would rather.....than.....中用动词原型</p> <p>I would rather do it by myself.</p> <p>I would rather watch TV at home than go to the cinema.</p>

## 主语从句中的虚拟语气

“It is(was)+形容词 (或过去分词) +that....”结构中的虚拟语气	<p>表达形式为 should+动词原形或省略 should</p> <p>It's quite necessary that we should have a walk now.</p>
	<p>常用的形容词: natural, appropriate, advisable, necessary, important, urgent, probable, possible, desirable, strange.</p>
	<p>注意：在上述所列形容词后面用 that 引出的宾语从句中，谓语动词也要用虚拟语气。</p> <p>例：I don't think it advisable that tom be assigned to the job since he has no experience.(汤姆缺乏经验，指派他做这项工作我认为是不恰当的).</p>
在 “It is (was)+名词 +that.....”结构句中的虚拟语气	<p>表示建议，命令，请求，道歉，怀疑，惊奇等。</p> <p>It's a pity that you (should) miss a good chance.</p>
	<p>这类名词有: advice, decision, desire, demand, idea, order, pity, proposal, recommendation, suggestion, surprise, wish, wonder 等。</p>

## 表语从句或同位语从句中的虚拟语气

某些表示建议，请求，命令等主观意向的名词做主语时，其后的表语从句或同位语从	<p>表达形式为 should+动词原型或直接用动词原型。</p> <p>My idea is that we (should ) think it over before accepting it.</p> <p>We all agree to that suggestion that the meeting (should) be put off.</p> <p>在 It is demanded/suggested/ordered/required...</p>
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句需用虚拟语气	<p>that-clause 句型中从句用(should )+动词原型</p> <p>It is demanded that we should work out a plan.</p> <p>这类名词常见的有：demand， desire， requirement， advice， recommendation， suggestion， order， necessity， proposal， plan， idea。</p>
<p><b>在 It is (about/high) time+that 定语从句中的虚拟语气</b></p>	
表示“该做……的时候了”	<p>其动词形式用一般过去时或 should+动词原型</p> <p>It is high time that you went / should go to school.</p> <p>注意：在 this is the first time/ second time that....句型中，从句中谓语动词用陈述语气完成时态。</p> <p>This is the second time that we have achieved such a great success.</p>
<p><b>If only 引起的感叹句中的虚拟语气</b></p>	
If only 引出感叹句，意思是“要是……多好”，表示说话人的一种愿望。	<p>表示现在的情况,应用过去式; 表示过去的情况,应用过去完成时态 表示将来的情况，用 would+动词原形</p> <p>例： If only he didn't drive so fast!(现在) Look at the terrible situation I am in !if only I had followed your advice(过去) If only the rain would stop.(将来)</p>
<p><b>even if ( even though) 引导的让步状语从句中的虚拟语气</b></p>	

表示一种让步语气, 即使...也做不成某事。	表示现在的情况,应用过去式 表示过去的情况,应用过去完成时态 Even if he were here, he could not solve the problem. Even if I had been busy then, I would have helped you.
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Choose the best answer:

It is strange that the little boy \_\_\_\_\_ speak two foreign languages.

A. could b. can C. should D. would

2. He gave orders that the experiment \_\_\_\_\_ before 5:30pm.

A. be finished B. will finish C. must be finished

3. He \_\_\_\_\_ you more help, even though he was very busy.

A, might have given B. might give C. may have given

4. Without the leadership of the Party, there \_\_\_\_\_ no New China.

A. would be B. has been C. should be D. was

5. He is talking so much about America as if he \_\_\_\_\_ there.

had been B. has been

C. was D. has gone

6. The young man insisted that he \_\_\_\_\_ nothing wrong and \_\_\_\_\_ free.

A. did; set B. had done; should be set

C. should do; be set D. had done; must be set

7. Had you listened to the doctor, you \_\_\_\_\_ all right now.

are B. were C. would be

D. would have been

8. You \_\_\_\_\_ come earlier. The bus left a moment ago.

A. would B. should have C. may D. have

CAAA ABCB