世纪应用英语 语法教程

Century Applied English

主编： 刘旺余　纵瑞昆

第十三章

虚 拟 语 气

虚拟语气(Subjunctive Mood)是一种特殊的动词形式，用来表示说话人所说的话并不是事实，而是一种假设、愿望、怀疑或推测。

虚拟语气在if条件状语从句中的用法			
	从句动词形式	主句动词形式	例句
与现在事实相反	动词用过去式 be动词用were	主语 + would + v.	If I knew that, I would tell you. If I were you, I would help her.
与将来事实相反	动词用过去式 should + v. were to + v.	主语 + would + v.	If it were to rain tomorrow, I would sleep for a day.
与过去事实相反	had + 过去分词	主语 + would have + 过去分词	If he hadn't been so busy, he would have come.

虚拟语气在名词性从句及其他句型中的用法			
	用法说明	从句动词形式	例句
宾语从句	在 suggest, insist, demand, order, command 等后的宾语从句	should + v.	He suggested that they (should) not give up their plan.
	wish 后的宾语从句 与现在情况相反	过去式	I wish I were a lawyer.
	与过去情况相反	过去完成式	I wish he hadn't gone.
	与将来情况相反	would + v.	I wish she would try again.

虚拟语气在名词性从句及其他句型中的用法			
	用法说明	从句动词形式	例句
主语从句	(1) It is important 等 + that ... (2) It is suggested 等 + that .... (3) It is a pity 等 + that	其从句动词用 (should) + v.	It is important that we (should) study English well. It is suggested that the problem (should) be discussed next time. It is a pity that you (should) miss the lecture.
表语或同位语从句	在 suggestion, insist, command, advice, request, proposal 等词后的表语从句或同位语从句	其从句动词用 (should) + v.	My proposal is that we (should) discuss the problem again. The officer gave the order that the bridge (should) not be destroyed.

其他用法	It is (high) time that ....动词过去式	It is time that we went to work.
	would rather (that) ....动词过去式或过去完成式	I would rather you stayed at home now. I would rather you had gone yesterday.
	if only, as if / though 动词用过去式或过去完成式	If only I knew the answer. If only you had followed my advice. She looks after him as if he were her own child. They talked as if they had been old friends.

虚拟语气是指一组特殊动词形式，如I were, he be, she work 等，它所表示的动作或状态不是事实，而是说话人的主观愿望、想象、要求、推测、假设或建议等。如：

If I were rich, I would run a bookstore. 我要是有钱，我会开个书店。

It is necessary that she be warned before it is too late.

在还不太晚的时候警告她是非常必要的。

The experts recommended that she not be released from prison for at least four years.

专家们建议至少在四年内不能释放她。

陈述语气与虚拟语气所表示的概念不一样。前者陈述一个事实，或提出一个想法，或后者可用来谈不敢肯定是否会发生的事——这些事是某人希望它发生的，想象它有可能发生的，或要求它发生的。此外，陈述语气与虚拟语气在形式上也不一样。如：

If it rains tomorrow, the match will be cancelled.

如果明天下雨，比赛就取消。（陈述语气，说话人认为下雨的可能性很大。）

If it rained tomorrow, the match would be cancelled.

万一明天下雨，比赛就取消。（虚拟语气，说话人认为下雨的可能性很小。）

1. 谓语形式

过去、现在与将来虚拟的三种从句与主句谓语动词时态对应形式如下表所示：

	条件从句谓语动词	主句谓语动词
与现在事实相反	动词过去式（be 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
将来不太可能出现的情况	① 过去式 ② should + 动词原形 ③ were to + 动词原形	would/should/could/might +动词原形

(1) 所提出的假设与现在情况相反：

　　If + 主语+ were/过去式，主语+ would/should/could/might + 动词原形。如：

　　If I were you, I should wait till next week. 我要是你，会等到下个星期。

　　If you left your car outside at night, you would have it stolen.

　　如果你晚上把车停放在外面，车会被偷的。

(2) 所提出的假设与过去情况相反：

　　If + 主语+ had + 过去分词，主语+ would/should/could/might + have + 过去分词。如：

　　If he had been ill, he would not have finished the work.

　　那时如果他病了，他就完成不了这一项工作。

(3) 所提出的假设在将来实现的可能性不大：

　　If + 主语+ should(或were to) + 动词原形，主语 would/should/could/might + 动词原形。如：

　　If he should tell us everything, we could try to solve his problem.(or: If he were to tell us everything,...)如果他把一切都告诉我们，我们就可以想办法解决他的问题。

2. 连词if 的省略

　　当虚拟条件从句含有助动词had（非行为动词），were 或should 时，可将它们提到句首而省略连词if。注意，在否定的条件从句中，not 等否定副词不能同时提前。如：

　　Had John been hardworking, he would not have failed. (=If John had been...)如果约翰认真学习的话，就不会不及格了。

　　Should he tell us everything, we could try to solve his problem. (=If he should tell us...)

　　　Were he to tell us everything, we could try to solve his problem. (=If he were to tell us...)

　　Were it left to me to decide whether we should go on Friday or Saturday, I would choose Friday.

　　如果让我来决定我们是星期五还是星期六走的话，我会选择星期五。

3. 错综时间

　　主句与从句动作不在同一时间发生，称为错综时间。在这种情况下，主句与从句谓语动词的形式必须根据各自表示的具体时间加以调整。如：

　　If you hadn't stayed up last night, you wouldn't be so sleepy now.

　　如果你昨晚不熬夜的话，现在就不会这么困了。

　　If I had a car, I would have gone there alone. 如果我有车，我早就自己去了。

4. 含蓄条件

　　有时假设的情况并不以条件从句的形式表示出来，而是通过介词短语、副词、连词、比较级或上下文等表示出来。如：

But for his calm courage, the battle would have been lost.
要不是他沉着勇敢，这场作战早就败了。(介词短语)
With free time and no TV, they might rediscover reading.
有了空闲时间而又没有电视可看，他们有可能重新发现阅读。(介词短语)
Without the distraction of TV, they might sit around together and talk to one another.
没有电视的干扰，他们也许会围坐在一起交谈起来。
I was held up by the traffic accident; otherwise I would have been twenty minutes earlier.
我被交通事故耽搁了，否则我会早20 分钟到。

She might have chosen another career, but at the time, she didn't have enough money to attend a graduate school.

她本有可能再选择一个职业，但当时她没有足够的钱去研究生院读书。

He must have had an accident, or he would have finished the task then.

他一定出了事故，否则那时会完成任务的。

　　虚拟语气用于表示愿望、请求、要求、建议、命令等名词性从句或同位语从句中，其谓语动词用"should + 动词原形"，should 也可省略。

1. 有些动词所接的宾语从句要求用虚拟语气，常见动词有：

　　desire（渴望），ask（要求），prefer（宁愿），request（请求），demand（要求），advise（忠告，建议），suggest（建议），recommend（建议），propose（建议，提议），move（提议），insist（坚持），decide（决定），urge（主张），order（命令），command（命令）等。如：

　　We suggested that he put off the visit till the next week.

　　我们建议他将访问推迟至下周。(宾语从句)

　　这些动词的过去分词可用于"It is + 过去分词that..."，如：

　　It is advised that the project not be started until all the preparations have been made.

　　有人建议等所有的准备工作做好之后工程再开工。（主语从句）

2．有些名词所接的名词性从句，要求用虚拟语气，常见的名词有：

wish（愿望），desire（渴望），preference（偏爱），request（请求），demand（要求），requirement（要求），advice（忠告，建议），suggestion（建议），recommendation（建议，劝告），proposal（建议，提议），plan（计划），decision（决定），resolution（决定，决议），necessity（必要性），importance（重要性），order（命令），command（命令），instruction（指示）等。如：

His suggestion was that she not study a second foreign language until she had passed the test.

他的建议是，她应在考试通过之后再学二外。（表语从句）

There have been demands that the prime minister should resign.

有人要求首相辞职。(同位语从句)

3. 有些形容词用在下面两个句型中表示虚拟语气：

　　（1）"It is + 形容词that + sb. + should（可省略）+ 动词原形+ ……"

　　（2）"sb. + think/find/feel 等动词+ it + 形容词+ that + sb. + should（可省略）+ 动词原形+ ……"

　　常见的这类形容词有：necessary（必要的），essential（必要的），important（重要的），vital（至关重要的），urgent（紧迫的），imperative（极重要的，必要的），obligatory（强制性的），desirable（理想的），advisable（明智的），natura（l 自然的），fitting（适合的，理所当然的），proper（适合的，恰当的，正确的），appropriate（恰当的），impossible（不可能的），preferable（更好的），wonderfu（l 奇妙的），astonishing（令人惊讶的），surprising（使人惊奇的，意想不到的），amazing（令人十分惊奇的，令人吃惊的）等。如：

　　It is essential that all the facts be examined first.

　　必须首先对所有事实进行仔细的观察。（主语从句）

　　It is necessary that he come back without delay. 他必须马上回来。（主语从句）

Was it necessary that your uncle should be informed? 有必要通知你舅舅吗？（主语从句）

We thought it advisable that she stay in the hotel. (宾语从句)

【注】

当我们表示个人对事件的反应（如strange, odd, surprising, amazing, unthinkable, interesting, shocking, normal, natural, it's a shame 等）时，"should"不可省略，一般可译为"竟然"或"居然"。如：

It's surprising that she should pass time like that. 她竟然这样打发时间，真是令人惊讶。

It's astonishing that she should say things like that to you. 她居然对你说出那种话，令人震惊。

Do you think it's normal that the child should be so exhausted? 这个孩子这样疲惫，你认为正常吗？

It was unthinkable that he should have done such a wicked thing. 他竟然做出这样不道德的事，真是不可思议。

　　1．在It's (about/high) time 后的从句中，谓语动词只能用一般过去时表示。如：

　　It's high time something was done about the pollution problem in the city.

　　该是采取一些措施解决城市污染问题的时候了。

　　2. lest, for fear that 后的从句中，谓语动词用"should + 动词原形"，should 也可省略。如：

　　Every attention must be paid to him, lest he feel that he is inferior to my other guests.

　　每个人都应该关注他，免得让他觉得自己不如我的其他客人。

3. 虚拟语气用于would rather/would sooner/would (just) as soon/would prefer 引导的从句中，表示宁愿、希望或婉转的责备。

在这些从句中，谓语动词用一般过去时形式表示现在或将来的情况，用过去完成时形式表示过去的情况。如：

I would rather you didn't ask me to speak. 我宁愿你不要请我发言。

I would sooner I were not at the site of the accident.

我宁可不待在事故现场。

Your father would rather that you had not attended the party last night.

你爸爸倒希望你昨晚没参加那个晚会。

4. 虚拟语气在wish, if only, as if, as though 引导的从句中的应用：

在表示与现在情况相反的愿望时，从句用一般过去时；表示与过去相反的愿望时，从句用过去完成时或could have + 过去分词；表示与将来愿望相反时，常用would或could，不用should。如：

He didn't go to the party, but he does wish he had been there.
他没有参加晚会，但他的确希望他参加了。

I wish you would be a little more respectful to your father.
我希望你对你父亲更尊敬一点。

He wishes he could have solved the problem yesterday.
他真希望昨天能把问题解决好。

If only I were ten years younger. 我要是年轻10 岁就好了。

Look at the terrible situation I am in! If only I had followed your advice.瞧我的处境有多糟糕。要是当初听你的忠告就好了。

If only it would stop raining.但愿雨会停下来。

　　虚拟语气用法比较繁杂，但又是PET 考试的一个必测项目，测试内容涉及虚拟语气的各个方面。解这类试题的关键是要迅速发现解题信息词，确定虚拟语气类型，然后按各类虚拟语气的特定表达或题句中其他暗示确定动词的形式。如：

　　1. You _____ your work ahead of time without their help. (2000.6)
　　A. haven't completed　　B. wouldn't have completed
　　C. weren't completed　　D. shouldn't have completed
　　该题答案为B。

　　虚拟语气部分测试的一个重点是含蓄条件。这一题型解题方法是：

　　① 熟记并迅速找到题句中表示含蓄条件的信息词，如介词with, without, but for 等；副词otherwise；连词but, or, or else；比较级等。

　　② 排除不含情态动词的选项，如本题的选项A 和C。

　　③ 利用题句中表示时间的信息词或句子内在含义来确定含蓄条件相关动作发生的时间，由此确定虚拟语气的动词形式。

　　又如：

2. I could have called you yesterday, but I _____ your telephone number.

A. didn't have B. won't haveC. hadn't had D. wouldn't have

此题也是测试虚拟语气的含蓄条件的，但是题目出得比较活，考查学生对有关含蓄条件相关动作发生时间的语法规则的理解和记忆。答案是A。

3. You _____ your work ahead of time without their help.

A. haven't completed B. wouldn't have completed

C. weren't completing D. shouldn't have completed

介词短语without your help 暗示着含蓄这些条件if they had not helped、if they did not help 或if they should not help /were not to help；主句通常应该包含助动词would 或 could，故先排除选项A 和C；因为shouldn't have completed 表示"本来不应该完成"，含有"责备"之意，这与题意不吻合。故正确答案应为B。

4. I suggested that he _____ (refuse) the offer proposed by that company.

本题答案是refuse 或should refuse。

当suggest 表示"建议"时，其后的宾语从句动词必须用"原形"或"should + 原形"。

【注】

（1） 否定结构用"not + 原形"或"should not + 原形"。被动语态的肯定句谓语构成是"be +过去分词"或"should be + 过去分词"；否定句谓语构成是"not be + 过去分词"或"should not be + 过去分词"。

（2） 用主动语态还是用被动语态取决于空格中的动词是不是及物动词；若是不及物动词，只能用主动语态；若是及物动词，有两种情况：

① 空格后面若无宾语，说明前面的词是动词的逻辑宾语，应该用被动语态；

② 空格后面若有宾语，应该用被动语态。

Ⅰ. Choose the best answer from the four choices marked A, B, C and D.

C

1. If I _____ in your age, I would join the army.
A. Am   B. was   C. were   D. should be

D

2. If he had known your address then, he _____ to you.
A. would write   B. wrote
C. had written   D. would have written

D

3. If the engineer_____ here, he would have gone swimming there.
A. is   B. were   C. has been   D. had been

C

4. If I _____ you, I should not accept it.
A. am   B. was   C. were   D. are

C

5. If you had worked harder before, you _____ worried about the coming examination now.
A. are not   B. will not be   C. would not be   D. would not have

Ⅰ. Choose the best answer from the four choices marked A, B, C and D.

B

6. If I were to do it, I _____ it in another way.
A. do   B. would do   C. had done   D. have done

C

7. If I _____ time, I would go to see him.
A. have   B. will have   C. had   D. having

C

8. Without practice, there _____ no knowledge.
A. is   B. are   C. would be   D. be

D

9. Without electricity, there _____ modern industry.
A. is   B. are   C. would be   D. would not be

D

10. If she _____ the doctor's advice, she wouldn't be in hospital now.
A. took   B. take   C. have taken   D. had taken

D

11. I _____ a little earlier, but I met a former schoolmate on the way.
A. should arrive   B. would be arriving
C. arrived   D. could have arrived

Ⅰ. **Choose the best answer from the four choices marked A, B, C and D.**

A

12. _____ here now, you could see him.
A. Were he   B. Was he   C. He were   D. He was

A

13. It is strange that he _____ absent today.
A. be   B. would be   C. was   D. were

C

14. I insisted that the doctor_____ for at once.
A. send   B. was sent C. should be sent   D. were sent

D

15. I wish I _____ young.
A. am   B. was   C. be   D. were

B

16. She acts as if she _____ the only person affected by the ruling.
A. is   B. were   C. would be   D. will be

D

17. The dean of studies would have come to see you had it been possible, but he_____ so busy then.
A. had been   B. would be   C. were   D. was

Ⅰ. Choose the best answer from the four choices marked A, B, C and D.

D

18. I _____ talk that way if I were Peter.
A. won't   B. didn't   C. couldn't   D. wouldn't

B

19. The police chief ordered that parking _____ on Main Street during the rush hours.
A. be prohibiting   B. be prohibited   C. is prohibited   D. was prohibited

D

20. You shouldn't have run across the road without looking round. You _____ by a car.
A. should have been knocked off   B. will have been knocked down
C. may be knocked down   D. might have been knocked down

C

21. Had Dickens foreseen that his novel would cause such a disturbance, he _____ it.
A. should not have written   B. did not write
C. would not have written   D. had not written

B

22. "It's high time the doctor _____ a move on,"thought one of the men.
A. gets   B. got   C. to getting   D. was getting

Ⅰ. Choose the best answer from the four choices marked A, B, C and D.

A

23. If Watergate _____, Nixon would not have resigned from the presidency.

A. had not occurred B. did not occur

C. had not been occurred D. were not to occur

C

24. Peter wishes that he _____ law instead of literature when he was in college.

A. could study B. studied C. had studied D. would study

D

25. It is necessary that a graduate student _____ a grade point average of"B"in his major field.

A. shall maintain B. maintains C. will maintain D. maintain

A

26. The professor gave orders that the test _____ before 5:30.

A. be finished B. will finish

C. will be finished D. would be finished

I . Choose the best answer from the four choices marked A, B, C and D.

B

27. She wishes that we _____ her the candy yesterday because she's on a diet.

A. didn't send B. hadn't sent C. wouldn't send D. to be sent

D

28. It is necessary that the customs of all national minorities _____ respected.

A. will have B. are C. must be D. be

C

29. He would be studying at the university now if he _____ the entrance examination.

A. passed B. have passed

C. had passed D. should have passed

C

30. "These typewritten papers are very neat.""I wish I _____ type, too, but I don't know how."

A. can B. may C. could D. will

Exercises

II. Fill in each of the blanks with the proper form of the word(s) given in the brackets.

1. If we ___didn't take/were not to take/should not take___(not, take) an exam tomorrow, we would go out for a picnic.

2. If it ___rained/should rain/were to rain___(rain) tomorrow, we ___would stay___(stay) at home.

3. I ___should have come___(come) to the movie yesterday, but I ___was___(be) too busy.

4. She ___must have been___(be) ill yesterday, otherwise she ___would have attended___(attend) the meeting.

5. I wish I ___had told___(tell) him the bad news yesterday.

Ⅱ. Fill in each of the blanks with the proper form of the word(s) given in the brackets.

6. I wish I ____were____(be) 20 years younger.

7. If only I ____could go____(can, go) to Beijing tomorrow.

8. He speaks as if he ____were____(be) my father.

9. Jane would rather ____not go____(not, go) out today.

10. She would rather ____go____(go) for a swim than ____play____(play) football this afternoon.

11. A: John wants to see you today.

B: I would rather he ____came____(come) tomorrow than today.

12. Mother would rather Tom ____had gone____(go) to class yesterday.

II. Fill in each of the blanks with the proper form of the word(s) given in the brackets.

13. They urged that all the villagers __leave__(leave) the village at once.

14. The suggestion that we __put__(put) off the meeting till next month has been accepted.

15. It was essential that the application forms __be sent__(send) back before the deadline.

16. It is strange that he __know__(know) me.

17. I'm surprised that he __should have failed__ (fail) in the exam again.

18. I would like __to have come__ (come) by ship, but I didn't have enough time.

19. Keep the windows closed lest the rain __come__(come) in.

20. It's high time that we __went__(go) to the lab.

THANK YOU