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https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/101/2021_2022_2006_E6_88_90_E4_BA_BA_c66_101744.htm 被动语态助动词be 及物动词的过去分词含有情态动词：情态动词 be 及物动词的过去分辞短语动词：example takes good care >> taken good care 虚拟语气用来表示非真实的假设，表示命令、建议或说话人的主观愿望 条件从句 主句违背现在事实 过去式 should / would / could / might 动词原形 If the manager were here , he might make a decision immediately 违背过去事实 had 过去分词 should / would / could / might have 过去分词 I could have done it better if I had been more careful 违背将来事实 should 动词原形 should / would / could / might 动词原形 were 动词不定式(were to 动词原形) If it should rain tomorrow , what could we do ?在下列结构的主语从句中，谓语动词用虚拟语气 It is necessary / imperative / important / essential / advisable that It is proposed / desired / requested / suggested / recommended / demanded / decided / arranged that 混合虚拟句 条件从句表示的动作和主句表示的动作，在时间上不一致，动词形式需要调整 If you had taken the medicine yesterday , you would be well now。 Suggest , order , ask , demand , command , request , require etc.这些动词的宾语从句用虚拟句，在这些动词后面的宾语从句中，助动词一律是should。 It is (It was) important , 其后的主语从句用虚拟语气，助动词用should。 It is important that we (should) learn computer . Wish (that) 从句，通常表示不可能实现的愿望。 表示现在的动作或状态是，从句中的动词用过去时；表示过去的动作或状态

时，从句中的动词用had 过去分词。但是，从句中动词用would (might) 动词原形时，表示现在或将来有可能实现的愿望I wish I knew a little contract law . 但愿我知道一点合同法（我不知道）I wish you would come tomorrow . 我希望你明天能来（有可能来）As if / as though 引导的状语从句（或表语从句）中，常用虚拟语气。如果从句表示的意思与现在事实相反，谓语动词则应使用过去式；如果从句表示的意思与过去事实相反，谓语动词则使用 had 过去分词的形式。基本句型
主语 谓语动词 The two-man spaceship took off this morning。 主语 谓语动词 宾语 The drilling machine is making a hole。 主语 连系动词 表语 The answer is off the point。 主语 谓语动词 间接宾语 直接宾语 The new approach has saved us a great deal of time 主语 谓语动词 宾语 宾语补足语 We like our guests to feel at home
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