

GCT新奇迹英语：动词的语气 PDF转换可能丢失图片或格式，建议阅读原文

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语气是用来表示说话者的意图和态度。尽管英语中有陈述语气 (indicative mood)、祈使语气 (imperative mood)、虚拟语气 (subjunctive mood) 等，但是在我国中高级英语考试中考的最多的是虚拟语气。虚拟语气在英语里主要用来表达：a.非真实的情景，不可能发生的事，即某种与事实相反或难以实现的情况，或说话人主观愿望。b.与客观事实相反的情景，即强制性虚拟语气，表示建议、命令、劝告等意思，表示强烈地要求做到、必须做到这样的含义。虚拟语气的表达形式是通过动词的变化形式表达的，其特点是主从句时态的不一致，而且一般有明显的标志。具体考点如下：考点一：if句型（共有三种句型）1.与现在的事实相反 从句用一般过去时，主句的谓语用would (could, might) + 动词原形 If I were Bill Gates, I would not work so hard every day. 2.与过去的事实相反 从句用过去完成时，主句的谓语用would (could, might) + 现在完成时 If I had gone to America when I graduated from middle school, I would have got my PhD degree. 3.与将来的事实相反 从句用should (were to, did) 动词原形，主句的谓语用would (could, might) + 动词原形 If it should / were to snow tomorrow, I would go skiing. 4.虚拟语气条件句中if的省略，此时主谓要倒装。 Had he worked harder, he would have got through the exam. 5.条件句发生的动作和主句发生的动作不一致，（例如：条件句动作发生在过去，主句的动作发生在现在）谓语动词要

根据表示的时间进行调整。 If you had taken the medicine yesterday , you would feel much better now. If I were you , I wouldn ' t have missed the film last night. 考点二 : wish句型表达 “ 但愿... , 要是...多好 ” 的语气 wish后宾语从句用虚拟语气 , 其谓语部分有时态变化 : 表示对现在情况虚拟时 , 动词用一般过去时 (如did) ; 对过去的情况进行虚拟时 , 动词用 “ 过去完成时 (如had done) 或情态动词的过去时 动词的现在完成时 (如could have done) ” 形式 ; 表示情况的虚拟时 , 用 “ 情态动词的过去时形式 动词原形 (如might do) 。 ” I wish I had been to the concert last night. I wish he would forgive me. I wish I would remember all the English words in a week. 同例 : 在as if / as though引导的状语从句中和以if only引起的感叹句中 , 谓语动词与wish引导的宾语从句中的虚拟形式相同。 例 : He talked as if he had known Tom for a long time. He talks as if he were the boss.他说起话来就像他是老板。 If only I were free now. (注意 : if only...后面可以不加主句) 考点三 : 在强制性语气的宾语从句中 , 即表示建议、命令、劝告、决心等主观色彩的动词 that (should) 动词原形 , 其中should经常被省略。 这类动词包括 : suggest , propose , recommend , demand , order , command , desire , require , insist , advise , decree (发布命令 ; 下令) , determine , prefer , stipulate , move (动议 , 规定) , direct (命令) , maintain (坚持) , decide , ask I suggest that you (should) not be late again next time. I prefer that you (should) not do that.我认为你还是别干那件事的好。 注意一 : 以上动词的名词 (如 : suggestion , proposal , demand , order , command , advice , desire , requirement ,

request , agreement , determination , preference , resolution , indication等) 后接同位语从句或表语从句时 , 从句要求用虚拟语气 , 其谓语部分用 “ (should) 动词原形 ” (should可省略) 。 We are all for your proposal that the discussion be put off. His demand is that all of us (should) be present at the meeting. 注意二 : 以上这类动词中有的动词有时不表示建议、命令、劝告等 , 则其宾语从句不用虚拟语气。 What he said suggested (表明) that he did not agree with us. 100Test 下载频道开通 , 各类考试题目直接下载。 详细请访问 www.100test.com