

GCT英语语法虚拟语气 PDF转换可能丢失图片或格式，建议  
阅读原文

[https://www.100test.com/kao\\_ti2020/274/2021\\_2022\\_GCT\\_E8\\_8B\\_B1\\_E8\\_AF\\_AD\\_E8\\_c67\\_274385.htm](https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/274/2021_2022_GCT_E8_8B_B1_E8_AF_AD_E8_c67_274385.htm) 虚拟语气是一种动词形式

，表示说话人的一种愿望，假设，怀疑，猜测，建议等含义，虚拟语气所表示的含义不是客观存在的事实。在条件句中的应用，条件句可分为两类，一类为真实条件句，一类为非真实条件句。非真实条件句表示的是假设的或实际可能性不大的情况，故采用虚拟语气。

一、虚拟语气在从句中的使用

虚拟语气即表达不可能发生或与预期相反的情况。首先我们应熟悉它在三种时态里的使用情况，这是正确使用虚拟语气的基础。这三种时态是：现在；过去；将来。

1、表示现在的虚拟式时态从句动词主句动词现在 did would do If I were a bird, I would fly to you. 如果我是只鸟，我就会飞到你身边去。 If it were not for their help, we should be in a very difficult position. 如果不是他们的帮忙，我们就会处于一个非常困难的境地。

2、表示过去的虚拟式时态从句动词主句动词过去 had done would have done If we had started earlier, we should not have missed the train. 如果我们早一点动身的话，就不会误车了。 If she hadn't been ill, she might have come. 如果她不是病了，可能会来的

3、表示将来的虚拟式时态从句动词主句动词将来 should do were to do would do If Professor Li should have time tomorrow, we could ask him some questions. 如果李教授明天有空的话，我们可以问他点问题。 If there should be no air, there would be no living things. 如果没有空气，就不会有生物。

6、过去进行时 过去进行时是由助动词be的过去式加上现在分

词构成的，主要表示过去某个时刻正在进行的动作。 At that time she was working as an assistant in a physics laboratory. 那时她在一家物理实验室做助手。 They took us to see the chemical fibre mill that they were building. 他们带我们去参观了他们正在修建的化纤厂。

7、过去完成时 过去完成时由助动词had加动词的过去分词构成，主要表示过去某时刻前业已完成的动作或存在的状态，其实就是指过去的过去。使用时往往要要在从句中或有一个明确的过去时间状语。 Before daybreak they had covered half the distance. 拂晓前他们已经走完了大半路程。 No sooner had the rain stopped than they set out again. 雨一停他们就又上路了。 He had not learned any English before he came to the university. 上大学前他一点英语没学过。

8、一般过去将来时 一般过去将来时由助动词would加动词原形构成，主要表示从过去某一时间角度看以后将要发生的动作。含这个时态的句子常带一个表示“过去某个时间点”的状语。这个状语或是一个短语，或是一个句子。这个时态常用于：宾语从句或间接引语中。例如： When I thought about it, I wondered what their reaction would be. 当我考虑这件事时，我想知道他们的反应是什么。 She told me that she would go on trip to Europe the next day. 她告诉我，她第二天要去欧洲旅行。 Whenever he had time, he would help his mother with some housework. 无论他什么时间有空,他总是帮他妈妈干点家务活。 No matter how difficult the work was , he would keep on doing it until he accomplished it . 不管工作有多难，他总会坚持不懈地把它干完。

9、一般将来完成时 一般将来完成时由shall (will) have 过去分词构成。主要表示在将来某时业已发生的动作。如：

After we finish this text, we ' ll have learned twenty texts. 这节课文结束后，我们就学了二十课课文了。 By the next month, I ' ll have finished my task. 到下个月，我将完成任务。 They will have hit the year ' s target by the end of October. 到十月底他们就可完成全年的指标了。

10、现在完成进行时 现在完成进行时由have ( has ) been加动词的现在分词构成，表示发生在过去的某个动作延续到现在或刚刚完成，或许还要继续延续。这种时态侧重于这个动作的连续性，或者说不间断性。例如： I ' ve been waiting for you for the whole morning. 整个上午我一直在等你。 It has been raining for three days. 雨连续下了三天。 Where have you been? 你去哪儿啦？ She has been busy preparing the exhibition since we met last time. 自我们上次见面以来，她就一直忙着筹备那个展览。

11、过去完成进行时 过去完成进行时由had been加现在分词构成，表示过去某一时刻之前开始的动作或状态一直延续到过去某一时刻。例如： It had been raining cats and dogs for over a week and the downpour had caused landslides in many places. 倾盆大雨下了一周，在许多地区引发了山崩。 At last they got the telegram they had been expecting. 最后他们收到了他们一直盼望的电报。

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