

2008年成考专升本英语虚拟语气复习五：其他几种情况下的虚拟语气 PDF转换可能丢失图片或格式，建议阅读原文

https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/471/2021_2022_2008_E5_B9_B4_E6_88_90_c66_471374.htm 第五部分：其他几种情况下的虚拟语气

第一节：虚拟语气在as if / as though 引导的方式状语从句中的应用 虚拟语气在as if / as though 引导的方式状语从句中

，谓语动词形式与wish后的宾语从句基本相同 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。例如：

- (1)、 He felt as if he alone were responsible for what had happened.他感到仿佛唯独他要对发生的一切负责。(2)、 He acts as if he were / was a TV expert.他做起事来好象是个电视专家。(3)、 Alan talked about Rome as if he were a Roman.艾伦谈起罗马来好像他是个罗马人一样。(4)、 John pretends as if he didn ' t know the thing at all , but in fact he knows it very well. (用过去式表示与现在事实相反的假设) (5)、 He pretends as if he didn ' t know the thing at all , but in fact he knows it very well. (用过去式表示与现在事实相反的假设) 他假装好象完全不懂那事，其实他对那事非常了解。 2.表示过去想象中的动作或情况，谓语动词用过去完成式。如：(1)、 The tree looked as if it _____ for a long time. A. hasn ' t watered B. didn ' t water C. hadn ' t bee watered D. wasn ' t watered 那棵树看上去好象很久没人给浇水了。(答案是c) (2)、 The old man looked at the picture , he felt as though he had gone back to time 20 years ago. (用过去完成式表示与过去相反的事实) (3)、 The old man looked at the picture , he felt as though he had gone back to time 20 years ago. (用过去完成式表示与过去相反

的事实) 那老人看着照片, 他觉得仿佛回到20年前的时光。

3.表示与将来事实相反: (1)、They talked and talked as if they would never meet again (would 动词原形, 表示与将来事实相反) (2)、They talked and talked as if they would never meet again. (would 原形动词meet, 表示与将来事实相反) 他们谈了又谈, 仿佛他们不会再相见的样子。注: 在as if / as though 句中, 如果有可能成为事实, 用陈述语气。He looks as if he is going to be ill. 第二节: 虚拟语气用在lest, for fear that 及in case引导的目的状语从句中 在由lest等引导的目的状语从句中需用虚拟语气, 表示“以防, 以免”等意思, 其谓语动词多由should + 动词原形构成, should也可省略。例如:

、 He was punished lest he should make the same mistake again.他被处以惩罚以免他再犯。 、 The mad man was put in the soft-padded cell lest he _____ himself. a. injure b. injured c. had injure d. would injure 这个疯子被关进墙上装有衬垫的病房, 以免伤了他自己。(答案是a) 第三节: 介词短语表示虚拟 有时假设的情况并不以条件从句表示出来, 而是通过一个介词短语来表示, 或通过上下文或其他方式表示出来。如but for, but that..., in case of, otherwise, supposing, under more favourable condition, without 等表示让步假设。 1)、 He worked very hard; otherwise he might have failed. (他刻苦工作, 不然他就失败了。) 2)、 We could have done better under more favorable conditions. (假设我们有更有利条件, 我们还会做得更好。) 3)、 But for his help, I. [A] should not have succeeded [B] had not succeeded [C] did not succeed [D] have not succeeded 4)、 But that he came to help me, I. [A

] could not have succeeded [B] did not succeed [C] could not succeed [D] can ' t but succeed 第四节：虚拟语气用在It is (about / high) time + that定语从句中 在It is (about / high) time + that定语从句中需用虚拟语气，表示“该做.....的时候了”，其动词形式用一般过去时或should + 动词原形。（1）、It ' s already 5 o ' clock now.Don ' t you think it ' s about time we went home? 现在已经5点钟了，你不认为我们应该回家了吗？（2）、It is about time you were in bed.（3）、It is high time we left.（4）、It is the first time I came here.注：1、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。例如：Is this the first time that you have visited Hongkong? 这是你第一次参观香港吗？2、It ' s time to do something有别于It ' s time that..... 第五节：在if only引起的感叹句中需用虚拟语气 谓语动词用过去式或过去完成式（谓语动词与wish宾语从句的虚拟形式相同）。、If only he didn ' t drive so fast!（现在）、If only she had asked someone ' s advice.（过去）、If only the rain would stop.（将来）例题解析：、Look at the terrible situation I am in! if only I ____ your advice. A. follow B. had followed C. would follow D. have followed if only 引出感叹句，意思是“要是.....多好”，表示说话人的一种愿望，希望发生（事实上不可能发生）与过去事实相反的情况。本句的全句意思是：“看我现在的处境多糟糕！要是我听从你的劝告多好”。事实上，句中的“我”没有听从劝告，所以处境很糟糕。题中空格处应当用虚拟语气，答案是B. 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