虚拟语气

英语中的各种语气：

1、陈述语气： I like apples 我喜欢苹果。

I don't like apples

2、疑问语气： What's your name？Do you like apples?

3、祈使语气： Open the door

4、虚拟语气： If I were you, I would forgive her如果我是你，我将会原谅她。

1、与**现在**的事实相反：从句用过去式，主句用would/could/might/should/+V原形

例如；If I had time, the classroom would be cleaner.

如果我有时间，教室将会更加干净。

2、与**过去**的事实相反：主句用would/could/should/might/+ have done , 从句过去完成时。

例如；If I had finished my homework, I would have passed that test.

如果当时我完成了我的作业，我就能够通过我的考试了。

3、与**将来**的事实相反：主句用：should/could/would/might/+V原形，从句用should do （可能性最大），过去式（可能性一般）were to do （可能性最小）

If it should snow tomorrow，I would make a snowman 如果明天下雪，明天我将堆个雪人

If it snowed tomorrow，I would make a snowman 如果明天下雪，明天我将堆个雪人

If it were to snow tomorrow ，I would make a snowman 如果明天下雪，我将对个雪人

**虚拟语气的倒装形式**

If I had worked hard, I would have finished it 如果当时我努力工作，我就已经完成它了。

**Had** I worked hard, I would have finished it

If it should snow tomorrow, I would make a snowman

**Should** it snow tomorrow, I would make a snowman

If it were to snow tomorrow, I would make a snowman

**Were** it to snow tomorrow ，I would make a snowman

虚拟语气在各类从句中的用法

1、I lifted the chair so that I could be seen 我举起椅子就是为了能被看见 （状语从句）

状语从句中常见连接词：as if 好像，as though 好像，in order that 为了，for fear that 生怕，In case 万一。

2、主语从句： It is +形容词 +that+ 主语+（should+动词原形），should可以省略

It is very important that we (should) study English every day 我们每天学习英语是很重要的。

3、宾语从句；I wish I would visit the moon我祝愿自己能有一天拜访月球。

宾语从句常见句型： 主语+常见动词+that+ 主语+ should+动词原形

I suggest that you should do your homework 我建议你应该做你的作业。

4、表语从句；He looked as if he had been here for many years 他看起来好像已经很多年了。

5、同位语从句：

I make a proposal that we should hold a meeting next week 我提议下周召开一次会议

虚拟语气常见词汇：demand，require，proposal，advise，order，suggest

虚拟语气的其他用法：

6、祝愿： Long live peace 和平万岁

7、It is （high）time that+ 主语+ should/过去式：该做……的时候了。

It's time that we had a break 我们早该休息了。

It's （high）time that we should protect ourselves 我们是时候保护我们自己了。

8、If only引出感叹句，意思是“要是…..多好”，表示说话人的一种愿望。

表示现在的情况,应用过去式;

表示过去的情况,应用过去完成时态

表示将来的情况，用would+动词原形

If only he didn’t drive so fast.（现在）

Look at the terrible situation I am in! If only I had followed your advice.（过去）

If only the rain would stop!（将来）

1. Even if/even though表示一种让步语气，即使...也做不成某事。

表示现在的情况,应用过去式

表示过去的情况,应用过去完成时态

Even if he were here, he could not solve the problem.

Even if I had been busy then, I would have helped you.

练习：

1. If only he \_\_\_\_quietly as the doctor instructed, he would not suffer so much now.

　　A. lies B. lay C. had lain D. should lie

2. How I wish every family \_\_\_\_a large house with a beautiful garden.

　　A. has B. had C. will have D. had had

3. You did not let me drive. If we \_\_\_\_in turn, you \_\_\_\_ so tired

　　A. drove; didn’t get B. drove; wouldn’t get

　　C. were driving; wouldn’t get D. had driven ; wouldn’t have got

4. \_\_\_\_\_it rain tomorrow, we would have to put off the visit to the Yangpu Bridge

　　A. Were B. Should C. Would D. Will

5. I suggested the person \_\_\_\_\_ to be put into prison

　　A. refers B. referring C. referred D. refer

6. When a pencil is partly in a glass of water, it looks as if it\_\_\_\_

　　A. breaks B. has broken C. were broken D. had been broken

7. I insisted \_\_\_\_\_to see a doctor, but he insisted nothing \_\_\_ wrong with him

　　A. on him to go; should be B. he went; be C. he go; was D. he should to; is

8. ---Your aunt invites you to the movies today

　---I would rather she \_\_\_\_ me tomorrow than today

　　A. tells B. told C. would tell D. had told

9. ---Would you have called her up ?

　---Yes, but I \_\_\_\_busy doing my homework

　　A. was B. were C. had been D. would be

10. I was ill that day, otherwise I \_\_\_\_ the sports meet

　　A. would have taken part in B. took part in C. had taken part in D. would take part in

倒装句

为了强调或平衡句子结构，英语中常用倒装。倒装有全部倒装和部分倒装。

全部倒装是指将句子中的谓语动词全部置于主语之前。

部分倒装是指将谓语的一部分如助动词或情态动词置于主语之前。如果句中的谓语没有助动词或情态动词，则需添加助动词do,does或did等,并将其置于主语之前。

1. 以here，there，now，then等地点或时间副词开头的句子,谓语动词是be, come, go, remain等，而主语又是名词时，用全部倒装。

注意：如果句子的主语是代词时，则不倒装。

如：Here comes the bus!/ Here it comes!

1. 有些动词与副词out，in，up，down，away等构成不及物动词短语。为了使句子更生动，常将这些副词提前到句首，这时用全部倒装。

注意：句子的主语是代词时，则不倒装。

如：Up went the rocket. / Up it went.

1. 将表示地点的介词短语放在句首进行强调时，使用全部倒装。谓语动词常为不及物动词。

如： From the window came the sound of music.

1. 当句子主语部分较长，谓语部分较短，或为了强调句子的表语时,常使用全部倒装。句子的结构为“表语+系动词+主语”。

如： Gone are the days when we had nothing to eat.

1. if虚拟条件状语从句中，如果将连词if省略，需用部分倒装。

如：Were I you, I would go there.

6. as引导的让步状语从句的倒装有如下几种形式：

　　1) 从句的谓语部分为“不及物动词+副词”时，常将此副词提前到从句句首。如：Hard as you try, you will not be satisfied.

　　2) 从句的谓语部分为“情态动词+不及物动词”时，常将此动词提前到从句句首。如： Wait as you may, he will not see you.

　　3) 从句的谓语部分是“系动词+形容词”时，常将此表语形容词提前到从句句首。如： Proud as the nobles are, they are afraid to see me.

4) 从句的谓语部分是“系动词+单数名词”时，则常将这个表语提前，但要省略名词前的不定冠词。如： Child as he is, he can tell right from wrong.

7.具有(半)否定意义的词或短语位于句首时，用部分倒装。

如：seldom, rarely, not, never, by no means, in no time, hardly...when, no sooner...than, not only...but also等。

如： Not only does he do well in his lessons, but also he often helps others with their lessons.

Hardly did I notice the signal when I caught by police.

1. “only+状语”位于句首时, 用部分倒装。

如：Only then did I know the importance of English.

1. so...that结构中，有时要强调so所修饰的形容词或副词，常将so 连同它所修饰的形容词或副词一起提前放在句首。

如： So bright was the moon that the flowers seem as bright as by day.

10. 最突出、最常见的修辞效果就是强调，其表现形式如下:

　　1)only +状语或状语从句置于句首，被该状语修饰的句子用部分倒装。

　　Only in this way can you solve this problem.

　　只有用这种方法，你才可以解决这个问题。

　　Only after he had spoken out the word did he realize he had made a big mistake.

　　只有当他已经说出那个字后才意识到自己犯了个大错误。

　　2) hardly,in no way,little,scarcely,seldom,never,no more,no longer,not,not only,no sooner,not only … (but also),not until… 等具有否定意义的词或词组位于句首，句子用部分倒装。

Hardly do I know chemistry.= I hardly know chemistry.

1. Not until I began to work \_\_\_\_ how much time I had wasted.

　　A. didn't I realize B. did I realize

　　C. I didn't realize D. I realized

2. Only by practising a few hours every day \_\_\_\_ be able to master the language.

　　A. you can B. can you C. you will D. will you

3. If you don't go， neither \_\_\_\_.

　　A. shall I B. do I C. I do D. I shall

4. No sooner \_\_\_\_ to the station \_\_\_\_ the train left.

　　A. had I got， when B. I had got， than

　　C. had I got， than D. did I get， when

5. —— Your father is very strict with you.

　　\_\_\_\_. He never lets off a single mistake of ours.

　　A. So he is B. So is he C. He is so D. So does he

6. \_\_\_\_ today， he would get there by Sunday.

　　A. Would he leave B. Was he leaving

　　C. Were he to leave D. If he leave

7. Never in my life \_\_\_\_ such a thing.

　　A. I have heard or have seen B. have I heard or seen

　　C. I have heard or seen D. did I hear or see

8. —— Here \_\_\_\_! Where is Xiao Liu?

　　There \_\_\_\_.

　　A. comes the bus， is he B. comes the bus， he is

　　C. the bus comes， is he D. the bus comes， he is

9. \_\_\_\_ ， I will not buy it.

　　A. Much as do I like it B. As much I like it

　　C. Much as I like it D. As I like it much

10. —— I like football. I don't like volleyball.

　　A. So do I B. Neither do I

　　C. So it is with me D. So is it with me