

同等学力人员申请硕士学位英语水平全国统一考试套餐



根据2004年新大纲编写

主编 胡安琳

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# 辨错 翻译 写作

上海交通大学出版社

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# 辨错·翻译·写作

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上海交通大学出版社

**图书在版编目(CIP)数据**

同等学力人员申请硕士学位英语水平全国统考套餐  
辨错·翻译·写作/胡安琳主编. —上海:上海交通大学出版社,2004

ISBN7-313-03662-0

I. 同... II. 胡... III. 英语—研究生—统一  
考试—自学参考资料 IV. H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2004)第 019248 号

**辨错·翻译·写作**

胡安琳 主编

上海交通大学出版社出版发行

(上海市番禺路 877 号 邮政编码 200030)

电话:64071208 出版人:张天蔚

上海长阳印刷厂印刷 全国新华书店经销

开本:787mm×1092mm 1/16 印张:8.5 字数:239 千字

2004 年 4 月第 1 版 2004 年 4 月第 1 次印刷

印数:1—5 050

ISBN7-313-03662-0/H·745 定价:12.00 元

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# 前 言

众所周知,同等学力人员申请硕士学位英语水平全国统一考试分为试卷一和试卷二,试卷一共计 65 分,试卷二满分 35 分。2004 年该项考试大纲有所调整,将辨错部分放入试卷一,试卷二保留了原有的汉译英及写作部分,新增加英译汉部分。大纲明确规定试卷二的得分达不到 18 分,不论试卷一得分多少,均按不及格处理。不少考生实际总分 60 分,但试卷二的成绩却达不到最低的 18 分,令人遗憾地与过关擦肩而过。因此,试卷二的成绩很关键,需要特别的训练。基于这一想法,我们组织了几位长期从事该考试考前辅导、经验丰富的老师编写了本书。

本书的特点是:分类细致合理,针对性强,讲练结合,信息量大。辨错部分将全真题的辨错题分门别类,导入语法知识的重点、难点来讲解,使考生一目了然,有的放矢地针对自己的薄弱环节去复习。汉译英、英译汉部分对汉译英、英译汉中易出现的问题及汉译英、英译汉的技巧都作了详尽的阐述,汉译英、英译汉训练材料注重科普文化知识及热门话题,并附有大量练习及教师精心收集的常用专有词语。写作部分对考生常出现的问题,写作步骤进行了详细的说明,并有大量热点话题的写作训练,常用表达方式,帮助考生掌握一定的写作技巧,提高英语写作水平。

我们认为,只要考生认真通读本书,在掌握基础的同时,完成本书的练习,融会贯通,坚持不懈,一定会提高自己的英语水平,在考试中取得好成绩。

本书由胡安琳,黄川主持编写,张和、吴昀、胡安琳负责编写辨错与改错部分,闵璇负责编写翻译、写作部分。

本书适用于参加同等学力申请硕士学位的考生,也适用于其他英语爱好者。由于时间水平有限,编写仓促,书中错误难免存在,望广大读者批评指正。

编 者

2004 年 2 月

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例 3: After teaching in Xiamen University's MBA center for five years, I come to realize that even if political and economic barriers are overcome a major hurdle remains -- culture. (1997. 2)

## 2. 常见时态(以 work 为例)

### 3. 要点提示

时态呼应通常指各类时态的对应。before, until, till, after, when, since 等词引起的时间状语从句,也可能出现表格之间的呼应关系。尤其应注意一些情况可以不遵守时态呼应规则:

It was known to us all that he has a walk after supper. 我们都知道他吃过晚饭去散步。

I told you he will become a great writer in the future. 我告诉你他今后会成为一个伟大的作家。

Didn't you know that he is to arrive tonight? 你们不知道他今晚抵达吗?

① 常与表示频度的时间状语连用, 如 *always, ever, frequently, hardly ever, every day, every week, seldom, never, occasionally, often, rarely, sometimes, twice a year, usually, on Mondays*。如:

② 在一些特殊情况下可用一般现在时代替一般将来时：时间状语从句中；条件状语从句中；在主句的谓语动词是将来时的定语从句和宾语从句中；在主句的谓语动词是将来时，由 *whether* 和 *where* 引导的从句中；在表示比较结构中的比较状语从句中；*arrive, be, begin, close, come, end, go, leave, open, return, sail, start* 等表示预计将要发生的动作或情况时。如：

(3) 一般过去时的要点提示:

He sold newspapers for a living in the past. 过去他靠卖报维持生活。



② 可以与 today, this month, this week 等时间状语连用,但动作发生在说话前。如:

I came across him on campus this morning. 今早我在校园遇见他了。

③ 情态动词的过去时 could, might, would, should 可以用于现在或将来,表示一种委婉的语气。如:

Could you set your hand to the agreement? 请在协议上签名好吗?

④ 过去的习惯动作还可以用 would 和 used to 来表示。would 多用于书面语,表示不十分经常的动作,而 used to 多用于口语,表示十分经常的动作。如:

I used to go to bed about ten after I did my homework. 我以前做完作业后大约 10 点睡觉。

(4) 一般将来时的要点提示:

① 可以与表示将来时间的状语连用,如 tomorrow, next year, tonight, soon 等。

② 表示将来发生的动作或情况的其他几种形式有:

- be going to do sth. 表示打算、准备做的事或即将发生或肯定要发生的事
- be to do sth. 表示按计划安排要做的事或要发生的事或用来征求意见
- be about to do sth. 表示正要或即将做某事
- 一般现在时,限于某些动词,表示按计划或时刻表要发生的事
- 现在进行时,限于某些动词,表示按计划安排要发生的事

注意:后两种形式用于动词,如 arrive, be, begin, come, depart, go, leave, return, start, stay 等。

(5) 现在进行时的要点提示:

① 一些动词如 hope, want, wish, wonder 等用现在进行时可显示句子口气的委婉。如:

I'm hoping you'll give us some advice. 我希望你给我们提些建议。

② 在时间和条件状语从句中,有时可用现在进行时表示将来的情况或一般情况。如:

If you are standing at the corner, I'll give you a lift into town. 你要是等在拐弯口,我会让你搭车去城镇。

③ 有时可以用来代替一般现在时,表示一个经常性的动作或状态以表示一种感情如赞叹、厌烦等,或强调情况的暂时性,常与 always, continually, constantly, forever 等频度状语连用。如:

You are continually finding fault with me. 你老是挑我的毛病。

④ 动词 be 的进行时态后接形容词或名词,表示一种暂时的特点或表现,带有一定的感情色彩。如:

He is being modest. 他是在故作谦虚。

注意:现在进行时与一般现在时的区别:

① 瞬间动词用于进行时表示持续或重复的动作,而用一般现在时表示短暂的动作。

② 有些表示状态或感觉的动词,如 allow, be, believe, belong, consist, contain, desire, doubt, envy, feel, find, fit, guess, hate, have(有), hear(听见), hope, know, like, look(看起来), love, matter, mean, mind(在意), need, own, possess, prefer, prove, remain, remember, require, see, show, sound(听起来), suggest, suppose, taste(尝起来), understand, want, wish 等,常用于一般现在时。但是当部分状态动词词义转化为动态动词时,便可用于进行时态。如:

I'm having my breakfast. 我正吃着早饭。

He is hearing Professor Smith's lecture. 他在听史密斯教授的讲座。

(6) 过去进行时的要点提示:

可以与 always, continually, constantly, forever 等频度状语连用,表示感情色彩。如:

He was constantly complaining about the house. 他老是抱怨这间房子。

注意:过去进行时与一般过去时的区别:

① 过去进行时往往表示动作的未完成性,而一般过去时表示动作已完成。

② 过去进行时侧重动作持续的时间,而一般过去时着重说明动作的事实。当两个动作同时发生时,通常用过去时表示短暂动作,用过去进行时表示持续动作。如:

{ I was reading a novel yesterday. 昨天我在读一本小说。(未完成)  
I read a novel yesterday. 昨天我读了一本小说。(已读完)

(7) 现在完成时的要点提示:

① 可以与不确定的过去时间状语 already, yet, before, recently, lately 等连用。如:

Have you got a letter from him yet? 你收到他的信了吗?

② 可以与表示频率的时间状语 often, sometimes, rarely, ever, never, once, twice 等连用。如:

Have you ever been to Beijing? 你去过北京吗?

③ 可以与表示现在时间在内的时间状语 now, just, today, this morning, this month 等连用。

如:

I have just seen your sister. 我刚见到你姐姐。

④ 可以与 since, for 引导的时间状语及其他包括现在时间在一段的时间状语如, until (till, up to) now, up to the present, so far, all the while, in (for) the past, these few days, all morning, all day 等连用。如:

So far everything has gone well. 至今一切都好。

(8) 过去完成时的要点提示:

① 主要表示过去某时前发生的动作或存在的状态。

② 常与 no sooner... than, barely/hardly/scarcely... when 等连词连用。如:

Hardly had the teacher left when they started talking. 老师刚离开,他们就说起话来。

③ hope, plan, mean, expect, intend, suppose, want, think 等动词,有时用过去完成时表示一个打算做而未做,曾经设想而未实现的事。如:

I had planned to wait for his call at home. 我本打算在家等他电话的。

④ before 从句可用过去完成时表示一个过去未完成或没能来得及完成的动作,此动作发生在主句动作之后。如:

She raised her hand before he had volunteered for the job. 他尚未主动要求承担这件工作,她就举起了手。

注意:

① 过去完成时与一般过去时的区别:

• 过去完成时表示的时间是过去的过去,一般用于有相对时间的句子中。而一般过去时表示的时间是现在的过去。两个动作先后发生时,前者用过去完成时,后者用过去时。如:

When he told me the truth, I had already made the decision. 当他把真相告诉我时,我已经作出了决定了。

• 过去完成时不能与 ago 连用,可以与 before 连用,ago 用于一般过去时。如:

I had seen him somewhere before. 我以前在哪儿见过他。

② 在 it/this/that/yesterday/this evening + is/was/will be + the first/second time + that 分句结构中,主句动词为现在时或将来时,that 分句动词用现在完成时;主句动词为过去时,that 分句常用过去完成时,间或也可用一般过去时;如果有明确的时间状语,而说话时这个时间尚未过去,也可用现在完成时。如:

It was the first time this year she hadn't / hasn't worked on a Saturday. 她星期六不工作今年还是第一次。

(9) 现在完成进行时的要点提示:

现在完成进行时表示的动作具有持续性、暂时性和未完成性,而且和现在的情况有联系。常和表示一段时间的状语 since this morning, for three years, all evening, these few months 连用。如:

He has been studying Chinese history since this term. 他从这个学期开始一直在研究中国史。

注意:现在完成(进行)时与过去时的区别:

① 现在完成(进行)时不论其动作或状态在说话时已经完成还是延续到说话时刻并可能继续下去,都与现在时间有联系。如果与现在时间没有联系,那就要用一般过去时或过去进行时。如:

{ His sister has been an invalid all her life. 他姐姐一生体弱多病。(她现在还活着。)

{ His sister was an invalid all her life. 他姐姐一生体弱多病。(她现在已经死了。)

② 如果用了与现在时间没有联系的确定的时间状语,也要用一般过去时或过去进行时。如:

I found the letter when I tidied my drawer. 我整理抽屉时发现了那封信。

(10) 将来完成进行时的要点提示:

① 可以与 by tomorrow, by that time, by then, by 2008 等时间状语连用。如:

My sister will have been listening to radio by 9 o'clock. 到九点钟的时候,我妹妹会一直在听收音机。

② 可以与 before, by the time, when 等连词引导的时间状语从句连用。如:

When you talk with mom, I will have been writing the letter. 当你和妈妈聊天时,我会一直在写信。

(11) 过去将来时的要点提示:

① 主要用来表示从过去某时看将来要发生的事情。如:

He would come to invite you. 他会来邀请你的。

② 可用来表示过去习惯性动作,此时不管什么人称都用 would。如:

He would be very angry if students didn't review their lessons. 如果学生们不复习的话,他会非常生气。

## 二、被动语态

### 1. 全真考题

例 1: Electronic mail to describe an upcoming workshop should use only if potential participants use this form of communication regularly. (2000. 7)

A B C D

题解: B 错, 应改为 should be used。因为电子邮件(electronic mail)与使用是动宾关系, 所以要用被动语态。

例 2: More than three years after moving from Australia to this remote point of England, we are still learning how things have done here. (1999. 10)

A B C D

题解: D 错, 应改为 are done。因为事情(things)作主语要用被动语态。

例 3: Not too many years ago my mother jogged in the alley behind our house because she was embarrassed to see jogging in public. (1996. 1)

A B C D

题解: C 错, 应改为 to be seen。因为从句意为“她被人看到慢跑觉得尴尬”, see 与主语为动宾关系, 故要用被动语态。

## 2. 各个时态的被动形式 (以 beat 为例)

	一般时态	进行时态	完成时态
现在	am } is } beaten are }	am } is } being beaten are }	has } have } been beaten
过去	was } were } beaten	was } were } being beaten	had been beaten
将来	shall } will } be beaten		shall } will } have been beaten
过去将来	should } would } be beaten		should } would } have been beaten

## 3. 要点提示

被动语态构成的要点提示:

① 被动语态可用于 10 种时态,但没有完成进行时态和将来进行时态,这类时态的主动句变为被动句,可以采用完成时态或一般时态。

② 含有情态动词(包括 can, could, may, might, must, have to, ought to, shall, should, will, would, need 等)的被动语态结构为:“情态动词+be+过去分词”。

③ get 结构被动语态的结构为:“get + 过去分词”。

④ 带不定式的被动语态结构为:“不定式+be+过去分词”。

⑤ 要求双宾语的动词(既跟直接宾语又跟间接宾语的及物动词)的被动语态结构为:主动结构中的一个宾语变为主语,另一宾语仍然保留在谓语后面。

⑥ 要求复合宾语(即宾语+宾语补足语)的动词的被动语态结构为:主动结构中的宾语变为主语,原宾语补足语不变。

### Exercise

- The other day, I found my wallet where I had been leaving it in the drawer some weeks ago.  
A B C D
- It has rained cats and dogs for over a week and the downpour was caused landslides in many places.  
A B C D
- The weather has been unpredictable; I seldom have had my umbrella when it rains.  
A B C D
- Every morning since last Christmas, I have taken my dog out for a walk in the park.  
A B C D
- Several experts have called in to plan facilities for boating, tennis, refreshments and children's games in the projected town park.  
A B C D
- The committee is still in session; it considers what action to take next.  
A B C D
- I listened to the radio when you rang the bell the first time, and that's why I did not hear you.  
A B C D
- It was the first time she has been at a summer school and she thoroughly enjoyed it.  
A B C D
- The chemistry teacher told the pupils that no other substance in the world was as light as  
A B C D

10. He said that he will have been working in the army for five years by the end of the year.  
A B C D
11. On their informing him that the police wanted him, the man realized that he betrayed his  
A B C D  
accomplice.
12. He wanted them to treat the information as confidential, but it made public at a press conference.  
A B C D
13. He was bidden hold his tongue because he made a lot of noise while others were doing homework.  
A B C D
14. It expected that the electricity supply industry will be running into surplus capacity by next year.  
A B C D
15. She was given to a warm welcome at the railway station, and she was so moved to tears.  
A B C D

1. C 错,应改为 had left。因为过去完成进行时表示过去某时以前一直在进行的动作,而 leave 是瞬间动词,并非持续的动作,所以要用过去完成时。
2. C 错,应改为 caused。从句意判断,“已经下了一个多星期的倾盆大雨,洪水引起几个地方的山体滑坡。”downpour 与 cause 是主谓关系,应用主动语态。
3. C 错,应改为 have。从前后句意及时间状语来判断,本句说的是一般情况下都不会带雨伞,所以用一般现在时。
4. C 错,应改为 have been taking。现在完成进行时可以表示持续性动作,而且和现在的情况有联系。且句中有表示一段时间的状语 every morning since last Christmas。
5. A 错,应改为 have been called。从句意判断,应是“招聘几位专家”,experts 与 call in 是动宾关系,所以要用被动语态。
6. D 错,应改为 be taken。因为 take action (采取行动),是动宾词组,要用不定式的被动结构。
7. A 错,应改为 was listening to。时间状语中用一般过去时,且从句意判断应为“当时正在做……”,所以要用过去进行时。
8. A 错,应改为 had been。在 it was the first time (that) 结构中,主句动词为过去时,that 分句常用过去完成时。
9. D 错。主句虽然是一般过去时,但从句“氢是世界上最轻的物质”,是一般性特点,或普遍真理,仍然要用一般现在时。
10. A 错,应改为 would have been working。主句应为一般过去时,根据时态呼应规则,从句采用过去完成进行时。
11. D 错,应改为 was betrayed by。从句意判断,“他被警察通缉,因而意识到自己被同伙背叛了。”he 与 betray 是动宾关系,故用被动语态。
12. C 错,应改为 was made。句意是“在记者招待会上,人们把这件事公开化了”,it 与 make 是动宾关系,所以要用被动语态。
13. A 错,应改为 was bidden to hold。因为 bid 在主动语态中是加不带 to 的不定式,但在被动语态中必须把 to 补充上。
14. A 错,应改为 is expected。It is (was) expected 表示“据预计”。相同结构还有 it is (was) said/reported/rumored/announced... 表示“据说、据报道、据谣传、据宣布等”。
15. A 错,应改为 was given。give 后接双宾语,不带 to,其被动语态结构是把主动结构中的一个宾语变为主语,另一宾语仍然保留在谓语后面。所以被动结构中仍然无需 to。

### 第三节 虚拟语气

#### 一、虚拟语气在条件句中的运用

##### 1. 全真考题

例 1: Should John resign and Henry succeed him, we would have had a more vigorous leadership. (1999. 6)  
A B C D

题解: C 错。C 中 would have had 应改为 would have。从句谓语动词形式为 should + 原形动词, 与将来事实相反。

例 2: The light, which otherwise disturbed the patient, was excluded from his room by means of the window blind. (1998. 8)  
A B C D

题解: B 错, 应改为 had disturbed。句中的 otherwise 提示了扰乱病人的情况是假设的, 应该用虚拟语气, 与过去事实相反, 要用过去完成时。

例 3: He said that the passenger must have had an accident; otherwise he would arrive by that time. (1997. 1)  
A B C D

题解: C 错, 应改为 would have arrived。因为句中的 otherwise 提示了他那时抵达的情况是假设的, 应该用虚拟语气, 与过去事实相反, 要用过去完成时。

例 4: I often wonder what my life would be like if I didn't go to the beach that afternoon when I was 14. (1997. 5)  
A B C D

题解: C 错, 应改为 hadn't gone to。此句是错综时间条件句, 条件句中有时间状语 when I was 14, 与过去的事实相反, 所以应用过去完成时。

例 5: His recommendation that the Air Force investigates the UFO sighting was approved by the commission and referred to the appropriate committee. (2000. 6)  
A B C D

题解: A 错。recommendation 表示“推荐”, 其后的从句要用虚拟语气, 所以 A 中 investigates 应改为 (should) investigate。

例 6: So great was the influence of Thomas Paine on his own time that John Adams suggested that the era was called “The Age of Paine”. (1995. 2)  
A B C D

题解: D 错。suggest 表示“建议”, 其后的从句要用虚拟语气, 所以 D 中 was called 应改为 (should) be called。

例 7: When a post office handles large quantities of mail daily, it is essential that mechanical methods are used to maintain production and insure prompt delivery of the mails. (1998. 4)  
A B C D

题解: B 错。在形容词 essential 之后的主语从句要用虚拟语气, 所以应把 are used 改为 (should) be used。

##### 2. 虚拟条件句中谓语的主要形式

	从句	主句
与现在事实相反	过去时 (be 为 were)	<div> <div>should</div> <div>would</div> <div>might</div> <div>could</div> </div> } 动词原形
与过去事实相反	had + 过去分词	<div> <div>should</div> <div>would</div> <div>might</div> <div>could</div> </div> } have + 过去分词
与将来事实相反	<div> <div>should</div> <div>were to</div> </div> } 动词原形	<div> <div>should</div> <div>would</div> <div>might</div> <div>could</div> </div> } 动词原形

### 3. 要点提示

(1) 从句中如包含有 were, had, should 或 could, 可把 if 省略, were, had, should 或 could 置于主语前面。如:

Should I be free tomorrow, I would attend the meeting. 如果明天我有时间,我就参加会议。

(2) 有时,条件从句表示的动作和主句表示的动作发生的时间不一致,即为错综时间条件句,此时,动词的形式要根据表示的时间来调整。

If you had spoken to him last time you saw him, you would know what to do. 如果你上次看到他时跟他说一下,现在就知道怎么做了。

注意:有时,假设的情况并不以条件从句表现,而是通过其他方式表现出来,即为含蓄条件句。

① 用介词短语 but for, in the absence of, with, without 等表示。如:

{ But for the storm, we should have arrived earlier. 要不是暴雨,我们还会早到一些的。  
What would you do with 1 million dollars? 如果有 100 万美元你要做什么?

② 在 but 或 otherwise 连接的并列句中使用。如:

He was very busy that day, otherwise he would have given you more help. 他那天太忙了,不然的话,会给你更多帮助的。

③ 用动词不定式表示虚拟条件。如:

It would be a mistake not to lend her money. 不借钱给她是错误的。

④ 通过上下文表现出来。如:

It was quiet, you could have heard a pin drop. 是那样的安静,掉一根针都听得见。

## 二、虚拟语气可以用来表示愿望、建议、命令、要求等

在 advise, ask, beg, command, decide, decree, demand, desire, determine, insist, move (建议), order, prefer (宁愿), propose, recommend, request, require, suggest (建议), urge (极力主张), vote 等动词后的宾语从句,或者它们各自同源词构成的主语从句、表语从句和同位语从句中,谓语动词都需要使用虚拟语气,形式为:“should + 动词原形”或省略 should 直接用动词原形。如:

{ Congress has decided that the present law be maintained. 议会已决定要维护现有的法令。  
It has been decided that the present law be maintained. 已决定要维护现有的法令。  
The decision was that the present law be maintained. 决议是要维护现有的法令。  
The decision that the present law be maintained was welcomed by the public. 维护现有法令的决议受到民众的欢迎。

### 三、虚拟语气在形容词后的 that-分句中的运用

在一些形容词如 advisable, appropriate, better, best, desirable, essential, fitting, imperative, important, impossible, incredible, insistent, natural, necessary, obligatory, preferable, proper, ridiculous, strange, surprising, urgent, vital 等之后的 that-分句中要用虚拟语气,形式为“should + 动词原形”或直接用动词原形。如:

It is very important that all the facts be examined first. 所有的事实应该先经过检验,这一点是至关重要的。

### 四、虚拟语气在 wish/would rather (sooner)/had rather 后的宾语从句的运用

(1) 与现在事实相反,谓语动词用过去时态。如:

I wish he came back in two days. 我希望他两天后就回来。

(2) 与过去事实相反,谓语动词用过去完成时态:“had + 动词过去分词”。如:

I wish he had told me the truth at that time. 他当时把真相告诉我就好了。

(3) 与将来事实相反,谓语动词用过去将来时态:“would + 动词原形”。如:

I'd rather he would leave the cat under Xiao Wang's care. 我宁愿他把小猫交给小王照顾。

### 五、以下状语从句中的谓语动词都要使用虚拟语气

(1) 以 as if/though 引起的方式状语从句,谓语动词形式与 wish 后的宾语从句相同。如:

They talked as if they had been friends for years. 他们说话很亲热,就像多年的老朋友似的。

(2) 以 lest, for fear that, in case 引起的目的状语从句,谓语多用 should 加动词原形构成。如:

He set aside some money in case he should need it. 他每月存点钱以备需要时用。

(3) 以 even if/though 引导的让步状语从句,谓语形式同 if 引导的虚拟条件句。如:

Even if the doctor had arrived promptly, he would still depart us. 即使医生及时赶到,他还是会离开我们的。

(4) 以 in order that, so that 引起的从句,谓语多用“may 和 might + 动词原形”构成,口语中有时也用“can 或 might + 动词原形”。如:

In order that you may be well soon, you should take your medicine. 要想早点康复,你就得吃药。

### 六、在 It is (high) time that 后的定语从句中使用虚拟语气

动词常用过去式表示将来,意为“是……的时候了”。如:

It is time that somebody neutral took the chair. 是找个中立的人来担任主席的时候了。

### 七、在 if only 引导的从句中,谓语动词用虚拟语气

表示强烈的不满或遗憾,其形式同 if 条件从句。如:

If only we had telephoned him in advance. 事先给他打个电话就好了。

#### Exercise

1. They keep telling us it is of great importance that our representative is sent to the conference on schedule.  
A B C D
2. If it were not for the guidance of the Party committee, we should not have got such great achievement.  
A B C D



3. An order has come from Berlin that no language but German would be taught in the school.  
A B C D
4. Helen doesn't know how much I spent in repairing the house; if she ever found out, I'm sure she  
A B C  
will never forgive me.  
D
5. There is general understanding among the members of the Board of Directors that chief attention  
A  
would be given to the undertaking that is expected to bring in highest profit.  
B C D
6. I didn't know this Picasso exhibit was closed, but I wouldn't have been able to come even if I  
A B C  
knew about it.  
D
7. But for the leadership of our Party, we will not have succeeded.  
A B C D
8. It suddenly occurred to him that it will be better if the Englishman had spoken Italian.  
A B C D
9. If we had paid more attention to these factors, we would have largely reduced the risk now.  
A B C D
10. I would as soon that you didn't interrupt him. I didn't know anything about it.  
A B C D

### Key

1. C 错,应改为(should) be sent。因为在 it is important / of great importance that 句型中,that 从句要使用虚拟语气,形式为“should + 动词原形”,should 可以省略。
2. A 错,应改为 had not been。从句意判断,“如果没有党委会的领导,我们不会取得如此大的成就。”假设的情况与过去相反,条件从句应用“had + 动词的过去分词”形式。
3. D 错,应改为(should) be。因为表示“命令”的 order 在同位语从句中必须使用虚拟语气,形式为“should + 动词原形”,should 可以省略。
4. D 错,应改为 would never forgive。从句意判断,“海伦不知道我修房花了多少钱;如果她知道的话,我确信她不会原谅我。”假设的情况与将来的事实相反,条件从句采用一般过去时,主句内容用“would + 动词原形”。
5. B 错,应改为(should) be given。因为 understanding 此处意为“有共识应该做”,表示愿望,因而在其构成的从句中要使用虚拟语气,形式为“should + 动词原形”,should 可以省略。
6. D 错,应改为 had known about。从句意判断,“要是我早知道的话,我会来的。”假设的情况与过去相反,条件从句应用“had + 动词的过去分词”形式。
7. C 错,应改为 would not have。此句是由 but for 引导的含蓄条件句,“要不是共产党的领导,我们就会胜利。”与过去的事实相反,主句采用“would have + 动词的过去分词”形式。
8. C 错,应改为 would be better。“如果英国人说意大利语就更好了。”显然与现在事实相反,主句内容用“would + 动词原形”。
9. C 错,应改为 would。此句是错综时间条件句,条件句陈述的与过去事实相反,而主句有明显的时间状语 now,与现在事实相反,“如果我们对这些因素给予更多关注的话,我们现在就能极大地降低危险。”所以主句用“would + 动词原形”。
10. B 错,应改为 hadn't interrupted。从句意判断,句意与过去事实相反,在 would as soon 句型中,谓语动词要用过去完成时态。