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# 英语虚拟语气

柏馨久编著▲

成都科技大学出版社 ▲

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#### 英语虚拟语气与祝愿用语

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编著

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#### 前 言

英语语法中的虚拟语气是一种特殊的动词形式,往往容易混淆、不易理解、掌握。近年来在托福, E P T 及高考、研究生等测试中又常出现这类试题。为了帮助读者学 习、 掌握,特编写此书并附练习,供中学高年级学生、大学生或自学者参考。此外,与虚拟语气有关的祝愿用语在日常生活中运用广泛,实用性强,集中编写在一起方便广大读者查阅和使用。此书经西南师范大学熊正伦教授在百忙中审阅,在此表示衷心的感谢。

由于编者水平有限, 敏点错误在所难免, 欢迎读者批评指正。

编者

1986年9月于成都

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#### 一、英语的语气

英语句子中的谓语动词,除了"时态"和"语态"的变化外,还有一个"语气"变化问题。语气是动词的一种表现形式,它是区别说话人对动词所表示的动作或状态采取什么态度的动词形式。英语动词有三种形式,即陈述语气(The Indicative Mood)、祈使语气(The Imperative Mood)和虚拟语气(The Subjunctive Mood)。在这三种语气中,用得最广泛的是陈述语气,它约占我们所应用的英语句子的95%。另外只有人称动词才能有语气范畴,非人称动词是没有语气范畴的。

1. 陈述语气 一般用来叙述事实、谈看法、提问题。它的语气形式与动词的时体结合在一起,是提供信息的典型句子。说话者可以采取肯定或否定的说法,也可以用疑问或感叹的方式来表述。陈述语气包括陈述句、疑问句和感叹句。例如:

Atoms are tiny particles. 原子是微小的粒子.

Knowledge originates from practice.

知识来源于实践。

Is dinner to be served soon?

饭快好了吗?

How wonderful the film is!

这部电影太好了!

2. 祈使语气 表示说话者向对方提出请求、劝告、命

令或嘱咐。这类句子称为祈使句。可分为下列几种情况。

(1)主语第二人称 you 通常被省略, 谓语用动词原形。例如:

Hand in your exercise books.

把练习本交上来。

Be careful in making experiments!

做实验时要小心!

在这类句子中可用礼貌词、反身代词或 will you? (好吗?)使语气缓和、婉转。例如:

Shut the door, please.

请关上门.

Make yourelf at home.

请随便, 不要客气。

Lend me a hand, won't you?

帮我个忙,好吗?

(2)如果对第一人称或第三人称提出命令,则用 Let+宾语+不带 to 的动词不定式做宾语补足语来表示。常译作让、设等。

Let me peruse your essay before you hand it over to the publisher.

在你交给出版者前, 让我细读一下你的论文。

Let him try.

让他试试。

Let A be equal to B.

设A等于B。

(3)祈使句的否定式。 如表示否定, 在原形动词前 加 do not (缩写为 don't)。

Don't stay too late, Frieda.

弗丽达,不要耽搁太晚了。

Don't be silly!

不要糊涂。

Don't Let him go.

不要把他放走了。

3. 虚拟语气 虚拟语气用来表示说话人所说 的 话 不是事实,而是一种假设、愿望、建议、猜测或想像,有时也起到使语气缓和、委婉的作用。它往往涉及到一些虚构的设想与现实不一致,汉语又没有相应的形式,虽然我们可以用"要是","万一","假如"这类词来表示说话人的口气,但这毕竟是词汇手段,不是语法手段。所以虚拟语气这个概念,理解起来比较困难。

虚拟语气是用它所特有的与其他语气不同的动词的一种语法形式,来表示设想、愿望或想像。所谓特殊的动词形式,往往指它和陈述语气的动词某些时态形式相同,但表示的时间概念却不同。例如:

If she knew German, she would read Marx and Engels in German.

( = She doesn't know German, so she can't read
 Marx and Engels in German. )

假如她懂德语,她就会读马克思和恩格斯的德文原著的。

(与现实相反,从句动词却用一般过去时)

If he hadn't been so busy last week, he would have come.

( = He was very busy and did not come.)

上星期如果他不是那么忙, 他当时会来的。

(与过去事实相反,从句动词却用过去完成时)

I wish you had come to our English Evening yesterday.

( = you did not come to our English Evening yesterday.)

我真希望你昨天参加了我们的英语晚会。

(与过去事实相反,从句动词却用过去完成时)

If he should be here this evening, you would meet him

(=He may be here this evening.)

万一今晚他在这儿,你会碰见他的。

(将来可能发生的情况,从句动词却用过去将来时。)

#### 二、虚拟语气的用法

1. 在条件从句中的应用(in Conditional Sentences)。 条件句又分真实条件句(Sentences of Real Condition)和非 真实条件句(Sentences of Unreal Condition)。真实条件句 用陈述语气,它是真实的,或者是很有可能实现的,而非真 实条件句,所假设的条件与事实相反,或者实现的可能性较小,谓语动词就用虚拟语气。

例如,有一天一位**朋友请我**晚上去看戏,我估计完成工作后可以去,我就说,

If I am free, I shall go with you.

这虽是一种假设,但是可能实现的,因此用陈述语气。

如果晚上我有事去不了,我就对朋友说:

If I were free, I would go with you.

实际上我不能去, 所以这种假设要用虚拟语气。

(1)在真实条件句中If+现在一般时,主句用 will, shall, can+谓语动词,则表示可能实现的情况。

If you leave before ten, you will catch the train.

你如果在十点钟前动身,就能赶上火车。

I can get some more milk if there isn't enough. 牛奶不够的话、我可以再弄点来。

If + 现在一般时, 主句谓语动词也用现在一般时, 则 表示永远是真理。

If you mix blue and yellow, you get the colour green. 蓝黄两色混合就变成绿色。

If the temperature falls below zero, water freezes' 温度降到零度以下时,水就结冰。

#### (2)虚拟条件句的主要时态变化表

	主从句		If 从句的动词	20 F2 66 -1 2F1
时	态		(以be, go为例)	主句的动词
现与明	在 见在事	时实反)	were went	should + 动词原形 would
过 与 (相	去 士去 <b>事</b>	时实反)	had < been gone	should + have + 过去分词 would
将 (与#	来 <b>客来事</b>	时实反)	should < be go were to go	should + 动词原形 would

#### 〔注〕,

- ①If 从句中的动词无人称和数的变化。
- ②从句中谓语为 be 多用过去时复数形式,如主语为一、三人称单数时,也可用 was (但 If I were you ...,只能用were)。
- ③主语中除用 should、would 外, 还可用 could、might。
- ④在与将来事实相反的将来时中, were to +动词原形所表示的情况,实现的可能性很小。

#### (3)虚拟条件句的基本句型

If there were no air, the sky would become black. (現

6

#### 在时)

如果没有空气, 天空就会是黑暗的。

lf the sun had no gravity, the planets would float towards the distant fixed stars. (现在时)

如果太阳没有引力, 行星就会向遥远的恒星飞去。

If we had understood the basic principles thoroughly, we should have brought the process under control even better. (过去时)

**假**如我们知道 这些基本原**理**,我们**早就能**更好**地控**制 这个过程了。

#### (过去时)

If he had come here yesterday, I should have told him. 如果他昨天到这儿来,我早就告诉他了。

#### (过去时)

If it had not been for the Party's policy, the peasants might not have got so well-to-do.

要不是党的政策,农民不可能变得如此富裕。

#### (将来时)

If it should rain this afternoon, the volleyball match would be put off.

今天下午万一下雨,排球比赛就要延期举行。

#### (将来时)

If he were to do this test, he might do it in some other way.

要是他做这项试验,可能用另外某种方法去做。

#### (4)省略 if 的虚拟条件句

1. 有时假设的情况不用虚拟条件从句来表示,而用介词 短语、分词短语或通过上下文的意思来表示。此时句子的谓 语动词仍采用虚拟语气的相应形式,但有时也用陈述语气。

Without steel, there would be hardly any industry to talk about.

没有钢铁,就无法侈谈工业。

Without sunshine, nothing could grow on earth.

没有阳光, 地球上什么也不能生存。

But for the Party, we could never have today's happiness.

要是没有党,我们决不会有今天的幸福.

But for his idleness he would have been an admirable fellow.

他如果不是懒惰,已成为一个好人,

For lack of water, plants would not grow well.

没有水,植物就长不好....

(注):①以上诸句均为取消 if 的否定句用法。

②but for = if it were not for (要不是), if it had not been for (要是没……的话). but for 既可代替 与 现 实相反的假定、又可代替与过去事实相反的假定。要辩认它究竟代替哪一种,往往可以从主句的动词时态来看出。

But for (= If it were not for) your advice, I would not do this work.

要不是你的劝告, 我是不愿做这个工作的。

But for ( = If it had not been for ) your help, he could not have lived long.

要是没有你的帮助的话, 他就不会活那么久。

with your help, I should succeed.

(= If I had your help, I should succeed.) 假如有你的帮助, 我将会成功。

I would do so in your place. ( = If I were in your place, I would do so.)

假如我在你的立场,我就那样做。

The plan might work under such circumstances. (If

it under such circumstances, the plan might were

work.)

在这样的情况下,这项计划或许会行得通。

Born in better time, he would have done credit to the profession of letters. ( = If he was born in better time, he would have done credit to the profession of letters.)

如果他出生在较好的时代,他会为文学界赢得声誉的。

2.在并列连词 or, otherwise 中含有条件意义。

He fled away, or he would have been killed.

他逃走了,否则他一定被杀。

The research fellow worked very hard, otherwise he would have failed.

这位研究员工作得很努力, 要不然他就失败了。

3.在 if 虚拟条件句中,有时可把 连 词 if 省 去,采用倒装 语序把谓语动词 were 或助动词 had, should 移到主语前,其意思不变,例如:

Were it not for the discovery of electricity, the modern

world would be cast in great inconvenience.

( = If there were...)

假如没有发明电,现代世界将很不方便,

Should it snow, the trip would be canceled.

( = If it should snow..., )

假如下雪,我们就取消这次旅行。

Had you tried harder, you would have succeeded.

(=If you had tried...,) 要是你再努点力,你就会成功了。

(5)混合条件句又称错综时间条件句。在这类句子中, 虚拟条件从句和主句表示的时态可以不一致。它们的动作不 是同时发生,那么主句和从句的谓语动词的形式应分别根据 各自所表示的时间加以调整.

If it had not been for me, you would not be freed from prison.

要不是我,你现在不会被释放出狱。

(从句述说过去,而主句述说现在)

If he had followed the doctor's advice, he would have recovered already.

假如他曾遵照医生的劝告, 现在病就好了。

(从句述说的过去, 主句述说现在)

If it were not for the collective, it wouldn't have been possible for us to succeed.

要不是靠集体力量,我们是不可能成功的。

(从句述说的现在,主句述说的过去)

(6)引导条件从句的连词: 最常见的是 if, 它 既 可 用

于真实条件句, 也可用于虚拟条件句。此外还有 in case, provided, as long as, unless,主要用于真实条件句; suppose, supposing(that) 通常用于引出虚拟条件句, 相当于连词 if 但由 suppose/supposing 引出的从句总是在句首。

Suppose there were no gravitational force, object would not fall to the ground when dropped.

假如没有万有引力,物体就不会落在地面上。

Supposing you were left alone on an island, what would you have to do to keep alive.

假如你孤独一人留在岛上,你将怎样生存? Supposing I accepted this offer, what would you say? 要是我接受这个建议,你会有什么意见?

#### 2. 在宾语从句中的应用

- (1) wish后的**宾语从句**,通常用虚拟语气,从句中谓语 动词形式,在时间上有现在、过去和将来的区别。
- 1. 表示与现实相反的愿望或抱歉时,从句谓语动词用were(was)或一般过去时。
  - 1 wish (that) I were a freshman again. 我希望我再是一年级大学生就好了!
  - I wish (that) I remembered the address 我希望我记得这地址就好了。
- 2.表示与过去事实相反的愿望时,从句谓语动词用 had + could 过去分词,或 would + have + 过去分词。
  - I wish I had seen you last night.

    如果我昨晚看见你就好了。

- I wish I had not wasted my time when I was young! 如果在少年时我不曾浪费光阴就好了!
- I wish I could have gone with you yesterday. 昨天我和你一起去就好了。
- 3. 表示将来没有把握或不大可能实现的愿望或表示祝should 思时,从句谓语动词用 would + 动词原形。
  - I wish I could drive a taxi。 我希望我能开出租汽车。
  - He wishes you would go and visit him. 他希望你去拜访他。
  - I wish it would clear up soon. 我希望天就会晴朗。
- [注]: ① I wish I were 在表示与现实相反的愿望时和 would that 意思相同,可以通用。只是 would that 语气较为强烈,何末多用"!"号,是古用,会话中不用。 I wish 后 that 可省略,而 would that 后却不能省略 that。如 Would that it were night!如果这是夜间就好了!
  - ② hope 后的宾语从句用陈述语气,用于有实现可能的情况,它指的是将来或现在的事物,不指过去事物,与wish 不同。如, I hope he will come。我希望他会来。
- (2)在一些表示愿望、建议、请求、命令等含义的动词后面的宾语从句中,谓语动词用动词原形表示虚拟语气。表示愿望、请求、建议等这类动词有 ask, suggest, demand, insist, order, propose (= move), desire, require…等。