

make dad do the babysitting when they go out to work. Only 40% of Britain's single mothers are employed, compared with 56% of married ones, a bigger gap than the OECD study found in any of the countries it examined. And Britain's gap is still. By contrast, in the less, likely to be in the workforce than married mothers.

大学英语四级考试 (最新题型) 考前训练丛书

词汇语法要点与训练

黄惠晖 主编

Could this be due to inadequate child care? Many people think so. Sue Shih, a research fellow at the University of Cambridge, argues that single parents do not take training or jobs. Her view gets support from some work by Stephen Jenkins of Swansea University and Elizabeth Symond of Keele University, who found that, roughly speaking, if the cost of child care were halved, a single mother would be twice as likely to take training or a job. The paperless office is not a dream, it is a joke. Today more gadgets (小器具) are devoted to spitting out paper with more ink than ever before. And Ricoh, a Japanese office equipment company, is trying to make a machine that takes in paper and spits out a clean sheet. The age of the recycling machine is dawning.

Most photocopiers make their marks with a toner, a fine powder which is melted on to the surface of the paper. Ricoh's machine uses a chemical to loosen the toner's grip, applies a little heat and then uses a sticky roller to peel the toner off.

Using this technology, a single sheet of paper can be recycled 10 or 20 times, depending on its durability. And as well as eliminating bins full of waste paper, the machine could silence the shredder. Anyone concerned about secrecy could erase his message rather than reduce it to tangles of shredded paper. The result would not fool the experts in a forensic laboratory, but it might well suffice for low-level security.

More work is required. The prototype cleans only three pages a minute. Ricoh has yet to show it can make erasing old paper cheaper than buying new. And only the toner is removed; the machine cannot wipe out marks made by dot matrix printer or thermal-paper fax machines. Pen strokes and impressions made with ordinary printing presses are also immune. This means that text or figures produced with a laser printer could be altered, but letterheads and signatures on the same piece of paper would be left intact. In this part there is a short passage with five questions or incomplete statements. Read

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内 容 提 要

本书依据词汇语法部分的内容特点,专门以典型错误句与正确句相对照的方式,将四级英语中重要的词汇语法要点进行实例分析和具体讲解。

全书共分三章,第一章通过六个单元详细解析各种词类、各种句式、各种时态语态的误正例句,每单元配有单项练习;第二章分两个单元,简要辨析了大学英语中的同义词、近义词和形似词;第三章为模拟练习。

在每个误正对比中,正确的例句基本上都是语法要点的典型句子;错误例句也大多是学生在日常学习与考试中常见错误。

这些误正句对照,是编著者在多年教学过程中一点一滴积累得来,非常具有启发性,非常适合大学在校学生及任课教师使用。

大学英语四级考试(最新题型)考前训练丛书

主 编 金淑媛

《词汇语法要点与训练》

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前 言

词汇与语法结构是大学英语四级统考的重要考项之一,是“考核学生对语法结构和词汇用法的掌握程度”(大学英语四、六级考试大纲)。本书即根据国家教委《大学英语教学大纲》与《大学英语四、六级考试大纲》中有关词汇及语法结构的规定与要求编写而成的,是为准备参加国家四级统考的考生而提供的学习复习与练习用书。同时也适用于准备参加考研,WSK 或托福等各类考生参考使用。

为了帮助考生有系统地掌握、巩固和加深已学过的语法知识及词汇,本书的编排采用了语法分类与词汇分类的办法。先是实例分析,然后提供同步练习,最后是综合练习。在选材方面,我们参考了大量有关资料,主要根据历届学生容易混淆,容易犯错的语法及词汇现象收集例句,题量大,起到了学与练并举的作用。此外,与市面上众多练习书不同的是,本书除了提供练习答案外,还提供简要的解释,可以避免学生在对完答案后仍不知原因的普遍现象。这对不同水平的四级考生提高应试能力,取得考试好成绩大有裨益。

本书共分三大章。第一章的语法结构错误分析部分以正误句形式出现,为的是突出重点,使学生的难点、易误点一目了然;第二章的词汇与分析部分主要以同义词、近义词与形似词分类。无论是词汇或语法结构的分析均力求在有限的篇幅内做到言简意赅,有针对性。第三章是根据国家大学英语四级统考中词汇与语法类型而提供的模拟试题,共五套,可作为应考生自我测试之用。

由于编著者水平有限,倘有疏漏之处,敬请读者批评指正。

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- ✧ 词汇语法要点与训练
- ✧ 阅读翻译技巧与训练
- ✧ 听力理解技巧与训练
- ✧ 应试写作技巧与训练
- ✧ 大学英语四级专用词典

目 录

第一章 语法结构典型错误分析	(1)
第一单元 动词	(1)
1. 时态与语态	(1)
2. 主谓一致	(3)
3. 非谓语动词	(5)
4. 虚拟语气	(7)
同步练习	(9)
答案与解析	(18)
第二单元 名词、冠词、代词、数词	(24)
1. 名词	(24)
2. 冠词	(24)
3. 代词	(25)
4. 数词	(27)
同步练习	(28)
答案与解析	(32)
第三单元 形容词、副词	(35)
1. 比较等级问题	(35)
2. 语序问题	(35)
3. 其他常考问题	(36)
同步练习	(38)
答案与解析	(43)
第四单元 介词、并列句、从句	(46)
1. 介词	(46)
2. 并列句与从句	(47)
同步练习	(50)
答案与解析	(57)
第五单元 省略、强调、倒装、平行	(61)
1. 省略	(61)
2. 强调与倒装	(62)
3. 平行	(65)
同步练习	(66)
答案与解析	(71)
第六单元 易混结构	(75)
同步练习	(76)
答案与解析	(78)
第二章 词汇用法分析	(80)

第一单元 同义词、近义词	(80)
同步练习	(91)
答案与解析	(105)
第二单元 形似词	(113)
同步练习	(125)
答案与解析	(137)
第三单元 常考词汇综合练习	(145)
答案与解析	(156)
第三章 模拟试题与答案解析	(163)

请勿在此书上答题, Thanks!

保持书面整洁, 勿在书中乱画, 谢谢合作!
第一章 语法结构典型错误分析

第一单元 动词

1. 时态与语态

误: He had done all that ^{was} necessary.

正: He had done all that was necessary.

注释: 因主句中用过去完成时, 从句需用过去时态, 才能表现时态一致。

误: When Columbus discovered America, he thought that he arrived in India.

正: When Columbus discovered America, he thought that he had arrived in India.

注释: arrived 的动作在 thought 之前已经完成, 因此需用过去完成时。

误: Why are they still doing the research since it is proving useless?

正: Why are they still doing the research since it has proved useless?

注释: 动词 prove 不用进行时, 类似的动词还有: love, like, hate (表示感情的动词); smell, taste, feel (表示感知的动词); forget, remember, understand, recognize (表示认知的动词); 其他还有: have, know, own, appear, seem, belong, desire, remain, resemble 等等。

误: After George had returned to his room he had read a book.

正: After George had returned to his room he read a book.

注释: 由 after 引导的时间状语从句若表示的是过去的事, 从句一般用过去完成时, 主句用一般过去时。该主句中 read 的动作发生在 returned 之后, 需用过去时表示。由于 after 本身已表示了主从句中的动作有先后, 故该句也可在主从句中都用一般过去时, 即: After George returned to his room, he read a book.

误: Mary said that she went shopping before she came home.

正: Mary said that she had gone shopping before she came home.

注释: 这是一个间接引语的时态问题。该句的直接引语是 Mary said, "I went shopping before I come home." 改成间接引语时, 在宾语从句中, 主句的时态要比直接引语中的时态早一步。

误: If Marie will call, tell her I will call her back.

正: If Marie calls, tell her I will call her back.

注释: 在条件句中, 如果谓语表示的是将来的动作, 从句中通常用一般现在时。由以下各词引导的从句中, 时态用法同: before, when, as soon as, after, unless 等。如: I'm going to eat as soon as the restaurant opens. 又如: When I arrive, I will write to you.

误: She did not practise her English during the last several weeks at home.

✓ 正: She has not practised her English during the last several weeks at home.

△ 注释：当表达时间状语的短语若为 the past/last + 表时间的名词组，表示不定过去的时间，主句中的谓语动词需用完成时态。比较：He went to Chicago last Friday.

误：last 前不用 the，这里 last Friday 表示过去时间。

误：By the time June gets home, her aunt will leave for Puerto Rico.

正：By the time June gets home, her aunt will have left for Puerto Rico.

注释：表示将来的时间状语短语或从句常用介词 by 引导，从句用一般现在时，主句要用完成时表示将来那段时间前将完成的动作。

误：The arrested man is said to steal jewels from the store.

正：The arrested man is said to have stolen jewels from the store.

注释：不定式中的时态是学生难点。用完成时表示该动作发生在主句谓语所表示的动作之前。根据语境，steal 是在 is said 之前就已经发生的，需用完成时。比较：An egg is said to be equivalent of a pound of meat. 当表示一种事实，一般真理时，不定式用一般时态。

误：A thief had broken into the house and stole the money.

正：A thief had broken into the house and stolen the money.

注释：这种时态常被忽略。当两个或两个以上的谓语共用一个主语时，这些谓语的时态要一致。这里都需用过去完成时。比较：Having eaten and drunk too much the night before, he woke up with headache.

误：Since calculators were introduced, they proved to be useful tools for people weak in math.

正：Since calculators were introduced, they have proved to be useful tools for people weak in math.

注释：用 since 引导的时间状语从句中用一般过去时，主句中的谓语需用现在完成时。

误：Everyone must like the cake because there wasn't even a small piece left.

正：Everyone must have liked the cake because there wasn't even a small piece left.

注释：must 表示揣测，应根据语境正确使用时态。must 加一般现在时是对现在情况的猜测，如：You must live quite near here. / You must be hungry now. ; must 加完成时态是对过去的事进行猜测，如上例。must 也可用在进行时或完成进行时里，表示对现在正进行或现在以前一直进行的事的揣测，如：She must be working now. / Somebody must have been using the phone.

误：Mike would have liked to have asked Alice for a date, but he was too shy.

正：Mike would have liked to ask Alice for a date, but he was too shy.

注释：在一个简单句中，谓语与作宾语的不定式不能同时使用完成时。该句与表示过去想办，但未能做成的事。

误：John is neater than Carol does.

正：John is neater than Carol is.

注释：主句中的谓语是 be，连词 than 后的谓语应与之呼应。

误: The message mentioned was never reached to me.

正: The message mentioned never reached me.

注释: 动词 reach 有多层意思, 这里作“收到, 传到...”解, 为及物动词是个不用于被动态的及物动词。 △

误: The kid needs be taken care of.

正: The kid needs taking care of.

注释: 动词 need 后通常跟动名词主动形式作宾语表示被动的含义, 等于 The kid needs to be taken care of. 但用动名词主动形式更为普遍。类似的动词还有: want, require, deserve (值得), 如: The house wants repairing. / Her letter requires answering. / His proposal deserves considering.

误: Susan will have a lot of homework to be done tonight.

正: Susan will have a lot of homework to do tonight.

注释: have sth. to do 的结构已表示“有什么事要做”, 这是因为, 在不定式作定语的结构中, 如果动词不定式的逻辑主语是该动词不定式所表示的动作的施动者, 这个不定式应使用主动态; 如果是受动者, 则使用被动态。句中 to do 的逻辑主语 Susan 是 do 的施动者, 所以应用 to do 这一主动态。比较: This form is to be filled in ink.

误: The problem is rather difficult to be solved.

正: The problem is rather difficult to solve.

注释: 在表语/宾语补足语 + 不定式的结构中, 尽管不定式的动作具有被动意义, 语法上却用主动态表示。此时, 不定式起着状语的作用。以下形容词常常用在该结构中: easy, difficult, hard, comfortable, fit, 如: The essay is not easy to write.

2. 主谓一致

误: The distinction between wages and salaries are based primarily on the method of computing payment. 学 学

正: The distinction between wages and salaries is based primarily on the method of computing payment. 学 学

注释: 该句的主语与谓语被介词 between 引导的短语分隔, 主语是单数名词 distinction, 故需用单数谓语动词。这种现象在考试中常见。引起主谓分隔的短语很多, 常由以下词引导: with, plus, along with, besides, like, accompanied by, as well as, including, no other than, rather than, no less than 等。如: We as well as he are coming to help you. / Several candidates, including John Baker, are going. / He, but not you, is going to be promoted.

误: Whose essays were missing were on everyone's mind.

正: Whose essays were missing was on everyone's mind.

注释: 由从句引起的句子作主语时, 都应视为单数主语。该句中的主语是由 whose 引导的从句, 故主句中的谓语动词需用单数形式。又如: Whether he will come or not doesn't make any difference.

误: The first two problems are very difficult, but the rest is easy.

正: The first two problems are very difficult, but the rest are easy.

注释: the rest 在并列句中作主语,指 the rest problems 谓语动词需用复数形式。比较: Some of the money has gone to the poor families and the rest is given to elderly people. 注: 这里 the rest 指 the rest of the money, 故用单数谓语。

误: Three-fourth of the surface of the earth are sea.

正: Three-fourth of the surface of the earth is sea.

注释: 分数+of+名词的短语中的名词可以是不可数名词或可数名词。该短语作主语时,其谓语动词的数由分数后的名词决定。该句的主语是可数名词 surface 的单数形式,其谓语动词需用单数形式。与分数用法类似的词语有: all / any / half / some / the rest / part / a lot / plenty / most / a (the) majority 等。注: 介词 of 后的名词需有定冠词或其他定语修饰,如: Some of his books are broken.

误: A large amount of materials are to be brought with us.

正: A large amount of material is to be brought with us.

注释: 由 an amount+of+名词 构成的短语中的名词应为不可数名词,作主语时,其谓语动词需用单数形式。类似的短语还有: a great (good) deal of... / a bit of... / (a) little of... 等。

误: The number of the damaged houses have doubled.

正: The number of the damaged houses has doubled.

注释: 由 the number of+名词的短语中的名词应是可数名词复数形式,但由于这一结构作主语时,句子的主语为 the number,所以其谓语动词需用单数形式。类似的词组还有: one of... / each of... / (n) either of...。注意与词组 a number of... 的区别(见下条)。

误: There was only a small number of people responding to the call.

正: There were only a small number of people responding to the call.

注释: 由词组 a number of+名词 的短语中的名词应是可数名词复数形式,其谓语动词需用复数形式。类似的词组还有: both of... / (a) few of... 等。

误: Either of these buses go past the university.

正: Either of these buses goes past the university.

注释: 由 either+of+名词构成的主语,其谓语动词需用单数形式。含有以下单词的短语作主语时,也需用单数谓语动词: anyone, anything, each, neither, everyone, everything, no one, nothing, what, whatever, who, whoever.

误: Extra police is urgently needed in this area.

正: Extra police are urgently needed in this area.

注释: 该句中的主语 police 为单数词形,总是用作复数,其谓语需用复数形式。指全体警察时,要在名词前加定冠词,如: the police; 指个别警察时用 a policeman, two policemen. 英语中还有一些词,形为单数,意义却是复数,如: people (比较: a people 指一个民族,作主语时用单数谓语), cattle 等。

还有一些表示“一对,一双”的名词,它们总是用复数形式和复数谓语,如: glasses(眼镜), scales(天平), scissors(剪刀), trousers(长裤), goods(货物), clothes, shorts(短裤)等。

误: He is among the few who wants to continue working on the project.

正: He is among the few who want to continue working on the project.

注释: 在这个句型中, who 后的谓语动词的数应由它所代替的先行词决定, 而不是由主句中的主语决定。类似的情况还有: He is one of the few people who hate traveling. 比较: She is the (only) one of the students who is from the USA. who 在本句中代替 one.

误: Not only you but also I were fooled by him.

正: Not only you but also I was fooled by him.

注释: 由对等连词 not only...but also, (n)either...(n)or 连接的两个名词作主语时, 其谓语动词的数应根据靠近谓语的那个主语来定, 如: Neither you nor she is to be chosen for the job.

3. 非谓语动词

误: It is too cold to go to swim.

正: It is too cold to go swimming.

注释: go doing sth. 用以表达进行某项活动, go 后不能用不定式作宾语。如: go shopping / fishing / hunting / walking / skating / drinking 等。

误: As it was thundering, the frightening boy hid himself under the bed.

正: As it was thundering, the frightened boy hid himself under the bed.

误: The boring students went to sleep during the boring lecture.

正: The bored students went to sleep during the boring lecture.

误: The bored lecturer put the audience to sleep.

正: The boring lecturer put the audience to sleep.

注释: 过去分词与现在分词作定语修饰名词是常考项。不能简单地认为只有过去分词才修饰人。例句中的 the bored student 指学生自己感到烦, 需用过去分词; 而 the boring lecturer 指该 lecturer 开的讲座效果不好, 让别人烦, 故用现在分词; 同样, the frightened boy 指孩子受惊, the frightening boy 指男孩的样子吓人, 让别人害怕。

误: Betty has problem to get along with her roommates.

正: Betty has problem getting along with her roommates.

注释: have problem doing sth. 是固定结构, 其中 doing sth. 不能用不定式 to do sth. 代替。类似的句型还有: have trouble / fun / difficulty / a (hard, good) time doing sth. 以及 spend / waste time (money) doing (in doing) sth. 注意: 除了 time 以外, 这些名词前都不加冠词。

误: Peter preferred to take a bus to driving.

正: Peter preferred to take a bus rather than drive.

正: Peter preferred taking a bus to driving.

注释: 及物动词 prefer 用于表示比较时, 其宾语可以是不定式也可是动名词。表示两者比较, 其结构为: prefer to do sth. rather than do sth. / prefer doing sth. to doing sth.

误: The traveler found it difficult to make himself understand.

正: The traveler found it difficult to make himself understood.

注释: 动词 make 通常用在 make sb. do sth. 和 make sth. done 的句型里。而根据语境, 旅行者难以让别人听懂他的话, 应该用过去分词表示被动的意思。

误: Tom stood with his hand shaded his eyes.

正: Tom stood with his hand shading his eyes.

注释: 由于 shade 的执行者是 hand, 而不是人, 故该动词容易被误用过去分词表示。

误: He objected to be treated like a child.

正: He objected to being treated like a child.

注释: object to 是固定词组, 其中的 to 是介词, 需用具有名词功能的动名词作宾语。此类现象考试常考。类似的词组还有 look forward to / admit to / be used to / be accustomed to / be opposed to

误: They are considering not to leave.

正: They are considering not leaving.

注释: 动词 consider 为只可跟动名词作宾语的动词, 不能跟不定式, 考试中常考。类似的动词还有: admit, advise, advocate, appreciate, avoid, delay, deny, dislike, enjoy, escape, excuse, finish, forgive, imagine, keep, mind, order, postpone, practise, quit, regret, risk, suggest, understand 等。

误: He couldn't help but thinking he had made a mistake.

正: He couldn't but think he had made a mistake.

正: He couldn't help thinking he had made a mistake.

注释: cannot help doing sth 是固定词组, 作“情不自禁要做…”解, help 用于此意时, 其后不能接不定式作宾语; cannot but do sth. 也是固定词组, 作“不能不”解, 后只跟不带 to 的不定式。两者容易混淆。

误: To be bound hand and foot, the prisoner could not move.

正: Bound hand and foot, the prisoner could not move.

注释: 根据语境, 囚犯手脚被捆绑动不了, 是用过去分词短语作状语表示已完成的被动动作; 不定式指将来的动作, 与句子谓语(过去时)不搭配。

误: Mike did not go to the concert because he was busy to prepare lessons for the exams.

正: Mike did not go to the concert because he was busy preparing lessons for the exams.

注释: be busy doing sth. 是固定搭配, busy 后不能接不定式。类似的搭配还有 be late doing sth. / be worth doing (sth.)

误: According to unconfirmed reports, troops involving in the conflict total nearly 45, 000.

正: According to unconfirmed reports, troops involved in the conflict total nearly 45, 000.

注释: involve 是常考词, 其用法常是学生难点。该句的 involve 作“卷入”解, 是及物动词,

这里需用过去分词表示被动意义。又如: His brother was involved in a crime. / His brother involved himself in a crime.

误: The driver could not get his vehicle starting.

正: The driver could not get his vehicle started.

注释: 动词 get 后可跟带现在分词的复合结构, 表示“使…发生, 使某人做某事”; 或带过去分词的复合结构, 表示“使某事完成”; 也可带不定式的复合结构, 表示“使某人做某事”。这些句型是常考项和学生难点, 常常要视所用的动词而决定其形式。比较: He can't get his vehicle going / moving. 又如: He had to get the work done. / He got her to call me.

误: We had the computer typed them.

正: We had the computer type them.

注释: 动词 have 后可接不同形式动词的复合结构, 是考试重点和学生难点。have 用在以下结构: have sb. do sth. (= ask sb. to do sth.); have sth. done; have sb. doing sth. (使某人做某事; 让某事发生; 有) 如: I'll have them all speaking English in class. / He soon had them all laughing (注: 这里 have 的用法同 get, 见上例) / They have people coming to dinner. (他们今天有客人来吃饭)。该句为 have sb. do sth. 结构的运用。

误: The exhibition was made opening at noon.

正: The exhibition was made to open at noon.

注释: 用于主动语态的 make 后, 接不定式时, 不用不定式符号 to, 如: We made the exhibition open at noon. 但其用在被动态中时, 其后的不定式则需用 to 引出; 动词 make 不能与动名词连用, 如不能说 I made him writing a letter.

误: The weather was fine, he decided to go for a walk.

正: The weather being fine, he decided to go for a walk.

正: Since the weather was fine, he decided to go for a walk.

注释: 该句中的逗号是判断正误的依据。该句逗号前后是两个表示因果关系的完整句, 不能单独用逗号连接, 需有连词连接或用独立主格结构。

4. 虚拟语气

误: If you would go to bed earlier, you would not be so sleepy in the morning.

正: If you went to bed earlier, you would not be so sleepy in the morning.

注释: 虚拟语气是常考项。常用 if 条件句引起, 其基本用法有两种: ①表示现在情况或将来情况的虚拟时, 从句中用一般过去时, 主句中用一般过去将来时; ②表示过去情况的虚拟时, 从句中用过去完成时, 主句中用过去将来完成时。该句属于第一种情况。

误: I would lend you money, but I did not have any then.

正: I would have lent you money, but I did not have any then.

注释: 表示过去虚拟情况的条件从句中需用过去完成时, 主句中用过去将来完成时, would 或 could 作情态动词。如: We would have enjoyed ourselves if you had been here. 该句用了一个表示事实的句子 but I did not have any then 代替虚拟条件句。这是常考项

误: I wish that I received this letter before the office closed for the day.

动态的虚拟语气 过去完成时

正: I wish that I had received this letter before the office closed for the day.

误: We wish that he will make up his mind about the trip tomorrow.

正: We wish that he would / could make up his mind about the trip tomorrow.

误: She wishes that her boy friend calls every day.

正: She wishes that her boy friend called every day.

注释: wish+宾语从句的句型是常考项。它表示的是一种可能性很小的愿望,从句中需用虚拟语气,即,用过去完成时表示希望过去能做,但未能实现的事,如上面第一例(或用 could / would+不定式完成时的句型,表示相同的意义。如: I wish that I could have helped you yesterday.);用 would 或 could 与原形动词一般式构成的谓语表示对将来做的事所抱的愿望,如上述第二例;用一般过去时表示愿望现在或每天都能做到的事,如上述第三例;注意: wish 后的宾语从句只能用过去时态,绝不能用一般时态。如上述三个例子, wish 后的宾语从句中可用情态动词 would / could,但不能用 might / should。如不能说 I wish I might / should...; wish 也能用过去时,从句中的时态与用 wish 一般现在时的情况同。如: She wished that her boy friend called every day.

误: It's high time that the baby will go to bed.

正: It's high time that the baby went to bed.

注释: 在 It's time that 从句中,只用一般过去时,是一种虚拟语气。比较: It's time (for the baby) to go to bed.

误: Jim'd rather not to leave tomorrow.

正: Jim'd rather not leave tomorrow.

误: We'd rather that he will not come next week.

正: We'd rather that he came next week.

注释: would / had rather 用以引起虚拟语气,其用法是学生难点。要注意虚拟条件不同时的动词时态变化。主要有两种形式: ①用在简单句中后接原形动词,表示现在或将来的虚拟情况,如: I had rather leave tonight (than tomorrow). 后接现在完成时表示过去的虚拟情况,如: Jim would rather have gone to class yesterday (than today). ②接复合句时,从句中用一般过去时表示现在或将来的虚拟情况,如: I would rather that he were here now. 以及以上第二例;用过去完成时表示过去虚拟情况,如: We'd rather Jim had come yesterday (than today). 注意否定词 not 在句中的位置。简单句有两种:一般时在原形动词前加 not,如上面第一例;现在完成时在助动词 have 后加 not;复合句也有两种:从句为一般过去时用 did not do,如: We'd rather that he didn't come next week. 从句为过去完成时,将 not 置于助动词 had 之后。如: We'd rather Jim had not come yesterday.

误: Due to the storm, we would have arrived earlier.

正: But for the storm, we would have arrived earlier.

注释: 介词短语 due to 作“因为”解,显然不符句意,改为 but for 或 without 代替一个 if 的虚拟条件句,表示“如果没有这场雪,我们会来得早些”。

误: If he was younger, he would join.

正: If he were younger, he would join.