



中等职业教育国家规划教材
全国中等职业教育教材审定委员会审定

电子信息专业英语

(电子与信息技术专业)

主编 邓红 孙萍

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内容提要

本书是中等职业教育国家规划教材,根据教育部新颁发的中等职业学校电子与信息技术专业专业英语教学基本要求编写。全书共24单元,分成两大部分:前12单元为基础部分,为三、四年制共用;后12单元为提高部分,供四年制选读。教材内容涉及电路、电子技术、家用电器、通讯、仪表和计算机等方面,参考了国内外较新的书刊,由浅入深,循序渐进。每课后都附有一定的练习或阅读材料,以巩固所学知识。

本书可作为中等职业学校电子信息、电子电器应用与维修等专业教材,也可作为岗位培训用书。

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中等职业教育国家规划教材

出版说明

为了贯彻《中共中央国务院关于深化教育改革全面推进素质教育的决定》精神，落实《面向21世纪教育振兴行动计划》中提出的职业教育课程改革和教材建设规划，根据教育部关于《中等职业教育国家规划教材申报、立项及管理意见》（教职成[2001]1号）的精神，我们组织力量对实现中等职业教育培养目标和保证基本教学规格起保障作用的德育课程、文化基础课程、专业技术基础课程和80个重点建设专业主干课程的教材进行了规划和编写，从2001年秋季开学起，国家规划教材将陆续提供给各类中等职业学校选用。

国家规划教材是根据教育部最新颁布的德育课程、文化基础课程、专业技术基础课程和80个重点建设专业主干课程的教学大纲（课程教学基本要求）编写，并经全国中等职业教育教材审定委员会审定。新教材全面贯彻素质教育思想、从社会发展对高素质劳动者和中初级专门人才需要的实际出发，注重对学生的创新精神和实践能力的培养。新教材在理论体系、组织结构和阐述方法等方面均作了一些新的尝试。新教材实行一纲多本，努力为教材选用提供比较和选择，满足不同学制、不同专业和不同办学条件的教学需要。

希望各地、各部门积极推广和选用国家规划教材，并在使用过程中，注意总结经验，及时提出修改意见和建议，使之不断完善和提高。

教育部职业教育与成人教育司

二〇〇一年十月

前 言

随着我国工业现代化程度的不断提高和电子信息产业的飞速发展,对生产一线操作人员的综合素质和职业技能要求更高。专业英语的教学旨在培养学生阅读有关专业的英语科技资料的能力,使其能以英语为工具,获取更多的专业知识,提高专业操作技能,以适应社会发展的需要。

本教材适合电子信息、电子电器应用与维修等专业的学生使用。全书共分两大部分,前12单元为基础部分,为三、四年制共用,内容包括电路基础、电子技术、家用电器和自荐材料的书写;后12单元供四年制选读,选编了有关电子技术、通信技术、仪器仪表、计算机及使用说明书等方面的材料。每课都配有形式多样的习题和阅读材料,以巩固所学内容。在语法方面既帮助学生复习普通英语的语法,也介绍了科技英语的语法特点,帮助学生能更准确地阅读和翻译科技英语资料。

在编写过程中,本教材力求体现以下特色:

1. 针对宽专业,教材内容体现宽而浅,基础部分尽量与所学的专业知识接轨,提高部分扩大了知识面和阅读量,但控制了一定的专业词汇量。

2. 加强语言综合运用能力的培养。例如,通过对话讨论练习,训练语言的表达能力;通过应用文的写作训练,提高写作能力等。

3. 形式多样,内容新颖,图文并茂,较多的插图使专业知识更直观、形象、生动,既有助于学生理解课文的内容,又可以提高学生的学习兴趣。

4. 增强实用性。选材方面结合当前的电子工艺技术选编了较多新颖实用的专业素材,如当前常用的元器件的符号、门电路的符号和集成电路封装介绍等,使学生能通过专业英语的学习,扩大知识面,同时还选编了个人简历、自荐书的写作指导、科学文献的检索、说明书的阅读等实用性强的内容。

本教材的参考教学时数为60~120学时。

本书由无锡无线电工业学校的邓红、孙萍两位老师主编,曹建林老师审稿。本书经全国中等职业教育国家规划教材审定委员会审定,上海大学教授吴锡龙担任责任主审、严方、马殿光审稿,在此表示感谢。由于编写水平有限,书中错漏之处难免,敬请批评指正。

编 者

2002.1

Contents

Lesson 1	What Is Electricity	1
Lesson 2	Voltage, Current and Power	6
Lesson 3	Sources of Electricity	10
Lesson 4	Alternating Current	13
Lesson 5	Voltage Dividers	18
Lesson 6	Diodes and Diode Circuits	22
Lesson 7	Integrated Circuit	27
Lesson 8	Digital Devices	33
Lesson 9	Digital and Analog Interfacing	38
Lesson 10	Television	42
Lesson 11	Resume	46
Lesson 12	Unsolicited Application Letters	50
Lesson 13	The Operational Amplifier	54
Lesson 14	Darlington Transistor	57
Lesson 15	The MOSFET	60
Lesson 16	TTL and CMOS Logic Families	63
Lesson 17	Digital Oscilloscope	66
Lesson 18	Radio Receiver	69
Lesson 19	Introduction of Optical Fiber Communication	72
Lesson 20	Cellular Telephone	75
Lesson 21	A Computer System	79
Lesson 22	Optical Storage	82
Lesson 23	Information Technology Transforming Our Society	85
Lesson 24	VCR Operation Manual (Selected)	88
	参考译文	93
附录 1	构词法	109
附录 2	专业短语	111
	参考文献	115

Lesson 1

What Is Electricity

- Mr. Wang: I'd like to talk to you about electricity, and I suppose the best place to start would be to ask: What is electricity?
- Dr. Li: That's a hard question. We know a great deal about electricity, and we can make it do all sorts of things, but it's very difficult to define exactly what it is. One way might be to say that electricity consists of a quantity or stream of electrically-charged particles. These particles can be in the form of stored-up energy or they can be in motion.
- Mr. Wang: I suppose electricity in motion would be called an electric current.
- Dr. Li: That's right. We sometimes explain electrical effects by drawing a comparison with water moving in a closed system. A generator can then be thought of as a kind of pump that pushes the electricity through a complete circuit^[1]. The electric wires are like the hollow centers of pipes, insulation corresponds to the pipes themselves, and switches are like valves.
- Mr. Wang: What makes insulation act the way it does?
- Dr. Li: Certain substances, for reason that we don't always understand very well, block the flow of electric current. We call them insulators or non-conductors. Other substances—metals especially—are very good conductors.
- Mr. Wang: Are there other similarities between electricity and the water system that you spoke about?
- Dr. Li: Yes. Just as you can pump more water through bigger pipes, you can pump more electricity through bigger conductors. The mechanical resistance in pipes to the flow of water—in other words, the friction—corresponds to electrical resistance. The smaller the wire or the poorer the conductor, the more resistance you have^[2]. This electrical friction takes the form of heat.
- Mr. Wang: In a water system there's a pump that creates pressure of , say, forty pounds per square inch. Can you speak of pressure in an electrical system?
- Dr. Li: Yes, but we call it voltage. Even if no current is flowing, the voltage is there while the generator is operating. When the circuit is closed, the current flows.
- Mr. Wang: What are the main circuit elements?
- Dr. Li: Basically, there are three elements: the resistor the capacitor and the inductor. They differ from each other in relation to the voltage and the current flowing through them.

Words and expressions

1. electricity	[ɪlək'trɪsɪtɪ]	<i>n.</i>	电; 电学
2. define	[dɪ'faɪn]	<i>v.</i>	给……下定义
3. consist	[kən'sɪst]	<i>v.</i>	由…组成
4. quantity	['kwɒntəti]	<i>n.</i>	数量
5. charge	[tʃɑ:dʒ]	<i>n.</i>	电荷
6. particle	['pɑ:tɪkl]	<i>n.</i>	微粒
7. comparison	[kəm'pærɪsn]	<i>n.</i>	比较
draw a comparison			打个比方
8. generator	['dʒenəreɪtə]	<i>n.</i>	发电机
9. pump	[pʌmp]	<i>n.</i>	泵
10. hollow	['hɒləʊ]	<i>a.</i>	空的
11. pipe	[paɪp]	<i>n.</i>	管道
12. insulation	[ɪnsju'leɪʃən]	<i>n.</i>	绝缘
13. correspond	[kɔrɪs'pɒnd]	<i>v.</i>	和…相对应
14. valve	[vælv]	<i>n.</i>	阀门
15. similarity	[sɪmɪ'lærɪtɪ]	<i>n.</i>	相似, 相似之处
16. mechanical	[mɪ'kænɪkl]	<i>a.</i>	机械的
17. friction	['frɪkʃən]	<i>n.</i>	摩擦
18. voltage	['vɒltɪdʒ]	<i>n.</i>	电压, 电位差

Notes to the text

1. Generator can then be thought of as a kind of pump that pushes the electricity through a complete circuit.

一个发电机于是可以被看做是一台推动电通过一个完整电路的泵。

think of ...as 把……看作……, that 引导定语从句修饰 pump。

2. The smaller the wire or the poorer the conductor, the more resistance you have.

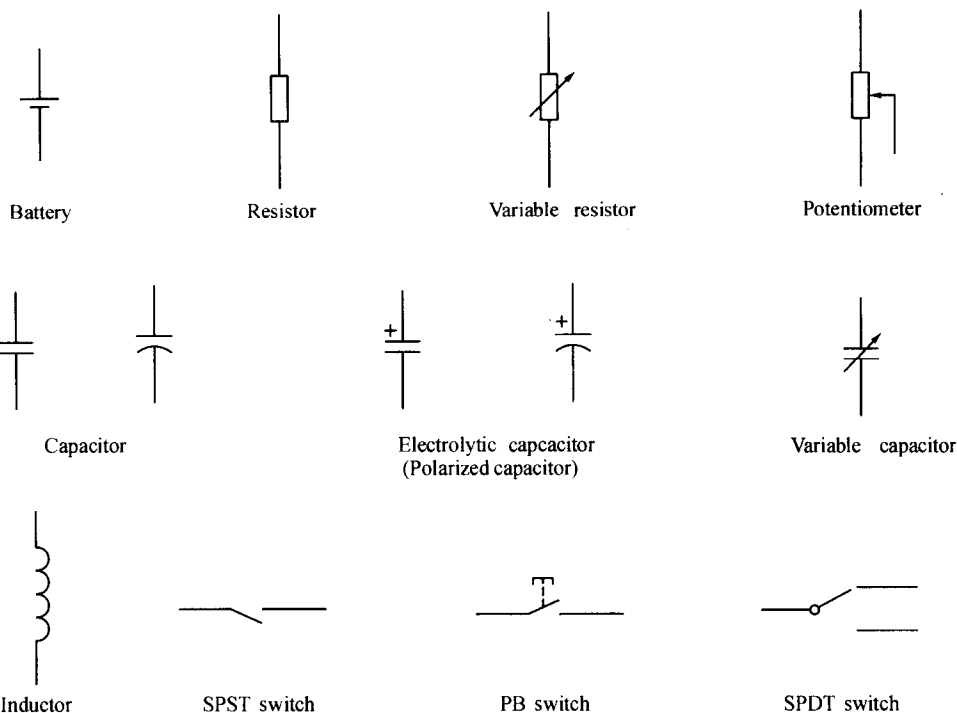
导线越细或导体的导电能力越差, 电阻就越大。

这是一个 “The more...the more” 的句型, 表示 “越……越……”。

Exercises

I. List the three main circuit elements according to the text.

II. Translate the names of following components into Chinese:



SPST: Single-pole single-throw

PB: Push button

SPDT: Single-pole double-throw

Figure 1-1

III. Discussion:

Here is a picture about the relationship among voltage, current and resistor. Simulating to the description of the text, discuss this picture with the topic “*What is electricity?*”.

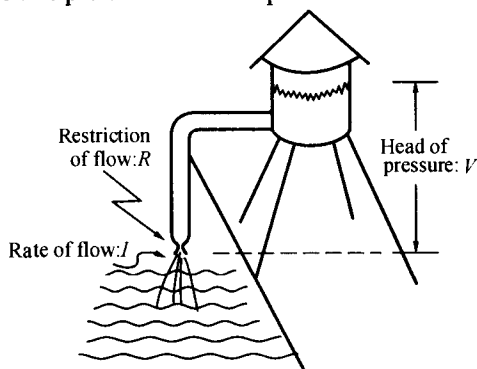


Figure 1-2

Grammar

词 类

英语的词类主要有名词、代词、动词、形容词、副词、数词、冠词、介词等，本单元重点复习主要词类在应用时的注意事项。

一、名词

在使用名词时要特别注意名词的数。名词有可数名词和不可数名词之分。

1. 物质名词和抽象名词是不可数的

常见的物质名词和抽象名词有: advice, bread, paper, clothing, grass, equipment, food, knowledge, progress, hope, information, work, traffic 等。

2. 可数名词有单复数形式, 注意有些词的单复数形式相同

如: Chinese, Japanese, aircraft, sheep, deer, means, series, species 等。

二、动词

(1) 动词的形式如随着主语的人称和数的变化而变化, 则称为谓语动词, 不受主语人称和数的制约的动词称非谓语动词。如不定式、动名词和分词, 它们不能单独作为谓语。

(2) 动词使用时要注意时态和语态。

三、形容词和副词

形容词和副词使用时, 重点注意其比较级和最高级。

1. 原级比较

as + 形容词/副词原级 + as, 否定形式为 not as...as, 注意原级比较前可用 twice, nearly, almost just 等表示比较两者之间相近或接近的程度。

2. 比较级句型

(1) 形容词/副词的比较级 + than。

(2) the more... the more... 越……, 越……。

(3) more than 不止。

(4) more A than B 与其说 B, 不如说 A。

注意少数形容词比较级不用连词 than, 如 superior(优于), inferior(次于), senior(年长于), junior(年幼于)等词之后用 to 而不用 than。

3. 最高级

the + 形容词/副词最高级。

4. 修饰词的排序

习惯上, 修饰词的排序如下:

冠词+数词+形容词+名词(作定语用)+被修饰的名词。

四、介词

介词主要存在一个搭配的问题, 见下表。

	所搭配的介词	例 词
介词与名词的搭配	for	hunger, responsibility, requirement, affection, use
	in	delight, pain, difficulty, interest, proficiency
	on	operation, attack, remark, dependence, emphasis
	to	key, answer, approach, application, objection, solution
	with	interference, accordance, combination, connection, contact
介词与形容词的搭配	about	excited, happy, careful, anxious, concerned
	for	grateful, suitable, eager, fit, sorry, famous, known

续表

	所搭配的介词	例 词
介词与形容词的搭配	from	safe, absent, free, separate, far, distant, different
	in	rich, confident, weak, interested, successful, absorb
	with	busy, content, bored, familiar, strict, satisfied, popular, pleased
	to	close, familiar, equal, common, opposite, prior, contrary, subject
	at	angry, annoyed, delighted, good, quick, slow, surprised, astonished
	of	ashamed, aware, capable, careful, certain, ignorant, worthy, short, sick, sure

Grammar exercises

Fill in the blanks with the best answer you choose:

- Many a student _____ going to take part in GET-4 next month.
A. is B. is to C. are D. was
- One and a half hours _____ passed.
A. has B. are C. is D. have
- You are _____ able to do it than I am.
A. better B. much C. more D. rather
- It was _____ a hundred people looked lost in it.
A. so large a room that B. so a large room
C. such large a room that D. a such large room
- My father never gave me _____.
A. many advice B. much advice C. many advices D. a lot of advices
- Julie went to the _____ to buy a pair of shoes.
A. shoes store B. shoe's store C. shoe store D. shoes' store
- Staying in a hotel costs _____ renting a room in a dormitory for a week.
A. twice more than B. twice as much as
C. as much twice as D. as much as twice
- "Whose pen is this?" "It's _____".
A. the pen of my friend B. my friend's pen
C. my friend pen D. a pen of my friend's
- I have classes _____ day on Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
A. each other B. every other C. this and the other D. all other
- She agreed _____ him about the holiday plan.
A. by B. on C. over D. with
- I prefer writing a term paper _____ taking an examination.
A. than B. that C. for D. to
- The new reform is fast getting _____ favor _____ the people.
A. for...with B. into...with
C. in...for D. on...for

Lesson 2

Voltage, Current and Power

There are two quantities that we like to keep track of in electronic circuit: voltage and current. The voltage is also called potential difference or electromotive force . The unit of measure is the volt, with voltages usually expressed in volts(V) ,kilovolts(kV), millivolts (mV), or microvolts(μ V).

Current is the rate of flow of electric charge passing a point. The unit of measure is the ampere, or amp, with currents usually expressed in amperes(A), milliamperes (mA), microamperes (μ A), nanoamperes (nA), or occasionally picoamperes (pA). By convention, current in a circuit is considered to flow from a more positive point to a more negative point, even though the actual electron flow is in the opposite direction.

Here are some simple rules about voltage , current and power:

1. The sum of the currents into a point in a circuit equals the sum of the currents out. This is sometimes called Kirchoff's current law. Generally engineers refer to such a point as a node. From this, we get the following: for a series circuit (Fig.2-1) the current is the same.

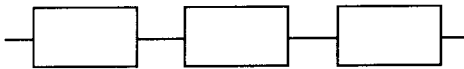


Figure 2-1 Series circuit

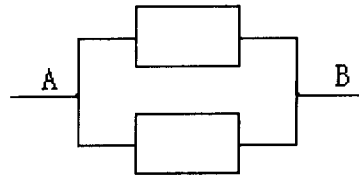


Figure 2-2 Parallel circuit

2. Things connected in parallel (Fig.2-2) have the same voltage across them. That means the sum of the "voltage drops" from A to B via one path through a circuit equals that via any other route, equals the voltage between A and B^[1]. Sometimes this is stated as follows: the sum of the voltage drops around any closed circuit is zero. This is Kirchoff's voltage law.

3. The power (work per unit time) consumed by a circuit device is

$$P=VI.$$

For V in volts and I in amps, P comes out in watts. Power goes into heat usually, or sometimes mechanical work, radiated energy, or stored energy.

Words and expressions

1. track	[træk]	n.	轨迹, 轨道
keep track of			记录, 留意

2. measure	['meɜə]	n.	量度, 测量
3. volt	[vəʊlt]	n.	伏特
4. ampere	['æmpɪə]	n.	安培
5. occasionally	[ə'keɪʒənəli]	ad.	偶然地
6. convention	[kən'venʃən]	n.	惯例
by convention			按照惯例
7. positive	['pɔzətɪv]	a.	正的
8. negative	['neɡətɪv]	a.	负的
9. actual	['æktʃuəl]	a.	实际的, 现实的
10. sum	[sʌm]	n.	和
11. engineer	[endʒɪ'nɪə]	n.	工程师, 技师
12. refer	[rɪ'fɜ:]	v.	指出, 谈到
13. node	[nəʊd]	n.	节点
14. series	['siəri:z]	n.	连续; 丛书; 串联
series circuit			串联电路
15. parallel	['pærəlel]	a.	平行的
parallel circuit			并联电路
16. via	[vaɪə]	prep.	经过, 通过
17. consume	[kən'sju:m]	v.	消费, 消耗
18. radiate	['reɪdiət]	v.	发射, 辐射
19. store	[stɔ:]	v.	存储

Notes to the text

1. That means the sum of the voltage...between A and B.

也就是说, 在电路中从 A 经过一条路径到 B 的电压降的和等于经过另外一条路径从 A 到 B 的电压降的和, 也就是 A 和 B 之间的电压。

2. 科技英语中常用因数的表示方法:

因数	英文	符号	举例	缩写
10^{12}	tera	T	terabit	Tbit
10^9	giga	G	gigabytes	GB
10^6	mega	M	megahertz	MHz
10^3	kilo	k	kiloohm	k Ω
10^{-3}	milli	m	millivolt	mV
10^{-6}	micro	μ	microampere	μ A
10^{-9}	nano	n	nanometer	nm
10^{-12}	pico	p	picofarad	pF

3. 科技英语中常用数量级的表示方法:

英国制中没有“万”这一单位, 都要用千的累计数来表示, 百万以上的数, 美国(以及法国、苏联等)采用的是大陆制, 而英国(以及德国)采用的是英国制。

十亿 (10^9)	英国制	one thousand million
	大陆制	one billion
兆 (10^{12})	英国制	one billion
	大陆制	one trillion
千兆 (10^{15})	英国制	one thousand billion
	大陆制	one quadrillion

Exercises

I. Answer the following questions:

1. What are the units of voltage, current and power?
2. What's the relationship among the current, voltage and power?

II. Discussion:

Topic: *How to understand the Kirchoff's current law?*

Grammar

动词的时态和语态

一、动词的时态

1. 一般现在时

表示习惯动作或客观规律。主语是第三人称单数时，谓语要加-s 或 -es。

在 as soon as, when, after 等引导的时间状语从句中，或以 if, unless 等引导的条件状语从句中，使用一般现在时表示将来时。

2. 现在进行时

表示正在进行的动作。注意有些动词无进行时，如 love, be, like, believe, think, feel, hate, seem, 如为-ing 形式，则词义将发生变化。

3. 现在完成时

表示目前已完成的动作，也可以表示从过去某一时刻发生，现在仍在延续的动作，此句中一般出现表示到现在为止时的时间状语，如：up to now, so far, these days, since..., from...。

4. 一般过去时

表示在过去某一时刻发生并已经结束的动作。

5. 过去进行时

表示在过去某一时刻或某一阶段正在进行的动作。

6. 过去完成时

表示在过去某一时间或动作以前已经完成的动作。

7. 一般将来时

表示将要发生的动作。

8. 将来进行时

表示在将来某一时间正在进行的动作。

9. 将来完成时

表示将来某时已经完成的动作。

二、动词的语态

1. 主动语态

主语是谓语动作的发出者。

2. 被动语态

主语是谓语动作的对象。注意：不及物动词和表示状态的动词无被动语态。如：happen, rise, occur, take, place, break out, lack, fit, suit, equal, become, consist of, look like, belong to 等。

将主动语态改为被动语态形式时，如遇到动词后跟双宾语的情况，只能将其中之一变为主语，另一个保持不变。

Grammar exercises

Fill in the blanks with the best answer you choose:

- If the phone rings again, I ___ it .
A. ignore B. will ignore C. will have ignored D. would have ignored
- The bus came after I ___ for about half an hour.
A. had been waited B. have waited C. was waiting D. had been waiting
- It almost ___ every day so far this month .
A. is raining B. rained C. rains D. has been raining
- The teacher told the children that water ___ at 100 degrees Centigrade.
A. boils B. boiled C. was boiling D. boiling
- He told me that I ___ better take a train.
A. would have B. should have C. had had D. had
- He ___ in a small workshop, but now he is the head of a big business.
A. used to working B. was used to work
C. used to work D. was used to working
- He returned a week later and found his house _____.
A. had broken into B. was broken into
C. to be broken into D. had been broken into
- My grandmother ___ living here.
A. has used to B. used to C. is used to D. uses to
- The United Kingdom ___ Great Britain and Northern Ireland.
A. consisted of B. is consisted of C. consists of D. consist
- These oranges ___ nice.
A. are tasted B. taste C. is tasted D. tastes

Lesson 3

Sources of Electricity

The source of electricity has two kinds of devices: one is the electric cell, or battery, which generates electricity by chemical action; the other device called generator makes use of light, heat, and mechanical motion to produce electric energy^[1]. Now, more than 95 percent of the world's electric energy is produced by generators.

The dry cell is the most familiar and convenient type of all kinds of voltaic electric cells. They are cheap and portable but not permanent. Another type of battery called a storage battery. Though heavy and bulky, it has the advantage of a much longer life. A storage battery can be recharged after it has run down.

All electric cells furnish direct current (DC) that continues to flow through the external circuit in the same direction. Hence the electrons flow in the same direction.

A generator converts mechanical rotational power into electric energy. The two basic forms are the DC generator and the AC (alternating current) generator or alternator.

The voltage of the source of energy in a series circuit is distributed among the loads in the circuit. The total voltage applied to a parallel circuit is present across all branches of the circuit. As a result, several different loads that operate at the same voltage can be connected to the circuit. When several cells are connected in series, the total voltage is the sum of the voltage of the individual cells. A large voltage may be obtained by connecting several cells in series to make a battery. When several cells are in parallel, the voltage of a group of cells is the same as for a single cell, but since each cell supplies only a fraction of the total current, the battery will last longer than a single cell.

Words and expressions

1. device	[di'vais]	n.	装置
2. make use of			利用
3. operation	[ɔpə'reiʃən]	n.	操作
4. portable	['pɔ:təbl]	a.	轻便的
5. storage battery		n.	蓄电池
6. recharge	[ri:'tʃɑ:dʒ]	v.	再充电
7. run down			因消耗而衰减
8. furnish	['fə:nɪʃ]	v.	供给
9. distribute	[dis'tribju:t]	v.	分配, 分布

Notes to the text

1. The source of electricity...to produce electric energy .

电源有两种装置，一种是电池或电池组，通过化学反应来产生电，另一种装置称为发电机，它能利用光、热、机械能产生电能。

which 引导非限制性定语从句，用来修饰 the electric cell, called generator 是 device 的定语。

Exercises

I. Answer the following questions:

1. How do an electric cell and a generator generate electricity ?
2. What's the difference between AC generator and DC generator?
3. How to obtain a large voltage by several cells?

II. Translate the following sentences into English:

1. 有两种方法可以获得电，一种是电池，一种是发电机。
2. 干电池可以方便地获得电，成本低，但它们的寿命较充电电池短。
3. 发电机可以将光，热或机械能转化成电能。
4. 电池串联，可以获得大电压，电池并联可以延长使用寿命。

Grammar

虚拟、倒装

一、虚拟语气

1. 虚拟式的主要用法及构成(见下表)

	if 从句	主句
与现在事实相反	动词的过去时 (be 为 were)	would (should)+动词原形
与过去事实相反	动词的过去完成时	would(should, could, might) +have+动词的过去分词
与将来事实相反	1) 动词的过去时 (be 为 were) 2) were+不定式 3) should+动词原形	would(should, could, might)+动词原形

2. 虚拟语气在其他从句中的用法

(1) 在 It's necessary (important, essential, impossible, strange, proposed, required, suggested) that...结构中，主语从句动词要用虚拟式。

(2) 一些及物动词如 ask, desire, require, demand, think, expect, suggest, propose, insist 等后的宾语从句中，动词用虚拟语气，注意 insist 作“坚持认为”解时不需用虚拟式。

(3) I wish +虚拟语气，表示与事实相反的愿望；I would/had rather+虚拟语气，表示某人的愿望；as if/though 引导的状语从句中用虚拟语气。

以上三种情况的虚拟语气，一般将谓语动词提前一个时态。

(4) It's (high, about)time that+虚拟语气表示该做而还没做，其表达形式一般是谓语动词使