引导的条件从句用法

If 引导的条件句具有使用频率高,形式多样化、含义变化多端等特点。在高中阶段我们有必要正确理解、把握和使用,从而对主从句之间的逻辑关系有正确的认识。

一、If 引导的非真实条件从句

If 引导的非真实条件从句,已经引起大家的高度重视,尽管高考考试说明中对 If 引导的非真实条件从句不是高考项目,但高考中还是出现了,并且对 If 引导的非真实从句,也与各种时态、情态动词及用法、虚拟、语气、倒装等语法功能相联系,因此,越来越得到高考出题人的青睐。下面是大家熟悉的三种非真实条件从句中虚拟语气构成情况:

⑴表示现在的假设, 其构成如下:

条件从句	主句
动词的过去式(be 的过去式多用 were)	Would[should,could,might]+原形动
	词

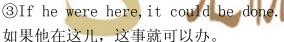
如:

①If I were you, I should do that.

如果我是你,我会做那事的。

②We would go with you if we had time.

我们如果有时间,会和你一块去的。



(2)表示过去的假设, 其构成如下:

条件从句	主句
had+过去分词	would [should, could, might] +have+过
	去分词

如:

①If I had seen you yesterday, I would have asked you about it.

如果我昨天看到你,我就会问你这件事。

- ②If he had been there last night, it would not have happened. 如果他昨晚在那里,这事就不会发生。
- ③If you had come a little earlier, you could have met him. 如果你早点来,你就能碰到他。
- (3)表示将来的假设, 其构成如下:

条件从句	主句
动词过去式/should+原形动词/were to+	would [should, could,might] +原
原形动词	形动词

如:

(1) If anyone set me free, I would make him very rich. 如果有人放我出来,我会让他十分富有。

2 If it should rain, the crops would be saved.

如果有雨, 庄稼就可能有救。

- (3)If it were to snow tomorrow, they would not go for an outing. 如果明天下雪,他们就不外出游玩。
- (4) I think we could do it well if we planned it properly and could borrow the tools.

如果我们计划得好并能借到工具,我想我们能干好这事。

注:在 if 从句中若含有 had/should/were, 可把 if 省去, 然后句子倒装。如:

①Were I you, I should do that ②Had I seen you, I would have told you about it. ③should it rain, the crops would be saved.

二、开放性 If 一条件句

开放性 If -条件句可分为 3 种: (一) 直接条件句; (二) 间接条件句; (三) 其它用法。下面分别加以说明。

(一) 直接条件句

直接条件句是指主从句关系密切,从句是主句动作不可少的条件。又可分为以下 几种情况。1、表"现在条件"

在该类条件句中,谓语动词的动作与现在时间有关,说明主句动作发生以"现在 条件"为前提。这种条件句的主句可用 be going to 结构,因为无论 be going to 结构表现在打算做还是有迹象表明了将发生,均与现在时间有关。 如:

- (1) Were going to be surrounded by the enemy if we walk on like this. (照我们这个样子走下去,我们会被敌人包围的。)
- ②He is working too hard, If he does not . (他工作太努力了。若不 放松一下,他会跨掉的。)
- 2、表示"将来条件"

在此类从句中,谓语动词单纯表"将来",与现在时间没关系,因而主句不能用 be going to 结构。 unwen.co

如:

- (1) If you swim this afternoon, you will be too tired to go shopping with me. (如果下午你去游泳,你会累得无法和我去购物。)
- ②If you study hard, you will succeed sooner or later (如果学习努力 的话, 你迟早会成功的。)

以上两个例句中从句都以将来的事实为条件, (但动词用一般时态代将来), 说 明只有当将来条件成为事实,主句动作才能发生,(主句用 will)通过 1) 与 2) 区别,我们也能区分 be going to 与 will 的细微差别: be going to 与现在时间有关的打算或迹象表明, will 表将来。

3、表"动作的完成"

在这种条件名中,谓语动词的动作已完成,常用现在完成体,说明主句动作的发生是以从句动作的完成为条件,前提。

如: If you have finished your homework, you can go out to play now.

4、表示"意愿"

当条件名表意愿时,其谓语部分要用 will/would 结构 (will/would 不再是助动词表将来,而是情态动词)

如: ①If you would make an enemy, lend her money and ask it of her again (如果你想树敌的话,那就借给他钱再讨回来)

②John will come here tomorrow, if he will come. (如果约翰原来的话,他明天就可到达)

5、表"预测"(will 仍为情态动词)

如:If he won't arrive before nine, there is no ticket for him. (如果9点前他来不到的话,就没票卖给他了。)

6、表"习惯性行为"和"自然规律"

如: Salt melts if it is put into water (把盐放入水中会化的) 此时 if 相当于 when 或 whenever

7、表"机会"或"不确定性"

条件句表这个意思时,一般要用 should 结构。

如: If he should be there, tell him about it. (如果他在那儿的话,告诉他这件事)

8、用于规章制度、法律条文中,以示其严肃性。

如: If any person be found guilty, he shall have the right go appeal. (犯了罪的人应享有申诉权)

在这种情况下,条件从句中谓语动词用原形。

(二)间接条件句

1、If 条件句是一个礼貌性习惯用语,表示"委婉"语气,征求听话者意见。Will 为情态动词用法。

如: ①If you will excuse me, I really mast be leaving. (请原谅,我确实要离开了)

- ②If I may be frank with you, I chant approval of your idea (坦率地讲,我不赞同你的观点)
- ③If you will go this way, our manager will see you. (请这边走,我们经理要见你)

2、If-条件句起"留有余地"作用。

如: ①If I remember correctly, you have ever been late for class. (如果我记得准确的话,你上课已经迟到了。)

②He is writing a novel, if you see what I mean. (我的意思是说他在写小说)

(三) If-从句其它用法

If一从句还可以表示让步、原因、目的、对比等。

1、表"让步"if 相当于 ever if

如: The world won't end if you don't pass a test. (如果你考试没通过,天也不会塌下来)

2、表"原因"if 相当于 since; seeing that

如: If you have a good job, why do you want another one? (既然没有份好工作了,为何还要找呢?)

3、表"目的"if 相当于in order to 短语或so that 分句。

如: If I'm to be there on tine, I must leave at once (为了按时到达那儿,我要立即动身)

4、表"对比"

如: If he is old, he is at any rate strong. (与他的岁数比, 他的身体够壮得了)

总之,正确地把握 if 一条件句的含义,有利于我们正确地使用。我们应当根据境细细琢磨,灵活掌握,切不可囫囵吞枣,望文生义。

