

2 - 6.2 祈使語氣

祈使語氣 (imperative mood) 又稱為祈使模式(imperative mode) 。
祈使語氣是用來表達一種命令(command)或要求(request) 。

祈使語氣的句子，主詞You通常可以省略；
動詞模式：不論主詞人稱或時態皆用原形動詞。

例句：Freeze!

別動。

(本句You freeze!)

主詞you被省略；freeze是原形動詞)

Give me your gun.

把你的槍交出來。

(主詞you被省略)

Have a happy New Year.

祝你新年快樂。

(主詞you被省略)

Do give me a call, please.

請一定要打電話給我。

(主詞you被省略；前面加助動詞do，強調一定要打電話)

Don't open the windows.

不要打開窗子。

(主詞you被省略；否定式祈使句)

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1. (a. Turn off b. Turns off c. Turned off d. Turning off) the lights.
2. (a. Be b. To be c. being d. been) vigilant with your wallet or purse.
3. Be careful! (a. Don't get b. Don't gets c. Don't got d. Don't to get) yourself hurt!
4. Please (a. be sit b. be set c. be sat d. be seated), ladies and gentlemen.
5. If you happen to see Mr. Black this weekend, (a. give b. gives c. will give d. be give) him my best regards.
6. (a. Try not to become b. Not try to become c. Tried not to become d. To try not to become) a man of success but rather to become a man of value.
7. (a. Has b. Have c. Had d. Having) a nice trip! We'll look after your dog.
8. (a. Keep b. keeps c. kept d. Keeping) on talking. I'm all ears.
9. Please turn right at the second traffic light, then (a. go b. goes c. gone d. going) straight, and you will find the place.
10. When you go to the supermarket today, please (a. remember b. remembers c. remembered d. remembering) to buy some cigars for me.

2 - 6.3 假設語氣

假設語氣(subjunctive mood)又稱為假設模式(subjunctive mode)主要是對一件事情，假設在某種情況下，會發生怎樣的情況，但事實上並沒有發生。例如：

1. 表示一個前提不存在，事實上也不會發生的事情。

- 動詞模式：不論主詞人稱或時態

be動詞一律用were

助動詞用should、would、could或might

- 時態(事情發生的時間)：

(1) 主要子句是陳述語氣，從屬子句是假設語氣：

以主要子句的動詞來決定時態。

(2) 主要子句和從屬子句都是假設語氣：

主要子句是should/would/ could/might + 原形動詞
是對現在或未來的假設。

主要子句是should/would/could/might + 完成式動詞
是對過去的假設。

例句：The child talks as if he were a man.

主要子句
(陳述語氣)

從屬子句
(假設語氣)

這小孩講話的樣子好像他是一個大人(事實上小孩不是大人)。

(主要子句是現在式，是對現在的一個假設；

從屬子句主詞he雖然是第三人稱單數，但因為是表示一個前提不存在的假設語氣，所以be動詞不能用is而要用were)