

专题 11 特殊句式

考情解读

从近几年高考试题来看，特殊句式主要考查倒装句、省略句和强调句的用法。命题的着重点在以下几个方面：

1. 考查倒装句式，特别注意以下三种情况：

(1) 含有否定意义的词置于句首时，部分倒装。

(2) only 位于句首修饰状语等，部分倒装。

(3) so/such...that 句型中，so/such 位于句首时，后面的主句倒装，that 从句不倒装。

2. 考查省略句的构成，尤其是以下四种情况：

(1) 省略主语、主语和谓语、主语和谓语的一部分。

(2) 状语从句省略为“连词+非谓语动词”形式，务必要明确句子主语与非谓语动词的逻辑关系以及非谓语动词与谓语的时间关系。

(3) 不定式的省略。

(4) not, so, neither, nor 的“替代性”省略。

3. 考查强调句型的构成和强调谓语的方法。近几年高考更加注重考查知识之间的交叉现象，加大了综合考查语法知识的力度，以下几个方面要引起高度重视：

(1) 强调句型的一般疑问句式和特殊疑问句式的构成。

(2) 强调 not...until...句型的特殊构成方式。

(3) 把强调句型与定语从句、省略句以及强调句型与时间状语从句、地点状语从句的考查等融合到一起

考查学生综合把握语法知识的能力。

重点知识梳理

知识点一、倒装句

(一) 完全倒装(Full Inversion)

谓语动词完全放在主语之前的句子便是完全倒装句。这类句型主要有：

1. 表示方式、方位的副词或介词短语，如 here, there, up, down, in, away, off, out, in the room, on the wall

等，置于句首，且主语是名词时。如：

In a lecture hall of a university in England sits a professor.

在英格兰一所大学的讲堂里坐着一位教授。

South of the river lies a small factory.

一个小型工厂坐落在河的南岸。

Out rushed the children.

孩子们冲了出去。

2. such 置于句首时。如：

Such was Albert Einstein, a simple man and the 20th century's greatest scientist.

这就是艾伯特·爱因斯坦，一个朴实的人，也是 20 世纪最伟大的科学家。

(二)部分倒装(Partial Inversion)

只把谓语的一部分(多为助动词或情态动词)置于主语之前的句子叫部分倒装句。这类句型主要有三种：

1. only 修饰副词、介词短语或状语从句，且放在句首时。如：

Only in this way can we learn English well.

只有以这种方法，我们才能学好英语。

Only when he returned did we find out the truth.

只有当他回来时，我们才查明了真相。

使用特点：

(1)在部分倒装句中，如果谓语部分无助动词，则须找助动词来“帮助”它构成倒装句。如：

(×)Only after the war learned he the sad news.

(√)Only after the war did he learn the sad news.

只是在战后他才知道那个悲惨的消息。

(2)only 修饰状语从句时，从句不可倒装。如：

(×)Only when did he return did we find out the truth.

(√)Only when he returned did we find out the truth.

只有当他回来的时候，我们才查明了真相。

(3)only 修饰主语时，句子不可倒装。如：

(×)Only can he answer the question.

(√)Only he can answer the question.

只有他能回答这个问题。

2 . 否定副词 never, nor, not, hardly, little, seldom, scarcely, rarely 及表否定意义的介词短语 at no time, under/in no circumstances, in no case, by no means, on no condition 等置于句首时。如：

Never before have I seen such a moving film. = I have never seen such a moving film before.

以前我从未看过这么感人的电影。

Not a single mistake did he make. = He didn't make a single mistake.

他一个错也没犯。

3. 七个重要的固定句型:

(1). ...so+be/助动词/情态动词+主语“.....也是如此”。如:

They love having lots of friends; so do those with disabilities.

他们喜欢交很多朋友, 那些有残疾的人也是如此。

【警示】

如果句意不是“.....也是如此”, 而仅是对前面内容的肯定或附加(此时的 so = indeed), 那么, 句子不可

使用倒装形式。试比较:

A: I was afraid. (句中的 I 指的是说话者 A)

B: So was I. (I 指的是 B, 此句意为: I was afraid, too.)

A: 我害怕。

B: 我也是。

A: I was afraid. (I 指的是 A)

B: So you were.

(you 指的也是 A。此句意为: Indeed you were afraid.)

A: 我害怕。

B: 你就是这样。

(2). ...neither(或 nor)+be/助动词/情态动词+主语“.....也不这样”。如:

Lily can't ride; neither (或 nor) can Lucy.

莉莉不会骑车, 露西也不会。

此句型中的 neither(或 nor)不可用 so...not 替代, 但可用 not...either 改写。如:

(×)I have never been abroad. So hasn't he.

(√)I have never been abroad. Neither/Nor has he.

(√)I have never been abroad. He has never/not been abroad, either.

我没出过国, 他也没有。

(3)So+adj./adv....that.../Such+adj.+n....+that...“如此.....以至于.....”。如:

So clearly does he speak English that he can always make himself understood.

他说英语如此清晰以至于别人都听得懂。

【警示】

在这个句型中，so/such 引导的句子要倒装，而 that 引导的句子不倒装。

(4)Neither..., nor...“.....不.....，.....也不.....”。如：

Neither do I know it, nor do I care about it.

我不知道，也不关心。

【警示】

由于 neither 和 nor 都是否定词，所以其后面的分句均需倒装。

(5)Not only..., but also...“不仅.....而且.....”。如：

Not only will help be given to people to find jobs, but also medical treatment will be provided for people who need it.

不仅要给那些找工作的人提供帮助，而且也要给那些需要帮助的人提供医疗保健服务。

【警示】

此句型也可写成 Not only...but...或 Not only...but...as well 的形式，但 but (also)引导的句子必须用正常语序。

(6)Not until...“直到.....才.....”。如：

Not until he returned did we have supper.

直到他回来我们才吃晚饭。

【警示】

①这句话可以改写成：We didn't have supper until he returned.再如：

Not until 4 00 in the morning can he fall asleep.

=He can't fall asleep until 4 00 in the morning.

直到凌晨 4 点他才睡着。

②如果 not until 引导的是句子，until 从句不可倒装，只是主句需要倒装。

(7)hardly...when..., no sooner...than...“刚.....就.....”等引导两个句子时，前一个句子用部分倒装，后一个句子不倒装。

Hardly/Scarcely had he heard the news when he began to cry.

他一听到这个消息就哭了。

(三)形式倒装(Formal Inversion)

形式上的倒装在语法上称为前置。它的特点是，只把强调的内容提至句首，主谓并不倒装。这样的结

构较多，但尤其要注意 as, though 引导让步状语从句时采用形式倒装的情况。

1. 表语的倒装

Tired as/though he was, he still went on with his work.

尽管他很累，他还是继续工作。

2. 谓语动词的倒装

Try as he might, he didn't pass the exam.

尽管很用功，但他考试还是不及格。

3. 状语的倒装

Much as he likes the bike, he doesn't want to buy it.

他虽然很喜欢那辆自行车，但不想买它。

【警示】

如果是单数名词或形容词的最高级作表语，不再用冠词。如：

Child as he is, he knows a lot.

尽管他是孩子，但他懂得很多。

Youngest as he is in our class, he speaks English the best.

他虽然是我们班年龄最小的，但英语说得最好。

知识点二、强调

It is/was + 被强调部分 + that + 句子剩余成分

(一)强调人时可用 who/that 来连接，强调事物时用 that 来连接。

被强调的可以是单词、短语，也可以是从句，但结构必须完整。被强调的成分可以是主语、宾语和状语，但不能是定语或谓语。如：

It is I who/that am right.

我才是对的。(强调主语)

(二)强调句的特殊句式

强调句的特殊句式	结构构成
一般疑问句	Is/Was it + 被强调部分 + that/who + 句子其他部分？

特殊疑问句	特殊疑问词 + is/was it + that + 句子其他部分?
not until 句式	It is/was not until... + that + 句子其他部分
not...but...句式	It is not... + that..., but.../It is not...but...that...

Was it in 1939 that the Second World War broke out?

第二次世界大战是在 1939 年爆发的吗？

When was it that you called me yesterday?

你昨天给我打电话是什么时候？

What is it that you want me to do?

你要我做什么？

I didn't realize she was a famous film star until she took off her dark glasses.

→It was not until she took off her dark glasses that I realized she was a famous film star.

直到她摘掉墨镜我才认出她是著名影星。

(三)用助动词 do, does 或 did 来强调谓语动词，用于一般现在时和一般过去时的肯定的陈述句中，do

还可以用于祈使句。

Do be careful while crossing the street.

过马路时一定要当心。

知识点三、省略

(一)定语从句中作宾语的关系代词 that, which, whom 常可以省略。

(二)状语从句中的省略现象

1. 当状语从句的主语和主句的主语一致，且从句中含 be 动词时，可以省略状语从句中的主语和 be 动词。

Once (he was) a teacher, he now works in a government office.

While (I was) walking along the street, I heard my name called.

当我正在沿着大街走时，我听见有人叫我的名字。

The exhibition is more interesting than (it was) expected.

展览比预料的更有趣。

He opened his lips as if (he were) to speak.

他张了张嘴好像有话要说。

2. 当从句中的主语是 it，谓语动词中又含有系动词 be 时，可以把 it 和系动词 be 一起省略。此时构成

连词(if, unless, when, whenever)+形容词。如：

Unless (it is) necessary, you'd better not refer to the dictionary.

如果没必要，你最好别查词典。

另外，我们还可以用 so 或 not 代替上文内容，此时可有“if+so/not”省略句式：If so 和 If not。

He may not be at home then. If so (If he is not at home), leave him a note.

他那时也许不在家。如果不在家的话，给他留下个便条。

(三)不定式的省略

1. 单独使用不定式符号 to，代替动词不定式后被省略的动词，常用在 be afraid, expect, forget, hope, intend,

like, love, mean, prefer, refuse, seem, try, want, wish 等后边。如：

I asked him to see the film, but he didn't want to.

2. 否定形式的省略用 not to。

— Shall I go instead of him?

— I prefer you not to.

——我可以代替他去吗？

——我宁可你不去。

3. 如果不定式中含有 be, have, have been, 通常保留 be, have 和 have been。如：

— Are you a sailor?

— No, but I used to be.

——你是个海员吗？

——不是，但我以前是。

— He hasn't finished yet.

— Well, he ought to have.

——他还没完成。

——哦，他早该完成了。

(四)宾语从句中的省略

1. 由 which, when, where, how 和 why 引导的宾语从句，可全部或部分省去，只保留引导词。

Please pass me one of these books, I don't care which(you pass me).

请递给我一本书，随便哪一本。

He will come back, but he doesn't know when (he will come back).

他会回来的，但他不知道什么时候回来。

2. 由 that 引导的宾语从句，连词 that 可省略，若带有多个宾语从句，只有第一个 that 可省略，其余不

能。

He said (that) the text was very important and that we should learn it by heart.

他说这篇课文非常重要，我们应该背下来。

知识点四、主谓一致

(一)并列主语的主谓一致

1. 两个单数名词用 and 连接, 表示两个不同的概念时, 谓语动词常用复数形式。如:

Tom and Jack were close friends.

汤姆和杰克是亲密的朋友。

2. 两个单数名词用 and 连接, 表示同一人、同一物、同一个概念或表示不可分割的整体时, 谓语动词仍用单数形式。如:

The singer and dancer is to attend our evening party.

那位歌舞演员将参加我们的晚会。

3. 被 every, each, many a, no 等限定的单数名词由 and 连接时, 谓语动词仍用单数形式。其中, 后一个限定词可省略。如:

Each boy and (each) girl has an apple.

每个男孩和每个女孩都有一个苹果。

4. 一个单数名词被几个用 and 连接的并列形容词修饰时, 可以指一件事或几件事, 这种名词作主语, 要根据意义一致的原则决定谓语动词的数。如:

What he says and does do not agree.

他言行不一致。

Simple and plain living is a fine quality.

生活俭朴是一种优良的品质。

English and American literature are appealing to her.

英国文学和美国文学都对她有吸引力。

5. 由 and 连接的两个 what 从句作主语时, 要根据意义一致的原则决定谓语动词的数。如:

What he says and does does not concern me.

他的言行与我无关。

6. 由 or, nor, either...or, neither...nor, not only...but (also)连接的并列主语, 通常根据就近原则, 谓语动词的单复数形式要和与它邻近的主语的数保持一致。如:

One or two friends are coming this evening.

今天晚上有一两个朋友要来。

Neither I nor he is in favour of her marriage.

我和他都不赞成她的婚姻。

7. “单数名词 + with, along with, together with, as well as, rather than, as much as, but, except 等 + 名词”作主

语时，谓语仍用单数形式。 如：

Dr. Smith, together with his wife, is to arrive on the evening flight.

史密斯博士及其夫人将乘晚班飞机抵达。

Nobody but one teacher and three students was in the laboratory.

除了一个老师和三个学生外，没有人在实验室里。

(二)某些名词作主语时的主谓一致

1. 集体名词 family, class, crew, team, group, public, audience, crowd, government, committee 等作主语时，动词的单复数形式要根据主语所指的意义而定。当把集体名词作为一个整体看待时，谓语动词常用单数形式；如果指其中各个成员时，谓语动词常用复数形式。如：

The class consists of 25 boys and 20 girls.

这个班由 25 个男生和 20 个女生组成。

The class are doing experiments.

全班学生正在做实验。

2. 由两部分构成的表示物体的名词，如 trousers, pants, jeans, compasses, glasses, shorts 等作主语时，谓语动词常用复数形式。但如果这类名词前用了 a pair of 或 two/three/...pairs of 来修饰，谓语动词的数往往取决于 pair 的单复数形式。如：

Your glasses are very nice.

你的眼镜很漂亮。

This pair of trousers is mine.

这条裤子是我的。

(三)数词与量词作主语的主谓一致

1. 表示时间、重量、距离、价格、体积等的名词的复数形式作主语，通常当作整体看待，谓语动词用单数形式。如：

Twenty years is a long time in one's life.

20 年在人的一生中是很长的一段时间。

2. 分数和百分数修饰可数或不可数名词作主语时，谓语动词用单数还是复数取决于它们表示的意义。

试比较：

About one third of the books are worth reading.

这些书中大约有 1/3 值得读一读。

3 . 有“kind(form, type, sort, species, portion, series) of”等修饰的主语，其谓语形式常取决于这些词的单复

数。如：

This new type of buses is on show.

这种新型的公共汽车现在正在展出。

All kinds of difficulties have to be overcome.

必须克服各种各样的困难。

4. 如果主语由“many a/more than one+单数名词”构成，谓语动词常用单数。如：

Many a page in this book is missing.

这本书缺了许多页。

5. a quantity of 及 quantities of 后既可接复数名词，亦可接不可数名词；a quantity of...作主语时谓语动

词的单数形式取决于后面的名词是否可数；而 quantities of...作主语时谓语总用复数形式。如：

With more forests being destroyed, a large quantity of good earth is being washed away each year.

=With more forests being destroyed, quantities of good earth are being washed away each year.

随着越来越多的森林被砍伐，每年有大量的沃土被冲走了。

(四)从句中的主谓一致

1. 在用 it 作形式主语的句子中和在用 it 构成的强调句型中，谓语动词常用单数。如：

It isn't obvious which route would be the best.

哪条路线会是最好的还不明显。

It was he who taught us English last year.

去年是他教我们英语。(强调句型)

知识点五、其他特殊句式

(一)祈使句的固定句式

1. 祈使句+and+简单句表示“如果.....就.....”

2. 祈使句+or+简单句表示“.....否则.....”

(二)感叹句的固定句式

1. What a(an)+单数名词+主语+谓语！

2. What+形容词+复数名词+主语+谓语！

3. How+形容词+a(an)+单数名词+主语+谓语！

4. How+形容词/副词+主语+谓语！

(三)反义疑问句

1. 主从复合句，与主句的主谓语保持一致。但当陈述部分是 I (We) think/believe/expect/suppose 加从句

时，疑问句应和从句的人称时态保持一致。

2. must 表示猜测时的反意疑问句

(1)“must be”对现在情况进行推测作一般现在时或现在进行时的附加疑问句进行处理。

3. 陈述部分是祈使句，疑问尾句用 will you; 但如果陈述部分是 let's 开头的祈使句，疑问尾句用 shall we。

高频考点突攻

高频考点一、考查强调句型

例 1、【2018·天津】It was only when the car pulled up in front of our house _____ we saw Lily in the passenger seat. A. which B. that

C. when D. where

【变式探究】(2017·天津) It was when I got back to my apartment _____ I first came across my new neighbors.

A. who B. where C. which D. that

【变式探究】You are waiting at a wrong place. It is at the hotel _____ the coach picks up tourists.

【变式探究】Was it because Jack came late for school _____ Mr. Smith got angry?

A. why B. who C. where D. that

【举一反三】It was only after he had read the papers _____ Mr. Gross realized the task before him was extremely difficult to complete.

A. when B. that
C. which D. what

高频考点二、考查倒装句

例 2. (2019·天津卷) The professor warned the students that on no account _____ use mobile phones in his class.

A. should they B. they should
C. dare they D. they dare

【举一反三】(2017·江苏) _____ not for the support of the teachers, the student could not overcome her difficulty.

A. It were

B. Were it

C. It was

D. Was it

【变式探究】 Not until recently _____ the development of tourist-related activities in the rural areas.

C. leave

D. left

【举一反三】 If _____ for the job, you'll be informed soon.

class.

- A . should they B . they should
C . dare they D . they dare

1. 【2018·北京】 In any unsafe situation, simply _____ the button and a highly-trained agent will get you the help you need.

- A. press B. to press C. pressing D. pressed

2. 【2018·天津】 It was only when the car pulled up in front of our house _____ we saw Lily in the passenger seat.

- A. which B. that
C. when D. where

1. (2017•江苏) _____ not for the support of the teachers, the student could not overcome her difficulty.

- A. It were B. Were it
C. It was D. Was it

2. (2017•江苏) _____ not for the support of the teachers, the student could not overcome her difficulty.

- A. It were B. Were it C. It was D. Was it

3. (2017·江苏卷·单项填空) _____ not for the support of the teachers, the student could not overcome her difficulty.

- A. It were B. Were it C. It was D. Was it

4. (2017•江苏) not for the support of the teachers, the student could not overcome her difficulty.

- A. It were B. Were it C. It was D. Was it

5. (2017•江苏) _____ not for the support of the teachers, the student could not overcome her difficulty.

- A. It were B. Were it
C. It was D. Was it

6.(2017·江 苏 卷) _____ not for the support of the teachers, the student could not overcome her difficulty.

- A. It were B. Were it C. It was D. Was it

7. (2017•江苏) _____ not for the support of the teachers, the student could not overcome her difficulty.

- A. It were B. Were it C. It was D. Was it

8. (2017•天津) It was when I got back to my apartment _____ I first came across my new neighbors.

- A. who B. where C. which D. that

1 . (2016·新课标 II , 50)It could be anything—gardening , cooking , music , sports—but whatever it is,

_____ (make) sure it's a relief from daily stress rather than another thing to worry about.

2. (2016·天津, 13) You are waiting at a wrong place. It is at the hotel _____ the coach picks up tourists.

3. 【2016·江苏】 34. Not until recently _____ the development of tourist-related activities in the rural areas.

A. they had encouraged

B. had they encouraged

C. did they encourage

D. they encouraged

专题 11 特殊句式

考情解读

从近几年高考试题来看，特殊句式主要考查倒装句、省略句和强调句的用法。命题的着重点在以下几个

个方面：

1. 考查倒装句式，特别注意以下三种情况：

(1) 含有否定意义的词置于句首时，部分倒装。

(2) only 位于句首修饰状语等，部分倒装。

(3) so/such...that 句型中，so/such 位于句首时，后面的主句倒装，that 从句不倒装。

2. 考查省略句的构成，尤其是以下四种情况：

(1) 省略主语、主语和谓语、主语和谓语的一部分。

(2) 状语从句省略为“连词+非谓语动词”形式，务必要明确句子主语与非谓语动词的逻辑关系以及非谓语动词与谓语的时间关系。

(3) 不定式的省略。

(4) not, so, neither, nor 的“替代性”省略。

3. 考查强调句型的构成和强调谓语的方法。近几年高考更加注重考查知识之间的交叉现象，加大了综

合考查语法知识的力度，以下几个方面要引起高度重视：

(1) 强调句型的一般疑问句式和特殊疑问句式的构成。

(2) 强调 not...until...句型的特殊构成方式。

(3) 把强调句型与定语从句、省略句以及强调句型与时间状语从句、地点状语从句的考查等融合到一起

考查学生综合把握语法知识的能力。

重点知识梳理

知识点一、倒装句

(一) 完全倒装(Full Inversion)

谓语动词完全放在主语之前的句子便是完全倒装句。这类句型主要有：

1. 表示方式、方位的副词或介词短语，如 here, there, up, down, in, away, off, out, in the room, on the wall

等，置于句首，且主语是名词时。如：

In a lecture hall of a university in England sits a professor.

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