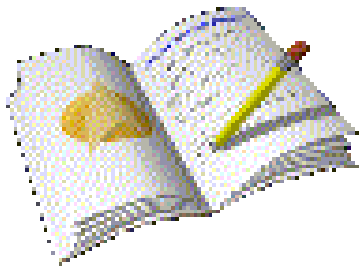


倒裝句



Inversion

倒装

Here comes the car. 全部倒装

Never have I seen this kind of car.
部分倒装

全部倒装

全部倒装是只将句子中的**谓语动词全部置于主语之前**。此结构通常用**一般现在时和一般过去时**。

基本结构:

表方向/地点/时间的**副词(短语)** + 谓语+ 主语

表方向/地点/时间的**介词(短语)** + 谓语+ 主语

全部倒装的常见情况

- 1. There be 句型 (be 可换成 live, stand, lie, come, exist, seem, appear 等).**
- 2. There are so many cars coming and going on the road.**
- 3. There lies a temple on the top of the mountain.**
- 4. There stood a dog before him.**
- 5. There exist different opinions on this question.**

全部倒装的常见情况

2. 在以 **here**、**there**、**now**、**then** 等副词 **开头** 的句子中。

Here/There/Now/Then + come (be, go, lie, run)
+ 主语

Here comes the old lady!

Then came the hour we had been looking forward to.

There comes the bus.

Now comes your turn.

如果主语是人称代词,就不用倒装。如:

Here you are.

There she comes.

全部倒装的常见情况

3.表示方向的副词out, in, up, down等置于句首,要用全部倒装。谓语常用come,go,rush,等不及物动词.如果主语是人称代词,就不用倒装。如:

In came Mr.White.

Up went the arrow into the air.

Away went the boy.

1) There _____ .And here _____ .

 .goes the phone; she comes

B.is the phone going; is she

C.does the phone go; does she come

D.the phone goes; come she

2) Out _____, with a stick in his hand.

A. did he rush

B. rushed he

 **he rushed**

D. he did rush

**3) _____ from the top of the building
when the policeman pointed the gun at
him.**

A. Jumped down the robber

B. Jumped the robber down

 **.Down jumped the robber**

D. Down the robber jumped

全部倒装的常见情况

4.当表示地点的介词词组(如on the wall, under the tree, in front of the house, in the middle of the room等)在句首时。 重点掌握

1.At the foot of the hill lies a beautiful lake.

2.In front of our school stands a tower .

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

4.Under the tree was lying a wounded soldier.

5.The soldiers ran to the building, on the top of which flew a flag.

1. Just in front of our house _____ with a history of 1000 years.

B

- A. does a tall tree stand**
- B. stands a tall tree**
- C. a tall tree is standing**
- D. a tall tree stands**

2. At the foot of the mountain

_____.

A. a village lies

B. lies a village

C. does a village lie

D. lying a village

B

全部倒装的常见情况

5. 表语位于句首时, 倒装结构为“表语+连系动词+主语”

A: 形容词+连系动词+主语

Present at the meeting were two old professors.

B. 过去分词+连系动词+主语

Gone are the days when teachers were looked down upon.

C. 现在分词+连系动词+主语

Lying on the floor was a boy.

Standing beside the desk was a teacher.

部分倒装

部分倒装是把be动词、情态动词、助动词放到主语之前。如果句子中没有这些词,要在主语之前加助动词do / does / did等,而把原来的谓语动词变成原形放在主语之后。

基本结构: 即 一般疑问句结构

be动词/情态动词(can/could/should...)/do-does-did/ has-have-had + 主语 + 其他...

1. only所修饰的副词、介词短语或状语从句放在句首时, 要进行部分倒装, 如:

Only then did I realize the importance of learning English.

Only in this way can you hope to improve the situation there.

Only after he came back was I able to see him.

注: **only**修饰主语, 仍用自然语序, 如:

Only socialism can save China.

1. Only in this way B make progress in your English.

A. you will

B. can you

C. you are able to

D. will you able to

Only when the meeting was over C go back to meet his friend.

A. he could

B. he was able to

C. was he able to

D. can he

2.具有否定意义的单词 (never , neither/nor not, seldom, hardly, little, nowhere, by no means, in no time等)或短语(by no means, under no circumstances, in no way, at no time, on no account等) 放在句首时,主谓要部分倒装.

Not a word did I say to him.

Never have I found him so happy.

Little does he care about what I said.

I can't swim.Neither can he.

将下列句子改为倒装句.

I seldom go to the cinema.

Seldom do I go to the cinema.

I knew little about it.

Little did I know about it.

**You will find the answer to this question
nowhere.**

**Nowhere will you find the answer to this
question.**

这里绝不允许你吸烟。(allow)

At no time are you allowed to smoke here

3. 下列结构用部分倒装. 原则: 前倒后不倒

Hardly/scarcely + had sb.done...when sb.did..

No sooner + had sb.done ...than sb.did...

Not only(句首) ... but also.....

他一睡着, 敲门声就吵醒了他。
Hardly/Scarcely had he fallen asleep when

a loud knock at the door awaked him.

我一到车站火车就开动了。

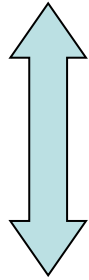
2.No sooner had I reached the station than the

train started.

4. **Not until**放在句首,从句不倒装,主句倒装。

直到他的妈妈回来,他才完成作业。

He didn't finish his homework until his mother came back.



主倒从不倒

Not until his mother came back did he finish his homework.

直到孩子睡着了，妈妈才离开房间。

The mother didn't leave the room until the child fell asleep.

Not until the child fell asleep did the mother leave the room.

直到那时他才意识到问题的严重性。

Not until then did he realize the importance of the problem.

注意:It is/was not until ...that...(在强调句中不倒装)

正是直到三年后他们才毕业。

It was not until three years later that they

5. So\such...that 句型中, 以so\such 开头的句子中, 主句要部分倒装

So +adj./adv. +部分倒装 + that

1. So loudly did he speak that even people in the next room could hear him .

2. So small were the words that he could hardly see them .

3. Such an interesting film was it that we were all deeply moved .

light travels so fast that it is difficult for us to imagine its speed.

So fast does light travel that it is difficult for us to imagine its speed.

这个问题是如此难以回答以至于他把它搁在一边。(so)

So difficult was the question to answer that he left it aside.

**It was such a difficult question to answer that.
=such a difficult question was it to answer that
he left it aside.**

6.as(尽管)引导的让步状语从句要用倒装语序
由as/though引导的让步状语从句中，其基本
句式为：

1. n(不带冠词)/adj/ adv+ as/though +主语+
谓语

2. 动词原形+as/though+主语+情态动词
Old as they were,...

Hard as he tried, ...

Try as I might, ...

Child as he is, he knows a lot about the world.

Young as he is, he knows more than you.

用as将下列句子翻译成倒装句:

尽管他跑得很快

Fast as he ran,

尽管他努力学习

Hard as he studied,

尽管这幅画看上去很美丽

Beautiful as the picture looks,

尽管他表演的很成功

Successfully as he performed,

尽管这个计划可能会失败

Fail as the plan might,

尽管她很肥胖

Fat as she is,

尽管他是一个聪明的孩子

Clever child as he is,

Learn through use

An athlete who competed in Beijing Olympics talked about his experience in Beijing:
Before I went to China, 对北京我几乎一无所知.
.I felt nothing about it. After I arrived, most of my time was spent on training and competing. 我从未学过中文. As a result, I did not go out. 我也不敢跟北京人说话. My roommate said Sanlitun was great so the day before leaving, I went there. What a shock! 我很少见到这么多的人. What was more shocking, the salesgirls could speak so good English and the goods were so cheap. 我决不会浪费这次机会. In a few minutes, my wallet was empty but my hands were full. 只有到那个时候我才喜欢上了北京.

- 1. Little do I know about Beijing.**
- 2. Hardly do I know about Beijing.**
- 3. 2.Never had I studied Chinese.**
- 4. 3.Seldom did I see so many people.**
- 5. 4.Neither dare I speak to Beijingers.**
- 6. 5.Never would I miss the chance.**
- 7. By no means/ In no case would I miss**
- 8. the chance.**
- 9. 6.Not until then did I fall in love with Beijing**

优化方案: p 62 完成句子

1.have the old couple quarreled

2.is the number of planets

3.should we do anything

4.do the children become

5.stupid as it sounded

6.did we expect

7.so is the atmosphere

8.could I make (any) sense

9.Following are comments

10.in front of which lies

倒装和强调

- 1. will we be able to solve / settle**
- 2. has he played**
- 3. that he was saved**
- 4. are the days when**
- 5. come the rest of our guests**
- 6. that I made sense of**
- 7. are you allowed to smoke**
- 8. where it was that**
- 9. suddenly did the earthquake occur**
that

10.stands a tall tree

11.Foolish as he looks

**12.curious were the couple about wild
plants.**

13.that matters

14.did she become aware / was she aware

15.It was not until she had taken off

16.had he set out to

17.the students were absorbed in

18.nor/neither do I care

19.can he get through

20.have I ever imagined (that)
21.great progress had I made
22.that might have informed us of
23.rather than knowledge that
24.is information provided
25.it is the same with my sister
26.we have finished
27.can we ignore the fact that
28.did they succeed in solving / settling
29.It was our being late
30.would people be permitted

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