



## 精锐教育学科教师辅导讲义

年 级：高三	课时数：3	辅导科目：英语
课 题	倒装句重要考点复习	
教学目标	了解倒装句的构成，含义，正确区分全部倒装和部分倒装并且熟练运用。	
教学内容		
<p><b>Step1: Greetings &amp; Free talk</b></p> <p>(请老师选择学生感兴趣的话题进行口语练习)</p> <p><b>Step2: Assignments checking &amp; Revision</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. 错题重现 (请老师根据学生具体情况添加)</li><li>2. 重点知识回顾</li></ol> <p><b>Step3: Warming up</b></p> <p>Nervous suspects (嫌疑犯) locked up in Britain's newest police station may feel relieved by a pleasant yellow colour on the door. Were they close to confessing a crime, the blue on the wall might tip the balance.</p> <p>Gwent Police have abandoned colours such as grays and browns of the 20th-century police cell (牢房) and have used colour psychology to decorate them.</p> <p>Ystrad Mynach station, which recently opened at a cost of £ 5 million, has four cells with glass doors for prisoners who suffer from claustrophobia(幽闭恐怖症). Designers have painted the frames yellow, which researchers say is a calming colour. Other cells contain a royal blue line because psychologists believe that the colour is likely to encourage truthfulness.</p> <p>The station has 31 cells, including 12 with a “live scan” system for drunken or disturbed prisoners, which detects the rise and fall of their chest. An alarm alerts officers if a prisoner's breathing stops and carries on ringing until the door is opened.</p> <p>Designers and psychologists have worked for years on colour. Blue is said to suggest trust, efficiency, duty, logic, coolness, thinking and calm. So does it suggest coldness and unfriendliness. It is thought that strong blues will stimulate clear</p>		



thought and lighter, soft colours will calm the mind and aid concentration.

Yellow is linked with confidence, self-respect and friendliness. Get the colour wrong and it could cause fear, depression and anxiety, but the right yellow can lift spirits and self-respect.

Ingrid Collins, a psychologist who specializes in the effects of colour, said that colour was an “energy force”. She said: “Blue does enhance communication but I am not sure it would enhance truthful communication.”

Yellow, she said, affected the mind. Red, on the other hand, should never be considered because it could increase aggression. Mrs Collins praised the designers for using colours in the cells. Not is Gwent the first British force to experiment with colour to calm down or persuade prisoners to co-operate. In the 1990s Strathclyde Police used pink in cells based on research carried out by the US Navy. (找出文中的倒装句)

69. The expression “tip the balance” in paragraph 1 probably indicates that the blue might \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. let suspects keep their balance
- B. help suspects to confess their crimes
- C. make suspects cold and unfriendly in law court
- D. enable suspects to change their attitudes to colours

70. Which of the following colours should NOT be used in cells according to me passage?

- A. Pink.
- B. Yellow
- C. Blue.
- D. Red.

71. Which of the following helps alert officers if someone stops breathing?

- A. Scanning equipment.
- B. Royal blue lines.
- C. Glass doors.
- D. Yellow frames.

72. The passage is mainly concerned with \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the relationship between colours and psychology
- B. a comparison of different functions of colours
- C. the use of colours in cells to affect criminals’ psychology
- D. scientific ways to help criminals reform themselves in prison

#### Step4: Diagnostic test

(通过练习大概了解学生对倒装句的掌握情况)

( ) 1.--Let's hurry. Listen! There \_\_\_\_\_.

—Oh, yes. Has the teacher come yet?

---Look! Here \_\_\_\_\_.

- A the bell goes, is he coming
- B goes the bell, he comes
- C the bell is going, he is coming
- D goes the bell, comes he



- ( ) 2. I finally got the job I dreamed about. Never in my life \_\_\_ so happy! (2000, spring)  
A did I feel                      B I feel                      C I had felt                      D had I felt
- ( ) 3. Not until all the fish died in the river \_\_\_ how serious pollution was. (95)  
A did the villagers realize                      B the villagers realized  
C the villagers did realize                      D didn't the villagers realize
- ( ) 4. Not only \_\_\_ interested in football but \_\_\_ beginning to show an interest in it.  
A the teacher himself is, all his students are  
B the teacher himself is, are all his students  
C is the teacher himself, are all his students  
D is the teacher himself, all his students are
- ( ) 5. Up into the sky \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. went the light blue smoke                      B. the light blue went  
C. go the light blue smoke                      D. does the light blue smoke go
- ( ) 6. On a hill, in front of them \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. stands a great castle                      B. a great castle stands  
C. stand a great castle                      D. does a great castle stand
- ( ) 7. No sooner \_\_\_\_\_ the telephone rang.  
A. had he got home then                      B. did he get home than  
C. had he got home than                      D. he had got home then
- ( ) 8. So \_\_\_\_\_ in the darkness that he didn't dare to move an inch.  
A. he was frightened                      B. was he frightened  
C. frightened he was                      D. frightened was he
- ( ) 9. \_\_\_ can you expect to get a pay rise. (2001)  
A With hard work                      B Although work hard  
C Only with hard work                      D Now that he works hard
- ( ) 10. Only in this way \_\_\_ able to make improvement in the operating system. (2003 Shang hai)  
A you can be                      B you will be                      C can you be                      D will you be
- ( ) 11. -David has made great progress recently.  
--\_\_\_\_\_, and\_\_\_\_\_. (1997)  
A So he has, so you have                      B So he has, so have you  
C So has he, so have you                      D So has he, so you have
- ( ) 12. \_\_\_\_\_, I have never seen anyone who's as capable (有能力) as John. (2001)



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- A As long as I have traveled                      B Now that I have traveled  
C Much as I have traveled                      D As I have traveled so much
- (     ) 13. If Joe's wife doesn't go to the party, \_\_\_\_\_. (2007 全国卷 II)  
A. So does he    B. Neither will he    C. he neither will    D. Neither does he
- (     ) 14. \_\_\_\_\_ today, he would get there by Sunday.  
A. Would he leave        B. Was he leaving    C. Were he to leave    D. If he leave
- (     ) 15. Autumn coming, down \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. fall the leaves                      B. do the leaves fall  
C. the leaves fall                      D. falling the leaves
- (     ) 16. So difficult \_\_\_\_\_ it to live in an English-speaking country that I determined to learn English well. (2001)  
A I have felt                      B have I felt                      C I did feel                      D did I feel
- (     ) 17. \_\_\_\_\_ it rain tomorrow, we would have put off the visit to the Yangpu Bridge. (94)  
A Were                      B Should                      C Would                      D Will
- (     ) 18. \_\_\_\_\_ so hard, they wouldn't have won the game.  
A. They hadn't trained                      B. Hardly they trained  
C. Hadn't they trained                      D. Were they training
- (     ) 19. --How was the televised debate last night?  
---Super! Rarely \_\_\_\_\_ so much media attention.  
A. a debate attracted                      B. did a debate attract  
C. a debate did attract                      D. attracted a debate
- (     ) 20. In the dark forests \_\_\_\_\_, some large enough to hold several English towns. (辽宁 2005)  
A. stand many lakes                      B. lie many lakes  
C. many lakes lie                      D. many lakes stand

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## Step5、Grammar

英语最基本的语序是主语在前，谓语动词在后。但有时由于句子结构的需要或表示强调，就要采用倒装形式。

### 一. 全部倒装

将谓语动词完全移到主语之前称为完全倒装

1. 由 here, there 表地点副词引起，谓语通常是 be, lie, come, go, run, rush, fly 或 now, then, just, often 表时间的副词放在句首，可构成倒装句，只把副词放在句首，主语和谓语位置调换，不加助动词。



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North of the city lies (is) a railway.

Look ! Here comes your sister.

There goes the bell.

Then came 8 years of the Anti Japanese War.

2. 由表示位移，方位，地点,等介词短语或副词引起，由 up, down, on, in, off, away, out, back 引起，谓语通常用 be, stand, lie, live, live, sit, come, go, rise 等不及物动词。

Along the wall stand four big chairs.

At the top of the hill lay the dying soldiers.

Out rushed the boy.

以上情况主语如果是代词，主谓不倒装

Here's your watch. (Here it is.)

Up it went.

3. There be 句型

在 There+助动词/情态动词+be+主语+地点/时间的句型中，主语在谓语 be 动词后面，因此这是倒装。

There **are not many people** who want to read this book..

There **will be a basketball match** this afternoon.

这种倒装句在 There seems/happened/used/lived/came to be 等句型中也同样适用。

There **happened to be a friend of mine** in the park.碰巧在公园里有我的一个朋友。

(在海边的一个村庄里曾经住着一个老渔民。)

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注意主谓一致

Between the two buildings \_\_\_\_\_ a big tree (be)

South of the town \_\_\_\_\_ two steel factories.(lie)

Between the two buildings \_\_\_\_\_ a tall tree. (stand)

There \_\_\_\_\_ two pens, a book on the desk(.be)

## 二. 部分倒装



指谓语的一部分放在主语之前而引起的倒装，通常是助动词或情态动词或连系动词提前  
1. **never, hardly, not only, nor, little, seldom, nowhere, not until, hardly...when, no sooner...than**, 等表示否定或半否定意义的副词或词组开头的句子中，该句主谓要倒装。

其句型是：否定或半否定的副词或词组+be/助动词/情态动词+主语

Note: Not until yesterday did I receive his letter.

**not only...but also** 连接两个单句时，前面的倒装（强调不倒装）

Not only was she working hard, but also she was very polite.

\***neither...nor** 连接两个单句时，两个句子都倒装

Neither is he studying, nor is he working.

**no sooner...than, hardly (scarcely)...when**

No sooner had we got into the room than the telephone rang.

★ **hardly...when; scarcely...when...; no sooner...than...** 可以用正常语序 **had hardly done when... did** 或用倒装句式 **Hardly had + 主语+ done when... did** 句式。hardly 所在的句子用过去完成时。

The bell hardly had rung when the class began.= Hardly had the bell rung when the class began.

No sooner had he arrived in Beijing than he began to work.

2. 在以 **so** 开头，表示上句中谓语所述情况也适用于另一个人或另一事物的肯定句中，表示“也一样”“也这样”的句子时要倒装。这种倒装的句型是：◇ **so (neither, nor) + be (do, have, 情态动词, 助动词) + 主语**

否定: **neither(nor)+助动(动/情态)+主语**

She hasn't been to Berlin and nor have I.

--She is a tailor.

--So is she. / So she is.

EX: \_\_\_\_\_

Note: He is a good student and he works hard.

\_\_\_\_\_

(我也是)

3. 由 **only** + 状语，主句倒装。

Only when he told me the news did I know what had happened.

Only then (Only at the age of 18) did he realize the importance of the problem.

(翻译：只有在战争结束之后，他才回到家乡)





4. 由 as 引起 as 作“尽管 / 虽然”，引导让步状语从句，由于语法需要，把表语 / 状语 / 动词提于句首。as(尽管)位于句首引导让步状语从句时主谓不倒装，只把表语提到 as 前，且作表语的单数可数名词提到主语前时不带冠词

Child as he is, he can work out the problem.

Tired as he felt, he kept on working

5. 虚拟语气的倒装 若 if 引导的虚拟条件句中有 were, had, should 时， 可将 if 省，把 were, had , should 放主语之前。

were it not for

Were I you, I would work harder.

Had you come yesterday, you would have known that.

Should it rain tomorrow, you wouldn't leave.

6. so ..that., such ..that..的句子结构中，若 so, such 和与其所修饰的词置于句首，实行部分倒装。

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.

So unreasonable was his price that everybody startled.

To such length did she go in rehearsal that the two actors walked out.

她的彩排进行得那么长,以致于那两个演员都走出去了。

(翻译: 他跑得如此快, 以至没人能赶上他)

★ 区别于 however ,as 引导的状语从句，区别感叹句语序

However amusing \_\_\_\_\_ , I must put it away and concentrate on study now.

Amusing as \_\_\_\_\_ , I must put it away and concentrate on study now.

So amusing \_\_\_\_\_ that I can't tear myself away from it.

However amusing \_\_\_\_\_ !



7. 表祝愿的句子一般用全倒装,若谓语带有情态动词,则用部分倒装

Long live the People's Republic of China !

May you succeed!

May our country become rich and strong!

8. 当句子主语部分较长,谓语部分较短,或为了强调句子的表语时,常使用倒装。

句子的结构为“表语+系动词+主语”。移至句首的成分多由形容词词组,介词词组等构成。

**Gone are the days when people had nothing to eat.**

**Also included are many business executive jobs**, making speeches, running for an elected office, heading a fund-raising campaign and many other jobs of leadership. 还包括许多商业行政工作,演讲,竞选,领导筹资活动和别的领导工作

## Step 6. Classify the sentences

(学生自己总结分类,把上面的 20 题分别归类并找到正确答案)

1. BDADA      6. ACDCD      11. BCBCA      16. DBCBB

## Step7: Consolidation exercise

### 基础题

21. You should work less \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. and neither should I      B. and so should I      C. and nor should I      D. and so I should

22. \_\_\_\_\_ and caught the mouse.

- A. Up the cat jumped      B. The cat up jumped  
C. Up jumped the cat      D. Jumped up the cat

23. Not only \_\_\_\_\_ a promise, but also he kept it.

- A. did he make      B. he made      C. does he make      D. has he made

24. His uncle is a worker and has been working in the factory for more than ten years. \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. So is his aunt      B. So has his aunt



- C. So his aunt does  
D. So it is with his aunt
25. Not once \_\_\_\_\_ their plan.  
A. did they change      B. they changed      C. changed they      D. they did change
- 26.—Do you know Jim quarreled with his brother? —I don't know, and \_\_\_\_\_ .  
A. nor don't I care      B. nor do I care  
C. I don't care neither      D. I don't care also
27. Not until he arrived home \_\_\_\_\_ he find that this wallet had been stolen.  
A. did      B. would      C. when      D. that
28. —This is one of the oldest trees in the world. — \_\_\_\_\_ such a big tree.  
A. Never I have seen      B. I haven't never seen  
C. Never have I seen      D. I have seen never
29. Nowhere else in the world \_\_\_\_\_ cheaper tailoring (裁縫業, 成衣業) than in Hong Kong.  
A. a tourist can find      B. can a tourist find  
C. a tourist will find      D. a tourist has found
30. \_\_\_\_\_ succeed in doing anything.  
A. Only by working hard we can      B. By only working hard we can  
C. Only we can by working hard      D. Only by working hard can we
31. \_\_\_\_\_ that we all went out, lying in the sun.  
A. So fine was the weather      B. So was the fine weather  
C. The weather was so fine was      D. So the weather was fine
32. \_\_\_\_\_ a nice man \_\_\_\_\_ that we all believe him.  
A. So; did he seem      B. So; he seemed  
C. Such; he seemed      D. Such; did he seem
33. —You seem to be an actor. —\_\_\_\_\_. I have played many parts in a lot of films.  
A. So do I      B. So am I      C. So I do      D. So I am
34. Not only \_\_\_\_\_ working hard, but also \_\_\_\_\_ very polite.





- A. Mum did go      B. did Mum go      C. went Mum      D. Mum went
9. So much of interest \_\_\_\_\_ that most visitors simply run out of time before seeing it all. 08 上海  
A. offers Beijing      B. Beijing offers      C. does Beijing offer      D. Beijing does offer
10. Bill wasn't happy about the delay of the report by Jason, and \_\_\_\_\_. 08 辽宁  
A. I was neither      B. neither was I      C. I was either      D. either was I
11. \_\_\_\_\_ you eat the correct foods \_\_\_\_\_ be able to keep fit and stay healthy. 08 江苏  
A. only if; will you      B. Only if; you will      C. Unless; will you      D. Unless; you will
12. Seldom \_\_\_\_\_ video games ever since they entered college. 08 湖北  
A. they have played      B. they played      C. have they played      D. they have played
13. It was announced that only when the fire was under control \_\_\_\_\_ to return to their homes. 08 江西  
A. the residents would be permitted      B. had the residents been permitted  
C. would the residents be permitted      D. the residents had been permitted
14. Only when I left my parents for Italy \_\_\_\_\_ how much I loved them. 08 重庆  
A. I realized      B. I had realized      C. had I realized      D. did I realize
15. Not until the motorbike looked almost new \_\_\_\_\_ repairing and cleaning it. 08 陕西  
A. he stopped      B. did he stop      C. stopped he      D. he did stop

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**Keys: 1. ADAAB    6. CABCB    11. ACCDB**

### (01-07 高考真题)

1. If Joe's wife won't go to the party, \_\_\_\_\_. 07 全国 2  
A. he will either      B. neither will he      C. he neither will      D. either he will
2. --- How was the televised debate last night?  
--- Super! Rarely \_\_\_\_\_ so much media attention. 07 上海  
A. a debate attracted      B. did a debate attract      C. a debate did attract      D. attracted a debate



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