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倒装句

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。强调性倒装和以so, neither, nor开头的句子是高考题的热点。

一、倒装句的意义



1. 适应一定的语法结构的需要，主要是指疑问句句型结构的需要。

e.g. **May I come in?**

Was the People's Liberation Army founded in 1927?

2. 为了强调某一部分，而把这部分放到句首，构成倒装。

e.g. **Never have I been late for school this term.**

So early did he come to school that no other students came.

二、倒装的种类



(一) 全部倒装

全部倒装是指将句子中的谓语动词全部置于主语之前。此结构通常只用于一般现在时和一般过去时。常见的结构有：

1. 当句首为表示方位或位移的副词here, there, on, off, out, away或者now, then等时, 且句子谓语是一个不及物动词, 句子完全倒装。谓语动词常用be, come, go, lie, run。如果主语是人称代词, 主语和主要动词的词序不变。

There goes the bell. 铃响了。

In came the teacher. 老师进来了。

Here he comes. 他来了。

2 . There be结构。另外 , 在此结构中可以用来代替be动词的动词有 : exist , seem , happen , appear , live , rise , stand等。说明 : 本句型中there是副词 , 应重读 , 强调地点。而前一句型中的there是引导词 , 本身没意义。

There stood a dog before him.

There exist different opinions on this question.

3 . 表示地点的介词短语 (如on the wall, under the tree, in front of the house, in the middle of the room等) 放在句首时 , 要全部倒装。

On the top of the hill stands a pine tree.

In front of the classroom is a playground.



4. 其它形式的完全倒装

Present at the meeting was Mr. Green,
a headmaster. (形容词短语)

Such was the story he told me. (代词)

East of the city lies a new railway. (副词短语)

First to be completed was the seven-storey teaching
building. (不定式短语)

Gone are the days when my heart was young and gay.
(过去分词)

Lying on the floor was a boy aged 15. (现在分词短语)

5. 用于某些表示祝愿的句子

Long live the People's Republic of China! 中华人民共和国万岁!

May you all be happy! 望大家开心愉快!

(二) 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。

常见的情况有：

1. 带有否定意义的词或短语放在句首，语序需要部分倒装。常见的词语有：not, never, seldom, scarcely, barely, little, at no time, not only, not once, under no condition, hardly...when, no sooner... than..., not until...等。

Neither will theory do without practice, nor will practice do without theory.

理论离不开实践，实践也离不开理论。

Not only did he refuse the gift, he also severely criticized the sender.

他不仅拒收了礼品，还狠狠批评了送礼的人。

Not until last week did they find the lost bike. (简单句)

Not until my son had entered the university did he realize the importance of time. (复合句)

注意：

(1)Not until放在句首，从句不倒装，主句倒装。

(2)只有当not only...but also连接两个分句时，才在第1个分句用倒装结构。如果置于句首的not only...but also仅连接两个并列词语，不可用倒装结构。

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

妈妈直到孩子睡着才离开房间。

Not only you but also I am fond of music.

我和你都喜欢音乐。



2. 表示“也；也不”的so, neither, nor放在句首时，句子要部分倒装。

Tom can speak French. So can Jack.

Tom会说法语，Jack也会。

If you won't go, neither will I. 如果你不去，我也不去。

注意：当so引出的句子用于对上文内容加以证实或肯定时，不可用倒装结构，意为“的确如此”。

—It's raining hard. 雨下得很大。

—So it is. 的确很大。

3 . 结果状语从句中so或such引导的短语放在句首，要部分倒装。

So frightened was he that he did not dare to move an inch.

他害怕得动都不敢动。

Such great progress did he make that he was praised.

他取得了如此大的进步以至于受到了表扬。

4 . only放在句首，强调状语（副词，介词短语或状语从句等），全句语序要部分倒装。

Only in this way can you work out the problem.

只有用这种方法你才能解决问题。

注意：如果句子为主从复合句，则主句倒装，从句不倒装。

Only when he is seriously ill does he ever stay in bed.

他只有病得非常严重时才会卧床休息。

5 . 在以often, well, many a time, now and again等方式或频率副词（短语）开头的句子中，要用部分倒装结构。

Many a time has John given me good advice.

Often have we made that test.

6 . 在虚拟语气条件句中从句谓语动词有were, had, should等词时 , 可将if省略 , 把were, had, should移到主语之前 , 采取部分倒装。

Had I time (=If I had time), I would go and help you.

Were I you (=If I were you), I would go abroad.

Should he come (=If he should come), tell him to ring me up.

三、as/though引导的倒装句



as/though引导的让步从句必须将表语或状语提前(形容词, 副词, 分词, 实义动词提前)。结构为：形容词/副词/名词/动词+as+主语+谓语。

此时应注意：(1) 句首名词不能带任何冠词；(2) 句首是实义动词, 其他助动词放在主语后。如果实义动词有宾语和状语, 随实义动词一起放在主语之前。

Young as he is, he knows a lot.

尽管他很年轻，但他懂得很多。

Hero as he is, he still has shortcomings.

尽管他是一个英雄，但是他也有缺点。

Much as I like it, I'll not buy it.

尽管我很喜欢它，但我不会买。

Tired as he was, he kept on running.

=Tired though he was, he kept on running.

=Though he was tired, he kept on running.

语法练习题:



1 . Not until I began to work _____ how much time I had wasted.

A . didn't I realize

B . did I realize

C . I didn't realize

D . I realized

2 . 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

3 . _____ the expense, I _____ to Italy.

A . If it were not, go

B . Were it not for, would go

C . Weren't it for, will go

D . If it hadn't been, would have gone

4 . —You have an English class every day except Sunday.

—_____.

A . So we have

B . So we do

C . So have we

D . So do we

5 . At the sight of the policeman, _____ from behind the door.

A . did the boy rush out

B . did he sit down

C . out rushed the boy

D . rushing out was the boy



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