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# 特殊句式

**特殊句式主要涉及强调句、省略句、祈使句、替代、感叹句、反意疑问句、复合特殊疑问句。**

# 一、强调句



**在英语表达时，我们不能仅仅只考虑词汇和语音。我们对句子的某一成分加以强调时，会改变别人对我们所要表达的句意的理解。**

**1. 使用某些词来表示强调，如so, such, really和just。**

**They were so excited when listening to her speech.**

**他们听她的演讲时是如此激动。**

**I have never seen such a beautiful picture before.**

**我从来就没有见过这么美的画。**

**2 . 如果要强调时态为一般现在时或一般过去时的肯定句中的谓语动词，可在该动词前加助动词do，does或did。**

**He did come to see you last Sunday, but you were out.**

**他上周日的确来看过你，但是你出去了。**

**3 . 如果要强调句中谓语动词以外其他部分，我们可使用  
“It + be + 被强调部分 + that(who) + 句子的其他部分” 的句型。**

**( 1 ) 这种强调结构，除不能强调动词外，其它成分，如  
主语、宾语、宾补、状语都可以强调。如：**

I saw Mr.White in the park last Sunday.

上周日我在公园看见怀特先生了。



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①It was I that/who saw Mr. White in the park last Sunday.

( 强调主语 )

②It was Mr.White that/whom I saw in the park last

Sunday. ( 强调宾语 )

③It was in the park that I saw Mr.White in the park last

Sunday. ( 强调地点状语 )

④It was last Sunday that I saw Mr.White in the park . ( 强

调时间状语 )

如果被强调部分指人，作主语时也可使用who，作宾语时也可使用whom。强调其余的，只能用that（被强调的是时间或地点状语不用when, where）。



**(2) 被强调的代词的所有格应与原句一致；**

**被强调的部分如果是原句的主语，who(that)后的谓语在人称和数上应与原句的主语一致。如：**

**It is Zhang Ziyi that/who stars the film *Heroes*.**

**是章子怡主演的《英雄》这部影片。**

**(3) 如果强调双宾语中的一个，不论是直接宾语还是间接宾语，根据动词的搭配关系，要加上一个介词to或for。如：**

**Mr. Green gave Mary a birthday present.→**

**①It was Mary that Mr. Green gave a birthday present to.**

**②It was a birthday present that Mr. Green gave to Mary.**



**(4) 如果原句是一般疑问句，强调结构用“Be + it...that(who)...?”形式；如果原句是特殊疑问句，则用“特殊疑问词 + be + it+ that(who)...?”形式。如：**

**① Is it at the end of 2001 that China joined WTO?**

**是2001年底前中国加入了世贸组织吗？**

**② When was it that the Chinese football team won?**

**是何时中国足球队获胜的？**

**(5) 如果原句中含有“not...until”，在强调时间状语时，将主句中的否定词not连同状语一起提前。如：**

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



**(6) 强调结构中的谓语动词，除用be外，还可用might be 或must have been。如：**

**①It might be tomorrow that she will come.**

**②It must have been an actor that came yesterday.**

**(7) 强调结构不仅可独立成句，也可用在从句中。如：**

**He told me that it is reforms that bring about a complete change in China.**

**他告诉我是改革使中国有了翻天覆地的变化。**

**( 8 ) 被强调句子可能较长或有一个以上的强调成分。对此就应注意识别应用。如：**

**①It was not the fish but the vegetable, which grows only in Sichuan, that made the hot dish sour and aromatic. (此句被强调部分是not...but...连接的并列结构，强调的重点在后者the vegetable)**

**②It was she who was lying in the corridor and the stranger who bent over her.**

**是她躺在过道上，是那个陌生人俯视她。（此句有两个被强调部分：一个是she，一个是the stranger）**

**( 9 ) 强调结构中的时态一般应一致。如：**

**① It was my two sisters who knew her best. ( 都用过去时 )**

**② It will not be you who will have to take the blame for this.**

**对此受责难的将不是你。 ( 都用将来时 )**

**( 10 ) 强调句的易错点**

## 变形一：强调句型与状语从句

### 试比较：

①It was at midnight that I got back home yesterday.

昨天午夜我回到了家里。（强调句）

It was midnight when/before I got back home yesterday.

当我昨天回到家里时，已经是午夜了。

/昨天我还没到家，就到了午夜了。（状语从句）

②It was two years ago that I began to learn English.

我是在两年前开始学英语的。（强调句）

It is two years since I began to learn English.

我学英语两年了。（状语从句）

## 变形二：强调句型与定语从句

试比较：

①It was the room where the important meeting was once held.

（定语从句）

②It was in the room that the important meeting was once held.

（强调句）

总结：强调句的判别方法是：去掉It is/was和that/who后句子仍然完整。否则，不是强调句。

## 二、省略句



为避免重复，突出新信息并使上下文紧密连接，句子中常常省略某一成分，可以省主语、宾语、表语、定语、状语，甚至谓语在某些条件下也可省略，并列句中也可省去重复的内容。高考中多考查复合句中的省略。

1. 当状语从句的主语和主句的主语一致，而且从句有系动词be时，可以省略状语从句中的主语和系动词be，这时从句中可出现如下结构：

①连词 ( as, as if, once ) + 名词

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

②连词 ( though, whether, when ) + 形容词

Work hard when (you are) young, or you'll regret.



**③连词(when, while, though) + 现在分词**

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

**④连词(when, if, even if, unless, once, until, than, as) + 过去分词**

He never speaks to others unless spoken to.

**⑤连词(as if, as though) + 不定式**

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

**注意：当从句的主语和主句的宾语一致时，间或也有这样的省略：**

Her father told her to be careful when (she was) crossing the street.



**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 ) + 形容词的结构。如 :**

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

**另外 , 我们还可以用so或not代替上文内容 , 此时可有if + so/not。**

**①Get up early tomorrow. If not (you don't get up early), you will miss the first bus.**

**②He may not be at home then, if so (he is not at home), leave him a note.**



**3 . 在than或as...as引导的从句中，常会有一些成分在上  
下文清楚的情况下被省略，如：**

- ①He has made greater progress than (he did) before/ever.**
- ②He came home earlier than (he was) expected .**
- ③She works as hard as young people.**

#### 4 . 由固定词组引导的固定句型。

**What about having a game of chess?**

**下盘棋怎么样？**

**How come they left you alone here?**

**他们怎么会把你一个人留在这里？**

**Why not try again?**

**为什么不再试试？**



## 三、祈使句

1. 祈使句一般不出现主语you，如：

① Never come late.

② Please don't forget to take your medicine.

③ Do come on time this evening.

④ Do be careful!

## 2 . 带主语的祈使句

**为了加强语气或特别指明向谁提出命令或要求时，需加主语 “you”，有时还可同时加呼语。如：**

**Tom, you water the flowers!**

## 3 . 特别注意 “祈使句 + and/or + 陈述句” 这一句型。

**Work hard, and you'll succeed .**

**Hurry up, or you'll be late.**

## 四、替代

**替代是指用替代词代替上文中出现过的词语或整个句子，是避免重复，连接上下文的手段之一。通常有三种：名词性替代、动词性替代和从句性替代。**

### 1. 动词性替代

**用动词等表示的替代现象叫作动词性替代。主要用法如下：**

**(1)用do来替代实义动词，若及物，须跟宾语，如：**

**①She plays the piano better than Mary does(plays) the guitar.**

**②John swam as well as Tom did(swam) two years ago.**

**(2)用do so来替代动宾结构，或动状结构，如：**

**He smokes a lot. Does his brother do so? (do so=smoke a lot)**

## 2. 从句性替代

(1)so可以代替句子，和believe, think, expect, imagine, suppose, hope, hear, be afraid, fear, call, tell等词连用。

(2)not可以用来代替一个否定结构的从句或谓语，用于上述动词之后。请看下列各句：

①—Are you going to play football tomorrow?

—I hope so. (so = I am going to play football.)

②—Will it rain today?

—I hope not.(I hope it won't rain.)

### (3)动词不定式to的替代

**动词不定式to替代承前的内容，多用在同一句或联系紧密的对话中，为了避免重复，作宾语或主补、宾补的不定式再次出现时，to后的内容常承前省略(只保留to即可)。可用于下列结构中：**

①**形容词**：afraid, glad, happy, be willing to, be able to, etc.

②**动词**：like, love, expect, manage, try, hope, pretend, wish, refuse, agree, want, afford, fail, forget, remember, used to, have to, etc.





③带补语的动词：tell, ask, order, allow, permit, expect, wish, force, warn, forbid, persuade, etc.

请看下列各句：

He doesn't visit me as much as he used to.

他不像以前那样经常来看我了。

—Would you like to go to the film with me?

—Yes, I'd like to.

I wanted to play football after class, but mother asked me not to.

注意：若承前省略的不定式内容是be或作助动词用的have时，to后要保留be或have。如：

①—Are you a doctor? —No, but I used to be.

②—He hasn't finished the work. —But he ought to have.

## 五、感叹句



1 . What + a/an + **形容词 + 单数可数名词 + 主语 + 谓语 !**

What a clever boy he is!

**注意：当名词为不可数名词(weather, advice, news, progress, information, fun等)时，应去掉冠词a或an。**

What fine weather we are having today!

2 . What + **形容词 + 复数名词 + 主语 + 谓语 !**

What beautiful flowers these are!



**3 . How + 形容词/副词 + 主语 + 谓语 !**

**How high the mountain is!**

**How fast he is running!**

**4 . How + 形容词 + a/an + 单数可数名词 + 主语 + 谓语 !**

**How difficult a problem it is!**

**有时how直接修饰谓语动词 : How + 主语 + 谓语 !**

**How we love our motherland!**

## 六、反意疑问句



**反意疑问句的一般应用规则是：前面陈述部分如果用肯定形式，后面的附加疑问部分则用否定形式；前面陈述部分如果是否定形式，后面的附加疑问部分则用肯定形式。但在实际运用中，只知道一般的应用规则还不足以解决所有的问题，以下几种特殊情况应特别注意：**

**1 . 当陈述部分的主语是 “sb. don’t think (suppose, believe) + that从句” 结构 , 且主语是第一人称时 , 疑问部分的主语和谓语需和从句中的主语和谓语在人称和数上一致 , 并且还要用肯定形式 ; 如果主语是二、 三人称 , 则疑问部分的主语和谓语需和主句中的主语和谓语在人称和数上一致 , 且也用肯定形式。 如 :**

**I don’t think he can finish the work, can he?**

**I don’t believe she knows it, does she?**

**You don’t think he can finish the work, do you?**

2. 当陈述部分有情态动词must时，常用的有四种情况：

(1) must表示“必须”、“禁止”等时，疑问部分用must(mustn't)。如：

I must answer the letter, mustn't I?

You mustn't walk on grass, must you?

(2) must表示“有必要”时，附加疑问部分则用needn't。  
如：

You must go home right now, needn't you?

**(3) 当must用来对现在的情况进行“推测”时，疑问部分的谓语要根据must之后的动词采用相应的形式。如：**

**You must be tired, aren't you?**

**He must be studying in the classroom, isn't he?**

**(4) must可表示对过去的情况进行“推测” (must + have + 过去分词)，若强调对过去情况的推测(一般有过去时间状语)，疑问部分的谓语动词用“过去的助动词 + 主语”；若强调动作的完成(一般没有过去时间状语)，疑问部分的谓语动词用“haven't (hasn't) + 主语”。如：**

**He must have met her yesterday, didn't he?**

**You must have seen the film, haven't you?**



**3 . 当陈述部分有have to , has to或had to时 , 疑问部分一般用do的相应形式。如 :**

**We have to get up at four tomorrow, don't we?**

**They had to leave early, didn't they?**

**4 . 当陈述部分有seldom, hardly, few, little, no, never, nothing, nobody, nowhere等否定词或半否定词时 , 疑问部分要用肯定形式。如 :**

**She hardly knows French, does she?**

**Few people know him, do they?**

**Nobody can answer the question, can they?**



**5 . 当陈述部分的谓语是带有否定词缀(前缀或后缀)的动词时 , 疑问部分仍用否定结构。**

He is unfit for his office, isn't he?

They disliked playing football, didn't they?

**6 . 当陈述部分的谓语动词是表示愿望的wish等时 , 疑问部分的谓语动词用may , 而且前后两个部分均用肯定式。**

**如 :**

I wish to go home now, may I?

**7. 当陈述部分为祈使句时，应注意：**

**(1) 如果祈使句为肯定式，疑问部分用肯定式或否定式均可。否定形式在语气上更委婉客气。如：**

**Pass me the book, will you/won't you?**

**Stop talking, will you?**

**(2) 如果祈使句为否定式，疑问部分只能用肯定式。如：**

**Don't speak aloud any more, will you?**

**Don't be careless, will you?**

**(3)祈使句若是以let开头的句子，表示“建议”（包括说话人和听话人双方)时，疑问部分用shall we；表示“请示”（不包括听话人)时，疑问部分用will you。如：**

**Let's go home now, shall we?**

**Let us help you, will you?**

**8 . 陈述部分用neither...nor, not only... but also等连接主语时 , 疑问部分的主语应用复数。如 :**

**Neither you nor I can do it, can we?**

**9 . 陈述部分是并列句时 , 疑问部分常对后一个句子进行反问。如 :**

**He is a teacher and he has taught English for fifteen years, hasn't he?**

**10 . 陈述部分是复合句时 , 疑问部分常对主句进行反问。如 :**

**She didn't live in Hangzhou when she was young, did she?**

**He said that Mary had joined the League, didn't he?**

## 七、复合特殊疑问句



复合的特殊疑问句，常用来询问对方或第三者的想法或意见。常由一般疑问句和特殊疑问句两种结构揉合而成。在此结构中，特殊疑问句可以看作是一般疑问句结构中的宾语，因此这种特殊疑问句要用陈述语序。如：

① *Who do you think will win the game?*

你认为谁会赢这场比赛？

② *How much did you say the pen was?*

你刚才说这支笔值多少钱？



③ *Whom do you think* he is looking after?

你认为他正在照料谁？

在对别人的话作出反应时，有时出现下面这类问句(疑问代词放在后面)。如：

—I'll pay for it. 我来付钱。

—You will pay what? 你要干什么？

## 语法练习题:



1 . If you have a job, \_\_\_\_\_ yourself to it and finally you'll succeed .

A . do devote

B . don't devote

C . devoting

D . not devoting

2 . It was April 29, 2011 \_\_\_\_\_ Prince William and Kate Middleton walked into the palace hall of the wedding ceremony.

A . that

B . when

C . since

D . before





3 . —Have you seen the film *Under the Hawthorn Tree*?

—Of course, I have. It was in our village \_\_\_\_\_ it was made.

A . that

B . where

C . when

D . which

4 . The driver wanted to park his car near the roadside but was asked by the police \_\_\_\_\_.

A . not to do

B . not to

C . not do

D . do not

5 . There is little doubt in your mind that he is innocent, \_\_\_\_\_?

A . is there

B . isn't there

C . is he

D . isn't he



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