2020.3.5 倒装复习学案

**Partial Inversion （部分倒装）**

1. When is Partial Inversion used?

When CERTAIN WORDS come at the beginning of a sentence, we usually use Partial Inversion.

2. What is Partial Inversion’s basic structure?

提前成分+情态动词/助动词+主语+主要动词+其他句子成分

3. What are the CERTAIN WORDS?

1. 句首为含否定意义的副词，如never, little, seldom, rarely, not, hardly, nowhere...

我们在公共场所绝不应该揉眼睛。（Never）

First translate it without Partial Inversion:

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Translate it with Partial Inversion:

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

注意：如果否定词强调的仅仅是主语部分，则不用倒装。

Let’s compare:

他不仅每天待在家中，还在家锻炼身体。

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

不仅Tony，Mark也主动在隔离期提供上门剪发服务。

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2. 当状语位于句首时，如：So...that..., Not until..., Hardly/Scarcely...when..., No sooner...than...

倒装如此有趣，以至于课后我还想找一些课外题做一做。关键词So

First translate it without Partial Inversion:

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Translate it with Partial Inversion:

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

The second example,

直到精疲力尽之后，这位医生才停下来休息了片刻。关键词Not until...

First translate it without Partial Inversion:

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Translate it with Partial Inversion:

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

这位医生一接到电话就赶往医院。（Hardly...）

First translate it without Partial Inversion:

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Translate it with Partial Inversion:

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3. Only+所强调的状语，这里的状语可以是副词、短语、或从句放在句首

看了教学视频之后他才学会戴口罩的正确方式。关键词Only

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

请注意，Only修饰主语时，不倒装。

Compare: 只有他学会了戴口罩的正确方式。关键词依然是Only。

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4. So放句首表示“也……”；Neither/Nor表示“也不”

它们的基本结构是，提前成分，加情态动词/助动词，再加句子的主语，此时主要动词和其他句子成分通常省略。

值得注意的是，So放句首表示“的确……”时，不引起倒装。

A situation: Recently, students are studying online courses diligently in their homes. After the English class, S1 and S2 are having a video chat with each other.

S1: Inversion is so easy! I have already learnt it!

S2: So have I!

他的意思是，\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

So you have.

他的意思是，\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5. as的倒装结构

它的基本结构为adj./adv./n./v.，加as/though，加句子的主语，以及句子的谓语

For example,

虽然他是个小孩，也深知预防疾病的重要性。**adj.在句首**

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

注意，如果强调部分为一名词，则省略冠词。

虽然他是个小孩，也深知预防疾病的重要性。**n.在句首**

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

虽然他们想方设法，但是还暂未找到治愈这种疾病的最佳方法。adv.在句首

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

注意：动词在句首时，主语后的动词通常为may, might, would, 或did等情态动词或助动词。

虽然他们想方设法，但是还暂未找到治愈这种疾病的最佳方法。这一次我们用v.在句首

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\*6. 在虚拟语气if从句中出现were, should, had, 我们会省略if, 把were, should, 或had 放置在主语之前。（了解）

比如，

If I were 18, I should/would drive a car.

前半句倒装之后就是\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

If he had learned English well at school, he would have got a good job.

前半句倒装之后就是\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

If you should live here for more days, you would change the impression on that place.

前半句倒装之后就是\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Complete Inversion （完全倒装）**

1. When is Complete Inversion used?

When CERTAIN WORDS come at the beginning of a sentence, we usually use complete inversion.

2. What is Complete Inversion’s basic structure?

提前成分+谓语+主语+其他句子成分

3. What are the CERTAIN WORDS?

1. here, there, now, then

一位医疗社工来了。关键词Here \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

现在轮到你量体温了。关键词Now \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

注意，当主语是人称代词时不引起倒装

Compare:

他来了。关键词Here \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2. 表示地点的介词短语

火神山医院位于武汉市西部。关键词In the west

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3. 表示位置转移的副词，如: away, off, in, out, up, down等

For example,

不到一天就涌来了大批医务志愿者。关键词In

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

注意，当主语是人称代词时不引起倒装

Compare:

他冲了进来。关键词In \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_