1. 只有充分利用你遇到的每个机会，你才能实现自己的梦想。(Only)

Only if you make full/good use of every chance that you meet will you realize your dream.

充分利用make (full/good) use of, make the most/best of, take full advantage of

1. 我们无论如何也不能把考试看成是激励学生学习知识的唯一手段。(On no account)

On no account **should** we regard examination**s** as the only means of stimulating/motivating students to acquire/gain knowledge.

1. 在这次事故中前排乘客伤的很重，即刻被送进医院治疗。(So)

So ***badly*** was the passenger sitting in the front seat ***injured*** in the accident that he/she was **sent to the hospital immediately for treatment**．

1. 他再也无法忍受没有被晋升为部门经理的事实。(No longer)

No longer could he put up with / tolerate the fact that he **hadn’t been** **promoted to manager of the department/department manager**.

1. 那条项链虽然看起来漂亮，我们认为价钱还是太高。(as)

Beautiful as the necklace looked, we thought it was over-priced/the price was too high.

1. 这位教师一退休，就开始考虑培养各种兴趣爱好来度过余生。(Hardly)

Hardly **had** the teacher **retired** when he/she began to **consider** **taking up different hobbies** **for the rest of his/her life**.

1. 直到他和我提及，我才意识到自己犯了个多大的错。(Not until)

Not until he mentioned it to me **did** I realize what a big mistake I **had** made.

1. 他很少意识到与别人交流的重要性，这很令我担忧。(Seldom, aware)

Seldom is he aware of **the importance of communicating with others**, which worries/concerns me a lot.

1. 共享单车不仅解决了最后一里路的问题，而且还有助于改善空气质量。(Not only)

Not only do shared bicycles solve the last-mile problem, but **they** also help improve air quality.

1. 那些可以尽情玩耍、无忧无虑的日子一去不复返了！(Gone)

Gone are the days ***when*** we **could** play to our hearts’ content and **were** free from worries!

1. 她不但去过东京，还在那里的一家合资企业做了一段时间的秘书。

Not only has she been to Tokyo but also **she** worked as a secretary in a joint venture there for some time.

1. **Not only + 倒装结构 + but (also) + 陈述句语序**

**因为Not only放句首，所以是完整主谓的并列，but also后一定不能缺主语**

**如果不倒装，后半句主语是可以省略的**

**She not only has been to Tokyo but also worked as ....**

1. **前半句“去过”要用现在完成时，后半句“做了一段时间”用一般过去时**
2. **合资企业 joint venture**
3. 大多数上海人吃住穿短缺的日子将一去不复返。

Gone will be the day(s) when most Shanghainese are short **of** food, clothes and shelter/ suffer from a shortage of food, clothes and shelter.//

Gone will be the day(s) when most Shanghainese lack food, clothes and shelter/suffer from a lack of food, clothes and shelter. lack **vt.及物动词!!/ n.作名词时后才可以有介词of !!**

1. **完全倒装3)-b 表语为过去分词短语位于句首时，用倒装结构**

**Gone will be the day(s) （Gone are the days还勉强能说过去，Gone are the day？？！！）**

1. **定语从句**
2. **short (adj.)-shortage (n.), lack (vt.)-lack (n.)**
3. **food, clothes and shelter 吃住穿**

**为某人提供衣食住行provide sb with food, clothing, shelter and transportation**

1. 只有当你拥有需求很大的特殊技能时，你才能容易地在就业市场上找到一份工作。

Only when you have the special skill in great demand can you land/find a job easily in the job market.

1. **拥有/缺乏技能 have/possess/lack a skill**
2. **需求量很大 in great demand（在句中做后置定语）**

**Earlier, you mentioned that this kind of products is in great demand on the international market. 先前你提到这种产品在国际市场上需求量很大。**

**复习：be badly in need of sth=need sth badly 急需某物 (be in great need of sth)**

1. **在就业市场上找到一份工作land/find a job in the job market**

1. 这位伟大的画家直到死后才出名。

Not until after this great painter died did he become famous/make his mark.

1. **第一次出现用名词the great painter，第二次出现换用代词he**
2. **“死后” after...**
3. 在那个以美丽的热带植物而出名的花园里有他父亲栽培的罕见的异国花朵。

In the garden famous for its beautiful tropical vegetation **exist** rare exotic flowers cultivated by his father.

1. **完全倒装2)-a: 表地点的介词短语作状语位于句首，谓语是不及物动词时，用倒装**

**From the woods came the singing of the birds.**

**At the top of the hill stands an old temple.**

1. **“有”—— “存在”exist (have 🞨)**
2. **cultivate vt. 耕作 ~ the soil; 培养 ~ the flowers, ~ a good habit/a love of art**
3. **两个后置定语**
4. 只有做出反映国家利益而不是商业利益的资源开发决定，我们的政府才是有远见的。

Only by making resource development decisions that reflect the national interests rather than commercial ones can our government be far-sighted.

1. **做一个决定make a decision；做资源开发决定make resource development decisions**
2. **interests n. pl. 利益**
3. **隐含“通过...才能...”的含义 can... be far-sighted**
4. 各国元首相信只有用务实的方法来讨论这些问题，他们才有可能找到解决金融危机的有效方法。

The heads of state/presidents from all the countries believe that only by discussing problems in a pragmatic way are they likely to work out \*an effective solution **to** the financial crisis.

1. **元首head of state/president**
2. **宾语从句中含倒装句**
3. **“用务实的方法”更强调以某种方式，而不是使用具体方法 do sth in a ... way**

**某人有可能做某事 sb be likely to do sth （这个结构经常和倒装句一起考！)**

**不定式隐含将来含义，所以这个结构不能用将来时**

1. **解决...的方法a way to solve .../ a solution to...**
2. 只有鼓励学生独立思考和行动，而不是依赖父母，长大后他们才能成功立业。

Only by encouraging/stimulating students to think and act independently rather than rely/depend on their parents will they be able to build up a successful career when they come of age.

1. **独立思考和行动**
2. **rather than连接两个并列成分，前为doing时后也用doing, 前为to do时，后一般用省略to的不定式（当然大家用instead of relying on...也是可以的）**
3. **成功立业 build up a successful career**

**（这句话最好翻译成Only +从句的形式，这样就可以避免中文两部分主语不一致的问题，但这种句子很少考**

**只有发展好、运用好、治理好互联网，才能使其更好地造福人类。(Only)**

**Only by developing, using and governing the internet well can it better benefit mankind.（这是2020宝山一模73句，也是像这里的原答案这样翻的，但我感觉不是很好，毕竟前后主语不一致）**

1. 她是个热心人，乐于帮助任何有困难的人。

Such a warm-hearted person is she that she is always ready to help whoever has difficulties.

So warm-hearted a person is she that she is always ready to help anyone who has difficulties. (anyone who is in trouble/difficulty/difficulties)

1. **So…/Such…+ 倒装结构+that + 陈述句语序**

**！注意发现句子中隐含的so/such...that...含义（有时不会直接说“如此...以致于...”）**

**(🞨!) So warm-hearted is she that...（没有把“热心人”翻译出来）**

**(🞨!) Warm-hearted as she is, ... 虽然她很热心... 见部分倒装-6）**

1. 乐于助人 be ready to help others

乐于做某事be ready to do sth

1. 帮助任何有困难的人

名词性从句：help whoever has difficulties/ whoever **is** in trouble(宾语从句)

anyone+定从：help anyone who has difficulties / (who is) in trouble

**记住“引导名词性从句的whoever”=anyone who**

1. 直到看到楼顶冒烟他才意识到即将来临的危险。

Not until he saw smoke rising from the top of the building was he aware of the coming danger. （did he realize ...）

1. 看到楼顶冒烟 see smoke rising from .../see the top of the building smoking...
2. 即将来临的coming (upcoming一般是指事件即将发生)
3. 只有很好地平衡休闲与工作你的幸福水平才可能会提高。

Only by keeping/striking a good balance between work and relaxation is your level of happiness likely to be raised/can your level of happiness possibly be raised.

1. **Only by doing... !!! by 是介词**
2. **平衡休闲与工作**

**keep/strike a balance(n.) between A and B**

**balance(vt.) A and/with B**

1. **可能会... be likely to do**
2. 虽然我儿子已经18岁了，但他很少意识到与人交流的重要性。

Seldom/Rarely does my son realize/become aware of the importance of communicating with others although he is eighteen years old. // Although my son... , seldom does he...

1. 只有抵制只顾短期利益的诱惑，你才能期望取得惊人的进步。

Only by resisting the temptation to think only of the short-term benefit can you expect (to make) shocking/amazing progress.

1. **抵制做某事的诱惑resist the temptation to do sth**

**抵制某事的诱惑resist the temptation of sth**

**！！不要出现resist the temptation of doing的表达**

1. **只顾only care about/pay attention to/ focus on/put emphasis on**
2. 生活不是非得艰难的，也不是非得涉及挣扎和牺牲的。

Life doesn’t have to be hard, nor does it have to involve a struggle or a sacrifice.

1. 就像言辞可以用来表达你想说的一切，画图也能。

**Just as** words can be used to express anything you want to say, so can pictures.

1. 我们从来没有比现在更为自己是中国人而感到自豪。

Never before have we been prouder **of** being Chinese than (we are) now.

1. **部分倒装2) hardly, scarcely, barely, rarely, seldom, no, not, never, nowhere, little等否定词位于句首时**
2. **现在完成时**
3. **be proud of 为...而自豪 (prouder-proudest)**

**这里用比较级**

Never before have we been as proud **of** being Chinese as (we are) now.（句意细微差别）

1. 在结账台前你不仅可以得到折扣，而且许多超市也会根据你经常买的产品发给你优惠券。

Not only can you get a discount at the checkout (stand), but many supermarkets will also send you coupons according to /based on the products you buy frequently.

1. **注意两个并列句主语不一致**
2. **to  get/give/offer a discount  得到╱给予╱提供折扣**
3. **结账台、优惠券**
4. 只有耐得住寂寞，并不断挑战自我，才能更好地为未来做准备。

Only when we can endure/bear/stand/tolerate loneliness and challenge ourselves constantly can we better prepare (ourselves) for the future. //

Only by enduring loneliness and challenging ourselves constantly can we be better prepared for the future.

1. 该选手的机智及开阔的知识面使评委们大为惊异，他们一致同意他为冠军获得者。

So amazed were the judges **at** the wisdom/wit and wide/broad/extensive/encyclopedic knowledge of the competitor/contestant that they all agreed that he would be the champion/winner. (win the championship) agree on his being the champion

1. **So…/Such…+ 倒装结构+that + 陈述句语序**
2. **be amazed/surprised/astonished/shocked at sth**

**amazed adj. 大为惊讶的**

1. **agree that...**

**agree on sth/wh-**

**在价格上达成一致 agree on the price**

**是否在黄浦江上再建一座大桥，委员们意见不一。(agree)**

**The committee couldn’t agree on whether to build another bridge over the Huangpu River.**

**同意某人/某人说的话 agree \_\_with\_\_sb/what sb says**

**同意计划/建议 agree \_to\_the plan/suggestion**

1. **时态**
2. 登山运动的吸引力不仅在于运动员之间的激烈竞争，还体现在运动员与自然环境的抗争中。

Not only does the appeal/attraction/charm of mountain climbing lie in the fierce competition between athletes, but **it is** also **reflected** in the athletes’ fight against the natural environment. (the fight between the athletes and the natural environment) a heated discussion/debate

1. **Not only + 倒装结构 + but (also) + 陈述句语序**

**因Not only放句首，所以是完整主谓的并列，but also后一定不能缺主语**

1. **lie in （问题、答案、责任等）在于...**

**The strength of the book lies in the fact that the material is from classroom experience.**

**exist vi. 存在；生存**

1. **competition between... ...之间的比赛**
2. **“体现”要翻译出来 reflect sth 反映；体现 reflect one’s inner quality**
3. 他非常喜欢这份工作，所以决定把它作为终生的事业。(So)

So much did he like this job that he chose it as his life-long career.

... he decided to make it his life-long career. (make sth sth使成为)

... he decided to consider/view/see/treat/look on/think of it as his life-long career.

**倒装句型**

**前后时态均为过去时**

1. 直到我们开始使用电脑时才发现它出毛病了。(Not until)

Not until we started to use the computer did we find something wrong with it.

... find (that) there was something wrong with it.

**Not until + 句子（陈述句语序）/时间状语+倒装结构**

**注意是主句用倒装，not until引导的从句不倒装！**

**例如：**

**Not until the teacher came did he finish his homework.**

**Not until then did he realize his own fault.**

**避免低级错误，the computer... it...**

1. 尽管他贫穷，但他乐于助人，而且享受生活。(as)

Poor as he is, he is ready to help others and enjoys his life.

**as/though引导的让步状语从句，常将表语或状语提到句首，引起倒装**

**（一定要熟悉这个句型！复习as引导的各种语法句型，你能想到多少？）**

Child as/though he is, he knows a lot.

Much as/though he has, he is not happy.

Surrounded as he was by the enemy, he was not afraid.

Hard as he studies, he cannot pass the exam.

1. 背景音乐不仅影响人们的心情，还能促进销售。(Not only...but also)

Not only does background music influence one’s mood but it also promotes sales.

1. 她一看完那个关于已灭绝物种的电视节目，就立志加入野生动物保护组织。(No sooner)

No sooner had she watched the TV programme about/on the extinct species than she made up her mind to **join** the wildlife protection/conservation organization.

**No sooner had sb done sth than... (Hardly...when...)**

**注意这个倒装结构中过去完成时的使用！！！（不能再错啦！！！）**

**正常语序：**

关于...的节目

灭绝的

加入组织 join **vs.** join in

1. 直到拿到考试结果，他才后悔没有充分利用在校时间来实现自己的抱负。(Not until)

Not until he got the test result did he regret not making full use of time at school to realize his ambition.

**Not until + 句子（陈述句语序）/时间状语+倒装结构**

**注意是主句用倒装，not until引导的从句不倒装！**

**后悔（没）做过某事**

1. 我家乡的景色如此美丽，每年吸引成千上万名中外游客。(So)

So beautiful is the scenery of/in my hometown that each year it attracts thousands of tourists from both home and abroad.

**在国内外 at home and abroad**

1. 一考定终身的日子一去不复返了，但是考试越多，学生的压力越大。(Gone)

Gone are the days **when** a student’s fate was determined by one single exam, but the more exams there are/they take, the more stressful they will feel. //... the more pressure they will feel/face/cope with

\*一考定终身

1. 外面机器制造出如此大的噪音，以致他们没法专心工作。 （Such）

Such loud noises did the machine outside make that they found it hard to be absorbed in their work. //...they couldn’t concentrate on their work

voice人的声音

noise噪音

sound 各种声音

1. 他向朋友保证，在任何情况下他都不会违背要做一个诚实守信之人的承诺。(assure, circumstance)

He assured his friends that under no circumstances would he break his promise**(n.)** that he would be an honest and trustworthy person.

**assure sb of sth/assure sb that**

**one’s promise (n.) that... 某人...的承诺**

1. 直到咖啡传入欧洲，才引起有关它的巨大争议。(Not until)

Not until coffee was introduced into/to Europe did it arouse a great deal of controversy about it.

**controversy n. [U/C]**

***public discussion and argument about sth that many people strongly disagree about, disapprove of, or are shocked by* （公开的）争论，辩论，论战**

**[牛津英语搭配词典]**

**引起争论 arouse/cause/excite/give rise to /fuel controversy**

**激烈的争论 a bitter/fierce/raging/violent controversy**

**controversial ad. 有争议的 a ~ topic**

1. 只有当农业充分发展，工业才有足够的原料和市场。(Only)

Only when agriculture is fully developed can industry have sufficient materials and markets.

2018一二模倒装句翻译

**【2018闵行区一模-75】**

1. 这本新发行的杂志不仅会影响青少年对时尚的看法，还会开启健康饮食的新潮流。(Not only)

Not only will the newly-released magazine influence teenagers’ opinions on fashion, but also it will start **a new trend towards** a healthy diet.

关注：

1）属于哪一种倒装？

三大常考句型b：Not only + 倒装结构 + but (also) + 陈述句语序

不用倒装，如何表达？

2）新发行的 newly-released

3）注意trend后的介词！

trend towards... vs. trend in 区别？

**【2018-奉贤区一模-74】**

2. 整个球队只有互相配合，才能取得成功，这是那次足球赛上海申花队赢球的原因之一。 (Only)

Only by cooperating with each other can the whole team succeed, **and** that is one of the reasons why Shanghai Shenhua football team won the match that time.

关注：

1）属于哪一种倒装？

Only+介词短语+倒装结构

2）and that is/which is （并列句不要忘了连词！）

3）含\_\_\_\_\_\_从句？（why=\_for which\_\_）语法讲义P6

4）时态

**【2018-徐汇区二模-74】**

3. 只有充分利用有限的时间, 才能适应快节奏的现代生活。（Only）【2018-徐汇二模】

Only **by** making full use of the limited time can we adapt to the fast-paced modern life.

关注：

1）属于哪一种倒装？

Only+介词短语+倒装结构

2）“充分利用”多种表达？

make the most/best of=make full use of=take full advantage of

3）\*adapt

4）\*pace

**【2018金山区一模-73】**

4. 只有通过乘船周边的居民才能容易地到达这个岛上。(Only)

Only by (taking a) boat can the nearby residents have easy access to this island. /get to/reach/arrive at this island easily.

关注：

1）属于哪一种倒装？

Only+介词短语+倒装结构

2）很容易地到达某地 have easy access to ... (复习\*access)

**【2018-浦东新区一模-74】**

5. 只有当一系列技术问题得到解决，到2025年，新能源汽车才能占汽车销量的百分之二十。（Only）

Only *when a series of technical problems* ***are solved*** can new energy cars **account for** 20 percent of all the car sales by 2025.

关注：

1）属于哪一种倒装？

Only+状语从句+倒装结构

2）are solved时态

can account for (有情态动词，不需要用完成时)

3）account for (复习\*account)

**【2018-松江区一模-74】**

6. 只有当环境问题被看作第一要务时它才有可能得到解决。（Only)

Only *when the* ***environmental problem*** *is regarded as* ***the top priority*** is **it** likely to be solved/can it possibly be solved.

关注：

1）属于哪一种倒装？

Only+状语从句+倒装结构

2）“把...视为”的多种表达

3）priority [praɪˈɒrəti] 优先（权）；优先考虑的事

某事是重中之重 sth is the top priority/the most important/of the greatest importance

优先考虑某事 give sth priority/give priority to sth)

(\*priority崇明P79)

4）(复习\*likely崇明P61)

(sb/sth) be likely/unlikely to do sth

句型转换？？

It’s likely/unlikely that ...

她非常有可能今晚会给我打电话。

She is very likely to call me tonight. = It’s very likely that she will call me tonight.

**【2018-崇明区二模-75】**

7. 人工智能正以如此快的速度改变着整个世界，你很难预测未来的生活究竟会是什么样子。(So)

**So quickly** is artificial intelligence changing the whole world that **it is hard for you to** predict what life will be like in the future.

关注：

1）属于哪一种倒装？

So…/Such…（短语）+ 倒装结构+that + 陈述句语序

不用倒装，如何表达？

2）时态？

3）“你很难预测...”

4）what这里引导什么从句？

**【2018-浦东二模-75】**

8. 这部关于四代学生追寻爱情、志趣和梦想的电影如此感人，老老少少都想一睹为快。(So) 【2018-浦东二模】

So moving **is** the film about how four generations of students **pursue** their love, interests and dreams that people of all ages want to see/enjoy it.

关注：

1）属于哪一种倒装？

So…/Such…（短语）+ 倒装结构+that + 陈述句语序

2）句子主干？

So moving is the film that people of all ages want to see/enjoy it.

how引导什么从句？

how从句是否可以用其他说法替代？

So moving is the film about how four generations of students **pursue** their love/ four generations of students **pursuing** their love, interests and dreams that people of all ages want to see/enjoy it.

动名词复合结构

3）注意pursue拼写 n. pursuit

4）“老老少少”

**【2018-长宁二模-73】**

9. 你在其他任何地方都找不到这么励志的书。 （Nowhere）

Nowhere else can you find such an inspiring/motivating/motivational book [1’].

**关注：**

1）属于哪一种倒装？

hardly, scarcely, barely, rarely, seldom, no, not, never, nowhere, little等否定词位于句首时，后用倒装结构

**【2018-金山二模-74】**

10. 自从新的地铁建成以来，人们不再骑自行车上班了。(Rarely)

Rarely have people ridden their bikes to work anymore **since** the new underground was built.

关注：

1）属于哪一种倒装？

hardly, scarcely, barely, rarely, seldom, no, not, never, nowhere, little等否定词位于句首时，后用倒装结构

2）时态！！

**【2018-嘉定二模-74】**

11. 绝不能任由困难打倒你，因为你永远不知道你离成功有多么近。 (account)

On no account can you let any difficulties discourage/defeat you, for you can never tell how close you may be to success.

关注：

1）属于哪一种倒装？

某些含有no的介词短语位于句首时（“介词+no+名词”表示“绝不”），后用倒装

At no time/By no means/Under no circumstances/In no way/In no case/On no condition

2）how这里引导什么从句？