主题观汇总

SUNLANDS

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英语语法

EDUCATION

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目 录

Chapter 1 绪论

知识点名称	内容
词素 Morpheme ★★★	**The minimal unit of grammatical analysis.** 语法分析中的最小的不可再分的有意义单位。（名词解释）

词素 Morpheme ★★★	**free morpheme 自由词素** （名词解释）A morpheme that can occur in isolation is termed a free morpheme. 能够独立的出现在句子中的词素。（其实就是单词）	**bound morpheme 粘附词素** （名词解释）A morpheme that can only occur in conjunction with at least one other morpheme is termed a bound morpheme. 只能与其他词素一同出现的词素。（分为词缀和词根）

知识点名称	内容
开放词 ★	Give a brief answer to the criteria of the classification of open class words and their significance. 简要回答了开放类词的分类标准及其意义。（简答题） 答案：Nouns, verbs, adjectives and adverbs are known as open class words because their membership is fairly open-ended. Words in the open classes may be determined on the basis of three complementary criteria: meaning, form, and function. The semantic or "notional" criteria are helpful only to a limited extent. A second basis of classification of words based on morphological criteria would note that one class of words（nouns）generally inflects for plural number and for genitive (girls, girl's), while another class（verbs）inflects for past tense, -ing participle and -ed participle. Words containing the suffixes -tion, -ness, -ment, -ance belong to noun class. A third basis for classification sues syntactic or "functional" criteria. Words are grouped into classes according to their operation in syntactic structure. Therefore, we can tell the class of a word by the way in which it behaves. 解析：本题考查词类，分为开放词类和封闭词类，本题主要考查的是开放词类的标准和意义。名词（N），动词（V），形容词（Adj），副词（Adv）属于开放词类，因为它们的成员关系是开放性的。 开放性词类中的词是基于三大互补标准来进行限定的：意义、形式和功能。 1）意义或"概念"标准只在有限的范围内有用。 2）根据形态学标准对单词进行分类：一类词（名词）通常改变为复数和所有格（girls, girl's）形式；另一类词（动词）通常改变为过去时、-ing 分词和-ed 分词。还有后缀-tion、-ness、-ment、-ance 的单词属于名词类。 3）第三个基础的分类是句法或"功能"标准。 词汇按其句法结构的作用被分成若干类。因此，我们可以通过单词的行为方式来判断它词类。

Chapter 2 构词法

知识点名称	内容
词缀法 Affixation ★★	（名词解释）词缀法，是一种主要的派生法，是指一个词语作为主干，通过将前缀以及后缀加在其前后以组成新词的方法。 Affixation, a major type of derivation, is the term for such a word-formation approach that it attaches a lesser morpheme——an affix.
复合法 Composition ★★	（名词解释）复合词是复合法的产物，它是由一个以上基础词构成的词汇学单位，在语法和语义层面被看作一个独立的单词。 A compound, the product of composition is "a lexical unit consisting of more than one base and functioning both grammatically and semantically as a single word."

转化法 Conversion	（名词解释）转化即是在不添加词缀的前提下将单词转化为一个新的词类。 Conversion is "the derivational process whereby an item is adapted or converted to a new word class without the addition of an affix."
拼缀法 Blending ★★	（名词解释）取两个单词的一部分混合成一个新单词。 A blend is a new word formed from parts of two or possibly more other words.
逆生法 Back-formation ★★	（名词解释）有一些动词是去掉名词的词尾构成的，这种逆向派生就是逆生法，但说所有以－er / or 结尾的名词都来源于其相应的动词则是对这一规则的过度概括。 Back-formation refers to a similar process only reversed. It is the result of the overgeneralization that all nouns with -er/or ending are derived from verbs, which is true for the majority of such nouns.
缩略法 Shortening ★★	（名词解释）缩略法实质将一个单词的一部分去掉（通常是多音节词）而不改变其意义和功能的做法。 Shortening is a process whereby part of a word is clipped so that the original word, usually polysyllabic, is reduced to a smaller word without a change in its function.
首字母缩略法 Acronym ★★	（名词解释）将一组词的首字母大写放在一起形容的词就叫首字母缩略词。 An acronym is a word coined by putting together the initial letters of a group of words.
本章综合考察简答题 ★	Please list four frequently-used ways of word-formation with examples. 答案： (1) Affixation Affixation, a major type of derivation, is the term for such a word-formation approach that it attaches a lesser morpheme--an "affix", the general term that includes "prefixes" and "suffixes" -- to a major element -- a base, frequently a word, which may already have one or more affixes incorporated in it, e.g. force in enforce and touch in untouchables. (2) Composition A compound, the product of composition, is a lexical unit consisting of more than one base and functioning both grammatically and semantically as a single word, e.g. hardware, overwork, world-famous. (3) Conversion Conversion is the derivational process whereby an item is adapted or converted to a new word class without the addition of an affix, e.g. verbs to nouns: answer, love (or adjectives to nouns: daily in daily paper, adjectives to verbs: calm, dry; nouns to adjectives: cotton in a cotton dress) (4) Blending A blend is a new word formed from parts of two or possibly more other words, e.g. motel, smog, heliport, etc. 解析： 本题考查常见的构词法及定义和举例，答出 Affixation、Composition、Conversion、Blending、Back-formation、Shortening、Acronyms，中的四个，并且举例正确即可。 (1)词缀法 词缀法是派生的一个主要形式，是指把一个更短的词素——"词缀"（包括前缀和后缀）附着在词基之上。词基通常是一个包含一个或多个词缀的词。比如：词缀 en-,

和词基 force；词缀 un-、-able、-s，和词基 touch。

(2)复合法

复合词是复合法的产物，它是由一个以上的词基组成的词汇单位，在语法上和语义上都作为一个词而起作用。比如：hardware、overwork、world-famous。

(3)转换法

转换法是英语中构造新词的一种很多产的构词法，它指不需要增加词缀就可转化为新词的派生过程。比如：v.——n.：answer、love；adj.——n.：daily paper 中的 daily；adj.——v.：calm、dry；n.——adj.：a cotton dress 中的 cotton。

(4)拼缀法

拼缀法通常是由两个或更多其他单词组成的新词。比如：motel、smog、heliport。

Chapter 3 名词、代词和数

知识点名称	内容	
名词 Noun ★	A noun is a word that names a person, place, thing, event or idea. It's one of the major part of speech. 表示人，事物，时间，地点，事件或抽象概念名称的词叫名词。(**名词解释**)	
	Proper noun 专有名词 A name used for a particular person, place or thing, and spelt with a capital initial letter. 表示具体的人，事物，地点，团体或机构的专有名称(第一个字母要大写)。(**名词解释**)	**Common noun 普通名词** A name common to a class or people, things or abstract ideas. 表示某些人，某类事物，某种物质或抽象概念的名称。(**名词解释**)
	Countable noun 可数名词 A noun that has a plural and which can collocate with numbers and with determiners. 有复数形式并且能与数字和限定词（a、an、few、these、those、several）连用的名词。(**名词解释**)	**Noncountable noun 不可数名词** A noun has only one form and can be used without a determiner. 只有一种形式，不和限定词连用的名词。(**名词解释**)
代词 Pronoun ★	A pronoun is a pro-form that substitutes for a noun(or noun phrase). The replaced noun is called the antecedent of the pronoun. 代词即是名词或名词短语的替代形式，被代替的名词叫做这个代词的先行词。(**名词解释**)	

Chapter 4 限定词和属格

知识点名称	内容
限定词的同现 Co-occurrence of determiners ★★★	Determiners refer to words which are used in the premodification of a noun phrase and which typically precede any adjectives that premodify the head word. 限定词是指在名词短语的预修饰中与其他限定词搭配，通常在修饰首词的形容词之前。(**名词解释**)
属格 Genitive ★★	One way of specifying something is by saying who or what it belongs to. 属格用来说明某物属于谁或属于什么的方法。(**名词解释**)
	（简答题）What are the differences between determiners and adjectives? 答案：

	Older grammars did not recognize determiners. Many of the words dealt with in this category used to be treated as adjectives. But determiners and adjectives are different in a number of significant ways:
限定词和形容词的常见的 5 个区别 ★	1. Determiners usually precede adjectives in premodification. e.g. a nice man 2. The choice of determiners is often determined by the head word but not that of adjectives. e.g. a/the good man、the/these good men 3. Adjectives describe the head word by showing its characteristics, but determiners determine the head word by identifying or quantifying. e.g. many good/useful/old books 4. Adjectives can postmodify the head word, but not determiners（except enough）. e.g. people old or young 5. Adjectives have comparative forms, inflectional (bigger, cleverer)or periphrastic(more intelligent, more beautiful), but not determiners (except few, little, many and much). 解析： 本题考查限定词和形容词的常见的 5 个区别。 以前的语法不承认限定词，许多这方面的词都划分成形容词，但是，限定词和形容词在许多方面不同： 1. 当限定词和形容词同时出现在名词词组中通常的顺序是：限定词在前，形容词在后。例如 a nice man 2. 限定词的选择受名词中心词类别的严格限制，而形容词的选择虽也受词汇意义的限制但没有语法意义上的限制。例如 a/the good man 、the/these good men 3. 限定词对名词中心词表示确认或定量，而形容词作为前置修饰语则表示特征。例如 many good /useful/old books 4. 限定词通常只能前置，而形容词作为名词修饰语时既可前置又可后置(除 enough 外)。例如 people old or young 5. 形容词有比较形式，如在形容词后加屈折词缀 er（bigger, cleverer），或者直接在词前加 more（more intelligent, more beautiful），而限定词（除 few, little, many and much 外）没有。

Chapter 5 动词的时和体

知识点名称	内容
时 Tense ★★	**(名词解释)** 时态和时间是相互联系的，但它们并不是一回事：时间是一个概念，时态是一种语法手段。一种特殊的时态形式，在不同的语境中可以用不同的时间概念来表达。 Tense and time are related to each other but they are not the same thing: time is a concept and tense is a grammatical device. A particular tense form can express different temporal notions in different contexts.
体 Aspect ★★	**(名词解释)** 体是用来说明动作或过程在一定时间内处于何种状态。 Aspect reflects the way in which the verb action is regarded or experienced with respect to time. **Define the following terms with examples.** **aspect** English has two aspects (the progressive and the perfect). It reflects the way in which the verb action is regarded or experienced with respect to time. e.g. We are working. We have worked.

	英语中有两种体：进行体和完成体。它可以反映动词表示的动作和时间的关系。 例：We are working. 现在进行体。 We have worked. 现在完成体。
时和体的关系 ★★★	（简答题）Explain the relation between tense and time. 答案：Time and tense are not the same thing; time is a concept and tense is a grammatical device. A particular tense form can express different temporal notions in different contexts. 解析：时间和时态不是同一个东西，时间是一个概念，时态是一种语法手段。一种特殊的时态形式可以在不同的语境中表达不同的时间概念。

Chapter 6 动词的态和式

知识点名称	内容
语态 voice ★★	**(名词解释)**语态是一种语法范畴，它可以用两种方法中的任何一种来看待句子的动作，而不改变其意义。 Voice is a grammatical category that makes it possible to view the action of a sentence in either of the two ways, without change in the facts reported. **Define the following terms with examples.** **voice** English has two voice forms (active voice and passive voice). It refers to the form of a verb showing whether the subject of a sentence acts (active voice) or is acted on (passive voice). e. g.I read a book. A book is read. 解析：英语中由两种语态：主动语态和被动语态。主动语态：主语和动词是主动关系。被动语态：主语和动词是被动关系。例：我读书。书被读。
be 被动式、get 被动式和假拟被动式 ★★★	（重写句子）**Rewrite the following sentences as required.** **Using passive voice:** **No one has ever invited her to party since then.** 答案： She has never been invited to party since then. 解析：本题考查被动语态。所给句子中 her 是宾语，所以把宾语变成主语，谓语动词由 invite 改为 be invited 即可。 句意：从那以后，她再也没有被邀请参加聚会。 （简答题）**What is the pseudo-passive?** 答案： A pseudo-passive sentence is passive in form but active in meaning. Its ed-participle is adjectivalized so that it becomes a subject complement in the SVC structure. As and adjective, therefore, it can occur in a comparative construction, with a variety of prepositional phrase other than by phrase, and with other link verbs besides be and get. 解析： 假被动句在形式上是被动的，但在意义上是主动的。 它的过去分词是形容词化的，因此它成为主谓宾结构中的主要补充。 因此，作为形容词，它可以发生在比较结构中，除了短语之外还有各种介词短语，并且还有其他系动词，除了 be 和 get。

Chapter 7 介词

知识点名称	内容

知识点名称	内容
介词 preposition ★★★	（重写句子）**Rewrite the following sentences as required.** **Using a simple preposition:** **They all went to the cinema. Li Ming didn't go to the cinema.** 答案： Except Li Ming, they all went to the cinema. /They all went to the cinema except Li Ming. 解析： 本题考查简单介词的用法。分析两个句子可知，第二个句子中的 Li Ming 是例外，和前面句子的主语做的事情不同，所以可以用 except 表示被排除在外，除了……，然后省略掉相同的动宾短语。 句意：除了李明，他们都去看电影了。 **(名词解释）**preposition 介词，指一类词，能够表达独特的空间关系，或者用来标志各种句法功能和语义角色。形式上，介词有简单介词（一个词）和复杂介词（一个词以上）之分。 **Prepositions are a class of words, which express spatial relations or serve to mark various syntactic functions and semantic roles. In forms, they can be either simple, e.g. on or complex, e.g. out of.**

Chapter 8 状语

知识点名称	内容
状语和副词 ★★	（简答题）Please list the relationship and the difference between adverbials and adverbs. 答案：Adverbials and adverbs are similar but not the same. An adverbial is a sentence element or functional category, a part of a sentence performing a certain function. An adverb is a type of word or part of speech. An adverb may serve as an adverbial, but an adverbial is not necessarily an adverb. 解析： 状语和副词既相似又不相同。状语是句子成分或功能范畴，是执行某一功能的句子的一部分。副词是一种词或词类。副词可以充当状语，状语不一定是副词。
评注性状语 ★	（重写句子）**Rewrite the following sentences as required.** **Using a disjunct:** **It is more important that the government should take effective measures to solve the problem as soon as possible.** 答案： More importantly, the government should take effective measures to solve the problem as soon as possible. 解析： 本题考查评注性状语的使用。评注性状语与主句关系不是非常紧密，与主句用逗号隔开。常用的评注性状语用副词表示，放在句首。根据题干中的 It is more important that 可以改用 More importantly 放在句首，用逗号隔开，意为"更重要的是"。 句意：更重要的是，政府应该采取有效措施尽快解决问题。

Chapter 9 一致

知识点名称	内容

集体名词作主语 ★	（简答题）Under what circumstances do we use singular verb with a collective noun denoting animate beings as subject? 答案： When used in the sense of a collective as a whole, the collective nouns can take singular verbs. On the other hand, when used in the sense of the individuals that make the collective, the verb takes the plural form. Collective nouns like press, public, youth, church, aristocracy usually take singular verbs when used with the definite articles. 解析： 本题考查的是集体名词做主语。答题时应指出集体名词作主语时，什么情况下谓语动词用单数，什么情况下谓语动词用复数。并举例说明。 当集体名词作为一个整体看待的时候，谓语动词用单数；如果就其中一个个成员而言，谓语动词用复数。 press, public, youth, church, aristocracy 等集体名词和定冠词 the 连用的时候，谓语动词也用单数。

Chapter 10 分词结构、句子类型和语篇功能

知识点名称	内容
	句子类型和语篇功能 Sentence types and discourse functions
陈述句（Statement）★★	1.肯定陈述句（positive statements） 肯定词：some、someone、somebody、something、somewhere、sometime(s)、still、already、as well、too（重写句子）
	2.否定陈述句（negative statements） 1）否定陈述句只需在操作词（包含情态动词和助动词）和谓语部分之间插入否定词 not。 2）在所有肯定陈述句中，有可作为操作词的 are, have, will, 直接加 not 构成否定；如果没有类似的词，则要加上助动词 do。 3）除了 not，还可以用 no（包括 no 的合成词，如 nothing, nobody 和 nowhere）来表示否定。no 可以转换为 not...any。 4）否定可以用不同形式来加强，如 never, not... at all, not a single。 5）none 和 neither 是两个相关的否定词，none 相当于 not any（用于三个或三个以上）。 6）有的否定词是半否定，即意义上否定而形式上不否定，包括：seldom, rarely, scarcely, hardly, barely, little, few 等。它们与常规否定词的相似之处是它们后面跟的是非肯定词而不是肯定词，而且附加肯定反义疑问句而不是附加否定反义疑问句。 7）否定转移 从语义上讲，否定转移是指否定由从属分句（一般为 that 引导的分句）被转移到主句。这种否定转移一般与表示"意见、看法"的词一起出现，如 think, believe, suppose, imagine 和 expect。（重写句子）
	1.一般疑问句：用 YES 或 NO 来回答 1）一般疑问句的一个重要特点是非肯定词的应用。特别是当提问人对答案没有肯定或否定的意见时。 2）有时说话人或作者希望得到肯定或否定的答案。这种情况下，一般疑问句以倾向于肯定或否定的回答形式来表示。倾向于肯定的一般疑问句中，肯定词替代常用的

疑问句（Questions）★★★	非肯定词。 3）有否定意义的一般疑问句比较复杂。他们通常含有否定词并表达说话人对他假设的否定态度。 4）有否定词的疑问句不一定都有必要做否定回答，可以认为这是说话人的邀请或建议，而不是否定意义。**（重写句子）**
	2.特殊疑问句 特殊疑问句包括所有的以 WH-开头的疑问句，如：what, when, where, why, who (m)， whose， which 和 how，句尾读降调，有时也称为信息疑问句，因为询问的是具体的信息。**（重写句子）**
	3.选择疑问句 选择疑问句一般提供两个或两个以上的选择，通常暗示其中的一个可能是真实的。回答时要从所提供的答案中选择一个。**（重写句子）**
	4.附加疑问句 1）祈使句的附加疑问句形式，表示说话人的愿望或执意征得听者的同意。如： Turn down the radio, won't you? / will you? Don't turn down the radio, will you? Let's talk / not talk to the director, shall we? 2）附加疑问句中代词常常代表陈述句的主语，但也有特殊情况，如主语是 everybody, everyone, anybody, anyone, somebody, someone, nobody, no one, 附加部分中主语用 he 或 they。例： Everyone is here, isn't he? / aren't they? Nobody agreed with you, did he? / did they? 3）有 have 的陈述句的附加疑问句是用 don't 还是用 haven't 要根据上下文中 have 的含义。一般来说，助动词 have（have to 除外）应与 haven't 搭配。 You have already heard the news, haven't you? They have to live on their own, don't they? 实义动词 have 除了表示拥有、占有等意义外，附加部分中一般用 don't： She has coffee with sugar, doesn't she? You have a lot of friends, don't you? / haven't you? 4）情态动词表推测时 She must be over twenty, mustn't she? / isn't she? You could have heard the news last night, couldn't you? / didn't you? They should have arrived there by now, shouldn't they? / haven't they? may 是情态动词中的一个例外，因为几乎不用 mayn't 这个缩略形式，所以在表示非推测意义时，不用其缩略形式，或在表示推测意义时用 can't They may be your lost car, can't it? 在附加部分中，常用 shouldn't 代替 oughtn't，这在口语中特别常见。如 We ought to leave now, oughtn't we? / shouldn't we?**(重写句子)**
	5.如果陈述句中有否定词或有否定意义的词，附加部分应用肯定形式： No one listened to him, did they? She seldom smiles, does she?**(重写句子)**
	1）祈使句也称命令句，表达命令、要求等。它的形式不同于陈述句和疑问句，句子没有主语，以动词原形开头。 Come over here.

祈使句（Statement）★★★	2）这种句子可以被理解为省略了主语 you，主语 you 其强调作用，它可能暗示说话人希望要完成某件事情的急躁、坚决要求、恼怒的心情，或者强调对比。 You shut up. 3）另一种强调命令的方法就是在句首加 do。 Do behave yourself. 4）发布命令时常用 please 表示礼貌或客气，但它不与 you 连用。 You be patient, please. 5）祈使句也可以用第三人称作主语。 Someone turn down the radio. 6）另一种重要形式的祈使句由 let 引导。Let 后可接第一人称和第三人称，不接第二人称。 Let's go. Let him do it on his own. 7）祈使句的否定形式常在句首加 don't/do not，并将句中的肯定词换成非肯定词。 Come over here. → Don't come over here. Eat something. → Don't eat anything. 8）Let 引导的祈使句的否定形式是将 not 放在代词后或用 don't，后者不太正式。 Let's not go out until after rain. Don't let's go our until after rain.(重写句子)
感叹句（Exclamations）★★★	1.WHAT-感叹句 1）在 WHAT-感叹句中，限定词 WHAT 帮助加强其后的名词词组。WHAT+名词词组可作宾语、补语、状语，甚至是主语。 What a strange friend you have! What bad weather it was! 2）介词一般不放在 what 前，除非在非常正式的场合 In what a dangerous situation these refugees are! 3）省略在感叹句中很常用 What a good idea (it is)!(重写句子)
	2.HOW-感叹句 1）How 是副词，在感叹句中修饰形容词、副词或动词。 How foolish you are! 你真蠢呀！ How I love you! 我多么爱你呀！ 2）How+形容词不修饰可数名词的复数形式或不可数名词： 3）在 HOW 引导的感叹句中，省略句用得很多： How foolish (you are)!(重写句子)

Chapter 11 信息结构

知识点名称	内容
后移 Postponement	
	(名词解释) 把名词性分句移到句末后用代词 it 填补移走部分留下的空缺。从语法上讲，it 是形式主语或宾语，后移的分句是真正的主语或宾语。 Extraposition is defined as the replacement of the postponed item by a substitute form.
	1）主语分句外位 To make fun of a disabled man is not funny at all.→ It is not funny at all to make fun of a

外位 （Extrapositio n） ★	disabled man. That she should reject your proposal surprised me. → It surprised me that she should reject your proposal. What his response will be doesn't matter. → It doesn't matter what his response will be. 2）宾语分句外位 He found it annoying that his neighbor kept calling him by the wrong name. You will find it exciting working with him.**(重写句子)**
分隔 （Discontinuit y） ★	分隔只是把分句的某一部分移走。分隔最为普遍地影响着名词短语的后置修饰语，例如限定性分句、非限定性分句以及介词短语。**(重写句子)** She is the only girl in my class who can play the guitar. About 85 papers were published reporting the results of the experiment. The time will come when you regret making this decision. Nixon saw an opportunity in Warsaw to convey a new and more significant message to China. They wanted to hear the story from her own lips of how he fell in love with her the first time they met. Everyone passed the test except Tom.
外位和分隔的区别 ★	What's the difference between extraposition and discontinuity? 答案： Extraposition means to move a whole clause element to the final focal position while discontinuity means to move a only part of a clause element. 解析： extraposition 外位，discontinuity 分割；外位是将整个分句移到句末中心位置。分割，只是把分句的某一部分移走。
前移 Fronting ★★	**(名词解释)** 前移是把原来位于句中或句末的部分移至句首。 Fronting is a term which refers to the removal of an item from its unmarked postsubject position to the marked presubject position.
	前移可以是句子的各个语法成分，如宾语、补语、状语，甚至可以是动词短语或是谓语的一部分。**(重写句子)** Into a large crowd of spectators the plane dived. （状语） An honest man he used to be. （补语/表语） A lovely daughter you've got. （宾语） Into the burning house he dashed. （状语） He has promised to help us, and help us he will. （谓语的一部分）
	倒装　Inversion
	1.否定副词如 no，not，never，seldom，little，hardly，以及含有 no, not 的短语放在句首时，句子要部分倒装。 Never have I seen such a rude man. Hardly had I reached home when it started to rain.**(重写句子)**
	2. so/neither/nor+助动词+主语。表示"主语也（不）……" She enjoying going swimming and so does her daughter. 注意："so+助动词+主语"和"so+主语+助动词"的区别。前者表示"主语也是如此"，前后指的是不同的人或物；后者表示"主语的确如此"，　前后指的是同一人或物。 He likes traveling very much and so do I. 他喜欢旅行，我也喜欢。

部分倒装 (Partial inversion) ★★★	He likes traveling very much and so he does. 他的确喜欢旅行。**(重写句子)**
	3. only+状语放在句首，句子要部分倒装。 Only in this way can you succeed. Only when you have got a stable job can you marry and start a family.**(重写句子)**
	4.以否定词开头的关联结构：No sooner…than…，Hardly/scarcely…when…, Not only…but also, Not until…前半句倒装，后半句正常。 Not until late in the evening did he come back. Hardly had he got on the bus when he heard a shout. Not only did he buy a bike for me but he also sent it to my house.**(重写句子)**
	5.由 as / though 引导的让步状语从句，从句形成倒装。 Child as he was he could speak five languages. Hard as he work, you cant support your family. So fast does light travel that it is difficult for us to imagine its speed.**(重写句子)**
	6.so...that / such...that 句型中 so，such 位于句首时，句子要部分倒装。**(重写句子)**
	7.省略了的虚拟条件从句中，主谓形成了部分倒装（虚拟语气的条件句中，省略 if 后，had，were，should 等应提前） Had you told me earlier, I could have done something. Should anyone call, tell him to call in the afternoon. Were I you, I would try it again.**(重写句子)** **例题：** **Rewrite the following sentences as required.** **Using inversion:** **I had hardly reached home when the telephone rang.** 答案： Hardly had I reached home when the telephone rang. 解析： 本题考查部分倒装。部分倒装，是指将该句中谓语的一部分如助动词或情态动词倒装至主语之前。否定意义的词放句首用部分倒装。所以 hardly 放句首，把 had 提前到主语 I 之前。 句意：我刚到家，电话铃就响了。
全部倒装 (Complete inversion) ★★★	全部倒装是指将句子中的谓语动词全部置于主语之前。 1、Here，There，Now，Then 等副词放在句首时，句子要全部倒装，谓语动词常用 come，go，be，lie，run 等。 There comes the bus. Now comes your turn.**(重写句子)**
	2、表示方位的副词或介词短语置于句首时，句子要全部倒装，句中的谓语动词是 come，go 等表示运动的动词。 The door opened and in came the headmaster. Up and up went the prices. High flew the plane. 注意：上述全部倒装句中主语如为人称代词，应放在动词前面。 Here comes Mr Lee. Here he comes.**(重写句子)**
分裂	**(名词解释)** 分裂指的是把句子分成两个分句，通过对比中心的手段突出重要部分。

Cleaving ★	Cleaving is such a device which involves the division of a sentence into two clauses.
分裂句 (Cleft sentence) ★	典型句型：It+be+被强调部分+that 引导的从句。如果被强调部分，从句可以用 who 引导。 It is traitor that we shall call him. It is John that/who/whom you can consult. It was last night that Pat released the president's illness.**(重写句子)**
拟式分裂句 （Pseudo-cleft sentence） ★	拟式分裂句更多的是后移而不是前移，常以 what 从句作主语，并在补语/表语中达到高潮，从而形成句尾焦点。如果我们把 what 从句放到补语/表语的位置，就构成了信息中心前移的拟式分裂句。 What he can do now is (to) apologize to her in person. To apologize to her in person is what he can do now.**(重写句子)**
存在句的语法特征 ★	What concord principle do we usually use for the existential sentence? 答案：Existential sentence is regarded as a case of postponement, starting with THERE followed by verb BE. The notional subject often occurs after the verb, so the verb form is determined by the grammatical form of the notional subject. 解析： 存在句被认为是一种延期的情况，以 THERE 开头，然后是 BE 动词。意境主语往往出现在动词之后，动词的形式是由意境主语的语法形式决定的。**(简答题)**