

四 六 研



大学生必会语法

10大词法 | 10大句法 | 3类长难句解析



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- 一、电子版讲义（pdf 形式）
- 二、支持随时暂停+变速播放
- 三、每节课跟随课后练习讲解带练（录播）

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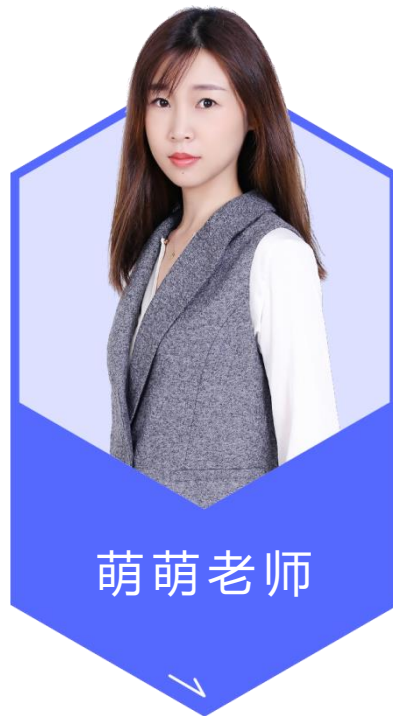
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第 18 课时

倒装 & 省略 & 强调

倒装

句子语序: “**主语** + **谓语**”

倒装语序: “**谓语** + **主语**”

完全倒装: 将主语和谓语完全颠倒过来。

部分倒装: 只将助动词移至主语之前。

部分倒装

由于**语法**和**修辞**的原因

将**助动词**、**系动词**、**情态动词**提到主语前面

1) 疑问句中的部分倒装

- ✓ Where **have** you **been** these days?
- ✓ **Have** you **heard** from Jane lately?
- ✓ **Do** you **like** reading Pride and Prejudice?
- ✓ What colour **is** the new carpet?

2) only修饰状语时的部分倒装

“only+状语/状语从句” 位于句首时，句子的主语或主句中的主语和谓语要部分倒装。

✓ Only in your own heart can you find the true peace.

3) 表示否定意义的副词或连词放在句首时的部分倒装

主要有 not, little, hardly, never, no sooner...than..., hardly/scarcely...when..., not only...but also..., at no time, by no means, on no condition, in no case, in no event, nowhere, seldom等。

- ✓ **Never** once **have** the old couple **quarreled** with each other since they were married 40 years ago.
- ✓ **Seldom** **do** I **go out** alone in the evening.
- ✓ **No sooner** **had** I **got** home than it began to rain.

• Little _____ about her own safety, though she herself was in great danger.

A. she cared

B. she may care

C. may she care

D. did she care

4) so...that...的so出现于句首时的部分倒装

在 so...that...句式中，如果 so 引导的部分前置，主句中的主语和谓语需用部分倒装。

- ✓ So carelessly did he drive that he almost killed himself.
- ✓ So fast do you speak that I can hardly follow you.

- So badly _____ in the car accident that he had to stay in hospital for a few months.

A.did he injure

B.injured him

C.was he injured

D.he was injured

5) 当 so/neither/nor 位于句首时, 可将其后与上面重复的谓语的一部分置于主语之前, 构成部分倒装。

- She has been to Norway and so have I.
- —Beckworth can't answer the question.
- —Neither/Nor can Peter.
- ✓ I promised to buy my son a nice gift, and so I did.

- It is going to be fine tomorrow.

- A. So is it.
- B. So it is.
- C. So it does.
- D. So it does.

其他讲过的倒装:

- ✓ Had you come here, you would have met the film star.
- ✓ Child though/as he was, he was able to stand on his own feet.

完全倒装:

把整个谓语提到主语前面

1)表示地点、时间的副词放在句首时

in, out, down, up, off, back, away, over there, there, now,

then, here, first等放于句首,

若主语是名词而不是代词时, 则全部倒装。

- ✓ Now comes your turn.
- ✓ There stands an old pine tree on the top of the hill.
- ✓ In came a girl, wearing a white skirt with two long
pigtails.

2) 表示地点、时间、方向等的介词短语放在句首时

- ✓ In my heart was desire to live more dangerously.
- ✓ On the desk lie several books.

3) 分词短语置于句首时

- ✓ Lying on the floor was a boy aged about twelve.
- ✓ Seated in the front were the guests.
- ✓ Hidden behind the door were some naughty children.

4) “表语+系动词+主语” 结构中的全部倒装

- ✓ Present at the meeting were experts on Psychology.
- ✓ Many and long were the conversations they held
through the prison way.

省 略

省略的原则是不损害结构或引起歧义。

句子中的某个词、短语、主语甚至整个从句都可省略。

句子结构的省略

1) 主语的省略

在祈使句和其他不容易引起歧义的情况下，主语常常可以省略。

- ✓ (You) Want a hand?
- ✓ (I) Beg your pardon.
- ✓ (It) Looks like rain.
- ✓ On the desk (there) are many books.

2) 谓语的省略

有些结构中可以避免与前面的动词谓语重复，常省略后面的谓语或谓语的一部分。

- ✓ John is a lawyer, his wife an editor.
- ✓ That young man did all he could to help us.
- ✓ Reading makes a full man, conference a ready man
and writing an exact man.

3) 表语的省略

- ✓ My parents are interested in Peking Opera, but I am not.
- ✓ An hour in the morning is worth two in the evening.

4) 定语的省略

- ✓ I like fresh milk and (fresh) butter.
- ✓ Do you like Chinese paintings and (Chinese) characters?

句子的省略

1) 主谓结构的省略

(It's) A lovely day, isn't it?

(I'm) Sorry to interrupt you.

(Have you) Got a light?

(Is there) Anybody in?

2) 从句的省略

—Where is my book?

—How should I know (where your book is)!

✓ He gave the same answer as (he had given) before.

possible/necessary结构

possible/necessary 与 if, when, where, whenever, wherever连用，总是习惯于省略。

- ✓ Arrest them, if (it is) necessary.
- ✓ You are the very person who gives me a hand
when (it is) necessary.

- The central provinces have floods in some years, and_____.
- A droughts in others
- B. droughts are others
- C. while other droughts
- D. others in drought

强 调

强调句： **It is...that...强调句型,**

强调动词： **do/does/did + 动词原形**

(一) It is/was...that/who强调句型

一般不能用来强调谓语动词、表语、补足语。

- ✓ It is **I** who **am** to blame for the fault.
- ✓ It is **Mary** who **is** going to see you.

- All too often, **it is** the lack of action **that** ultimately holds people back from attaining their ideals.
- **It is** since she left China **that** Jane has been living in London.

时态的运用

强调句中的时态要依原句的时态而定，有时还可用It might be/must have been/can't be...that等句式。

✓ It **is** the ability to do the job that **matters**, not where you come from or what you are.

✓ It **was** because I was stuck in the traffic jam that I **came** late.

- ✓ It **must have been** Philip who has taken away the book.
- ✓ It **may be** Betty who will come to help us tomorrow.

(二) 对not...until...句式的强调

对not...until...句式进行强调时应将not置于被强调部分里面。

✓ It was not until you pointed it out to me that I realized my mistake.

(三) 强调句的疑问形式

“Is/Was it + 被强调部分 + that/who + 从句?”

特殊疑问句的强调句：

“特殊疑问词(疑问代词或疑问副词) + is/was + it that + 陈述句语序”。

特殊疑问句中只有疑问词可以被强调。

- ✓ When was it that you lost your keys?
- ✓ Was it Sally that phoned just now?
- ✓ Where was it that Shakespeare was born?

(四) 强调句型与从句的区别

把It is/ was...that去掉，稍加调整语序，能还原成完整句子，并且句子意思依然完整，则为强调句型。

试比较:

- ✓ It was ten o' clock when I got home last night.
- ✓ It was at ten o' clock that I got home last night.
- ✓ It surprised me that you came back.
- ✓ It is a fact that he has lost the game by one score.
- ✓ It is the fact that we have lost the opportunity.

do/does/did+动词原形

只能对肯定句的**一般现在时**和**一般过去时**进行强调。

✓ Bad news: smokers really do tend to be thinner

than the rest of us, and quitting really does pack

on the pounds, though no one is sure why.

✓ He did phone you yesterday.

主谓一致

即主语和谓语在“人称和“数”方面的一致关系。

语法一致、

意义一致、

临近原则

1.语法一致

从句，不定式，动名词作主语视为单数

- ✓ To see is to believe.
- ✓ Watching basketball games has become my hobby.
- ✓ Whether she will go abroad or not is not decided.

2、由and或 both, and连接的并列主语,谓语动词复数。

- ✓ Jack and Henry are best friends
- ✓ Both Mary and Linda were satisfied with the new tutor.

3、被 as well as, with, along with, together with等

短语修饰的主语

as well as, with, along with, like, together with, rather than, except, but, including, accompanied by, plus, besides, in addition to, no less than等引起的结构跟在主语后面,不能看作并列主语。

✓ Mr. White, as well as his wife and children, has

gone to London last Friday.

✓ The film stars, accompanied by their assistants,

were seen to enter the hotel.

4、主语含义上虽为复数形式上为单数,谓语仍用单数形式

有些主语被 many a, more than one, each, every或no 修饰,虽为复数意义,谓语动词也用单数形式。

- ✓ Many a student is going to take part in the English contest.
- ✓ Every boy and every girl has the right to receive education in that count.

5、某些不定代词作主语,谓语动词一般用单数形式。

此类不定代词有: either, neither, each, one, the other, another, somebody, someone, something, anyone, anything, anybody, everyone, everything, everybody, no one, nothing, nobody等。

- ✓ Everything around us is matter.
- ✓ Someone has let the news out.

2. 意义一致

- ✓ Seven days **is** enough for completing this task.
- ✓ 1000 dollars **was** a lot of money for me at that time.

- ✓ My family **is** a big one.
- ✓ My family **are** fond of going out for a walk
after supper.

- ✓ Over 80 percent **of** the water goes into the air through.
- ✓ One third **of** the employees in that company are no more than thirty years old.

a quantity of+ 不可数名词, 谓语动词用单数形式;

quantities of+可数或不可数名词, 谓语动词用复数形式。

- ✓ A small quantity of vinegar **is** needed for cooking the dish.
- ✓ Large quantities of milk **are** in need in that country.

“The+形容词” 表示一类人或物时,谓语动词用复数

- The rich are supposed to help the poor.

3. 临近原则

谓语动词的单复数与最近的主语的单复数形式保持一致。

包括not only...but(also)..., either...or..., neither... nor...,

not...but...there be等

- ✓ **Either** her younger brothers **nor** **she is** willing to return.
- ✓ **Not only** Tom **but also** **his parents have been** tired of telling the story.

- ✓ There **is** **a** **pen** and two books on the desk.
- ✓ There **are** **two** **books** and a pen on the desk.

- It is futile to discuss the matter further, because _____going to agree upon anything today.

A. neither you nor I are

C. neither you nor I am

B. neither you nor me is

D. neither me nor you are

(一) 倒装

1. Where have you been these days?
2. Have you heard from Jane lately?
3. Do you like reading *Pride and Prejudice*?
4. Only in the small town does he feel secure and relaxed.
5. Seldom do I go out alone in the evening.
6. Hardly had we finished our dinner when the electricity was cut off.

(二) 全部倒装

1. Down come all of you.
2. There stands an old pine tree on the top of the hill.
3. In my heart was desire to live more dangerously.
4. Lying on the floor was a boy aged about twelve.
5. Hidden behind the door were some naughty children.
6. Present at the meeting were experts on Psychology.

(三) 省略

1. John is a lawyer, his wife (is) an editor.
2. Some of us study flower arranging, others (study) the game of go.
3. My parents are interested in Peking Opera, but I am not (interested).
4. This problem is the most difficult (problem) to solve.

(四) 强调

1. It is since she left China that Jane has been living in London.
2. It was not until you pointed it out to me that I realized my mistake.
3. What I am going to tell you is that you won first place in the game.
4. What I should do next is (to) get in touch with the manager.
5. Bad news: smokers really do tend to be thinner than the rest of us, and quitting really does pack on the pounds, though no one is sure why.
6. He did phone you yesterday.
7. On the table were some flowers.
8. Only in this way can we solve this problem.

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