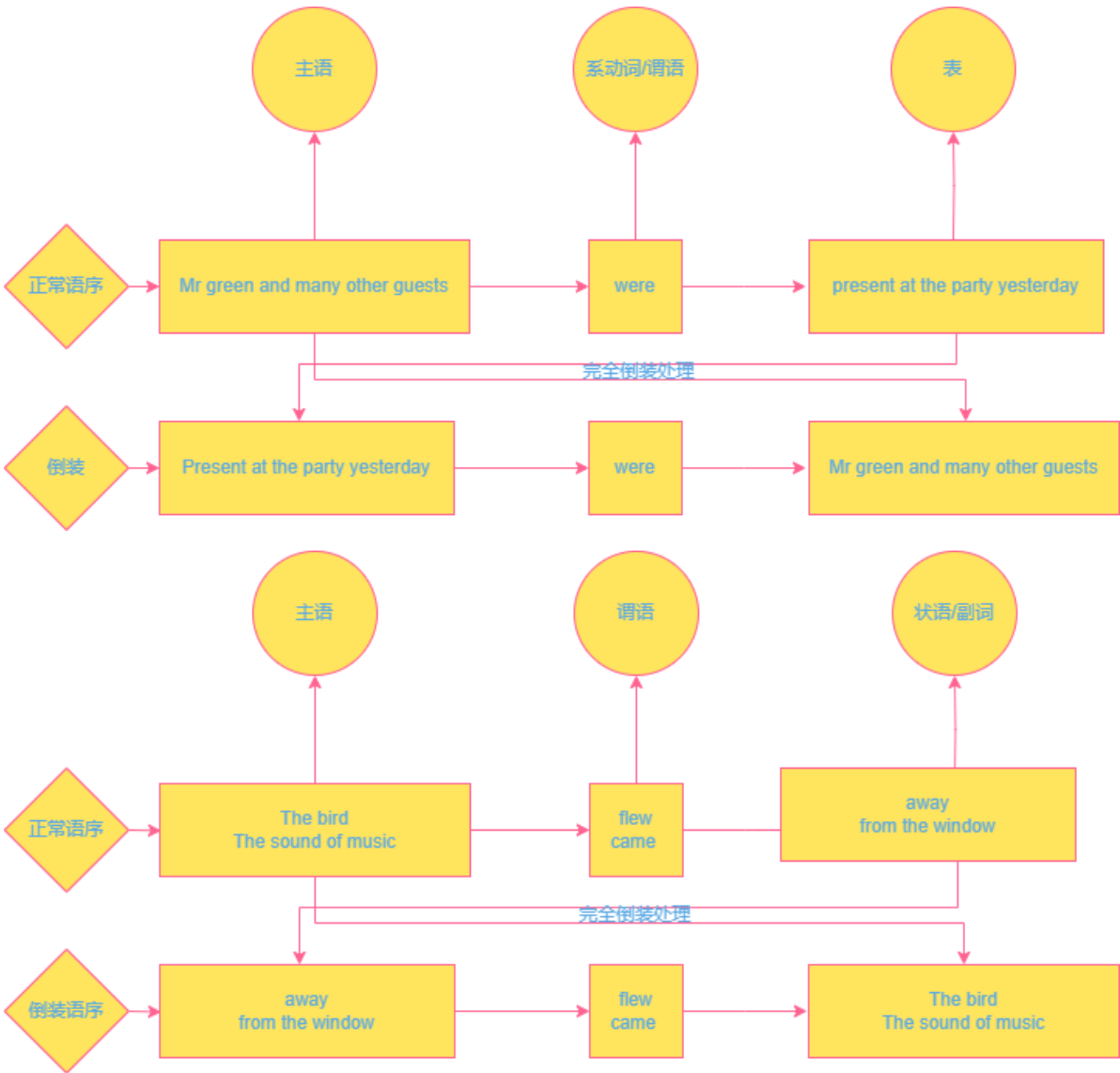


# 倒装

## 完全倒装



### There be ...句型

There are many student in our school.

### 地点介词置于句首

Near the river stands a tree.

## 特定副词至于句首

以地点副词 (here, there)

时间副词 (now, then)

表方位 (out、in、up、down、away、off、near)

表方位的地点副词(out、in、up、down、away、of)

例:

Out rushed the boy

Then came the teacher.

## 主语太长故用倒装

例:

原句: **The days when we had nothing to eat** are gone

倒装: Gone are **the days when we had nothing to eat.**

## 部分倒装

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### 特殊疑问句和一般疑问句

部分倒装包含一般疑问句，一般疑问句是部分倒装

特殊疑问句=疑问词+一般疑问句

Did you buy it?

**Why** did you buy it?

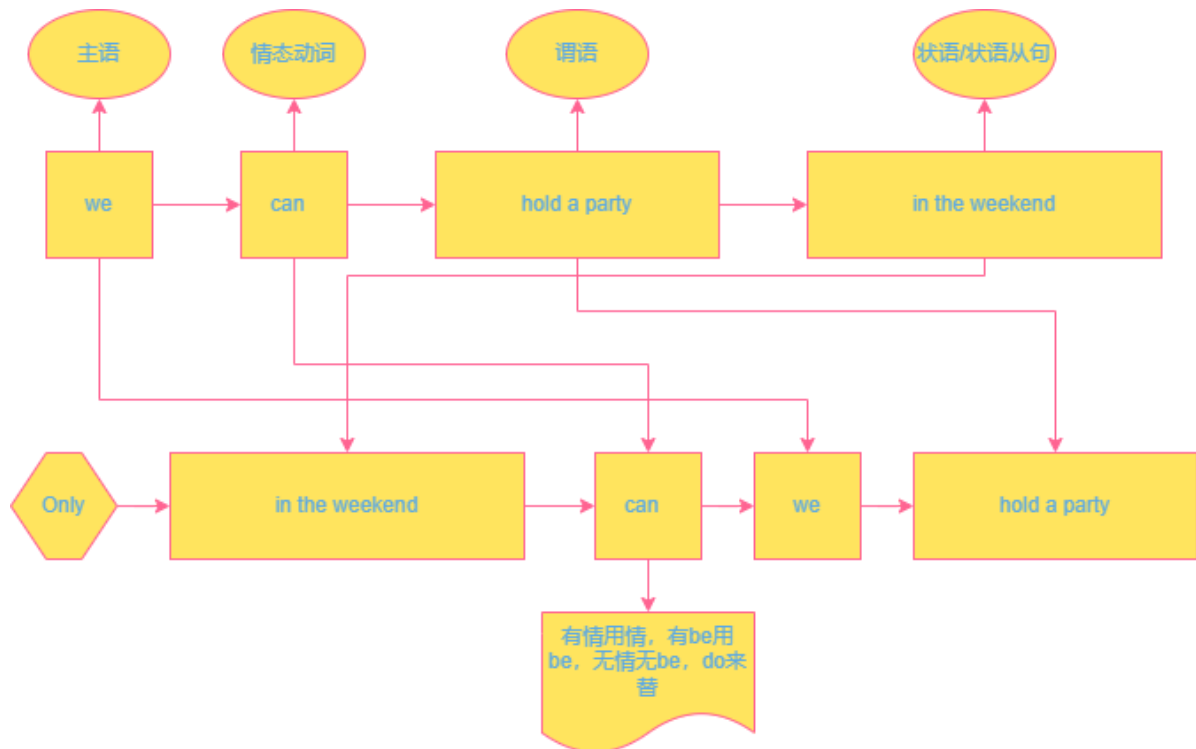
### 否定意义的副词及副词短语至于句首

**seldom、never、little、hardly、nowhere、by no means、in no time**等

Seldom does he watch TV.

By no means will I give up trying.

## Only+状语/状语从句



**Only when you have grown up** can you understand you parents.

**Only in the weekend** can we hold a party

## 含有no或not结构及有否定意味结构的那一句

**Not only** does he do well in study, but also he is ready to help others

**Not until** the early years of the 19th century did man know what heat is.

**No sooner** had they started than it begin to rain.

**Neither** do I know it, **nor** do I care about it.

## so/such....that结构中so或such那一句

**So** fast did he speak that I didn't follow him.

**Such** good players are they that they often win.

## as/though引导的让步状语从句

Child **as** he is, he know a lot.

Young **though** he was, he understood the meaning.

## so,neither或nor表示前句的相同情况

He can play the piano. **So** can I.

We didn't win. **Neither** did they.