



跟谁学 | 在线学习更高效

7大体系

时态+被动语态+情态动词+虚拟语气+简单句+从句+非谓语动词

主讲：耿建超老师



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倒装句

主讲：耿建超老师

部分倒装
完全倒装

很多倒装句型都有强调的意思!

谓语

主语

- **Here comes the bus.** 谓语如果在主语前面就是完全倒装!

时表词 主语 谓语

- **Never will I forget.** 谓语动词还在主语后面,时表词在主语前面就是部分倒装!

谓语部分由两部分构成: 时表词(时态/情态动词)+谓语动词

整个谓语部分全部在主语前面就叫完全倒装!

谓语部分的时表词跑到前面去,但是谓语动词没有,这就是部分倒装!

“主谓宾”部分倒装是把谓语部分拆分为“时表词+动词”,然后时表词提前.

“主系表”倒装时把整个系语部分放到前面.所以“主系表”句型的倒装不能区分出是部分倒装还是全部倒装.

1. 用一般疑问句记忆“主谓”部分倒装,它们形式一样,根据具体的情景和上下文能区分出是一般疑问句还是倒装句:
can I come ? 一般疑问句的形式和部分倒装一样. **can** 是时表词,一般疑问句和倒装句都是把时表词放到主语前面.
do you know ? “**know = do + know**”, **do**是时表词,一般疑问句和倒装句都是把时表词放到主语前面.
2. 用一般疑问句记忆“主系表”倒装,“主系表”倒装系动词放在主语前,“主系表”倒装区分不了是部分倒装还是全部倒装:
is he? 这是一般疑问句,不是倒装句,因为“主系表”句型只有主语是名词时系动词才提前,主语是代词时系动词位置不变.
are you? 这是一般疑问句,不是倒装句.

部分倒装

部分倒装有七个点:

第一和第二点需要学习和练习,生活中非常常用!

第三点“**so/such ... that**”的倒装,生活中用的不多,但是要知道!

其它点相当于是对以前的零散点进行归纳和总结,如果不熟悉也需要学习和练习!

当句子出现以下词要提前到句首,句子要做部分倒装!

seldom: 很少; **rarely、hardly、scarcely:** 几乎不; **little:** 一点, 几乎没有;
at no time: 不管任何时候,不在任何时间; **by no means:** 不管什么方法,没有任何方法
in no case、in no way: 不管在任何情况之下,没有任何情况之下;

① **Never seldom rarely hardly scarcely no sooner little
at no time、by no means、in no case、in no way**

我从不抽烟.

I never smoke.

I never (do) smoke. ==> never do I smoke.

- 我永远不会原谅你的
- 他再也没有回来过
- 我从不抽烟
- 我从来没见过他
- 我再也不会犯同样的错了
- 他很少回家
- 我很少撒谎
- 他很少出去吃饭

我几乎没有时间做作业

他几乎没明白我在说什么

我最近几乎不吃什么东西

我几乎不记得了

not until

他爸爸回来了他才睡

一年后他才学好英语

我昨天才知道这件事

你告诉我以后我才告诉你

他很少回家.

he seldom goes back home.

he seldom does go back home. ==> seldom does he go back home.

can I come in?; do you know?

可以看出来,一般疑问句的时表词也在主语前面,但是少了never、seldom等这样的词!

• I will never forgive you

• Never will I forgive you 部分倒装

• He seldom goes back home goes = does + go

• Seldom does he go back home 部分倒装

• I hardly have time to do my homework have = do + have

• Hardly do I have time to do my homework 部分倒装

• I know little about him know = do + know

• Little do I know about him 部分倒装

• You can say "no" at no time. 时表词can

• At no time can you say "no" .

• at no time、by no means、in no case、in no way

at no time can you say "no".

by no means can you say "no".

in no case can you say "no".

in no way can you say "no".

- He didn' t sleep until his father came back.
- Not until his father came back did he sleep. 部分倒装
- He didn' t learn English well until a year later.
- Not until a year later did he learn English well. 部分倒装

“not ... until ...”倒装关键点: 1.“not until”放在一起; 2. 时表词放在主语前面.

not until his father came back did he sleep. 时表词did在主语前面.

not until a year later did he learn English well. 时表词did在主语前面.

- He didn't sleep until his father came back. 原句
 - Not until his father came back did he sleep. 部分倒装
 - It was not until his father came back that he slept 强调句型
-
- He didn't learn English well until a year later. 原句
 - Not until a year later did he learn English well. 部分倒装
 - It was not until a year later that he learnt English well 强调句型

当句子出现“only+状语”时“only+状语”要提前,句子要部分倒装!

②only+状语

only on the street can you see him.

- 只有在街上你才能看到他 you can win only in/by this way! 原句
- 只有这样你才可以赢 only in/by this way can you win only ! 部分倒装,“only+状语”提前,时表词放主语前.
- 只有用这种方法你才可以学好英语 only by this way can you English well.
- 你只能把钢琴挨着电视放 only next to the TV can you put the piano.
- 到那个时候他才认识到错
- 只有坐飞机你才能到美国
- 只有他允许了你才能看 only when he promise can you watch.
- 他到家的时候才意识到发生了什么
- 只有当我见到他的时候我才会告诉你
- 只有当他生病的时候他才会给我打电话

当句子出现“**only+状语**”时“**only+状语**”要提前,句子要部分倒装!

only是个强调副词,强调谁就放在谁前面!

“if only”是虚拟语气中用到的,表示“要是...就好了”.

“only if”就是起强调作用的, only把if的条件感加强了.

- You can see him only on the street.
- Only on the street can you see him. 部分倒装
- You can get what you want only by making efforts.
- Only by making efforts can you get what you want. 部分倒装
- I will go with you only if you promise me.
- Only if you promise me will I go with you. 部分倒装
- He calls me only when he needs me.
- Only when he needs me does he call me. 部分倒装

句子出现“so/such ... that”要提前,句子要部分倒装!

③ so/such...that

it is so cold that we stayed home! 原句

so cold is it that we stayed home! “主系表”部分倒装时要把整个系语部分放到前面.

- 天气那么冷，我们没出门
- 他太小还不能上学
- 他去得很早才有了个好座位
- 他跑的太快，结果摔了一跤

- 他吃了太多的西瓜，现在感觉不舒服
- 他卖了太多的衣服，没剩多少钱了

so that与such that的区别

such that作“如此...以致”解，连接一个表示结果的状语从句，与so that 意思相同，但用法不同。

so后边可加形容词或副词，而such后要用名词。

如果such后边的名词是由many、much、few、little等词修饰的话，则不用 such，而使用so。

It was so cold outside that we had to stop the game.

外面太冷了以至于我们不得不停止比赛。

They are such good students that the teacher likes them.

他们都是好学生，老师很喜欢他们。

“so ... that ...”和“such that ...”的区别:

so后面接形容词或副词; such后面接名词(不包含人称代词).



- He is so young that he can' t go to school.
- So young is he that he can' t go to school. 部分倒装
- The question is so difficult that I can' t work it out.
- So difficult is the question that I can' t work it out. 部分倒装
- It is such a difficult question that I can' t work it out.
- Such a difficult question is it that I can' t work it out. 部分倒装

“主谓宾”部分倒装是把谓语部分拆分为“时表词+动词”,然后时表词提前.

“主系表”倒装时把整个系语部分放到前面.所以“主系表”句型的倒装不能区分出是部分倒装还是全部倒装.

- He runs so fast that I can' t catch him.
- So fast does he run that I can' t catch him. 部分倒装

“so、neither、nor”的部分倒装!

④ so neither nor

he isn't a teacher, **neither/nor** am I.

- 他不是老师，我也不是
- 他没在看电视，我也没在
- 他不知道，我也不知道
- 他还没吃饭，我也还没
- 他不会走的，我也不会

- He is a teacher . So am I. 注意:时表词的时态要符合一致!
- He eats vegetables . So do I. eats = does + eat
- He left . So did I.
- He has been to BJ . So have I.
- He can speak English . So can I.
he can speak English. So can I (speak). speak可省略.

“not only ... but also ...”句型的部分倒装!

⑤ not only...but also

- 他不光教英语而且写小说
- 他不光把手机卖了，还买了个电脑
- 他不光去了北京还去了上海
- 他不光在学校学英语，在家也学
- 他不但给我买了个手机还买了ipad
- 他不光告诉我了，还告诉了其他人

“not only ... but also ...”可以连接动词,也可以连接两个句子、主语、宾语、表语、状语!

- Not only he teaches English , but also he writes novels. 连接两个句子
teaches = does + teach
- Not only does he teach English, but also he writes novels. 前句部分倒装,后句不变.

mp3不仅能带给我们乐趣,而且还能帮助我们学习.

- Not only can mp3s provide us with fun, but also they can help us learn.

- He doesn' t only teach English but also writes novels. 连接两个动词
- Not only he teaches English , but also he writes novels.
- Not only does he teach English, but also he writes novels.
- Not only can mp3s provide us with fun, but also they can help us learn.

当出现“as、though”，它们所修饰的形容词提前！

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⑥ as、though

- 尽管天气不太好，我们还是出去了
- 虽然交通拥堵，我们还是按时到达了机场
- 尽管他承诺他会来，他还是没来
- 尽管他很年轻，他还是很适合这个工作
- 虽然他已经年过50了，他想学英语
- 虽然他们很累，他们还是继续工作

though they were tired, they kept working. 原句

tired though they were, they kept working. 这是“主系表”句型,但是“as、though”的部分倒装是特例.

当出现“as、though”，它们所修饰的形容词提前！



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- **Though the weather is bad , he went out.** 原句
- **Bad though the weather is , he went out.** 这是“主系表”句型,但是“as、though”的部分倒装是特例
- **Bad as the weather is , he went out.** 这是“主系表”句型,但是“as、though”的部分倒装是特例

⑦虚拟语气 had were should

if you had listened to me, you wouldn't have failed. 原句

had you listened to me, you wouldn't have failed. had提前形成部分倒装

- 如果你听了我的，你就不会考试失败了
- 如果你做了努力，你可能已经取得进步了
- 如果你接受了我的意见，你本来能赢这场比赛的
- 如果你没起那么晚的话，你本来该完成作业的
- 如果我早知道你会来，我就会在家等你
- 如果我昨天早到些，那个孩子是可以被救的
- 如果我早知道他是这种人，我不会帮他的

如果明天下雨，我们就取消课程
如果他再那样做，我就会教训他
如果你明天不来，我们就自己去
如果你要买车，我会陪你去

- 如果他现在在这的话，我们就能告诉他这个好消息
- 如果我是你的话，我不会那样做的
- 如果我是学生，我可能不会那样做
- 如果我是你，我会再试试的
- 如果我不忙，我就会跟你一起玩



当虚拟条件句的谓语动词含有 were, should, had 时 ,
if 可省略 , 而将 were, should, had 置于句首

had I listened? were he here? should it rain?

总结:所谓的部分倒装,都是一般疑问句的形式.

If I had listened to you , I wouldn' t have failed.

Had I listened to you , I wouldn' t have failed. 时表词提前形成部分倒装

If he were here , I would be happy.

Were he here , I would be happy. 系动词提前形成部分倒装

If it should rain , we would call off the meeting.

Should it rain , we would call off the meeting. 情态动词提前形成部分倒装

完全倒装

整个谓语部分都在主语前面就是完全倒装!

全部倒装只适用于主语是名词的时候.如果主语是人称代词,谓语或系语部分位置不变.

you are here. ==> here you are.

当出现地点副词“here、there”和时间副词“now、then”,并且谓语动词是“come、go、run、fly、be”时,可以进行全部倒装.

① here there now then

(come、go、run、fly、be)

be动词是表状态,用在“主系表”结构.
come、go、run、fly是“位移动词”,表示从哪到哪.

Tom is there.

there is Tom. “主系表”倒装都是把系动词提前,所以区分不出来是部分倒装还是全部倒装.

• Tom在那儿
tom is here. ==> here is Tom.

• Tom在这儿
the bus comes here. ==> here comes the bus.

• 公交车来了
the bell goes there. ==> there goes the bell.

• 铃响了

• 最后一班火车开走了

• 这是 (给) 你的手机

• 桌上有支笔

• 墙上有幅画

the bus comes here. ==> here comes the bus.

comes不再分成“does + come”,comes提到主语前面,这就是全部倒装.

go除了有“去”的意思,还有“触发”,比如触发警报使其发出声音.

there goes the alarm. 警报响了

到你了 your turn comes now. ==> now comes your turn.

是时候了 time is now. ==> now is time.

那时候又有新问题了

到重点了

全部倒装只适用于主语是名词的时候.如果主语是人称代词,谓语或系语部分位置不变.

he is here/there. ==> here/there he is.

他在那

他来了 he comes here. ==> here he comes.

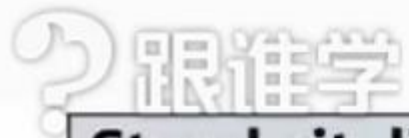
我在这儿呢

“there be”句型就是由完全倒装来的, there表示地点状语时提前,系语或谓语部分提前.

a pen is there on the desk. ==> there is a pen on the desk.

a picture is there on the wall. ==> there is a picture on the wall.

“there”后面不仅可以加be动词,还可以加以下词!



Stand sit lie live exist seem

stand、sit除了“站和坐”的意思,还有“位于”的意思.

lie除了“撒谎”的意思,还有“位于”的意思,更多表示的是“躺在地上,在地上的位于”.

live:生活、主; exist: 存在; seem: 看起来

- 电视旁边有架钢琴
- 河旁边有人住 someone lives there near the river. ==> **there lives someone near the river.**
- 地上有100元 100 YUAN lies there on the floor. ==> **there lies 100 YUAN on the floor.**
- 有棵树位于房子前面
- 很多年前就存在着恐龙 there exists dinosaurs many years ago.
- 桌子上好像有部手机

② in out away down up off over round (表示地点或方位的副词)

- 门开了, Tom进来了 the door was opened, tom came in. 原句
the door was opened, **in came tom.** 完全倒装
- 叶子落下了 the leaves fell down. ==> **down fell the leaves.**
- 那个小孩站了起来 the kid stood up. ==> **up stood the kid.**
- 小偷跑走了 the thief ran away. ==> **away ran the thief.**
- 飞机一圈圈地飞
- 火箭升天了
- 下雨了
- 狗冲了出来 the dog rushed out ==> **out rushed the dog.**

- 当主语是名词时,谓语或系语提前;当主语是人称代词时,谓语或系语位置保持不变.
- 他进来了 he came in. ==> **in he came.**
 - 它掉下了
 - 他跑远了

③表示地点的介词

- 箱子里是只小狗 a dog is in the box. ==> in the box is a dog.
- 窗子旁边站着一个人
- 我的朋友在车里 my friend is in the car. ==> in the car is my friend.
- 地上有100元 100 YUAN lies on the floor. ==> on the floor lies 100 YUAN.
- 椅子上坐着一个小孩
- 一幅画在墙上 a picture is on the wall. ==> on the wall is a picture.

④ 分词与不定式 (强调)

- 被老板开除的是Tom tom is fired by boss. ==> **fired by boss is tom.**
- 正在被建的是图书馆 the library is being built. ==> **being built is the library.**
- 站在门旁边的是他的妻子
- 开车的是我的朋友 my friend is driving the car. ==> **driving the car is my friend.**
- 需要被考虑的是下面的问题 what needs to be considered is the following question. 原句
- 要被送往北京的是这些书 the following question is what needs to be considered. 倒装