

- (033.) **Only** when a system possesses (v.)拥有；具有 *natural* 自然的 *or artificial* 人工的；人造的 *boundaries* 边界；界限 that associate (v.)联系；联想 the water within 在内；在里面 it /with the hydrologic 水文的 cycle 循环 /**may** 主 the entire 整个的；全部的 system 谓 **properly 正确地；适当地 be termed** 把...称为；把...叫做 hydrogeologic 水文地质的.

- (033.) Only when a system possesses natural or artificial boundaries that associate the water within it with the hydrologic cycle may the entire system properly be termed hydrogeologic.

只有当一个系统拥有自然或人工边界，将其中的水与水文循环联系起来时，整个系统才能被恰当地称为水文地质系统。

只有当一个系统拥有（自然的或人工形成的）边界〔来把（边界中的）水，与水文循环，联系起来的时候〕，才有可能把整个的系统，恰当地称为“水文地质学系统”。

- **Only** when ... /**may** the entire system properly **be termed** hydrogeologic. **only** 放在句首时，主句的情态动词 **may** 要倒装.

only置于句首，强调方式状语、条件状语、地点状语、时间状语等状语时，**主句要进行部分倒装。**

- **Only when** we had studied the data again /**did we realize that** there was a mistake. 只有当我们再次研究了这些数据的时候，我们才意识到出了一个错.
- **Only because** there were some cancelled bookings /**did he get** some tickets in the end. 一些预订被取消了，他才得以买到了几张票。
- **Only** in a big city /**was it possible** to buy a new 只有在大城市里才能买到新的...

Header 1	Header 2
[某题] __ can you expect to get a rise. A. With hard work B. Although work hard C. Only with hard work ← 正确 D. Now that he works hard	
[某题] Only then __ how much damage had been	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 当 “Only + 状语（时间/方式等）” 放在句首时，句子需要进行 部分倒装。

Header 1	Header 2
<p>caused. A. she realized B. she had realized C. had she realized D. did she realize ← 正确</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">主句动作“意识到”（realize），是发生在“造成损害”（had been caused）之后。而“造成损害”使用了过去完成时（had been caused），表示发生在“过去的过去”。那么“意识到”是之后才发生的，所以就应用一般过去时（realized）表示“过去”的动作，因此倒装时需要借助助动词 did，形成 did she realize。 <p>伤害(had been caused) → 意识到 (did she realize) → 现在 now.</p>

注意：如果放于句首的only所修饰的不是状语时，该句不用倒装。

hydrogeologic

Hydrogeologic refers to the science of hydrogeology, which studies the distribution, movement, and quality of groundwater within the earth’ s crust. It bridges geology (rock/soil characteristics) and hydrology (water flow), focusing on aquifers, recharge, and contamination. It is essential for water resource management, environmental remediation, and engineering projects.

水文地质, 指的是水文地质学，它研究地球地壳内,地下水的分布、运动和质量。它连接了地质学（岩石/土壤特性）和水文学（水流），重点关注含水层、补给和污染。它对于水资源管理、环境修复和工程项目至关重要。