似, 将想要重点表述的表语, 定语, 状 置于句首时就形成了完全倒装句式。 (主语是代词,不用倒装语。) 即谓语动词在主语的前面。这类句型主要有以下几种形式: Long ago, there lived a king who liked horse very much. 时状 地状 谓 主 定语从句 主 谓 宾 状 很久以前,有一位很喜欢马的国王。 Since you have repaired my TV set, there is no need for me to buy a new one. 让步状语从句 表系定主 方状 主 谓 定宾 介 宾 宾补 既然你已经修好了我的电视机,我就没必要买一台新的了。 1 在 there be 句型中(其中 be 动词还可换成 seem, live, stand, lie, appear, exist, come 等动词)要全部倒装。如: 总结: there be 以及引申出的结构依然是两种: ① there is 主语 (表(地点)——系——主) 例如: There has been a supermarket. ② there 谓语 主语 (地状——谓——主语) 例如: There stands a man who is waiting for you. 公式总结: Such/So(名词——相当于主语的一部分,可省略) be + 主语 + that结果状语从句 类比教学: It is/was 强调部分 + that/who + 剩余部分 Such was the force of the explosion that all the windows were broken. 表 系 主 定 参考: 爆炸力如此之大, 以致所有的窗户都震破了。 直译:爆炸的力量如此___以致于所有的窗户都破碎了。 还原: such......that.......引导的结果状语从句 The force of the explosion was such that all the windows were broken. Such a movie film was it that they were all lost in thought after it was over. 表 系 主 结果状语从句 2 such 在句中作表语或定语位于句首时,要倒装。如: 电影如此感人以致让他们看后陷入沉思。 初步还原: It was such a movie film that they were all lost in thought after it was over. 本质还原: A movie film was such that they were all lost in thought after it was over. 总结: such在完全倒装结构下的含义是关键: 感叹含义——如此……以致于 such的含义竟然可以根据结果状语从句部分的含义进行理解即可。 例句: Such were many people that we couldn't find any seat. 还原: People were so many that we couldn't find any seat. 本质: such实际上就是偷懒的表达模式。 表语/(状语) + 系动词/谓语 + 主语 Here are some picture-books. 表系定主 核心句式之倒装句式:就看句首 这儿是些连环书画。 Then came a new difficulty. English Grammar Lesson87 时状 谓 定 主 1 全部倒装:谓语动词(系动词)提到主语前。 接着来了新的问题。 例句: thus 引导的完全倒装。 😽 以 there, here, now, then, thus 等引起的句子中,谓语动词常为 be, come, go 等,要用全部倒装。如: Thus went we. 【语法错误】 因此我们离开了。 Thus ended the meeting. 【语法正确】 因此会议结束了。 若主语是代词,则不用倒装。(代 词做主语, 句子不倒装) Here they are. 他们在这儿。 Up went the arrow into the sky. 地状谓 主 地状 箭冲上了天空。 还原: The arrow went up into the sky. 主 谓 地状 地状2 要求:将上句改为"向下" 例句: Down went the arrow into the ground. 箭向下插入了地面。 In came the teacher. 4 以"down, up, out, away"等表示位置转移(代 地状谓 主 老师进来了。 指方向)的副词位于句首时,要倒装。如: 但主语为代词时, 句子不能倒装。如: Out he rushed. 他冲了出去。 地状 主 谓 On the top of the hill stands a temple where the old man once lived. 地状 谓 主 定语从句 那位老人曾经居住过的庙在山顶上。 5 地点状语位于句首,变成强调地点时,句子要倒装。如: In a lecture hall of a university in England sat a professor. 谓 主 地状 在英格兰的一所大学的学术讲座厅里坐着一位教授。 Standing beside the window was a boy aged about 6. 表 系主定 一个大约 6 岁的孩子站在窗户旁。 还原: A boy aged about 6 was Standing beside the window. Seated in the first line are some advanced workers. 6 形容词,分词做表语提到句首时,为了描述生动 表 系定 或平衡句子结构时,要倒装。如: 几名先进工人坐在第一排。 被安排在第一排的是几名先进的工人。

完全倒装的目的只有一个: 与强调句类