

核心句式之强调句

1 强调句式【纯公式强调一句话中主、宾、表、定、状】  
特别说明：强调句的本质相当于主系表 + “定从的升级版”

1 强调句型的几种构成形式

1 It is/was + 被强调部分 + that/who + 其他部分

强调句强调除谓语以外的所有成分，也可以是一个句子，但必须是一个完整的句子。

还原：I am right.  
我是对的。  
It is I who am right.  
我的确是对的。对的人正是我。(强调主语)  
It is right that I am. 我确实是对的。

强调人时，用that, who 均可。去掉it is/was .... that/who 这一结构时，原句子仍然通顺完整。如：

We met him at the school gate.  
我在学校门口见过他。  
主 宾 地状

It was **him** that we met at the school gate.  
我在学校门口见过的人就是他。

It was **we** who met him at the school gate.  
在学校门口见过他的人正是我们。

It was **at the school gate** that we met him.  
正是在学校门口我们曾见过他。

It was in the park that Tom met his friend.

2 强调句的一般疑问句形式：只需把is/was 提前即可。如

Was it in 1939 **that** the world War 2 broke out?  
还原：The world War 2 broke out in 1939.

Is it professor Wang **who** teaches you English?

Was it during the Anti-Japanese War **that** he died?

3 强调句的特殊疑问句式在一般疑问句式前加特殊疑问词。如：

Who **was it that** broke the window?  
是谁把窗户打破的?  
还原：Who broke the window?

When was it **that** you call me yesterday?  
你昨天什么时候给我打的电话?

What was it **that** you wanted me to do?  
你想要我做的是什麼?

How was it **that** you succeeded?  
你是怎么成功的?  
还原：How did you succeed?

Why is it **that** smoking is not allowed here?  
为什么这儿不许抽烟?  
还原Why is smoking not allowed here?

Where was it **that** he bought the cellphone?  
他在哪个地方买的这个手机?

4 强调句型有时可用

It might be...that...;  
It must have been...that...表示。如：

It **might be** his father **that** you are thinking of.  
你想起的可能是他的父亲。

It **must have been** his brother **that** you saw.  
你看到的想必是他的兄弟。

5 强调句型有时省略充当主语的关系代词(who,that)。如

It is he (**who**) did it  
是他干的。

It is Simon (**who**) dit it.  
这件事是西蒙干的。

It isn't every boy (**who**) gets the chance to go to the university.  
并非每个男孩都有机会上大学。

6 not...until的强调句形式

本质翻译：not...until 在...之前，不...= 直到..., 才

It is/was not until + 被强调部分 + that + 其他成分。如：

He did **not** go to bed **until** 11 o'clock last night.  
主 谓 地状 时间状语  
-->It was **not until** 11 o'clock last night he went to bed.  
他昨晚知道十一时才睡觉。  
It was **he who did not go to bed until** 11 o'clock last night.  
昨晚直到十一时才睡觉的正是他。

It was not until he took off his dark gassess that I realized he was a famous film star.  
直到他摘下墨镜时，我才认出他是一位著名的影星。  
还原：I did not realize he was a famous film star **until** he took off his dark glasses.  
主 谓 宾语从句 时间状语从句

特别总结：not ...until 形式转变为强调句时，如果强调的部分until的时状部分，那么直接改为 not until.....即可，同时原句中的助动词会被去掉，其余部分照旧。

2 强调句型与其他带有it的复合句型的区别  
备注：强调句的任何部分都不做真正的句子成分。

1 与主语从句的区别

1 It is there **that** accident often happen. (强调句)  
地状 主 时状 谓  
还原：Accident often happen there.  
主 时状 谓 地状

2 It is a fact **that** English is being accpeted as an international language. (主语从句)  
形主系表 主语从句

强调句与主语从句虽然在形式上很相似，都含有It is/was .... that ... 但是他们有一个很重要的区别，强调句去掉it it、/was that 之后，句子结构仍然完整，而主语从句不能这样，所以第一句可改为：Accident often happen there.  
第二句却不能改为：A **fact** English is being accpeted as an international language.  
其次，译成中文时，译法也不一样，上两句可译为：  
①那个地方经常发生事故。  
②英语正被接受为国际语言，这已成为一个事实。

It is novels **that** Miss William enjoys reading.(强调宾语)威廉小姐喜欢读的是小说。  
还原：Miss William enjoys reading novels.  
主 谓 宾 (动名词的宾语)  
非谓 宾

特别说明：下列例句中，it必然是代指上文中的事物。  
上文句：Our city is facing a serious problem of environmental protection.  
We need to take some measure to solve it. It is a question **that** needs careful consideration.  
(定语从句)这是一个需要仔细考虑的问题。

It is a question **that** needs careful consideration.(定语从句)这是一个需要仔细考虑的问题。  
还原：A question needs careful consideration. (绝对特例：从形式上与强调句并无区别。)

His dream is to be a teacher.  
强调句：It is his dream **that** is to be a teacher.成为一名老师正是他的梦想，

由此可见，强调句中that没有实际意义，且不作任何成分，而定语从句中that作关系代词，在从句中要充当一个句子成分。

2 与定语从句的区别

1 强调句型与 It is/was + 时间 +when从句

It was at 6 o'clock **that** I got up today.  
时状 主 谓 时状

It was 6 o'clock **when** I got up today.  
主 系 表 时间状语从句

It was at 6 o'clock **when** I got up today.  
主 系 表 定语从句 (When代指at 6 o'clock在定语从句中做时间状语)  
主句 It was at 6 o'clock.  
从句 At 6 o'clock I got up today.

第一句为强调句型，强调时间状语，介词at与时间名词6 o'clock 一起作状语。  
第二句时状语从句，it指时间，时间名词6 o'clock 作表语，when引导时间状语从句。

2 强调句型与 It is + 时间 + since 从句

It is ...since...表示“自从...以来已有..... (时间)”，注意两个句型中时态一般不同。试比较：

It was two years ago **that** I began to learn English.  
我两年前才开始学英语的。(强调句型)

It is two years **since** I began to learn English.  
主 系 表 时状从句  
强调句也可用一般现在时，如：  
It is two hours **that** he spends on English every day.  
He spends **two hours** on English every day.  
主 谓 宾 地状 时状

It was **two years** before he came back from abroad.  
主系表 时间状语从句

It was **two years later** **that** he came back from abroad.  
时状 主 我谈 地状

两个句子都意为“他两年后回国的”，第一句中it指时间，before引导状语从句，第二句中强调状语two years later。

3 强调句型与 It is/was not long before...从句。试比较：