English Grammar Lesson88

核心句式之倒装句式:就看句首

总结：语法学习重点在于通过结构完成规则的理解，而非通过语言现象记忆固定规则！

2 部分倒装:助动词、情态动词提前【与一般疑问句形式一致】

为了更好的分类记忆：NAOSHI闹事
- Not only
- As
- Only
- So
- Hardly
- If

只要把谓语的一部分（多为助动词或情态动词）置于主语之前的句子，为部分倒装句。其类型主要有：

1 only 修饰状语从句位于句首时，谓语部分要倒装。如：
公式：Only + 状语 + 助动词/情态动词 + 完整句

- Only then did I realize the importance of mathematics.
  时状　主　谓　宾　定
  还原：Then I realized the importance of mathematics.
  仅在那时我才意识到数学的重要性。
- Only in this way can you solve this problem.
  方状　主　谓　定　宾
  还原：You can solve this problem in this way.
  只能通过此方法，你才能解决这个问题。
- Only being injured will some animals attack a human being.
  条状　定　主　谓　宾
  还原：Being injured，some animals will attack a human being.
  强调句：It is being injured that some animals will attack a human being.
  只有受到伤害，一些动物才会袭击人。
- 注意：only (说明only此时是形容词)修饰主语时，不能倒装。如：
  Only Tom knows the secret. 只有他/汤姆知道这个秘密。

2 so + 系动词/助动词/情态动词 + 主语，用在肯定句中表示“也……”时，句子要倒装。如：
总结：So + 系动词/助动词/情态动词 + 主语 = 表示下文中的主语做与上文中主语相同的事情。

- Pioneer men and women endured terrible hard ship, and so did their children. ~~endured terrible hard ship~~.
  男女先驱者都忍受了巨大的痛苦，他们的孩子也如此。
- I went there yesterday, so did she ~~went there yesterday~~. 我昨天去了那儿，她也去了。
- 注意：
  若两个动词的形式不一样时，就得用 so it is with...，或 so it is the case with...如：
  —Jane is a good student and works hard. 简是一个好学生，学习很努力。
  —So it is with Tom. 汤姆也一样。
  若两个主语一致时，则表示强调，不能倒装，此时 so 表示“的确如此”。如：
  —It was cold yesterday. 昨天很冷。
  —So it was. 的确如此。
  as 有时也有类似的用法。如：
  Our eating habits have changed, as has our way of life.
  我们的饮食习惯发生了变化，正如我们的生活方式一样。

3 neither，nor 用于否定句表示“也不”时，要倒装。如：

- Tom doesn't like bananas, neither/nor do I. 汤姆不喜欢香蕉，我也不要喜欢。
- If you don't go to the concert tonight, neither/nor will I. 如果你今晚不去听音乐会，我也不去。
- —I don't think I can walk any further.
  —Neither can I! Let's stop here for a rest

4 否定副词或短语置于句首时，要倒装。这样的副词有：
never，no，hardly，scarcely，barely，seldom，
little，not，nowhere，rarely，in no time，in no case，under/in no circumstances 等。如：

- Not a single mistake did he make.
  状　定　宾　主　谓
  还原：He did not make a single mistake.
  主　状　谓　定　宾
  他没犯一点错误。
- Never before have I seen such a moving film.
  时　状　主 谓　定　宾
  还原：I have never seen such a moving film before.
  主　时状　谓　定　宾　时状
  我以前从未看过这么动人的电影。

5 几个复合句的倒装：

- **1** not…until（直到……才……），如：
  Not until he returned did we have supper.
  翻译：不到他回来，我们就不吃晚饭。
  还原：We did not have supper until he returned.
  主　状　谓　宾　时状
  翻译：我们不吃晚饭，直到他回来。
- **2** no sooner…than…/hardly…when/scarcely…when（一……就……），如：
  No sooner had the bell rung than the teacher came in. 铃声一响，老师就进来了。
  还原：The bell had rung no sooner than the teacher came in.
  conj.（用以引出比较的第二部分）比；（比较数量、距离等）多于；（表示一事紧跟另一事发生）就；除.....（外）
  prep.（用以引出比较的第二部分）比；（比较数量、距离等）多于；（表示一事紧跟另一事发生）就；除.....（外）
- **3** not only…but also…（不但……而且……），如：
  Not only was he forced to stay home, but also he had to do his homework.
  还原：He was not only forced to stay home，but also he had to do this homework.
- **4** so…that…（如此……以致……），如：
  So clearly does he speak that we all understand what he says.
  还原：He speaks so clearly that we all understand what he says.
  主　谓　状　结果状语从句
  他说得很清楚以至于我们都能理解他说的。
- **5** neither…nor…（既不……也不……），如：
  Neither has he called on her, nor will he do so.
  他没有拜访她，并且将来也不拜访她。
- **6** 动词/名词/形容词/副词/不定代词 + as 或 though + 主语 + 谓语作让步状语的倒装。如：
  （名词）Chinaese as he is, he knows a lot.
  让步状从　主 谓　宾
  表　主 系
  尽管他是中国人，但是他懂得很多。
  （动词）Object as you may, I will go.
  让步状从　主　谓
  谓　主
  尽管你可能反对，但是我还是会去。
  仿写：Help as you can, I will reject it.
  （副词）Hard as/though she had worked, she failed the exam.
  让步状从　主　谓　宾
  状　主　谓
  （形容词）Poor as he may be, he lives a happy life.
  让步状从　主 谓　定　宾
  表　主　系
  （代词）Much as I told you, you didn't listen
  让步状从　主　谓
  直宾　主 谓 间宾
- **7** the more…the more…（越……就越……），如：
  The more you learn, the more equipped for life you are.
  宾　主　谓　表　主 系
  The harder you work, the greater progress you'll make.
  状　主　谓　定　宾　主　谓
- **8** whatever，however 引导让步状语从句强调形容词副词时，句子要倒装。如：
  However hard he tried, he could hardly avoid making mistakes in his homework.
  状　主 谓　主　状　谓　宾　地状
  Whatever I gave him, he refused.
  直宾　主 谓 间宾 主　谓
  No matter how many difficulties you meet with, you should try to overcome them.
  状　定　宾　主　谓
  例如：No matter what fact you will face, I will be with you.

3 其他形式的倒装

虚拟语气中，省略 if，把 were/should/had 提到句首。如：

- Had it not been for the free tickets, I would not have gone to the film so often.
  =If it had not been for the free tickets, I would not have gone to the film so often.
- Should it rain tomorrow, we would have to put off the visit to the Great Wall.
  =If it should rain tomorrow, we would have to put off the visit to the Great Wall.

表示祝愿的语句。如：

- May you succeed!
  主　谓
- Long live the friendship between us!
  宾　谓　主　定

疑问句和感叹句中。如：

- “Who is it?” said/asked my mother.
  谓　定　主
- “Who is it?” the teacher asked us.
  主　谓　宾
- What a beautiful day it is!
  表　主 系