

# A2 语法进阶提升 倒装句专题

# 倒装句是什么？

- 倒装句是英文中比较特殊的一类句型。使用时通过对句中某些词类的倒置，起到强调、突出句子语气等作用。
- 英语句子的倒装一是由于**语法结构**的需要而进行的倒装，二是由于**修辞的需要**而进行的倒装。前一种情况倒装是必须的，否则就会出现语法错误；后一种情况，倒装是选择性的，倒装与否只会产生表达效果上的差异。
- 表达的过程时而出现倒装的结构，可以使平淡的句子变得活泼一些。

# 倒装句有哪些类别？

倒装句可分为完全倒装和部分倒装两类。

英语句子的自然顺序是主语在前，谓语在后。

■ 如果全部谓语动词放在主语之前，叫完全倒装。

如：There goes the bell.

铃响了。

■ 如果只把谓语的一部分如助动词或be动词放在主语之前就叫部分倒装。

如：Little does he realize how important this meeting is.

他没意识到这个会议的重要性。

# 完全倒装

将全部谓语动词放在主语之前就是完全倒装。



# 完全倒装的用法一

1. here和there, now, then位于句首时的倒装

表示地点的here和 there位于句首时，其后用完全倒装形式。

句式：here (there, now, then) +不及物动词+主语

这类倒装句的谓语通常是动词be和come, go等表示移动或动态的不及物动词。

如：

Here's your letter. 你的信在这里。

There's Jenny. 詹妮在那儿。

Here comes the bus. 公共汽车来了。

There goes the last train. 最后一班火车开走了。

Then came the students. 那时学生们来了。

# 完全倒装的用法一

用法一注意事项:

1) 以上倒装句中的谓语动词come和go不能用进行时态, 即不能说:

Here is coming the bus.

2) 若主语为代词, 则不倒装:

Here we are. 我们到了。

Here it comes. 它来了。

3) 其中的动词有时也可能是stand, lie, live等表示状态的动词(表示存在):

There stood a desk against the wall. 靠墙放着一张书桌。

Once upon a time there lived a man known by the name of Bailey. 从前有个人名叫贝利。

4) here与there的习惯用语

Here you are. / Here you go. 拿去吧。(给你)

There you go again. 你又来了。(又来这套)

There you are. 你在这。

There it is. 在那里。

# 完全倒装的用法二

## 2. away和down等位于句首时的倒装

地点副词away, down, in, off, out, over, round, up等位于句首时, 其后用完全倒装语序。

这类倒装句的谓语通常表示动态的不及物动词。环境描写常出现这类表达。

如:

Away went the kids. 孩子们跑远了。

Round and round flew the plane. 飞机盘旋着。

Down came the rain and up went the umbrellas. 下雨了, 伞都撑起来了。

小提示: 若主语为人称代词, 则不能用倒装。

如: Away he went. 他跑远了。

Down it came. 它掉了下来。

# 完全倒装的用法三

## 3. 分词和不定式置于句首的倒装

有时为了强调，可将谓语部分的**现在分词**、**过去分词**或**不定式**置于句首，从而构成倒装。

如：

Buried in the sands was an ancient palace.

一座古老的宫殿被埋在这沙土之中。

Standing beside the table was his brother-in-law.

站在桌旁的是他的姐夫。

To be carefully considered are the following questions.

下列问题要仔细考虑。



# 完全倒装的用法四

## 4. 状语或表语位于句首时的倒装

为了保持句子平衡或使上下文衔接紧密，有时可将状语或表语置于句首，句中主语和谓语完全倒装。

如：

Among these people was his friend Kim. (前面句子可能以among these people结尾)

他的朋友金就在这些人当中。

By the window sat a young man with a magazine in his hand.

窗户边坐着一个年轻人，手里拿着一本杂志。

小提示：在表语置于句首的这类倒装结构中，要注意其中的谓语应与其后的主语保持一致，而不是与位于句首的表语保持一致。

试比较：

In the box is a ball. 箱子里的是一个球。

In the box are some balls. 箱子里的是一堆球。

## 完全倒装的用法五

5. 在there be或者there live(stand, appear, seem, remain, exist…) 句型中。

如:

There are thousands of people on the square.

广场上有成千上万人。

There lived an old fisherman in the village.

村子里住着一个年迈的渔夫。

There stands a little girl.

一个小女孩站在那儿。

# 部分倒装

部分倒装是指将谓语的一部分如助动词或情态动词倒装至主语之前。如果句子的谓语没有助动词或情态动词，则需添加助动词do, does或did，并将其置于主语之前。多用于**否定句**和so/such, as/though等特定结构当中。

# 否定倒装句

- 否定倒装句就是将否定副词、否定副词短语和否定状语从句移至句首的倒装句。

# 否定倒装句

## 常用的否定副词

- never 从不
- hardly=scarcely 几乎不
- rarely 很少
- seldom 很少
- little 不多, 略微

# 否定倒装句

## 常用的否定副词短语

- by no means 绝不
- in no way 绝不
- on no account 绝不
- under no circumstances 绝不
- in no situation 绝不
- at no time 绝不
- in no case 绝不

# 否定倒装句

## 常用的否定状语从句

- not until + S + V 直到……
- only when + S + V 只有到……的时候
- only after + S + V 只有到……之后

# 否定倒装句如何构成？

倒装时，先将否定副词、否定副词短语或否定状语从句移至句首，再检查原结构主语之后的动词，采用问句型倒装。



# 否定倒装句如何构成？

## 1. be动词

主语之后有be动词时，be动词与主语要倒装。

如：

He is never happy. → **Never** is he happy.

他从不快乐。

He is hardly ever quiet. → **Hardly** is he ever quiet.

他几乎从未安静过。

Helen is by no means the person we need. → **By no means** is Helen the person we need.

海伦绝非是我们需要的人。

I was not aware of it until he came. → **Not until** he came was I aware of it.

直到他来，我才发觉这件事。

# 否定倒装句如何构成？

## 2. 助动词

主语之后有助动词时，助动词与主语要倒装。

如：

He can hardly move. → **Hardly** can he move.

他几乎不能动。

He has never done it before. → **Never** has he done it before.

他从来没做过这件事。

He will not leave until Mary comes back. → **Not until** Mary comes back **will** he leave.

直到玛丽回来，他才会离开。

He can do it under no circumstances. (实际不这么用)

**Under no circumstances** can he do it. (实际要这么用)

他绝不可能做此事。

# 否定倒装句如何构成？

## 3. 一般动词

主语之后有一般动词时，先在主语之前按动词时态及主语人称之不同，分别置助动词do、does或did，再将动词变成原形。

如：

He seldom travels abroad. → **Seldom does he travel abroad.**

他很少旅行。

We by no means understand what he says. → **By no means do we understand what he says.**

我们无法了解他说的话。

He little knew that Mary's English could be so good. → **Little did he know that Mary's English could be so good.**

他一点儿也没想到玛丽的英语会那么好。

(实际上并没有“*He little knew...*”的说法，只有“*Little did he know...*”的说法，换言之，*little*只能置于句首采用倒装结构。)

# 否定倒装句常用句型一

1. 某些起副词作用的介词短语，由于含有否定词，若位于句首，其后要用部分倒装。

包括我们刚说的以下这些意思类似于“绝不”的短语：

at no time , in no way, by no means, on no account, in no case, under no circumstances

如：

On no accounts must this switch be touched.

这个开关是绝不能触摸的。

Under no circumstances will I lend money to him.

无论如何我也不会再借钱给他了。

By no means was he able to handle it.

这件事他绝对没办法处理。

In no case should you forget your task.

你决不能忘记自己的任务。

# 否定倒装句常用句型二

2. 用于no sooner... than, hardly/scarcely... when的句型中。

表示 “一...就...”

注意此时是前面倒装而后面不倒装。

如：

We had no sooner reached the airport than the plane took off.

=No sooner had we reached the airport than the plane took off.

我们刚到机场，飞机就起飞了。

She had hardly begun to speak, when there was a shout from the back of the hall.

=Hardly had she begun to speak, when there was a shout from the back of the hall.

她刚开始讲话，大厅后面就传来一声大吼。

# 否定倒装句常用句型三

3. 用于not only...but also...的句型中，表示“不仅…而且…”。

如：

Not only did he show up late, but also forgot his homework.

他不但来迟了，还忘了把作业带来。

小提示：not only...but also... = not only...but... as well

如：Not only can she sing, but she can dance as well.

她不仅会唱歌，而且还会跳舞。

Before I left, not only had I closed the door, but I had (also) cleaned the room.

=Before I left, not only had I closed the door, but I had cleaned the room as well.

我离开之前，不但关了门，还打扫了房间。

# 否定倒装句常用句型四

4. 用于only+介词短语和only then（唯有在那时）的句型中。  
这两个搭配均可视为否定副词短语，置于句首时，亦采用倒装句。

如：

Only by doing so can you succeed.

只有这么做你才会成功。

Only with his help will I be able to overcome the difficulties.

有了他的帮助，我才能克服困难。

Only at that time/Only then did I leave.

到那时我才离开。

# 否定倒装句常用句型五

5. 用于not until句型当中，表示“直到…才”。

对于not until句型，当not until位于句首时，其后的主句要用倒装语序。

如：

Not until a few months later did he know the story.

直到几个月后，他才知道这件事。

Not until eleven o'clock did he come home.

他到十一点才回家。

He didn't leave the mall until the rain stopped.

=Not until the rain stopped did he leave the mall. (主句倒装)

雨停了之后他才离开这商场。



# 否定倒装句常用句型六

6. 用于not a+单数可数名词的句型当中，表示“连一个…都没有”。  
此短语若作及物动词的宾语时，也可移至句首，采用倒装结构。

如：

I did not see a soul over there.

=Not a soul did I see over there.

我在那儿一个人也没看到。

I was not able to discover a clue to the murder.

=Not a clue to the murder was I able to discover.

这件谋杀案我连一点蛛丝马迹也没法找到。

# 否定倒装句常用句型七

## 7. nowhere

表示“在任何地方都不”。

这也是一个否定副词，置于句首要采用倒装句。

如：

Nowhere could I find such a friend.

这种朋友我在任何地方都找不到。

Nowhere else will you find such a good book.

你在其他任何地方都找不到这么好的书。

# 否定倒装句常用句型总结

1. 某些起副词作用的介词短语，由于含有否定词，若位于句首，其后要用部分倒装，多表示“绝不”。
2. 用于no sooner... than, hardly/scarcely... when的句型中，表示“一...就...”。
3. 用于not only...but also...的句型中，表示“不仅...而且...”。
4. 用于only+介词短语和only then（唯有在那时）的句型中。
5. 用于not until句型当中，表示“直到...才”。
6. 用于not a+单数可数名词的句型当中，表示“连一个...都没有”。
7. nowhere, 表示“在任何地方都不”。

# SO/SUCH倒装句

在“so...that...”或“such...that...”的结构中，若将so或such及其所引导的词类置于句首时，则采用倒装结构。句法与否定倒装句完全相同。

# so/such倒装句的构成

1. 句中有be动词时，该be动词与主语倒装

Jason is so helpful that we all like him.

=So helpful is Jason that we all like him.

贾森超级乐于助人，所以我们都喜欢他。

They are such lazy students that they have no hope of passing the exam.

=Such lazy students are they that they have no hope of passing the exam.

他们是这样懒惰的学生，因此想考及格全都无望了。

# so/such倒装句的构成

2. 句中有助动词时，该助动词与主语倒装

如：

He has done so well that he deserves our respect.

=So well has he done that he deserves our respect.

他做得这么好，所以值得我们尊敬。

# so/such倒装句的构成

3. 句中若为一般动词时，不可直接倒装

使用时需要在主语之前先按该动词时态及人称变化，分置do、does或did，再将该动词变成原形动词。

如：

He came so late that he missed the plane.

=So late did he come that he missed the plane.

他到得太晚，而没赶上飞机。

He did such a wonderful job that he won our respect.

=Such a wonderful job did he do that he won our respect.

他表现得如此棒，因而赢得我们的尊敬。

She acts so well that she can make a good actress.

=So well does she act that she can make a good actress.

她演得这么好，所以一定可以当个好演员。

# so/such倒装句的构成

## 4. “so+助动词+主语”倒装

当要表示前面提出的某一肯定的情况也同样适合于后者，通常就要用“so+助动词+主语”这种倒装结构。若前面提出某一否定的情况，要表示后者也属于同样的否定情况，则应将其中的so改为neither或nor。

如：

She likes music and so do I.

她喜欢音乐，我也喜欢。

If he can do it, so can we.

要是他能做这件事，我们也能。

You aren't young and neither am I.

你不年轻，我也不年轻。

She hasn't read it and nor have I.

她没读过，我也没有。



# AS/THOUGH部分倒装

as / though引导的让步从句有时候由于语法需要，可将形容词，副词，分词，实义动词提前。

# as/though部分倒装

在使用as/though倒装结构时要注意以下两点：

1. 句首的名词或形容词**不能带任何冠词**。
2. 句首是实义动词时，其他助动词放在主语后。如果实义动词有宾语和状语，随实义动词一起放在主语之前。

如：

Shortest as/though she is, she is not the youngest.

倒装后，最高级前不用冠词

Child as he is, he knows a lot.

倒装后，单数名词前不用a

Fail as I did, I would try again.

倒装后，实义动词提前，在主语后添加助动词。

# as/though部分倒装

## ■ as和though是可以替换使用的么？

1. 这类让步倒装句式用as或though均可，总的说来，as比though更常见，但是绝对不能用although。
2. 用though时，也可以不倒装；而用as时，必须倒装。

# as/though倒装常见句型一

1. though+主语+be动词+形容词

形容词可移至句首，可以用as取代 though

如：

Though/Although they were happy, there was something missing.

=Happy as/though they were, there was something missing.

=As happy as they were, there was something missing.

尽管他们很快乐，但总缺少点什么。

但绝不能说成：Happy although they were, there was something missing.

小提示：

上面As happy as they were中，第一个As是副词，没有实际意义，第二个as是连词，译成“虽然”，表让步。

# as/though倒装常见句型二

## 2. though+主语+be动词+名词

名词可移至句首，可以用as取代 though。但名词若为单数可数名词，移至句首时，原有的不定冠词a或an一定要省略。

如：

Though/Although he is a nice boy, I dislike him.

=Nice boy as/though he is, I dislike him.

虽然他是个好孩子，我还是不喜欢他。

Though/Although they are nice boys, I dislike them.

=Nice boys as/though they are, I dislike them.

虽然他们是好孩子，我还是不喜欢他们。

# as/though倒装常见句型三

3. though引导的状语从句中有副词时，可将副词移至句首，此时though也可用as取代。

如：

Though he studied hard, he failed to pass the exam.

=Hard as/though he studied, he failed to pass the exam.

=As hard as he studied, he failed to pass the exam.

虽然他努力读书，还是未能通过考试。

Though she sings well, she can't be a singer.

=Well as/though she sings, she can't be a singer.

=As well as she sings, she can't be a singer.

她虽然歌唱得好，但无法成为一名歌手。

# as/though倒装常见句型四

4. though引导的状语从句若无副词时，可在句首添入副词much（很），再接as或though即可。

如：

Though he loves me, I don' t like him.

Much as/though he loves me, I don' t like him.

=As much as he loves me, I don' t like him.

他虽然很爱我，我就是不喜欢他。

Though he wanted to see her, he didn' t have the courage.

Much as/though he wanted to see her, he didn' t have the courage.

=As much as he wanted to see her, he didn' t have the courage.

他虽然很想见她，却没有勇气。

# as/though倒装常见句型五

5. though引导的状语从句有助动词may时，其后原形动词可置于句首，再接as或though即可。

如：

Though he might try, he couldn't open the door.

=Try as he might, he couldn't open the door.

=However hard he tried, he couldn't open the door.

他想尽了办法也没能打开门。

小提示：as若置于句首，则表示“因为”之意，是副词连词，等于because。

如：As you were out, I left a message.

你不在，所以我留了一张字条儿。



# 虚拟条件句的省略与倒装

在if虚拟语气条件句中从句谓语动词有were, had, should等词, 可将if省略, 把were, had, should移到主语之前, 采取部分倒装。

如:

Should it rain tomorrow, we would not play basketball.

=If it should rain tomorrow, we would not play basketball.

如果明天下雨, 我们就不会去打篮球了。

Were it not for your help, I would still be homeless.

=If it were not your help, I would still be homeless.

要不是你帮助, 我会仍然无家可归。

Had I prepared well, I couldn't have lost the job.

=If I had prepared well, I couldn't have lost the job.

如果我准备充分了, 就不会失去这份工作了。