

GCT英语语法有关倒装句（一）PDF转换可能丢失图片或格式，建议阅读原文

https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/114/2021_2022_GCT_E8_8B_B1_E8_AF_AD_E8_c77_114204.htm 谓语动词放在主语之前的这种语法现象称为倒装。从倒装的形式来看，可分为全部倒装(full inversion)和部分倒装(partial inversion)两种。前者是指整个谓语置于主语之前，而后者仅是指助动词、情态动词或be 动词等功能置于主语之前。一、全部倒装1、句首为there be, stand, lie, exist, remain, appear, seem, come 等时，引出全部倒装。There stands a stone bridge across the river. There stands an old pine tree on the summit of the mountain. 2、句首为状语方位词或表示地点的介词短语：Then from the portable radio in the corner came the announcer 's voice. 从角落里的便携式收音机里传来了播音员的声音。At his side lay Eva Brown. 在他的身旁躺着的是爱娃·布劳恩。3、以 here, there, now, then 等开头的句子，位于常用 be, come, go, begin, follow 等，引出倒装：There goes the bell. 铃响了。Here comes the bus. 汽车来了。Now come your turn. 现在轮到你了。但是，如主语是代词而不是名词时则不发生倒装。4、在表示动作的简短句子里，为了生动，可把副词放于句首引出倒装。Out rushed the dog from the gate. 一条狗从大门里嗖地一声窜了出来。Up went the rocket into the sky. 火箭嗖地一声飞上了天空。但：Away they went. 5、在表达祝愿的句子里：Long live the friendship between American and Chinese people! 中美人民的友谊万岁！May you succeed! 祝你成功！6、在强调表语时Worst of all were the humiliations. 最令人难以忍受的是羞辱。Such is the case. 情况就是这样。 100Test 下载频道

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