2007英语六级语法总复习:主谓倒装 PDF转换可能丢失图片或格式,建议阅读原文

https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/283/2021_2022_2007_E8_8B_ B1_E8_AF_AD_c84_283653.htm 主语和谓语是句子的核心,它 们之间有两种语序:一是主语在谓语之前称为自然语序 (Natural Order);二是主语在谓语之后则称为倒装语序 (Inverted Order)。而倒装语序中又有全部倒装(Full Inversion)和部分倒装(Partial Inversion)两种情况。首先, 在全部倒装的句子中,要把整个谓语放在主语的前面去而构 成倒装语序。 例如: There are large numbers of students in the lecture hall. (在There be...的句式中, There只是个引导词而不 是主语,真正的主语是后面作表语的名词或者名词短语。因 此, There be...的句式都是全部倒装的句子。)演讲厅里有大 量的学生。 When he ran to the door, there stood a mid-aged man with a lantern in his hand. (此句是为了"描述情节的需要",把 倒装当着修辞的手段而写成了全部倒装句。句子的主语是a mid-aged man,谓语是stood。) 当他向房门跑去时,那儿正 立着一位手里拿着一盏灯笼的中年男人。 另外,在部分倒装 的句子中,只把谓语的一部分(如情态动词、助动词、或是 系动词be)放到主语的前面去,构成倒装语序。例如: Are you going to take part in the football match against Accounting Department on Friday afternoon? (句子的谓语是are going to take part, are是句子的谓语的一部分;句子的主语是you。所以, 此句是部分倒装的句子。疑问句都是部分倒装句。)你打算 去参加星期五与会计系进行的足球赛吗? Hardly could he finish his test paper when the school bell rang. (由于语法要求的

原因,本句写成了部分倒装的句子。它的自然语序应该是 : When the bell rang, he could hardly finish his test paper.) 他还 未做完试卷,下课铃就响了。 了解了倒装语序的构成情况后 , 我们再来看看倒装语序在各种不同类句子中的使用情况: A. 在疑问句中 各种疑问句一般地说都是倒装语序。例如: Will they come to see us this weekend?这个周末他们将来看我们 吗? Are you talking about the film you saw last Monday?你们是 在谈论你们上周一看的那部电影吗? Can you speak another foreign language except English? 除开英语,你还能说另一种外 语吗? Where did you buy the dictionary, in the book store nearby or in Xinhua bookstore? 你在哪儿买的这本词典,是在附近的书 店还是在新华书店? She is not a student, isnt she?她不是个学 生,对吗? B. 在感叹句中某些感叹句也用倒装语序。例如: Isnt it a beautiful garden!多么美丽的花园啊! What a beautiful garden it is!多么美丽的花园啊!(在这种句式中,主语在谓 语之前,属于自然语序。对于主语和谓语而言,语序没有倒 装。) Have you ever seen such a naughty kid like him!你见过那 个孩子像他这么调皮! C. 在陈述句中 陈述句在一般情况下用 自然语序;但由于英语语法的某些原因,陈述句也要使用倒 装语序。这些原因大致可以归纳如下: 1) 为了避免句子部分 内容不必要的重复,常用"so be动词(助动词、情态动词)主 语"或"neither / nor be动词(助动词、情态动词)主语"的倒装 句式。其中第一个句式表示"与前面所述的肯定情况相同", 第二个句式表示"与前面所述的否定情况相同"。例如: His brother is a college student. so is mine. 他弟弟是大学生,我弟弟 也是。 His brother is not a college student. nor is min . 他弟弟不

是大学生,我弟弟也不是。 He used to have his further study abroad. so did I. 他曾去国外深造过,我也去过。 He didnt use to have his further study abroad. neither did I. 他没去国外深造过 ,我也没有。One of my friends can speak three foreign languages. so can his wife. 我的一个朋友会说三门外国语,他的妻子也会 One of my friends cannot speak three foreign languages. neither can his wife .我的一个朋友不会说三门外国语,他的妻子也不 会。 They are now preparing for their final examinations. so are we. 他们正在为期末考试作准备,我们也一样。 They are not now preparing for their final examinations. nor are we . 他们没在为期末 考试作准备,我们也没有。2)具有否定意义的词或短语置 于句首时(除否定词修饰主语外),句子一般要写成部分倒 装句。这类词或短语常见的有:not, never, seldom, hardly, rarely, scarcely, by no means, under no circumstances, in no way, at no time, no sooner ... (than), hardly ... (when), not only ... (but also), not until...,等。例如: Hardly had she sat down when she heard someone knocking at the door.她还没来得及坐下来,就 听见有人敲门。 Not until twelve oclock did he go to bed last night . 他昨晚直到十二点钟才睡觉。 Never have my sisters been to Hong Kong before . 我的妹妹们以前从未去过香港。 No sooner had I returned home from New Zealand than I bought a house and went to live there.我从新西兰一回国,就买了一栋房子并在那 儿住下了。 So far as I know, seldom does Mary come back to see her mother. 就我所知,玛利几乎很难回来看她妈妈。 Scarcely a Odrop of rain fell here last fall. (否定词修饰主语时,句子不用 倒装。) 去年秋天,这儿几乎没下一滴雨。100Test 下载频道 开通,各类考试题目直接下载。详细请访问 www.100test.com