

倒装：职称英语常用语法详解第七讲：倒装、省略、强调、语序 PDF转换可能丢失图片或格式，建议阅读原文

[https://www.100test.com/kao\\_ti2020/646/2021\\_2022\\_\\_E5\\_80\\_92\\_E8\\_A3\\_85\\_EF\\_BC\\_9A\\_E8\\_c91\\_646882.htm](https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/646/2021_2022__E5_80_92_E8_A3_85_EF_BC_9A_E8_c91_646882.htm) 第七讲 倒装、省略、

强调、语序 1.倒装：英语的一般语序为：主语 谓语动词 宾语（或表语）（状语等附加成分）。有时为了语法上或修辞上的需要而改变这种语序，如将谓语动词放到主语的前面，就称为倒装。因语法需要的倒装称为"语法倒装"，例如英语中的疑问句多采用倒装形式，如Are you a doctor or an engineer? 因修辞需要，如为了强调、句子结构均衡或承上启下等目的倒装，称为"修辞性倒装"，例如On the top of the hill stands a pretty little house.（山顶上有一座漂亮的小屋。）。就应试而言，以下倒装现象应给予特别注意（按考试中出现的频率高低顺序排列）：1）not, not until, never, no, no sooner, seldom, hardly, scarcely, little, few 等否定词开头的句子，比较：例1 正常语序：I shall never forget the first days at college. 倒装语序：Never shall I forget the first days at college.（我永远不会忘记初上大学的那些日子）例2 正常语序：I did not have any idea what market economy is until recently. 倒装语序：Not until recently did I have any idea what market economy is.（直到最近我才知道什么叫市场经济。）以上两个句子采用倒装语序的主要目的是为了强调。在这一节中，要特别注意以下三个倒装句型：not until...，见以上例2 no sooner ...than...，例如：No sooner had she finished reading the poem than the students began to ask her questions.（她刚念完这首诗，学生们就开始向她提问题了。）hardly ...when ...，与 no sooner ... than...句型

的意思和用法相同，就是不要把搭配搞错了，既：Hardly had she finished reading the poem when the students began to ask her questions. 2) 介词 no 否定词开头的句子，比较：正常语序：I shall not do anything against the interests of the country under any circumstances. (不管在什么情况下，我决不做有损国家利益的事情。) 倒装语序：Under no circumstances shall I do anything against the interests of the country. 3) only, so/such (...that...) , often 等词开头的句子，比较：4) 正常语序：We can learn a foreign language well only in this way. 倒装语序：Only in this way can we learn a foreign language well. (只有这样我们才能学好一门外语。) 正常语序：The stain was so small that I could hardly see it. 倒装语序：So small was the stain that I could hardly see it. (污迹很小，几乎看不出来。) 从以上的举例可以归纳出：如果以上的词(组)本来就是修饰或说明主语的，不存在倒装问题，例如：Not all scientists accept his new theory about the origin of the Universe. (不是所有科学家都接受他的有关宇宙起源的新理论的。) 怎么倒装？采用一般疑问句的倒装规则。应试思路：倒装句一般都比较长，表达的意思相对比较复杂，这给英语基础比较差的考生带来理解上的一定困难。为了提高应试效率，要牢牢把握好以下应试思路：见到not等否定词，或only, so, often, 或"介词 no..."开头的句子，首先要考虑是否倒装；看看答案中哪个采用了倒装形式(不要管是什么意思)；如果答案中有几个倒装形式，比较一下时态、语态或其他细微差别。例如：Not since the great growth years of the snowmobile \_\_\_\_\_ as much as the latest entry of all terrain vehicle. A. did a sport vehicle catch the publics

fancy B. a sport vehicle had caught the public's fancy C. has a sport vehicle caught the public's fancy D. will a sport vehicle catch the public's fancy 要正确翻译这个句子并不是件容易的事，但并不影响解题：首先，这是个"not"开头的句子，需要倒装；第二，在A、A、C、D四个答案中，B是唯一不倒装的，肯定不对；第三，尽管A、C、D都是倒装形式，但由于是"not since"，要用现在完成时，故正确答案是C. 从以上例子可以看出，就语法考试而言，牢记基本规则，把握正确解题思路有时比多认识几个英语单词更重要。 其他需注意的倒装现象：4) here, there, back, down, off, in, up等表示地点状语的词开头的句子，例如：Here comes a taxi! (来了辆出租车!) There goes the last bus! (末班公共汽车开走了!) Down came the rain. (下雨了。) 但是：主语是代词时不倒装，例如：Here it comes. (它来了。) There she goes. (她走了。) 5) 主语live, stand, lie, sit等动词(介词)地点状语的结构中常采用倒装语序，例如：正常语序：An old temple stands at the top of the hill. 倒装语序：At the top of the hill stands an old temple. (山顶上有座古庙。) 同样，如果主语是代词，也不能倒装，例如：(The old temple was built 800 hundred years ago.) It stands at the top of the hill. 6) although让步从句用as或though代替时，例如：正常语序：Although he is young, he is quite expert in computer technology. 倒装语序：Young as he is, he is quite expert in computer technology. (尽管他很年轻，但是他对计算机技术相当专业。) 4)、5)、6)类倒装只是简单的语序调整。 相关推荐：#0000ff>职称英语常用语法详解第六讲：虚拟语气 #0000ff>2012年职称英语考试复习日程安排表 #0000ff>2012

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