# 英语倒装句用法小结

来源：网络 作者：空谷幽兰 更新时间：2024-08-13

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**第一篇：英语倒装句用法小结**

倒装句

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一、完全倒装（主谓倒装）是指把谓语全部提到主语的前面。例：In a lecture hall of a university in England sits a professor.1.以here, there，now, then引导的句子，要完全倒装。这种句子中的谓语动词通常是不及物动词。如：Here comes the train!/ There goes the bell!注意：若代词作主语，只把该副词提前主谓语序不变。Here he comes./ Here it is.2句首是拟声词或 out , in , up ,away , down 等副词，句子要完全倒装。（注意，这时句子的主语也必须是名词。如果是人称代词，也不能使用倒装结构。）如：Up went the rocket./Up it went.3.介词短语作状语在句首，句子要完全倒装。注意，这时句子的谓语动词通常是不及物动词。如：In the front of the lecture hall sat the speaker.4.表语置于句首，且主语较长或结构较复杂的句子要用全部倒装。如：Gone are the days when we ha nothing to eat.5.so/ neither/ nor 表前面所说的情况也适合于后者，其倒装结构为“so/ neither/ nor+助动词/系动词/情态动词”，这里的主语同前一个句子的主语指的是同一人或物。如：She has finished her homework, so has her brother.She hasn’t gone there, neither/ nor has he.二、部分倒装（助动词倒装）是指把谓语的一部分（助动词）提到主语的前面。例： Never in my life have I seen such a thing.1.用于疑问句中。如：How did you do that? Did you see the film yesterday?

2.if 从句中如有 were(had , should), if 省去后，要部分倒装,把were，had，should提到主语前面

如： If you had come yesterday, you would have seen him.---Had you come yesterday, you would have seen him

3.as 引导的让步状语从句，要部分倒装（表语、状语倒装）。有以下几种形式：(1)副词置于句首

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(not , not only , never , little , seldom , not until, hardly(scarcely), no sooner, not once, at no time,...)

Little do we know about him.No sooner had he closed his eyes than he fell asleep.Seldom does he come back on Sundays.Not until he came back did I know about it.5.only 在句首引导状语，或not until 引导的状语在句首，主句要部分倒装。如： Only then did I realize the important of English./ Only when a child grows up does he understand his parents’ intentions.但若only 修饰的是句子的其它成分，则无须倒装

Only socialism can save China.(only修饰句子的主语，仍用正常语序)

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runs so fast that he is far ahead of others.---So fast does he run that he is far ahead of others.He is so clever that he can work out all the difficult problems in the book.So clever is he that he can work out all the difficult problems in the book.（全部倒装）

10.状语位于句首表示强调或使句子平衡，或使上下文紧密衔接，句子要部分倒装。

**第二篇：英语倒装句用法小结**

倒装句用法小结

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倒装句的用法.在以 here , there , in , out , up , down , away , back , now , then 等副词开头的句子里，如果主语是名词，常用全部倒装。

Out rushed the boys./Then followed three days of heavy rain.若代词作主语，只把该副词提前主谓语序不变。Here he comes./ Here it is..当句首状语是表示地点的介词词组时，也常常引起全部倒装。South of the city lies a big steel factory..以带有否定意义而且修饰全句的词开头的句子，要用“部分倒装”语序(倒装 的方法跟变一般疑问句的方法相似，这类常见词有

never , hardly , seldom , not , not only , not until(引导从句时，主句“部分倒装”)，little , rarely , no sooner...than , hardly...when , scarcely...when。例:Never shall I do this again.其中 no sooner...than , hardly...when , scarcely...when 表示“一„„就„„”的意思。no sooner , hardly , scarcely 引出的主句要用“部分倒装”形式的过去完成 时，than,when引出的从句用过去时

No sooner had I got home than it began to rain.如果带有否定意义的词不是修饰全句，只是修饰主语，那么句子的主谓不必倒装。Scarcely a sound came from among the crowd..so 修饰形容词或副词，only 修饰副词或状语放在句首时“部分倒装”。So badly was he injured in the accident that he was sent to the hospital for treatment./Only in this way can you master English.如果 only 修饰主语，句子则不倒装。例如:Only Wang Lin knows this.5.neither , nor 或 no more 放在句首，作“也不”讲时，所引导的句子部分倒装。He can’ t answer the question.Neither can I.6.为了保持句子平衡或为了强调表语或状语，或使上下文紧密衔接时，需倒装。Gone are the days when we used foreign oil.7.由 as , though(although)引导的表示“虽然”，“尽管”的让步状语从句，用倒装语序，即把从句中的 表语或状语等放在 as 的前面。

**第三篇：倒装句用法总结（范文模版）**

倒装句用法总结专题 英语最基本的语序是主语在前，谓语动词在后。但有时由于句子结构的需要或表示强调，就要采用倒装形式。倒装分为全部倒装和部分倒装，将谓语动词完全移到主语之前称为完全倒装，只将助动词或情态到主语之前称为部分倒装

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例： Never in my life have I seen such a thing.1.用于疑问句中。

如：How did you do that?

Did you see the film yesterday? 2.if 从句中如有 were(had , should), if 省去后，要部分倒装,把were，had，should提到主语前面。如： If you had come yesterday, you would have seen him.---Had you come yesterday, you would have seen him.3.as 引导的让步状语从句，要部分倒装（表语、状语倒装）。有以下几种形式： 1）副词置于句首。

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如：Only then did I realize the important of English./ Only when a child grows up does he understand his parents’ intentions.但若only修饰的是句子的其它成分，则无需倒装。

如：Only socialism can save China.(only修饰句子的主语，仍用正常语序)

6.not only...but also...引导两个并列句，前倒后不倒。

如：Not only does he do well in his lessons, but also he often helps others with their lessons.7.在以often, well, many a time, now and again等方式或频度副词(短语)开头的句子中,要用部分倒装结构。如：Many a time has John given me good advice./ Often have we made that test.8.用于某些表示祝愿的句子里。May you succeed!9.so或so引导的短语放在句首,要部分倒装。

So loudly did he speak that even people in the next room could hear him.so…that结构中的倒装。有时要强调so 所修饰的形容词或副词，常将so连同它所修饰的形容词或副词一起提到句首。这时，主句要用倒装结构。如：

He runs so fast that he is far ahead of others.---So fast does he run that he is far ahead of others.He is so clever that he can work out all the difficult problems in the book.--So clever is he that he can work out all the difficult problems in the book.(全部倒装)10.状语位于句首表示强调或使句子平衡，或使上下文紧密衔接，句子要部分倒装。

倒装句的用法具体小结（下面的小结与以上的大总结可能有些重复，可是下面都是一些做题常用知识点，希望大家能理解地记忆好，这样的话，对于大家以后解倒装句的题就能很容易。）1.在以 here , there , in , out , up , down , away , back , now , then 等副词开头的句子里，如果主语是名词，常用全部倒装。

Out rushed the boys./Then followed three days of heavy rain.若代词作主语，只把该副词提前主谓语序不变。Here he comes./ Here it is..当句首状语是表示地点的介词词组时，也常常引起全部倒装。

South of the city lies a big steel factory..以带有否定意义而且修饰全句的词开头的句子，要用“部分倒装”语序(倒装的方法跟变一般疑问句的方法相似)。这类常见词有 never , hardly , seldom , not , not only , not until(引导从句时，主句“部分倒装”)，little , rarely , no sooner...than , hardly...when , scarcely...when。

例:Never shall I do this again.其中 no sooner...than , hardly...when , scarcely...when 表示“一„„就„„”的意思。no sooner , hardly , scarcely 引出的主句要用“部分倒装”形式的过去完成时，than , when 引出的从句用过去时。

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So badly was he injured in the accident that he was sent to the hospital for treatment./Only in this way can you master English.如果 only 修饰主语，句子则不倒装。

例如:Only Wang Lin knows this.5.neither , nor 或 no more 放在句首，作“也不”讲时，所引导的句子部分倒装。He can’ t answer the question.Neither can I.6.为了保持句子平衡或为了强调表语或状语，或使上下文紧密衔接时，需倒装。

Gone are the days when we used foreign oil.7.由 as , though(although)引导的表示“虽然”，“尽管”的让步状语从句，用倒装语序，即把从句中的表语或状语等放在 as 的前面。

1.\_\_\_\_\_\_can you expect to get a pay rise.（2024北京春季卷）

A.With hard work

B．Although work hard C．Only with hard work D．Now that he works hard 2.I failed in the final examination last term and only then

the importance of studies.（2024重庆卷）A.I realized B.I had realized

C.had I realized D.did I realize

3.----I would never come to this restaurant again.The food is terrible.----\_\_\_\_\_\_.(2024全国卷)A.Nor am I

B.Neither would I

C.same with me

D.So do I 4.\_\_\_\_snacks and drinks, but they also brought cards for entertainment when they had a picnic in the forest.（2024上海卷）

A.Not only they brought

B.Not only did they bring

C.Not only brought they

D.Not only they did bring 5\_\_\_\_about wild plants that they decided to make a trip to Madagascar for further research.(2024江苏卷)A.So curious the couple was

B.So curious were the couple

C.How curious the couple were

D.The couple was such curious 6.—David has made great progress recently.—\_\_\_\_\_,and \_\_\_\_\_.(2024上海卷)A.So he has;so you have

B.So he has;so have you

C.So has he;so have you

D.So has he;so you have

7.Maybe you have been to many countries, but nowhere else \_\_\_\_such a beautiful palace.（2024年辽宁卷）A．can you find B．you could find C．you can find

D．could you find 8.\_\_\_\_\_\_, Carolina couldn\'t get the door open.(05广东卷)

A.Try as she might

B.As she might try

C.She might as try

D.Might she as try 9.Never before \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in greater need of modern public transport than it is today.（2024上海卷）A.has this city been

B.this city has been C.was this city D.this city was 10.\_\_\_\_\_, he talks a lot about his favorite singers after class.（05重庆卷）

A.A quiet student as he may be

B.Quiet student as he may be C.Be a quiet student as he may

D.Quiet as he may be a student 11.In the dark forests \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, some large enough to hold several English towns.（2024辽宁卷）A．stand many lakes B．lie many lakes C．many lakes lie(key: CDBBB BAAAB B)详细的答案讲解

1.only所修饰的状语(副词、介词短语或状语从句)位于句首时,谓语动词要部分倒装。（1、2题）2.含有否定意义的副词(not until, never, hardly, seldom, little, not, neither, nor, scarcely等)位于句首时,谓语动词要部分倒装。（7、9）

3.Not only放在句首,从句不倒装,主句倒装。（4题）

4.so位于句首,表示前面的内容也适用于另一人或物时;neither, nor位于句首表示另一人或物也不这样时,谓语动词要用部分倒装。(3,6)

D．many lakes stand

5.so...that...结构中表示程度的副词so位于句首时要用部分倒装。（5题）

6.为了保持句子结构平衡,或为了强调状语或表语,或使上下文紧密衔接时,谓语动词要全部倒装。（11题）7.as引导让步状语从句时,从句中表语、谓语要倒装,注意:如果从句的表语是可数名词单数,且该名词前又没有形容词修饰时,其名词前不加冠词.（8、10题）

**第四篇：英语倒装句的用法讲解**

英语倒装句的用法讲解

倒装是一种语法手段〃用于表示一定的句子结构或强调某一句子成分。倒装句有两种：完全倒装和部分倒装。

完全倒装

1)完全倒装即把整个谓语放到主语之前(是整个谓语动词〃而非助动词)。

例如：The teacher came in and the class began.(没有倒装)

In came the teacher and the class began.(老师走了进来〃然后开始上课。)

2)there引出的完全倒装句：除了最常见的there be句型以外〃there还可以接appear, exist, lie, remain, seem to be, stand等〃一般都译成“有”的含义〃构成完全倒装句。

例如：There appeared to be a man in black in the distance.(远处有个穿黑色衣服的人。)

3)由地点和时间副词引出的完全倒装句：以地点副词here, there和时间副词now, then 开头〃后面的动词是be, come, exist, fall, follow, go, lie, remain, seem, stand等〃而主语又是名词时〃构成完全倒装句。Up climbed the boy when his mother came.4)表示运动方向的副词或地点状语置于句首〃谓语表示运动的动词且主语是名词时使用完全倒装

5)在强调状语时1)当句首状语为方位词或拟声词〃谓语动词为go, come等表示位置转移的动词时句子须倒装。例如：

Up went the plane.In came the chairman and the meeting began.注：如果主语是代词则不发生倒装。例如：

Out they rushed!Lower and lower he bent.(2)当句首状语为表示地点的介词词组时〃句子须倒装。例如：

Round the corner walked a large policeman.2Under the table was lying a half-conscious young man.当句首状语由“only +副词”〃“only +介词词组”〃“only +状语从句”构成时〃句子须倒装。例如：

Only yesterday did he find out that his watch was missing.(不属于完全倒装)Only because there were some cancelled bookings did he get some tickets in the end.(6)当句首状语为here, there, now, then等时〃句子须倒装〃主语是代词时〃句子不用倒装。例如：

1)Here is a ticket for you.2)Now comes your turn.3)Here he comes.(7)以关联词so(…that)开头的句子中〃句子须倒装。例如：

1)So small was the mark that I could hardly see it.2)So quickly did the workmen finish their work that they were given a bonus.3)So much does he worry about his financial position that he can’t sleep at night.注：在该结构中〃“so +形容词”是表语的前置;“so +副词”是状语的前置。

.在直接引语之后

在叙事性书面语中〃直接引语后常跟asked Mary, answered John, said the old lady, grunted Peter之类的词语。在这些

词语中〃动词常的主语之前〃主语是代词时〃不用倒装。例如：

1)“What do you mean?” asked Henry.2)“What do you mean?” he asked..often, many a time等表示频度的状语置于句首时

例如：Often did they think of going there, but they never had a chance.12.在as, though引导的让步状语从句中

在as, though引导的让步状语从句中〃一般将形容词、副词或名词等置于句首。例如：

1)Small as the atom is, we can smash it.2)Big as the workpiece is, it is turned out with

Out rushed a missile from under the bomber.轰炸机肚底下窜出一枚导弹。

Out he rushed.注意：

1)在here, there引出的倒装句中〃当主语是普通名词时用完全倒装句〃但当主语是代词时〃就要用部分倒装句。

例：Here comes the postman!(邮递员终于来了!注意实意谓语动词位于主语之前。)

Here we are.(我们到了。注意系动词位于主语代词之后。)

2)当主语是代词〃谓语是系动词〃表语是说明性的词、词组和定语从句时〃可以使用完全倒装句〃起强调作用。

例：Lucky is he who has been enrolled into a famous university.(他真幸运〃被一所名牌大学录取了。)

Typical for China is the crosstalk show where a pair of comedians entertains the audience with word play.(中国典型的是相声表演〃两个喜剧演员通过文字游戏逗乐观众)

部分倒装解析

1)部分倒装即只把谓语的一部分(如助动词、情态动词等)放到主语前〃或把句子的强调成分提前。

Nor did he let the disease stop him from living the kind of life he has always dreamt about(疾病没有使他放弃过上梦想中的生活)

2)以否定词开头的句子要求部分倒装。注意下列句子中助动词或情态动词提前、甚至补充助动词的用法： 例：Not until yesterday did little John change his mind.(小约翰直到昨天才改变了主意。)In no country other than Britain, it had been said, can one experience four seasons in the course of a single day.(据说除了英国世界上没有哪个国家能让人在一天中感受到四季变化)

3)以否定副词开头并加状语放在句首的句子要求部分倒装。这些否定副词有barely, hardly, little, seldom, scarcely…… when, never, no sooner…… than, rarely, no more, not nearly, not only等以及only。Only in the country can you learn the “true English”.4)一些如scarcely……when, no sooner ……than, hardly……when引导的主从复合句主句要求使用过去完成式。注意：在部分倒装句中〃只有助动词、情态动词或连系动词to be可以置于主语之前〃其它部分都要置于主语之后。

5)此外〃一些介词+no+名词的结构中需要用部分倒装〃这些结构包括at no time;by no means;by no manner of means;for no reason;in no case;in/under no circumstances;in no sense;in no way;on no account;on no consideration;at no point例如Under no circumstances should you lend Paul any money.注意：

a)如果含有从句时〃只要求主句倒装： 例：Only after he had spoken out the word did he realize he had made a big mistake.(只有当他已经说出那个字后才意识到自己犯了个大错误。)

b)如果上述否定副词出现在强调句型中的前半部分〃不用倒装：

例： It was not until he went abroad that he knew the truth of the fact.(直到他出国以后才了解到事实真相。)

c)如果hardly, scarcely后面接的是any, ever, at all时〃意义类似almost no/ not/ never(几乎不、从不)〃则无须倒装。

例：Hardly any people invited went there.(几乎没有什么受到邀请的人去那里了。)

6)由no matter how, however和how引导的状语从句要求部分倒装〃因为形容词或副词通常紧跟在这三个引导词后面〃然后才是主语和谓语〃形成形式上的部分倒装句：

例：I know nothing about this river, neither how long, how wide nor how deep it is.(我一点也不了解这条河〃不知道它有多长〃多宽或多深。)

7)由as引导的部分倒装句：

a)当as作为比较意义时〃即用于as + adj./ adv.+ as结构中时〃如果把第一个as省略掉〃就形成部分倒装句。

例：Cautious as the rest of her family(was), she didn\'t seem willing to give an immediate reply to my question.(正如她家里人一样谨慎小心〃她似乎不愿意立即回答我的问题。)

She charged the stairs, quick as a rabbit(ran).(她跑上楼去〃跑得象兔子那么快!)

b)当 as引导让步状语时〃和although, though一样〃当用作“尽管”之义时〃可以用于部分倒装句。

Hard as he worked, he did not pass the exam.(虽然他很用功〃但他还是没及格)

c)表示原因时〃为了强调起见〃也可以倒装。

例：Tired as he was, we decided not to disturb him.(因为他太累了〃我们决定不打扰他。)

d)等于so时〃意义是“也〃也是”

例：She worked hard, so/ as did her husband.(她工作很努力〃她的丈夫工作也很努力。)

so, neither, nor倒装

除了构成上述倒装句以外〃还可以取代上文出现的名词、形容词甚至整句话〃构成完全倒装句或部分倒装句。但这两种倒装的意义不同。

a)当so表示“也〃相同〃那样”时〃通常表示对前一句肯定句的赞同、一致内容〃要求使用完全倒装句：

He promised to finish my homework, so did I.b)so /such ……that句型可以构成部分倒装句〃表示强调so /such和that之间的部分：

例：So selfish was she that everyone avoid talking with her.c)也存在such+be+主语的情况用以强调〃例如Such was Albert Einstein, a simple man of great achievements.(阿尔伯特?爱因斯坦是一个有伟大成就的普通人)

d)neither和nor共有4种倒装形式〃其含义分别为：

1)完全倒装时：表示“也不”〃和上文a)用法正好相反〃表示对前一句否定句的赞同或一致内容。

例：You don\'t know what to do now, neither/ nor do I.(你不知道现在该做什么〃我也不知道。)

2)和其它否定副词连用〃表示“也(不)”〃也要求用完全倒装句：

例：The besieged enemy could not advance, nor / neither retreat could they.(被包围的敌人既不能进〃也不能退。)

注意：若把这句话改成：“The besieged enemy could neither advance nor retreat.(被包围的敌人既不能进〃也不能退。)”就不必倒装。

She never laughed, nor did she ever lose her temper.3)用在肯定句里〃构成一般否定倒装：

例：All that is true, nor must we forget it.(那全都是真的〃我们可不能忘记。)

部分倒装作用

有承上启下作用〃表示同意和赞同：

例：A: I couldn\'t do anything for her.(我帮不了她。)

B: Nor you could, but you might have got somebody to help her.(你是不能帮她〃但你本可以找人帮她的。)

2)在进行比较的句子里〃如果主语不是代词时〃可以倒装：

例：America consumes more energy than did our country.(美国消耗的能源比我们国家多。)

3)在某些表示祝愿的句型中要求倒装。如May you happy.4)在文学作品中常出现倒装〃有些是由于语法习惯〃有些是为了简单的修辞〃如Not even one cloud will I bring away(不带走一片云彩).不用倒装的地方

注:如果only后面的词组不是状语,则不用倒装.Only Wang Ling knows this.如果直接引语后注明引语是什么人说的〃而且主语是名词时〃用倒装结构;主语是代词时〃一般不用倒装。

“ Let\'s go ,” said the man.编辑本段

分类

there be结构的倒装

在“there be”(或there + appear to be〃come〃exist, happen to be, lie, live, occur, remain, seem, seem to be, stand, used to be)雪结构中〃倒装形式为完全倒装。如：

There were many students in the reading room in this evening.今晚阅览室里有许多学生。

There is a TV set, a stereo system and a number of chairs in the sitting room.客厅里有一台电视机〃一套组合音响和一些椅子。

here〃there〃now〃then等引起的倒装

在以here,there,now,then等简短副词引起的句子中(前三个须用一般现在时)〃动词往往是be,come,go等时〃 这类句子大多带有引起注意的含义。如：

Here comes the bus.公共汽车来了。

Here is the letter you have been looking forward to.你久盼的信在这儿。

但要注意：如果主语是人称代词〃则不用倒装。如：

Here they are.他们在这儿。

省略if的非真实条件状语从句中的倒装

虚拟结构中的条件从句省去if时〃were, had, should须移至主语之前。如：

Had you worked harder at college, you would have got better job.如果你在大学期间读书用功些〃现在就会找到一份更好的工作。

Were he better qualified, he would apply for the position.要是他的条件再好些〃他就申请这个职位。

what〃how引起的倒装

以What, how开头的感叹句(表语或宾语提前)。如：

What beautiful weather(it is)!

多好的天气啊!(表语提前)

What a lovely picture he painted!

他画了一张多好的画啊!(宾语提前)

疑问词或连接词引起的倒装

在疑问词或连接词whether等引起的从句中。如：

Whatever you may say, I won’t go there.无论你怎样说〃我都不会去那儿。(状语从句中宾语提前)

What book he wants is not clear.他要什么书还不清楚。(主语从句中宾语提前)

否定词位于句首时引起的倒装

(1).never〃seldom〃hardly〃little〃few等引起的倒装

否定词never〃seldom〃rarely〃hardly〃barely〃scarcely〃little〃few等位于句首时所引起的倒装句通常为部分倒装形式〃如果谓语动词为be的一般现在时或一般过去时〃则为完全倒装形式。如：

Never shall I forget the days when you were with us.我很少有时间去看电影。

(2).nowhere〃no longer〃no more等引起的倒装

nowhere(无处)〃no longer(不再)〃no more(也不)等否定词位于句首时所引起的倒装句通常为部分倒装形式〃如果谓语动词为be的一般现在时或一般过去时〃则为完全倒装形式：

No longer was he in charge of this work.他不再负责这项工作了。

(3).not until〃not a〃not in the least等引起的倒装

not until(直到……才)〃not a(一个……也没有)〃not in the least(一点儿也不)〃not for a minute/moment(一点儿也不)等位于句首时〃通常引起倒装(not a之后的名词作主语时除外)〃其形式通常为部分倒装形式〃如果谓语动词为be的一般现在时或一般过去时〃则为完全倒装形式。如：

Not until all the demands had been turned down did the workers decide to go on strike.一直到所有的要求遭到拒绝之后〃工人们才决定罢工。

Not once did he talk to me.他一次也没有和我谈过。

(4).under no circumstances〃by no means〃in no way等引起的倒装

in/under no circumstances(无论如何不)〃by no means(决不)〃in no case(无论如何不)〃in no way(决不)〃on no account(决不可)〃on no condition(决不)等短语位于句首时所引起的倒装句通常为部分倒装形式〃如果谓语动词为be的一般现在时或一般过去时〃则为完全倒装形式。如：

In no case must force be resorted to.决不准许诉诸武力。

By no means is it true that all English people know their own language well.并非所有的英国人都通晓本国语。

关联连词位于句首时引起的倒装

(1).not only...but also引起的倒装

not only...but also位于句首所引起的倒装句为部分倒装形式〃如果谓语动词为be的一般现在时形式或一般过去时形式〃则为完全倒装形式。如： Not only should we not be afraid of difficulties, but also we should try our best to overcome them.我们不仅应该不怕困难〃而且应该尽最大努力去克服它们。

(2).neither...nor引起的倒装

neither...nor位于句首引起的倒装句为部分倒装形式〃如果谓语动词为be的一般现在时或一般过去时〃则为完全倒装形式。如：

Neither Peter wanted the responsibility〃nor did his wife.彼得不想担此责任〃他妻子也不想担此责任。

(3).hardly...when/no sooner...than引起的倒装

hardly/scarcely/barely...when或no

sooner...than位于句首所引起的倒装句为部分倒装形式〃如果谓语动词为be的一般现在时或一般过去时〃则为完全倒装形式。如：

Hardly had he arrived when/No sooner had he arrived than he was asked to leave again.他刚到就又被请走了。

(4).so...that引起的倒装

so...that位于句首所引起的倒装句为部分倒装形式〃如果谓语动词为be的一般现在时或一般过去时〃则为完全倒装形式。如：

So angry was he(He so angry)that he couldn’t speak.他如此愤怒〃以致说不出话来。

(5).such...that引起的倒装

such...that位于句首所引起的倒装句为部分倒装形式〃如果谓语动词为be的一般现在时或一般过去时〃则为完全倒装形式。如：

Such was the force of the explosion that all the windows were broken.爆炸的威力如此之大〃以致所有的窗户都被震破了。

only引起的倒装

当副词only位于句首并修饰状语或宾语时〃引起句子的倒装〃其形式通常为部分倒装〃如果谓语动词为be的一般现在时或一般过去时〃则为完全倒装。如：

Only in this way can you solve this problem.只有用这种方法〃你才可以解决这个问题。

Only yesterday did I finish this the book.到昨天我才读完那本书。

表语位于句首时所引起的倒装

当作表语的形容词、副词、介词短语等位于句首时〃常常引起倒装〃其形式为完全倒装：

Aristotle says〃“Plato is dear to me〃but dearer still is truth.”

亚里斯多德说〃“吾爱柏拉图〃但更爱真理。”

Present at the meeting were Professor Smith〃Professor Brown〃Sir Hugh and many other celebrities.到会的有史密斯教授、勃朗教授、休爵士以及许多其他知名人士。

状语位于句首时所引起的倒装

(1).当位于句首的状语是一些表示地点的介词短语或表示运动方向的副词(如away〃back〃down〃in〃off〃out〃up)时〃常常引起倒装〃其形式为全部倒装。如：

Away went the runners.赛跑手们刷地跑开了。

Down came the rain.雨哗地落下来了。

(2).介词短语作地点状语〃放在句首〃后面跟的是不及物动词be,come,sit live,stand,lie,exist等时常常引起倒装〃其形式为全部倒装。如：

Next to the table is a chair.桌旁有把椅子。

At the South Pole lies Antarctica, the coldest and most desolate region on earth.南极洲位于南极〃它是地球上最寒冷和最荒凉的地区。

状语从句中的倒装

(1).让步状语从句中的倒装

as引导的让步状语从句中的倒装：

在as引导的让步状语从句中〃位于句首的可以是形容词、名词、副词〃还可以是谓语动词的一部分〃从而形成从句的部分倒装。如：

Tires as he was, he continued the work.虽然他累了〃但是仍然继续工作。

(2).方式状语从句中的倒装

as引导的方式状语从句一般为正常语序〃但是〃如果主语比谓语长〃可将谓语动词置于主语之前〃形成完全倒装。如：

He believed〃as did all his family〃that the king was the supreme lord.他和他全家人一样〃都认为国王是至高无上的君主。

(3).比较状语从句的倒装

than引导的比较状语从句中的倒装：

由than引导的比较状语从句一般为正常语序。但是〃如果主语较长〃可将谓语动词置于主语之前〃形成完全倒装：

Western Nebraska generally receives less snow than does eastern Nebraska.内布拉斯加西部地区的降雪通常比东部地区少。

the more...〃the more...结构中的倒装

在以the more...〃 the more...引导的倒装结构中〃采用部分倒装;如果主句的主语较长〃可将谓语动词置于主语之前〃形成完全倒装。如：

The more books you read(宾语提前)〃the wider your knowledge is(表语提前).书读得越多〃知识就越渊博。

编辑本段

用于其他一些特殊句型中

用于有直接引语的句型中

在直接引语之后〃“主语+ say/ ask之类的动词”可以用正语序〃也可以倒装〃在书面语中常用全部倒装。如：

--“What do you mean?” asked Henry.(or:…Henry asked.)

--“Perhaps he isn’t a bad sort of chap after all,” remarked Dave.--“I am aware of that,” replied the Englishman.--“Please go away,” said one child.“ And don\'t come back,” pleaded another.但是〃主语是代词时不用倒装。请比较：

--“What do you mean?” he asked.--“Who’s paying?” shouted the fat man at the corner.“You are,” I answered.用于表示祝愿/意愿的句型

这种祈求性虚拟语气一般只用于几种相当固定的说法中。如：

--Long live the People’s Republic of China!

--Far be it from me to spoil the fun.“may + 主语 + 谓语”这种结构表示一种愿望或诅咒。

--May you live a long and happy life!

--May the best man win!

--May he never set foot in this house again!

--May you break your neck!

用于 “so…that…”句型中

把so置于句首的情形下〃需要部分倒装。如：

--So absurd did he look that everyone stared at him.--So suspicious did he become that…

--So vigorously did he protest that the authorities reconsidered his case.用于as之后〃表示状态和相似

倒装在文学体裁中有时出现在as之后〃例如：

--She traveled a great deal, as did most of her friends.--The present owner is a keen art collector, as were several of her ancestors.--She looks forward, as does her secretary, to the completion of the building.在条件和让步分句中

a.用于条件句中

表达虚拟的if从句(非真实条件从句)中的if可以省略〃句子呈现倒装。例如：

--Were I Tom I would refuse.(=If I were Tom…)

--Had I known what was going to happen, I would never have left her alone.(=If I had known …)

--Should you change your mind, no one would blame you.(= If you should change…)

b.用于以as, though引导的表达让步的从句中

在这样的分句中〃句子部分倒装。如果是though作引导词〃句子可以用倒装也可以不用倒装〃而如果是as为引导词〃则一定要用倒装。如：

--Eloquent though/as she was, she could not persuade them.(or: Though she was eloquent…)

--Child though Tom was then, he had to earn his living.(= Though Tom was a child then…)

--Change your mind as you will, you will gain no additional support.另外〃that也可以象as, though一样用于倒装方式表示让步。如：

--Fool that he was, he managed to evade his pursuers.(= Even though he was a fool…)

--Poor that they were, they gave money to charity.(= Even though they were poor…)

用于感叹句中

感叹句通常采用正语序〃即主语在前〃谓语在后。但有时感叹句采用的却是疑问句的形式。尤其是在美国英语中〃感叹句常常象普通疑问句。

--Isn’t it cold!真冷!

--Am I fed up!我腻烦死了!

--Did he look annoyed!他看来可气恼了!

编辑本段

涉及副词so的两类常考倒装

这类倒装主要见于以下两种情形：

1.当副词so后接形容词或副词位于句首时〃其后要用部分倒装。如：

So cold was the weather that we had to stay at home.天气太冷〃我们只好呆在家里。

So fast does light travel that we can hardly imagine its speed.光速很快〃我们几乎没法想象它的速度。

So sudden was the attack that we had no time to escape.袭击来得非常突然〃我们来不及逃跑。

2.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。如：

You are young and so am I.你年轻〃我也年轻。

She likes music and so do I.她喜欢音乐〃我也喜欢。

If he can do it, so can I.要是他能做此事〃我也能。

**第五篇：英语从句用法小结**

英语从句用法小结

一、主语从句

★ 定义：主语从句时名词性从句中的一种，指句中的主语是一个完整的句子。

★ 位置：它可以放在主句谓语动词之前，但多数情况下由it作形式主语，而把主语从句放在主句之后。

★ 连词：引导主语从句的连词有that, whether, 连接代词有who, what, which, 连接副词有when, where, how, why等。

★ 例句：That she was able to come made us very happy.Whether she will come or not is still a question.What we need is more time.Who will go makes no difference.Which team will win the match is still unknown.When they will start is not known yet.Where she has gone is a mystery.How this happened is not clear.Why he did that wasn’t.★ 引导主语从句的that不作成分，但不能省略。★ 由it作形式主语，常用句型有：

It is +名词/形容词/过去分词+主语从句

It is still a question whether she will come or not.It is strange that you should like him.It is still unknown which team will win the match.此外，还有以下常用结构： It turned out that… 结果是… It has been found that…已经发现… It has been proved that…已经证明… It happened/occurred that…恰好… It is well-known that…据说…

It is said/reported that…据说/据报道… It must be pointed out that…必须指出… It doesn’t matter whether…是否…都没关系 It makes no difference whether…是否…毫无区别

二、表语从句

★ 定义：表语是一个完整的句子。，由引导，有时可省略that.★ 位置：从句位于系动词之后。

★ 连词：引导标语从句的连词有that，whether, as if, 代词who, what, which, 副词when, where, how, why等。

★ 例句：That fact is(that)she never liked him.It could be this part of the ice sheet is not necessarily sensitive to golbal warming.这可能是此处的冰层覆盖对全球变暖不那么敏感。

The question is who can complete the difficult task.★ 注意：用because引导的标语从句仅限于以下一个句型 This/That/It is because(that)…

I think it’s because you are doing too much.主语是reason是，表语从句不能用why或because引导，只能用that.One reason why Hamlet is such a sucessful play is that it appeals to many different people.表语从句不能用if引导，但可用as if引导。He looked as if he was going to cry.三、同位语从句

★ 定义：同位语是一个名词，表示与前面名词相同的人或物，如“my friend John”中，John 是friend的同位语，the Yangtze, the longest river of China”中，river 是Yangtze的同位语。同位语从句即表示同位语是一个完整的句子。

★ 位置：同位语从句跟在名词后面，进一步uom该名词的具体内容，或对该名词作进一步解释。

★ 可接同位语从句的名词一般是具有一定内容含义的名词：conclusion, evidence, fact, hope, idea, news, opinion, problem, promise, reason,truth等。

★ 连词：that(不能用which)，连接副词when, how, why, whether, 连接代词what.★ 例句： His delay is due to the fact that the car went wrong halfway.The news that our team has won the match is true.She asked the reason why there was a delay.The problem whether this material can be used in our factory has not been solved.He has no idea what a remarkable woman Mary is.四、同位语从句与定语从句的区别

★ 从意义上看，同位语从句是名词性从句，是对一个名词加以补充说明，而定语从句是形容词性的，是对一个名词加以修饰和限定。

★ 从结构上看，同位语从句是由连接词引导，连接词虽在从句中那个不充当任何成分，但不可省略。而定语从句中的关系代词代替先行词，并在句中充当成分（主语或宾语），充当宾语时常可省略。

★ 例句：The news(that)he told me is really encouraging.定语从句

The news that our team has won the game is really encouraging.同位语从句

五、宾语从句

★ 定义：句中及物动词或介词的宾语是一个完整的句子。

★ 连词：连接宾语从句的连词有that, whether, if, 连接代词有 who，whose, what, which 以及连接副词有when, where, how, why。★ 结构：

主语+谓语+（连接词）+宾语从句（用陈述句语序）

Do you know who(whom)they are waiting for? I wonder whether(if)daughters are valued as much as sons in the countryside.主语+谓语+it+宾补+that+宾语从句

用于这一结构的及物动词有consider, find, make, regard, see, take, think。We find it necessary that we practise speaking English every day.He always take it for granted that he can pass the exam without hard work.

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