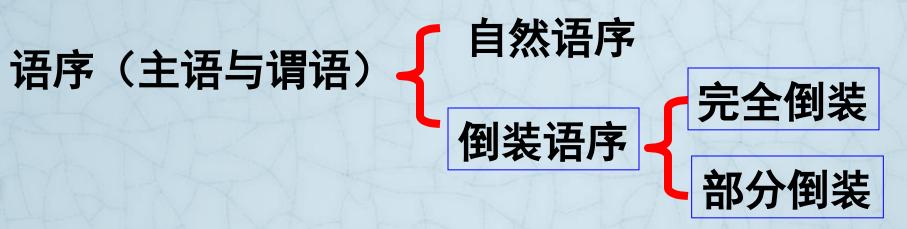
倒装句----公开课

Inversion (倒装句)









- 1. I like English.
- 2. Here comes the bus!
- 3. Only in this way can you learn English well



1. There be句型及其变体

There be (live/stand/ lie/ seem/ happen/ appear...)全部倒装

Long long ago, there was a hill.

- *桌子上有一本书,两个橙子。
- * There <u>is</u> one book and two oranges on the desk. (be)
- * 山顶有棵大树。
- * There stands a big tree on the top of the hill. (stand)

2句首有表示地点,方位或时间的副词(这类副词有

here、there、up、down、in、out、off、away、now、then 等),此时谓语动词常用come, go, run, rush, jump等,主语为名词。

Here comes the bus.

现在轮到你了。 Now comes your turn.

车来了。

小明冲出去了。 Out rushed Xiao Ming.

他冲出去了。 Out he rushed.

注意: 如果主语为人称代词,则不需要倒装。

1. ---- Here ____! Where is my dog? ----There ____.

A. comes the bus, is it

comes the bus, it is

C. the bus comes, is it

D. the bus comes, it is



2.___ the plane.

A. Flew down

Down flew

C. Down was flying

D. Down fly



注意: 在完全倒装中一般不用进行时态,而且一般现在时或一般过去时.

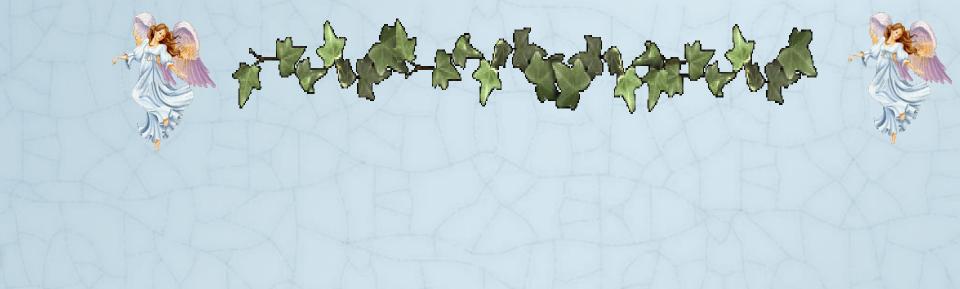
3.表地点的介词短语位于句首,完全倒装

考成分分析

- 1.In front of my house <u>stands a tree</u> (立着一棵树) with a history of 1,000 years. (stand)
 - 2.By the window <u>sat an old man</u> (坐着位老人) with a magazine in his hand just now. (sit)

考倒装和定语从句的综合

- 4.They arrived at a farm house, in front of which <u>sat a boy</u> (坐着一个男孩). (sit)
- 5.The soldiers ran to the building, on the top of which flew a flag (飘着一面旗帜). (fly)



Seated studentares many in out of class



主系表表表系主

归纳 作表语用的形容词、现在/过去分词、介词 短语位于句首,句子完全倒装,以达到强调、 句式平衡或上下文衔接紧密的目的。即:

- 1 Present at the meeting (出席会议)are the president and many other guests. (present)
- 2 Growing on the hill (长在山上) are varieties of flowers and plants. (grow)
- 3 Gone are the days (日子一去不复返了) when our Chinese were looked down upon. (go)

Summary of Full Inversion

- *1. There be 结构及变体
 - *2.地点/方位/时间副词
 - *3.表地点的介词短语

*4.表语

介词短语 形容词 现在/过去分词



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