

**语法部分**

**第十一讲 特殊句式**



## 考点一 强调句和省略句

### 1. 强调句

**句型** It is/was + 被强调部分 + that/who + 句子的其余部分

· 框架构成因素: it is/was, that/who。  
用于构成强调句型的基本框架,不可用其他词替换。强调“人”时,可用 that/who, 强调其他时均用 that

· 强调成分: 主语、宾语、地点状语、时间状语等(谓语、表语、让步状语从句除外)

· not until 强调句式: It is/was not until... that...

① It is not by the grey hair that you know the age of the heart.  
强调状语, 指物

→ 只能用 that, 不能用 who

了解内心的年龄不是看白发。

② It was the man who made the boy steal your watch.

→ 强调主语指人, that 可以替换为 who

正是那个人迫使这个男孩偷你的手表。

③ It was because I was caught in the rain yesterday that I caught a cold.

被强调部分指物, 只能用 that

正是因为昨天我淋雨了, 所以才感冒的。

**用法** (主语) do/does/did + 动词原形

- 用于强调谓语动词
- 句子是肯定句
- do/does 用于一般现在时, did 用于一般过去时
- do 用于第一、第二人称和第三人称复数, does 用于第三人称单数, did 用于各个人称

① He **does** know the place well. 他的确很熟悉这个地方。

② He **did** come here yesterday. 他昨天的确来过这里。

③ **Do** write to me when you get there.

你到那儿后务必给我写信。

## 2. 省略句

### 用法 用 so/not 替代上文的省略

- so 相当于一个单词、短语或句子
- not 相当于一个含有否定意义的句子
- 常用此结构的动词有 be afraid, hope, guess, think, tell, believe, fear, expect

① Maybe I will be proven wrong, but I hope **so/not**.

也许我会被证明是错的,但我希望如此/但我希望不是那样。

② —Is he going to study abroad? —他要去国外学习吗?  
—I believe **so**. ——我想是的。

### 用法

if so 如果这样的话

if not 若非如此

Get up early tomorrow. **If not**, you will miss the first bus.

明天得早起。如果不早起,你就赶不上首班车。

### 用法 不定式的省略

- 不定式符号 to 用在形容词后面
- 不定式符号 to 用在 love, like, mean, hope, advise, expect, want, persuade, seem 等后面
- 不定式符号 to 用在 have, need, ought, be able, be going, used 等词后

① Drop in on me whenever you're glad **to**.

高兴的时候就到我这儿坐坐吧。

② Don't touch anything unless your teacher tells you **to** (touch them).

不要触摸任何东西,除非你的老师让你那样做。

## 考点二 倒装句

### 1. 全部倒装

#### 句型 副词/介词短语 + 谓语 + 主语

· here, there, now, then 表地点/时间的副词  
或 away, down, in, off, out, up 等表方向/位置  
移动的副词置于句首

- 表位置或地点的介词短语置于句首
- 谓语多为 be, go, come, stand 等
- 主语为人称代词时, 不倒装

#### 句型 作表语的形容词/分词短语 + 系动词 + 主语

· 有时为平衡句子结构或突出、强调, 将作表语的介词短语、形容词、副词或分词提到句首, 构成“表语 + 系动词 + 主语”的完全倒装结构

① **Out** rushed the children. 孩子们跑出来了。

② **Now comes** your turn. 现在轮到你了。

③ **From** the valley **came** a frightening sound.

一个吓人的声音从山谷传来。(本句结构为: 状语 + 谓语 + 主语)

① **Present** at the party were Mr. Green and many other guests.  
出席晚会的有格林先生, 还有许多别的宾客。

② **Gone are** the days when I was young.

我年轻的日子一去不复返了。

## 2. 部分倒装

**句型** only + 状语 + be 动词/助动词/情态动词 + 主语 + 谓语其余部分 + ……

· only +  $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{副词} \\ \text{介词短语 +} \\ \text{状语从句} \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \text{助动词} \\ \text{be 动词} \\ \text{情态动词} \end{array} \right\} + \text{主语}$

+ ……

· 如 only 强调的是主语,则句子不倒装

①**Only** then did I realize the importance of honesty.  
直到那时我才意识到诚实的重要性。

②**Only** when he returned did we find out the truth.  
只有当他回来时,我们才查明了真相。

③**Only** he can answer the question.  
只有他能回答这个问题。

**句型** 否定词或词组 + 助动词/情态动词/be 动词 + 主语 + 谓语其余部分 + ……

· 否定词: never, nor, neither, rarely, seldom, little, hardly

· 否定词组: at no time/by no means/in no case/in no way/on no condition 决不

· 否定连词: not until, not only... but also... ; hardly... when... ; no sooner... than...

①**Never** will I forget the days when you were with us.  
我永远不会忘记你和我们在一起的那些日子。

②**Hardly** had we reached home when it began pouring  
我们刚到家就开始下大雨了。

**句型** So/Neither/Nor + be 动词/助动词/情态动词 + 主语

· “so/neither/nor + be/助动词/情态动词 + 主语”表示前面所说的肯定/否定情况也适合于另一人或物,意为“……也是如此/也不一样”

① I loved this movie and **so** did all my friends.

我喜欢这部电影,我的朋友也是。

② I don't know and **nor** do I care. 我不知道,我也不关心。

**句型** So/Such... + be 动词/助动词 + 主语... + that...

· so + 形容词/副词 + 助动词/系动词 + 主语... + that...

· such + 被倒装部分 + 助动词/系动词 + 主语...

① **So** absorbed was he in the novel **that** he did not notice his father at the door.

他沉浸在了小说中,以至于没有注意到父亲在门口。

② **Such** a cold day was it **that** I stayed indoors all day.

天太冷了,我一整天都没出门。

**句型** 表语/状语/动词 + as/though + 主语 + 谓语,主句……

· as/though(虽然;尽管)引导让步状语从句时从句用部分倒装,其结构为:形容词(分词)/副词/动词原形/名词(无冠词) + as/though + 主语 + 谓语...

① Tired **as/though** he was, he still went on with his work.  
尽管他很累,他还是继续工作。

② **Much as** he likes the bike, he doesn't want to buy it.  
他虽然很喜欢那辆自行车,但不想买它。

## 考点三 主谓一致

### 1. 语法一致原则

**句型** 单数主语 + 单数谓语; 复数主语 + 复数谓语

- 动名词(doing)、动词不定式(to do)、不定代词作主语时, 谓语用单数
- what 引导的主语从句作主语, 谓语动词单复数取决于作表语的名词的单复数

① **Listening** to music makes me relaxed after a busy day.

听音乐使我在一天的忙碌之后得到了放松。

② **To love and to be loved** is the greatest happiness in the world.

爱人和被人爱是这个世界上最大的幸福。

**句型** A + 介词(with 等) + B + 谓语动词 谓语单复数与 A 一致

- 常见介词: with, along with, as well as, together with, including, rather than, in addition to, such as, besides, but, except 等

① Dr. Smith, **together with** his wife, **is** to arrive on the evening flight.  
史密斯博士及其夫人将乘夜班飞机抵达。

② Nobody **but** one teacher and three students **was** in the laboratory.  
只有一个老师和三个学生在实验室里。

**句型** 名词 + and + 名词作主语时

A and B + 复数谓语

A/The + A + B(指同一人或物) + 单数谓语

Every/Each/No + A + and + (every/each/no) + B + 单数谓语

① **The professor and writer** **is** speaking at the party.

同一个人

单数谓语

那位教授兼作家正在会上发言。

② **Each** boy **and each** girl **has** an apple.

每个男孩和每个女孩都有一个苹果。

**句型** more than one/many a(n) + 单数名词 + 单数谓语

· more than one/many a(n) 表“许多”,但其中心词为单数名词

① **More than one** mistake **was** found in his report.  
他报告中的错误很多。

② **Many a** student **has** taken part in the activity.  
许多学生已参加了这个活动。

## 2. 意义一致原则

**句型** 集体名词(class 等) (侧重整体) + 单数谓语/(侧重个体) + 复数谓语

· 常用集体名词: class, club, family, group, team, committee  
· people/police/cattle + 复数谓语

① **The class** were all cheerful. 全班同学都兴高采烈。

② **The audience** was rather small. 听众很少。

③ **The police** are looking into the accident.  
警方正在调查这起事故。

**句型** 分数/百分数 + of + 单数名词/不可数名词 + 单数谓语(复数名词/复数代词 + 复数谓语)

· most, all, the rest, the majority 作主语, 谓语动词与 of 后的名词一致

① **Two thirds of** the students support the plan.  
2/3 的学生支持这项计划。

② **The rest of** the books were returned to the library.  
其余的书都归还给图书馆了。



**句型** a quantity of/an amount of + 名词 + 单数谓语; quantities/amounts of + 名词 + 复数谓语

• “a quantity of/an amount of + 名词”, “quantities of/amounts of + 名词”作主语时, 谓语动词的单复数根据 quantity 和 amount 的单复数形式而定

① **A large amount of** money **was** donated by him.  
他捐了一大笔钱。

② **Quantities of** time **have** been wasted on the project.  
大量的时间被浪费在了这个项目上。

### 3. 就近一致原则

**句型**

- A or B            A 或 B
- Either A or B    不是 A 就是 B
- Neither A nor B    A 和 B 都不
- Not only A but also B  
                                不仅 A……而且 B……
- There be 句型

① **Either** you **or** your brother has to go there right now.  
要么你要么你弟弟得立刻去那里。

② **There are** three chairs, a desk and a computer in the room.  
房间里有三把椅子、一张桌子和一台电脑。

## [跟踪训练]

### I. 单句语法填空

1. (2016·高考江苏卷)Not until recently did they encourage the development of tourist□ related activities in the rural areas.

2. (2016·高考天津卷)You are waiting at a wrong place.It is at the hotel that the coach picks up tourists.

3. It was when we were returning home that I realized what a good feeling it was to have helped someone in trouble.

4. Bach died in 1750, but it was not until the early 19th century that his musical gift was fully recognized.

5. Only when Lily walked into the office did she realize that she had left the contract at home.

6. Only after talking to two students did I discover that having strong motivation is one of the biggest factors in reaching goals.



7. If accepted (accept) for the job, you'll be informed soon.

8. Video games can be a poor influence if left (leave) in the wrong hands.

9. It was in this very place that I got to know my wife.

10. It's you who are (be) the best student in the class.



## II. 单句改错

1. It was the culture, rather than the language, which made it hard for him to adapt to the new environment abroad.

答案: It was the culture, rather than the language, which  
that  
made it hard for him to adapt to the new environment abroad.

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