



学位英语试题精讲：倒装

1. Not until I came to China ____ what kind of a country she is.

- A. I knew B. I didn't know C. I did know D. did I know

【答案】D 本题考查的是倒装强调句的用法。以 not until 开头的句子，结构为“助动词+主语+动词原形”。直到我来到中国才知道中国是一个什么样的国家。

2. No sooner ____ got to the station than it began to rain heavily.

- A. had I B. have I C. I had D. I have

【答案】A 本句考察 no sooner...than...句型。no sooner 引导的句子要部分倒装；而 no sooner 后接的事件比 than 后的事件要更早发生，属于过去的过去，所以用过去完成时。综上，选 A

3. ____ the first to use nuclear weapons.

- A. At no time China will be B. Never China will be
C. Will China never be D. At no time will China be

【答案】D 考查倒装句的应用。以否定词开头的倒装句基本结构：否定词+情态动词/助动词+主语+表语/动宾结构。部分倒装仅仅将系动词、助动词或情态动词提前，而完全倒装则将谓语动词全部提前。

4. ____ the importance of wearing seat belts while driving.

- A. Little they realize B. They little do realize
C. Little realize do they D. Little do they realize

【答案】D 本题考察的是倒装句式。含有否定意义的副词，如 hardly, never, not, nor, neither, not only, little, seldom, scarcely, nowhere 等位于句首时，句子用部分倒装的形式。提前助动词，情态动词，或 be 动词。句意是“坐车时他们很少意识到系安全带的重要性。”

5. Not once ____ your sentence correctly.

- A. you have copied B. did you have copied
C. have you copied D. have you been copied

【答案】C 表示否定的词语（如：not, seldom, never 等）放在句首时，句子采用倒装形式，故 A 项排除；copy 的逻辑宾语时后面的 sentence，不是前面的句子主语 you，故不用被动形式，D 项排除，B 项表达方式错误



6. Nowhere else in the world ____ more attractive scenery than is Switzerland.

- A. you can find B. is found C. can you find D. has been found

【答案】C。否定词 nowhere 放在句首，句子倒装：否定词+助动词（be 动词）+主语。常放在句首的否定词有：nowhere（没有地方），never（从不），hardly, scarcely（几乎不），little（几乎没有）等。Barely does he have enough money to live on. 他几乎没有足够的钱为生。Little did I think that I would lose the game. 我根本没有想到我会输掉这场比赛。

7. No sooner had they got the goods covered up ____ it started raining hard.

- A. when B. than C. then D. after

【答案】B。no sooner.....than...一...就...；hardly...when...一...就...；scarcely...when...一...就...。No sooner had I lain down than the telephone rang. 我刚躺下，电话铃就响了。Scarcely had the baby cried when the nurse rushed to carry him. 婴儿一哭保姆就赶快去抱他。本句的意思是：“他们刚把货物盖好，就开始下雨了。”

8. Never in my wildest dreams _____ these people are living in such poor conditions.

- A. I could imagine B. could I imagine
C. I couldn't imagine D. couldn't I imagine

【答案】B Never 句首，句子倒装。我从没想到过人们生活在如此差的环境中。

9. Not always ____ they want to.

- A. people can do what B. people cannot do what
C. can people do what D. can't people do what

【答案】C。否定词放在句首，句子倒装。否定词+助动词 或（be）动词+主语。常用的否定词有：barely, hardly, scarcely, not, never, little 等。Barely does he have enough money to live on. 他几乎没有足够的钱为生。Little did I think that I would lose the game. 我根本没有想到我会输掉这场比赛。

10. In no case _____ the students from exploring new ideas.

- A. we should prevent B. we could prevent C. should we prevent D. shouldn't prevent

【答案】C “in no case”否定副词开头句子要倒装，又根据句意排除 A B D。

11. Only recently ____ to deal with the environmental problems.

- A. something has done B. has something done
C. has something been done D. something has been done



【答案】C 本题考查倒装句的用法。Only+副词或状语放在句首，句子倒装。如：Only in this way can we work out the politics problem 只有用这种方法，我们才能解出这道物理题来。本句的意思是：“只是在最近才在环境保护方面采取了些措施。”

12. Only when you have acquired a good knowledge of grammar _____ fluently.

- A. you will write B. can you write C. you can write D. you could write

【答案】B 只有你得到足够多的语法知识的时候，你才能顺畅的写作。Only 句首，句子倒装。

13. _____ did he realize that he had made a mistake.

- A. Upon entering the classroom B. Only after entering the classroom
C. After he had entered the classroom D. As soon as he entered the classroom

【答案】B 当他进入房间的时候才发现他犯了一个错误。

14. Only when David did it a second time _____.

- A. he realized his mistake B. he was realizing his mistake
C. did he realize his mistake D. he did realize his mistake

【答案】C 当 David 第二次做的时候，她才意识到他的错误。

15. I failed in the final examination last term and only then _____ the importance of studies.

- A. I realized B. I had realized C. had I realized D. did I realize

【答案】D 我在最后一学期的考试中考砸了，直到那时我才意识到学习的重要性。

16. So little _____ about stock exchange that the lecture was completely beyond me.

- A. did I know B. I had known C. I knew D. was I known

【答案】A so+(形容词/副词)结构放在句首，后面的部分要用倒装形式，故 B 项和 C 项可以排除；句子中的 know 的宾语是后面的 stock exchange 而非前面的 I，D 项可以排除。句意为：我对于股票交易知之甚少，无法听懂讲座。so...that...: 如此……以至于……, be beyond sb: 超出某人理解的范围，非某人所能理解。

17. Parking is a big problem, _____.

- A. the traffic is so B. is so the traffic
C. so the traffic is D. so is the traffic

【答案】D 句意：停车是一个严重的问题，交通也是。在表示 B 与 A 具有同样的性质的时候，用 So is it，而在表示对某种意见的赞同时，用 So it is。因为停车和交通是两个不同的对象，具有相似的性质，因此这里应选 D 项。



18. Our society has changed and ____ in it.

- A. so the people have B. the people have so
C. so have the people D. have the people so

【答案】C 在表示与具有同样的性质的时候，用So be/do it; 而在表示对某种意见的赞同时，用so it be/do。此句是说任何社会一样，都在变迁，因此应该用so have the people.

19. ____ that the pilot couldn't fly through it.

- A. The storm so severe was B. So severe was the storm
C. So the storm was severe D. Such was the storm severe

【答案】B 风暴太厉害了，飞行员无法飞越。

20. Factory workers have to work very hard, ____.

- A. farmers do so B. farmers work so
C. so hard farmers D. so do farmers

【答案】D 工人们工作如此努力，农民也是。