

职称英语语法：第十九讲 PDF转换可能丢失图片或格式，建议阅读原文

https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/205/2021_2022__E8_81_8C_E7_A7_B0_E8_8B_B1_E8_c91_205422.htm 第十九讲 语序语序

：所谓语序，就是词（组）或句子排列的顺序。1）形容词 / 副词的位置：形容词 / 副词的一般语序是：形容词 名词 副词 形容词或副词，例如：Our country is a great country. He speaks very fast. 当有多个形容词同时修饰一个名词时，其语序规则比较复杂，语法书上有详细说明，但不可能都一一记住。只要记住基本要点就可以了，即：越能说明被修饰名词性质的形容词越靠近那个名词，例如：“他是中国一位年轻的作家。”一般的语序为：He is a young Chinese writer. 有时，这种语序主要是凭语感，没有多少道理可讲。要特别注意以下情况的语序：频度副词（never, always, often, rarely, seldom等）：放在be动词后面，do动词前面，例如：He is always late.（他总是迟到。）She never comes late.（她从不迟到。）不定代词

（everything, nothing, something, everybody, nobody, anybody, all, both等）：形容词要放在其后面，例如：I have something interesting to tell you.（我告诉你件有趣的事。）enough的位置：enough可以是形容词，居名词前，例如：Lets hurry. we dont have enough time.（我们赶紧；时间不多了。）也可以是副词，但是要放在被修饰的形容词或副词的后面，例如：They were kind enough to let me in and have a shelter from the heavy rain.（真感谢他们让我进屋躲过了那场大雨。）Available, present等形容词一般放在名词后面，例如：They began their experiment based on the data available.（他们根据现有资料开始了实验。）

) It is such a beautiful scene. (风景真实太美了。) 与 It is so beautiful a scene. 是不同的语序，相同的意思。(such是形容词，修饰名词；so / too是副词，修饰形容词或副词) 注意：只有带冠词的结构才能这样改，例如：It is such awful weather. (天气真糟糕。) 就不能做以上更动。

2) 附加疑问句 (反意疑问句)：英语有陈述句、祈使句、感叹句和疑问句。陈述句排列的顺序一般为：主语 谓语动词 宾语 状语，而疑问句则采用倒装的形式，要熟悉"附加疑问句"以下几个"特殊"形式：

: Lets go and have a walk, shall we? Please close the windows, will you? We have to hand in the assignments before Monday morning, dont we? He used to live in that small town during his childhood, didnt he? There used to be a big tree in front of that old house, wasnt there?

3) 感叹句：What a lovely pretty little house (it is) ! How hard she has been working for her Ph.D. degree! (她攻读博士学位有多用功啊！)

4) 宾语从句要用陈述句语序，例如：She couldnt remember where she had lost the key. (她不记得把钥匙丢在哪儿了。) I really dont know where is she. 的语序是错的，应改为 I really dont know where she is.

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