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There exist 还是There exists, 取决于后面主语的单复数。这实际是个完全倒装语序,exist是谓语动词,后面的名词是主语。There exist some new problems such as being dishonest.(误)There exist some new problems such as being dishonest.(正)其实,英语中这种用法没有什么奇怪的。不单是exist,其 他一些静态动词,如stand,sit,lie,live 都可以这样用。例如:第一组:1. There lives a big family in a village. 村里住着一个大户人家。2. Near the Florida Peninsula,there lies a small town at the foot of the mountain. 山脚下有一个小镇。2. In the southwest frontiers of China there lie many luxuriant forests where live a great variety of plants and animals. 在祖国西南边陲,有着许多茂密的大森林,里面有着各种各样的植物和动物。第三组:1. There stand two stone lions at the entrance of the yard. 院门口放着两头石狮子。 擅长:中考英语,词法问题 Also,there is something to be said for students being more independent learners, and online learning develops this skill.参考译文:此外,对于学生成为更独立的学习者来说,也有一些需要说的地方,而在线学习则发展了这一技能。There is something to be said for sth 对于某事还有些需要说的地方。to be said for 为不定式被动结构作后置定语修饰不定代词"something" 英语基础语法快速入门——there be句式一、概说 所谓存在句,就是指表示某处存在有某人或某物的一类句型,这类句型的典型结构是there be ...这类表达,所以存在句在通常情况下指的就是there be 句型中的there为引导词,无词义;be为谓语动词,根据情况可以有单复数的变化,也可 以有不同的时态变化;there be后面的名词为句子主语。表示某处存在有某人或某物是存在句最基本的用法,在实际运用中,它可以有更广的用法。如:There are not enough people to do the job. 干这工作人手不够。There are other ways of doing this exercise. 还有别的办法做这个练习。这几个句子中的there be句型并 不具体表明某处存在有某事物,可视为there be句型基本结构的延伸用法。二、there be的谓语问题1. 主谓一致若there be只有一个主语,谓语的数则取决于该主语的数;若有几个主语并列,则通常是与靠近的主语保持一致。如:There is a bus stop close to the school. 在学校附近有一个公共汽车站。There are hairs on your jacket. 你的上衣上有几根头发。There is a pen and some books on the desk. 桌上有一支钢笔和一些书。2. 时态问题there be结构的时态由其中的谓语动词be来体现,它可以有一般现在时、一般将来时、一般将来时、一般将来时、一般过去时、现在完成时以及过去完成时等多种时态形式。如:There was a hospital nearby. 附近有一家医院。There has been no rain this week. 这个星期一直没下雨。There will be something you can enjoy. 会有你喜欢的东西。3. 连用情态动词 there be结构有时可以与情态动词连用,此时情态动词应放在there与be之间。如:There must be a mistake. 一定是弄错了。There can't be anyone waiting outside. 不会有人在外面等候。There be中的动词be 换为 live, remain, seem, appear, exist, stand, lie, come等。如:There comes a bus. 来了一辆公共汽车。There remained just thirty pounds. 只剩30英镑了。There seems to be something wrong here. 这儿好像有点不大对劲。At the top of the hill there stands an old temple. 在小山顶上有一座古庙。三、否定式与疑问式1. 否定式there be结构的否定式通常应将否定词置于动词be之后。如:There is not any bread left. 没有一点面包了。There isn't anything I can do for you. 我帮不了你什么忙。若谓语中包括有助动词或情态动词,通常将否定词置于助动词与情态动词之后。如:There can't be so many mistakes. 不可能有那么多错误。There haven't been any parties in weeks. 好几个礼拜没开过晚会了。2. 疑问式there be结构的疑问式通常应将否定词置于动词be之后。如:Is there any good film on? 映什么好电影吗?Is there room for me in the car? 车子里还有我坐的地方吗?Are there any letters for me? 有我的信吗?若谓语中包括有助动词或情态动词,通常将助动词或情态动词,通常将助动词或情态动词,通常将助动词或情态动词移至句首构成疑问式。如:Has there been an accident? 出事了吗?Have there been any new developments? 有什么新的发展吗?Can there have been so much rain there?那 儿会下过那么多雨吗?四、there be的非谓语形式there be结构的非谓语形式有两种,即there being和there to be。1. there being结构该结构在句子中主要用作状语。如:There being no taxi available, he had to walk home. 由于没有计程车可搭,他只好步行回家。这类结构有时可与状语从句转换,如上面 两句也可作如下改写:As there was nothing to do, I went to bed. As there was no taxi available, he had to walk home. 另外, there being an election this year? 今年举行选举的可能性有多大?No one would have dreamed of there being such a good place. 没有人会梦想到竟有这样一个地方。2. there to be 结构 主要用作动词宾语。可接该结构可用作动词的动词不多,常见的like, prefer, hate, want, mean, intend, expect, consider 等。如:I don't want there to be any more trouble. 我不想再有任何麻烦了。Students hate there to be any more trouble. 我不想再有任何麻烦了。Students hate there to be any more trouble. 我不想再有任何麻烦了。Students hate there to be any more trouble. be结构中,动词be不带to。如:Let there be no mistake about it. 不要误解我的意思。Let there be no mistake about it. 这事不要出错。另外,there to be 结构还可用作介词for的宾语一般用there to be。比较:It was too late for there to be any buses. 太晚了,不会有公共汽车了。They asked for there to be another meeting. 他们要求再开一次会议。五、there be + 名词 + 非谓语动词1. there be + 名词 + 非谓语动词1. there be + 宾语+现在分词表示主动关系,同时表示动作正在进行。如:There is someone waiting for him. 有人在等他。There were some children swimming in the river. 有些小孩在河里游泳。有时现在分词不表示动作在进行,而 表示一种状态或现状。如:There's a piano standing against the wall. 靠墙有一架钢琴。There're a lot of difficulties facing us. 我们面前有很多困难。There is a door leading to the garden. 有一座门通往花园。正如come, go, leave, move 等表示位置移动的短暂性动词的进行时态可表示将来意义一样,"there be+名词+现在分词"也可以表示将来意义。如:There are ten people coming to dinner. 有十个人来吃晚饭。There were about 300 people moving to the new factory in the south. 大约有300人要搬到南方的新厂去。2. there was nobody injured. 没有人受伤。There is nothing written on it. 上面没写东西。There were ten people killed in the accident. 事故中有 10人丧生。In this book, there are some texts learnt before. 在这本书里面,有些课文以前学过。有时过去分词也可表示一种状态(可转换成被动结构)。如:There were some old men seated (=who were seated) in the back. 有些老人坐在后面。There is a red car parked (=which is parked) outside the house. 房子外边停着一辆红色汽车。3. there be+宾语+不定式不定式通常表 示动作尚未发生。如:There was nobody to look after the child. 没有人照顾这孩子。There was a large crowd to send him off. 有一大群人要来给他送行。There was so much to lose that we couldn't take any risks. 可能会有很大的损失,因此我们不能冒险。当其中的宾语与其后的不定式为被动关系时,可用主动表被动,也可用被动式。如:There is much work to do [to be done] 有许多工作要做。但有时含义有差别——不定式用主动式可视为其前省略了for sb,用被动式可视为其后省略了by sb。如:There is nothing to do. 无事可做。(指没有办法了)There is nothing to see. 没什么可看的。(即不值一看)There is nothing to be seen. 没看见什么。(指没东西看)六、There is no+动名词1. 表示否定此时表 示"不可能……""无法……"。如:There is no getting over the difficulty. 这困难无法克服。There is no knowing what will happen. 无法说得上将发生什么。2. 表示不允许此时表示"不许……"。如:There is no photographing here. 这里不许拍照。Sorry, there is no smoking in the waiting room. 对 不起,等候室不许吸烟。七、There is no+名词+in doing sth1. 名词为difficultyThere is no difficulty in doing sth的意思是"做某事没有困难"。如:There is no difficulty in carrying out the plan. 执行这项计划没什么困难。2. 名词为harmThere is no harm in doing sth的意思是"做某事没有害处"。如: There's no harm in your coming early. 你早到没有害处。He may not be able to help but there's no harm in asking him. 他可能帮不了忙,但是求他一下倒也无妨。3. 名词为pointThere is no point in wasting time. 耗时间没用。There's no point in telling her about this. 把这情况告诉她没有用。There's no point getting impatient with her; she'll finish the job in her own good time. 不必跟她着急,她自己能找时间完成工作的。4. 名词为sense in doing sth的意思是"做某事没有道理或好处"。如:There's no sense in doing sth的意思是"做某事没有道理或好处"。如:There's no sense in doing sth的意思是"做某事没有道理的。There's no sense in making him angry. 惹 他生气是没有道理的。5. 名词为useThere is no use in doing sth的意思是"做某事没有用或好处"。如:There is no use in trying to help him. 设法要帮助他也没有用。There's no use in complaining; they won't do anything about it. 发牢骚也没用,他们是不会对这件事采取措施的。 A注册下载word文档! Page 2 2025-07-12 13:08 回答问题 Volunteering during teenage years has been linked to some major positive effects such as improved grades and increased self-confidence. These effects aren't just short-term but have been proved to affect a teen's well-being in the years to come.这是2025年高考英语全国卷2的七选五中的一个句子。请问句中 such as improved grades and increased self-confidence是什么句子成分?定语?同位 语?插入语?请提供语法书上的权威依据。谢谢! 2025-07-12 13:01 发表了文章 2025-07-12 13:01 发表了文章 2025-07-12 13:00 发表了文章 2025-07-12 12:58 发表 看法仅供参考:have been there 有两种理解:一种是 have been to the place "去过那个地方";另一种是 have been in the place "一直在那个地方"。再看原题:—Is your father still in Wuhan? 你爸爸还在武汉吗?—Yes, he there for two weeks. 是的,他已经在那儿呆了两周了。(Yes说明父亲现在还在武汉)A. has gone B. has gone to C. has been D. has been to只有 这样,这个对话才符合逻辑。所以,问题中的 has been there 相当于 has been in Wuhan,表示一直所处的地点。【补充回答】同意cgsbzdwy的回答,但要注意:不带持续性时间状语时, have been in / at 表 "在某地呆(住)过";带持续性时间状语时, have been in / at 表"一直在某地"。如:He has been to Wuhan (many times).他去过武汉(许多次)。 (可带或不带频度状语,这种状语不同于持续性时间状语。)He has been in Wuhan.他曾在武汉呆过。/ 他曾在武汉呆过。/ 他曾在武汉保过。(不带持续性时间状语。)He has been in Wuhan for a week. 他在武汉已呆了一周了。(带持续性时间状语,现还在武汉) 我给你演示一下句式的转换:1 They/People say: "One million people are learning English now." 直接引语2 They/People say that one million people are learning English now. 间接引语3 It is said that one million people are learning English now. 被动语态4 One million people are said to be learning English now. 提升主语结构说明:句3 的宾语为that从句。从句作宾语改为被动语态句子时,不能直接用that从句作主语,而必须采用外置主语结构,用形式主语 it 作主语。句4 是由句3 改变而来的提升主语结构。所 谓提升主语结构,指的是一个从句的主语提升到主句作主语,原从句的谓语动词改为不定式作主句中的主语补足语。主句的原谓语动词不变,只做动词数的调整。即删去句3的形式主语it 和引导宾语从句的连词that,用that从句的主语one million people 作主句be said 的主语,由于主语为复数名词,is said改为are said。原从句的谓语部分are learning English now 改为不定式短语 to be learning English now, 与one million people —起构成复合主语。结果就得到句4。5 They/People say: "There are one million people learning English now." 直接引语6 They/People say that there are one million people learning English now. 简接引语7 It is said that there are one million people learning English now. 微动语态8 There are said to be one million people learning English now. 提升主语结构句5 到句 8 的演变与句1 到句 4 的演变完全相同。只不过直接引语用了there be存在句,以避免用泛指名词(新信息)one million people作主语。在there be存在句中,there是形式主语,起着语法上的主语的作用。所以在句 7 转变为句 8 时,that从句的形式主语there 提升到主句作主语,由于真正主语为复数,因而there也是复数意义(there是单复 数同形的代词),所以 is said 改为 are said. there提升为主句的主语后,there后的are one million people learning English now,与there一起构成复合主语。 这样就得到了句8. 这就是网友这个句子的由来。也能说明为什么不能改为 It is said... There is a knife and fork on the desk.There are a light bulb and a screwdriver on the desk.通常there存在句的主谓一致使用就近原则,但不排除有些人坚持语法一致原则,当主语为and并列的主语时,谓语用复数。还有人认为there是形式主语,尽管后接的名词为复数,也用is。例如:There is two books on the desk. 不过多数人认为这是非正式的用法。目前最常用的还是就近原则。另外,a knife and fork在西餐中被视为一套餐具,作主语时本来就多用单数谓 语。网友自己写句子按照就近原则就是了。 不定式作定语,被修饰名词和不定式之间可以是主谓关系,也可以是动宾关系。这和there be句型没有关系。一个名词词组本身就可以被不定式修饰。例如:a letter to write 不定式的逻辑主语为说话人或听话人,由语境决定。例如:I can't leave yet. There is a letter to write. 逻辑主语为说话人。You can't go. There is a letter to write. I have a letter for you to write. I have a letter for you to write. There is a letter for you to write. 不定式作定语表示动宾 关系,不能理解为不定式主动形式表示被动意义,这种理解是错误的。因为不定式仍然是主动意义,句子中的某个名词代表的人、或者说话人、或听话人、或近指的人们与不定式是主动关系,不定式的主动形式一定表示的是主动意义。如果是被动意义,不定式必须使用被动不定式to be done形式。a letter to be written. 不定式与被修饰名词为主谓关系 (被动的主谓关系)。此时不定式动作的施事者不重要。例如:I have a letter to be written. (肯定不是我写。需要某个人写,但此人无关紧要,无须提及,但我需要这封信。) There is a letter to be written. 有一封信需要有人来写。具体由谁写不重要或故意不提及。被动不定式也可以带有自己的逻辑主语,构成不定式复合结构:for a letter to be written. 不过这种不定式复合结构主要用作目的状 语。我举这个例子只是为了说明a letter 和 to be written 为主谓关系。 There are no boys on the stage. #台上没有一个男孩,(1)在表达的时候,究竟该用单数形式还是复数形式呢? (2)同时,there be no... 和 there be not...在表达上有差别吗? 1 There was no single movement of hers but was beautiful.=2 There was no single movement of hers that was not beautiful.补一句,第1句的用法已经很陈旧了,英美人自己都扔历史书了,我们还要去写出来装什么来着。。。 擅长:英语教学 表示"在树上",用介词 on 还是 in 的大致原则是:若指树本身的东西多用介词 on,指树外的东西在树上多用介词 in。如:Fruits grow on trees. 果实长在树上。The flowers on the trees are beginning to bloom. 树上的花儿开始绽放了。The cat got trapped in the tree. 猫被困在树上。The bird sang high and clearly in the tree. 鸟儿在树上清脆地高歌。但是,若明显指在树的表面或树里面,例外的情况也有。如:Look at the trimmings on a Christmas tree. 看圣诞树上的装饰品。A mantle of snow lay on the trees. 树上银装素裹。

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