

《There be 结构讲解》

“There be”句型是一个典型的倒装句结构，句中的there只起引导作用，并无实际意义，句子的真正主语是谓语动词be后面的名词。译成汉语意思是“某处有某物”，但这个“有”是表示“存在”，而不是“所有关系”的“拥有”的“有”，表示“所有关系”的“拥有”的“有”，要用“have/has”来表示。



There be结构在初中就已经是学习的重点和难点。高中阶段仍然有很多同学在这一结构的使用上频频出错。大家先看一看以下的2个句子，确定一下是否正确。

- 1、 There will have a class meeting tomorrow afternoon.
- 2、 There are one third of the students think it necessary to move the zoo. 如果你发现不了以上句子的错误，说明你的there be的使用是存在习惯性错误的。以上句子是我在日常教学中看到的学生普遍出现的病句，根源就是没有掌握there be的用法。

第一句应该改为There will be a class meeting tomorrow afternoon.

谨记第一条：there

be结构与have都可表示“有”的含义，但在意义上have强调“所有”，而there be则强调“存在”，它们的侧重点不同。在there

be句型中be的形式不能用have/has代替。there不能和have (has) 连用。There后无论

有多少助动词，做后要落实到be上。再看下一题：

There ___ a talk show on CCTV- 4 at nine this evening.

A. will have B. is going to be C. is going to have D. is havin

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本题答案是B.这是there be的将来时，be前面多了be going to.第二个句子应该改为There are one third of the students who think it necessary to move the zoo.或改为There are one third of the students thinking it necessary to move the zoo.

谨记第二条：there be结构的be已经是谓语动词，如果后面还有动词出现，要把它变成非谓语动词做定语或扩充成定语从句的形式。

这样的错误经常出现在书面表达中。学生一着急就按照汉语的说话顺序写出了2个连续的谓语动词，造成语病。

下面就there be的用法我们做一些总结。

一、不同时态的There be 结构

1. There will be thousands of football fans in London next month.
(一般将来时) 下个月伦敦将有成千上万的球迷。
2. There is going to be a film in our school this weekend.
(一般将来时) 我们学校这个周末有一场电影。
3. There is to be a concert at the Albert Hall tonight. It is to be broadcast live.
(一般将来时) 今晚在阿尔伯特会堂举行音乐会，将要进行实况转播。
4. There have been a lot of accidents round here.
(现在完成时) 这里出过许多事故。
5. There has been some awful weather lately, hasn't there?
(现在完成时) 最近天气有时很糟糕，不是吗？
6. He told me that there had been an argument between them.
(过去完成时) 他告诉我他们之间有过一场辩论。
7. There will have been a definite result before Friday.
(将来完成时) 星期五以前将肯定会有结果。

二、含有情态动词的There be 结构

1. There would be fewer accidents if drivers took care.
司机如果小心开车就会少出事故。
2. He felt that there must be something wrong with the car.
他当时感觉车肯定出毛病了。
3. There may quite well be another demonstration tonight.
今晚也许又有一场示威。
4. Why do there have to be poor people like those?
为什么有像那样的一些穷人呢？
5. There used to be a cinema here before the war.
战前这儿有家电影院。
6. There must have been a rain last night, for the ground is wet.

昨晚肯定下雨了，因为地面湿着呢。

三、There be 结构经常和appear, seem, need, chance, happen, prove 等动词搭配

1. There appears to be little enthusiasm for your idea. 人们好像对你的想法不大热心。

2. There seems to be something wrong with this computer. 这台电脑好像出毛病了。

3. There doesn't seem to have been any difficulty over the money question.

好像没有钱的困难。

4. There appear to have been some nasty accidents. 似乎已发生了几起严重事故。

5. There needs to be a system set up to judge the quality of the English language training. 需要建立一套系统来评判英语培训的质量。

四、There be 结构也和be sure, be supposed, be said, be known 等短语搭配

1. There is sure to be a place where we can find a restaurant. 肯定有我们能找到饭店的地方。

2. There are supposed to be wild animals in the hills. 这山里应该有野生动物。

3. There is said to be a secret tunnel beneath the building. 据说这幢大楼下面有一条秘密通道。

4. There are known to be thousands of snakes on the island. 据了解，那座岛上有成千上万条蛇。

五、There be 结构的非谓语动词形式

1. I expect there to be no argument about this. (不定式短语作动词expect的宾语) 我期望关于这件事不要争了。

2. I should prefer there to be no discussion of my private affairs. (不定式短语作动词prefer的宾语) 我宁愿不要讨论我的私事。

3. I don't want there to be any doubt about this. (不定式短语作动词want的宾语) 我不希望对此有任何怀疑。

4. Would you like there to be a meeting to discuss the problem?
(不定式短语作动词like的宾语) 你想要开会讨论这个问题吗?

5. If you don't mind there being so much noise around, you are quite welcome to stay.
(动名词短语作动词mind的宾语) 你如果不介意周围这么大噪音的话，欢迎你留下。

6. What's the chance of there being an election this year?
(动名词短语作介词of的宾语) 今年举行选举的可能性有多大?

7. There being nothing else to do, we went home. (现在分词短语作原因状语) 因为没事其他事可做，我们就回家了。

8. They closed the door, there being no customers. (现在分词短语作原因状语) 他们的店关门了，因为没有顾客。