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Unit 1 存在句

1.1 概说：

存在句 (Existential Sentence) 又叫 *there-* 存在句, 表示“什么地方或时间存在什么事物。”常用“*there+be+名词词组+地点(时间)状语*”构成。例如：

- ◆ There are many germs in the test tube.
- ◆ There is nothing permanent except change. (任何事物没有一成不变的。)
- ◆ Where there is oppression, there is resistance. (哪里有压迫, 哪里就有反抗。)

1.2 存在句的主语

存在句结构中的 *there* 是个引导词, 由表示地点的副词 *there* 变来, 本身没有词义, 常弱读为 [TE], 在句中充当形式主语的语法作用。这不是由一般名词词组表示的实义主语, 而是一个形式主语, 而真正的主语是跟在动词后面的名词词组, 这种名词词组一般是泛指或不定特指的。例如：

- ◆ There is a *picture* on the wall.
- ◆ There have been *many great changes* in the college since last year.
- ◆ It was very hot. There was *thunder* in the air. (雷声)
- ◆ There must be *rules* for the changes.

在这种名词词组中, 通常带有不定冠词、零冠词及其它非特指的限定词, 如 *some, several, any, no, many, much, more, a few, few, a little, little, less, another, a lot of, plenty of, a large number of, enough* 以及基数词等。例如：

- ◆ There might be *an explosion* when it is heated.
- ◆ A magnetic field is a space in which there are magnetic *lines*. (磁场是有磁力线的空间。)
- ◆ There is *no denying the fact* that a chain reaction will not start unless we make it possible for this atom to capture more of the neutrons. (不能否认这个事实：除非我们使这个原子俘获较多的中子，否则就不会产生连锁反应。)
- ◆ There are *some roses* in the flower beds.
- ◆ There is *much water* on the floor.
- ◆ There is *plenty of rain* this year.
- ◆ There are 304 *families* with 1260 people in the village.
- ◆ There are *enough books* for the students.

此外, 这些词词组也可以由 *some-, any-, no-* 的合成词构成。例如：

- ◆ There is *something* interesting in the book.
- ◆ There is *nothing* important to say.
- ◆ Is there *anybody* in the cave?

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仔细做练习吧!



1. 2. A Multiple choice:

- Here there was _____ dust, _____ dancing horse, _____ hyenas running near the camp in the early morning.
A a, a, a B no, no, no
C. some, some, some D. many, a, many
- I don't want there to be _____ mistakes in this.
A. some B. many
C. any D. no
- In any church there is typically _____ nave, _____ aisles, _____ pews, and _____ apes.
A a, an, some, an B a, an, /, an
C. /, many, some, an D. a, some, some, an
- There seems to be _____ wrong with the machine. It stops working.
A. something B. nothing
C. anything D. one thing
- There was _____ office desk, _____ revolving chair, _____ bookshelves, _____ safe: all to humour the weakness of Almayor.
A an, a, any, / B an, a, /, a
C. /, a, many, a D. an, a, much, a

1. 2. B Detection and correction:

- A hole is in my tights.
- Ice is on the lake.
- No children are in the house.
- They want to know how many there is for lunch.
- There has a man at the door.

1. 2. C Use the compound words 捞ome-, any-, no- to fill in the blanks:

- Is there _____ important to say?
- There is _____ interesting in this book.
- I felt that there must be _____ wrong.
- There's sure to be a place _____.
- Is there _____ near here we could get a meal?
- Isn't there _____ for me to do?
- There being _____ else to do, we went home.
- Is there _____ in the room?

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- ◆ There is *nobody* there.

如果名词词组带有特指的、确定性的意义，那么就不能用存在句来表示。例如：

- × There is *the flower* in the vase. (误)
- ✓ There are *some flowers* in the vase. (正)
- × There is *my new dress* in the wardrobe. (误)
- ✓ There is *a new dress* in the wardrobe. It's mine. (正)

但是，如果名词词组提及的内容是已知的信息，如上下文提到过的事情，即旧事重提时，存在句中便可以用表示特指的名词词组。例如：

(1) 为了举例说明某种情况，而所举之例是已知信息。

- ◆ More and more people are becoming web-worm. There are *the old men* in this community, for example.
- ◆ The survived in the last year's flood had lots of moving stories to tell. There were, for example, *the people* in Huaxin village.
- ◆ Besides, there are *the difficulties* we are facing.

(2) 为了回答对方的提问。

- ◆ Is there anyone attending the lecture?
- ◆ Yes, there is *the monitor* in our class.
- ◆ Who will help me to do the job?
- ◆ There is *Miss Wang*. She is good at computer.

- ◆ How can we get to the airport?
- ◆ Oh, Look! There is *the taxi* over there.

(3) 为使对方回忆起已知的某人或某事。

- ◆ I should attend this meeting, but you know there's *this lecture* to prepare.
- ◆ I'd like to go with you on holidays, but there's *my baby*, Tom to look after.

1.3 存在句的谓语动词

存在句的谓语动词通常是动词 be 的一定、体形式。谓语动词也可是情态动词 + 不定式（包括完成体形式），还可是某些动词 + 不定式 be（很少用完成体形式）。下面分别叙述。例如：

- ◆ There's a hole in my bag.
- ◆ Once upon a time there *were* three wicked sisters.
- ◆ There *has never* been anything like this.
- ◆ There *will* be snow on high ground. (高地上将会有雪。)
- ◆ There *must* be no more time wasted. (不能再浪费时间了。)

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练习还要
继续哦!



1. 2. D. Complete the following sentences (Using there be-structure):

1. _____ (没什么变化) in him
2. _____ (没刮风) that night, I understand
3. _____ (有大雾) in the air last night.
4. _____ (没下雨) today.
5. I hope _____ in the weather. (天气变一变)
6. Sooner or later _____ a really big row. (会吵架)
7. Then _____ plebiscite. (会举行公民投票)
8. Is she badly hurt? _____ accident (出事了吗)?
9. _____ (发生过争吵) between them
10. _____ (没消息) till now.

1. 2. E. Detection and Correction:

1. There will be the demonstration tonight.
_____.
2. Have there been some fresh developments?
_____.
3. Besides, there is a car we bought last year.
_____.
4. Those who have studied abroad talked very actively at the meeting. There were for example, professors from our university.
_____.
- 5 — Is there anyone in our classroom?
— Yes, there is a monitor in our classroom
_____.
6. I can't go with you. There is a mother-in-law who's got to be taken to the airport.
_____.
7. There has been the gentleman here asking for you.
_____.
8. There appeared to be war between his heart and his head.
_____.
9. In addition to the Mitty, there were a Tom and Bill.
_____.
10. There is the money in the box.
_____.

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1.3.1 存在句的谓语时态

存在句可以用于表示不同时间内的状态动作，动词的时间变化由动词 be 的不同形式表示。

A 一般现在时：there is (are)... 例如：

- ◆ *There is* a blackboard on the wall.
- ◆ *There is* a car coming.
- ◆ *There are* many beautiful roses in the vase.
- ◆ *There are* lots of children playing outside.

B 一般过去时：there was (were)... 常用 there used to be... “表示过去或从前有”。例如：

- ◆ *There was* a basketball match at the People's Stadium yesterday.
- ◆ *There was* a girl water-skiing on the lake.
- ◆ *There were* many people at the lecture given by Professor Wang.
- ◆ *There were* lots of apple trees here years ago.
- ◆ *There used to be* a lot of people coming to the beach for the clean water and warm sunshine, but now it looks deserted because of the pollution.

C 一般将来时：there will be... 其形式有以下三种：

- (1) there will be...
- (2) there is (are) going to be...
- (3) there is (are) to be...

例如：

- ◆ *There will be* a change in the weather, I hope.
- ◆ *There is going to be* an English evening in our university this coming Saturday.
- ◆ According to the president, *there is* to be an election next week.

D 现在完成时：there have (has) been... 用以表示过去存在并对现在依然有影响的状态。例如：

- ◆ *There has been* much talk about this matter.
- ◆ *There have been* periods in history when great progress was made with a relatively short span of time.

E 过去完成时：there had been... 用以强调过去某时段之前存在的状态。例如：

- ◆ *There had been* no rain for a long time. The earth was bare and dry. There wasn't any grass growing anywhere.
- ◆ *There had been* two fights between them before the Second World War.

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继续努力，
没结束呢！



1. 3. A. Choose the correct answer for each blank:

1. _____ coming here for the warm weather and clear air, but we can't see them anymore today because of the pollution.

A. They were a lot of birds.	B. A lot of birds used to
C. There used to be a lot of birds.	D. There used to have a lot of people
2. According to the plan, _____ a lecture on British History tomorrow.

A. there would be	B. it's going to be
C. there is to be	D. it will be
3. _____ some one at the door to see you .

A. There being	B. There is
C. There is going to be	D. It is
4. _____ any bread left.

A. There were not	B. There isn't
C. There aren't	D. There wasn't
5. _____ people left when I got there.

A. There are very few	B. There were very few
C. There have been very few	D. There was very few
6. _____ a huge crowd at the game tomorrow.

A. There will be	B. There is
C. There to be	D. It's going to be
7. _____ lots of new words learnt this term.

A. There are	B. They are
C. There have been	D. They have been
8. Before the end of last year, _____ for six months.

A. there haven't been any rain	B. there was no rain
C. it was no rain	D. there had been no rain
9. _____ to be more people visiting the exhibition.

A. There are saying	B. They are said
C. They are saying	D. There are said
10. _____ to be some students telling a lie in this school.

A. There are acknowledging	B. There are acknowledged
C. It's acknowledging	D. They are acknowledging
11. Mother told me that _____ no train for Beijing tonight.

A. there is	B. there to be
C. there would be	D. there will be

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1.3.2 存在句中 be 的异体动词：

除了动词 be 以外，某些表示状态存在概念的不及物动词如 live, remain, happen, come, exist, rise, occur, lie, stand 等也可用于 there- 存在句中。例如：

- ◆ In a small town in England, there once *lived* a rich merchant who had a beautiful daughter.
- ◆ There *exist* complex computation in science and engineering.
- ◆ There *remains* one more test to be conducted.
- ◆ There *stands* a bridge across the river over there.
- ◆ There *entered* a strange figure dressed all in black last night.
- ◆ There *came* a time when he felt the need to work hard.
- ◆ There *followed* an uncomfortable silence.

此外，存在句的谓语动词还可以是某些动词加不定式 be。例如：

- ◆ There appear to be several reasons for not going there.
- ◆ There seems to be something special behind what he said.
- ◆ There happens to be no multimeter in the laboratory.
- ◆ There's sure to be a place somewhere.
- ◆ There's bound to be an examination next week.
- ◆ There's certain to be a storm tonight.
- ◆ There are like to be more difficulties than you imagine.

[注]表示事物“消失”、“离开”的动词不能用于存在句型，因为“消失”意味着“不复存在”。试比较下列句子：

- ✓ There emerged a ship. (正)
- ✗ There disappeared s ship. (误)
- ✓ There sailed a boat. (正)
- ✗ There sailed away a boat. (误)

1.3.3 存在句的被动式

存在句被动式由 there+be+ed 分词 (+to be) 构成，其中 be+ed 分词与句中表达的真正主语（或实义主语）构成被动的主谓关系。例如：

- ◆ There are supposed to be some advanced creatures from an unknown star attacking the earth. What can we do about it?
- ◆ There are said to be more such kinds of fake commodities on the market.
据说还有更多的诸如此类的伪劣产品在市场上销售。
- ◆ There were shown to us several interesting works.
- ◆ There was expected to be more discussion.
- ◆ There were arrested some junkies.

[注] 有些及物动词被动语态能用于存在句，有些则不能。

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1.3.B Choose the correct answer for each blank:

- Long long ago, _____ six blind men living in the village.
A there are B they are
C there were D they were
- _____ more foreign teachers in our school now.
A There are B There is going to be
C There will be D There are being
- The journey took a long time. _____ a lot of traffic.
A There are B There was
C There is D It was
- Things are much more expensive now. _____ a big rise in the cost of living.
A There is B There has been
C There are D There have been
- I don't like this town. _____ nothing to do here. _____ a boring place.
A There is, It is B It is, There is
C There has been, It is D It is, There has been
- He seldom talks this term. _____ a change in him.
A There is B There will be
C There was D There has been
- Before World War II, _____ two or three sea fights between them.
A there were B there have been
C there had been D there were to be
- What _____ to be afraid?
A is there B has been there
C is it D was it

1.3.C. Translate the following sentences into English using there +verb:

- 1 看来改变我们的计划有几个理由。
There appear to be ...
- 2 森林的一座小木屋里，曾住着美丽的白雪公主。
There once lived ...
- 3 没有什么别的事可做了。
There remains ...
- 4 教室里进来了一位带着微笑的新老师。
There entered ...



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1.3.4 存在句与情态动词的搭配

存在句在 there be 之间，可以插入情态动词，使存在句不仅表示“存在”，而且附有说话人的看法、设想以及愿望。例如：

- ◆ I think that there might be lots of people in our class to attend this lecture.
- ☞ there might (may) be 可能有
- ◆ There should (ought to) be more indicators along the highway to tell drivers where to go.
- ☞ there should (ought to) be 应该有
- ◆ There can be more to get from it.
- ☞ there can be 能够有
- ◆ There must be some reasons for his failure.
- ☞ there must be 一定有
- ◆ There shall be no more quarrelling.
- ☞ there shall (may) be 表示说话人的愿望。

[注] 1 在 there+ 情态动词 +be 的结构中，be 可以有完成体，即 there+ 情态动词 +have been，其作用是表示对过去的“存在”进行猜测。例如：

- ◆ There may have been a quarrel between them.
- ◆ There must have been a thief coming into our room since all the money has gone.

[注] 2 以 May there be... 的形式表示祝愿句，例如：

- ◆ May there never be a nuclear war.
- ◆ May there be happiness with you forever.

1.4 存在句的非谓语形式

存在句的谓语动词可采用非谓语形式，即 there to be 或 there being。其句法功能如下。

A 作主语

- ◆ There to be a timely snowfall before the coming New Year would be the precious gift to most people.
- ◆ It's impossible for there to be any more.
- ◆ There being no index to this book is inconvenient to renders to totally understand it.
- ◆ There being an election this year is very important to him.

B 作宾语

- ◆ I'd like there to be more flowers in the garden.
- ◆ I should prefer there to be no discussion of my private affairs.
- ◆ By that I don't mean there to be any doubt about it.

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仔细做练习吧!



1. 3. D. Translate the following into English using there + verb:

1 接着是一阵婴儿的啼哭。

There followed...

2 山间有一条溪。

There lies...

3 如果再有类似的事件发生, 我们只能责备自己。

If ever again there happens...

4 似乎没有成功的机会。

There seemed...

5 有敲门声。

There came...

6 听众中炸开了一片愤怒声。

There sprang...

1. 3. E. Complete the following sentences using here be + model verbs? 2. 3. E. Rewrite th

1. If people drove more carefully, _____ fewer accidents.

2 — Have we got any eggs?

— I'm not sure. _____ some in the fridge.

3. I think everything will be O.K. I don't think _____ any problems.

4. Look at the sky. _____ a storm.

5 — Is there a school in the village?

— Not now. _____ one next year.

6. People drive too fast on this road. I think _____ a speed limit.

7. If people were not aggressive, _____ any wars.

8. _____ never be another war!

9. All the valuable things have gone. _____ a thief coming into our room.

10. It was estimated that _____ as many as six hundred students attending to Professor Wang's lecture.

11. They were sitting there saying nothing. _____ a quarrel between them.

12. With the further development of our economy, _____ more and more children in the remote area to get enough money for schooling.

13. _____ no more wars.

14. The classroom is so dirty. _____ someone on duty.

15. If the criminal had come this way, _____ footprints.

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C. 作介词补足成分

如果介词是 *for*, 则用 *there to be* 形式; 如果介词不是 *for*, 则用 *there being* 形式。例如:

- ◆ He was waiting for there to be no argument any more.
- ◆ Our teacher has planned for there to be a field trip.
- ◆ We were surprised at there being nobody here today.
- ◆ They have a strong objection to there being a demonstration.

D. 作状语

- ◆ There being plenty of rain, we will not suffer from the hot weather this summer.
- ◆ There being no more homework, he went to bed very early.

上述用法仅限于正式文体, 在一般场合通常说:

- ◆ As there has been plenty of rain, we will not suffer from the hot weather this summer.

1.5 存在句的附加成分

存在句通常是由 *there+be+ 名词词组 + 地点(时间) 状语*, 其中的地点状语和时间状语被称为是存在句的附加成分。例如:

- ◆ There was a heavy snow last night.
- ◆ There are many foreign students learning Chinese in Wunan University.

除状语外, 存在句的附加成分还可是关系分句和起关系分句作用的非限定分句。例如:

- ◆ There are many cities that are threatened by pollution in the world today.
- ◆ There is something that makes him sad.
- ◆ There must be a place where we can have a meeting secretly.
- ◆ There is a girl in our class who looks like you very much.
- ◆ There is a man to clean the streets in this area.
- ◆ There is no more water to waste. (There is no water that people can waste.)
- ◆ There is a car coming.
- ◆ There was a rich man killed last month.

1.6 存在句的四种句式:

存在句也有陈述句、疑问句、祈使句和感叹句等四种句式。例如:

- ◆ There was little change in him. (他没什么变化。)(陈述句)
- ◆ Have there been any fresh developments? (疑问句)
- ◆ There isn't anybody in the room, is there? (附加疑问句)
- ◆ There's the oldest-looking man standing at the front door! (感叹句)
- ◆ Let there be clean. (祈使句)
- ◆ There is the most beautiful lady standing beside you! (感叹句)

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练习还要

继续哦!



1.4 Complete the following sentences, using here + to be? and here + being?

1. People don't want _____ another war.
2. There is now some hope of _____ a settlement of the dispute.
3. They asked for _____ another meeting.
4. John asked for _____ another meeting.
5. Tom intended _____ a meeting afterwards.
6. It's essential for _____ more houses built next year.
7. _____ no further business, the chairman closed the meeting.
8. John planned on _____ another meeting.
9. People hate _____ queues everywhere.
10. What John was waiting for was for _____ complete silence.
11. For _____ so few people in the street was unusual.
12. _____ a bus stop so near the house is a great advantage.
13. We expect _____ no argument.
14. She did not like the idea of _____ nobody to talk to.
15. _____ no rain for a long time, the field was burnt.

1.5A. Complete the following sentences, using here be? + its adjunct:

1. There was a heavy rain _____.
2. There are eighteen students _____.
3. There are many cities that _____.
4. There is a place where _____.
5. There comes time when _____.
6. There's an old man who _____.
7. There are always new things to _____.
8. There is plenty work to _____.
9. There is a man _____ ing _____.
10. There is a girl _____ ing _____.

1.5B. Translate the following sentences into Chinese:

1. There is a man to show you around the castle.
2. There is a taxi coming round the corner.
3. There was a ship sunk last night.
4. There is no telling whether he will come or not.
5. There is a man sitting on that fence.

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1.7 存在句的否定和疑问结构

1.7.1 存在句否定结构

存在句结构在变成否定形式时，须在动词 to be 的后面加 not (any) 或 no，而其余部分则不变。例如：

- ◆ There is a bird flying in the sky. (肯定)
- ◆ There is not a bird flying in the sky. (否定)
- ◆ There are some English books on the shelf. (肯定)
- ◆ There are not any English books on the shelf. (否定)

此外，存在句还有一种特殊意义的否定结构，其形式是 there+be+no(not)+ing 分词，用来表示“不可能”，“无法”，相当于“ It is impossible to+ 不定式 ”结构。在这一结构中，动名词起主语作用，无表语。例如：

- ◆ There is no knowing when he can finish writing this book.
- ◆ There is no saying when the war will end. (天知道战争何时结束。)
- ◆ There isn't any getting away from it. (=It is impossible to get away from it.)
- ◆ There isn't any fighting with him.

1.7.2 存在句的疑问结构

存在句结构在变成疑问形式时，将动词 be 放在 there 之前即可。例如：

- ◆ There can be misunderstanding between us. (肯定)
- ◆ Can there be any misunderstanding between us? (疑问)
- ◆ There is somewhere near here we can get a meal? (肯定)
- ◆ Is there anywhere near here we can get a meal? (疑问)

此外，存在句结构还有特殊疑问形式，例如：

- ◆ What is there to see at the exhibition?
- ◆ What was there to be afraid of?
- ◆ How many days are there in a year?
- ◆ Who was there to be questioned?

1.8 存在句的主谓一致关系

1.8.1 存在句的谓语动词在大多数情况下取决于动词之后实义主语的形式。实义主语是单数，谓语动词也是单数。如实义主语是复数，谓语动词则为复数。例如：

- ◆ There is a wallet lying on the ground.
- ◆ There are many children playing outside.
- ◆ During the Great Fire, there were things called firesquirts to be used in an attempt to quench the flames.

1.6 / 1.7. Complete the following sentences, using correct form of there -be structure.

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