

常见双谓语错误句型 PDF转换可能丢失图片或格式，建议阅读原文

https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/120/2021_2022__E5_B8_B8_E8_A7_81_E5_8F_8C_E8_c83_120570.htm 英语中一个简单句只能出现一个谓语动词，因为谓语必须由动词担任，但动词不一定作谓语，不少同学因受汉语习惯影响将非谓语动词作谓语使用，造成双谓语错误句型。常见双谓语错误句型误用句型如下：一、误用定语性动作作谓语 例 站在那儿的学生来自北京。(误) The student stood there came from Beijing. (正) The student standing there came from Beijing. (正) The student who stood there came from Beijing. 析：“站在那儿”属定语性动作，修饰名词“学生”，因此属误用。二、误用宾语性动作作谓语 不少同学不能根据谓语成份成立条件，误用谓语动词表达宾语性动作，造成双谓语错误句型。例 她说她将明确拒绝给予他帮助。(误) She said she would refuse clearly help him. (正) She said she would refuse clearly to help him. 析：“帮助他”属宾语性动作，不能作谓语动词help him表达，应用不定式to help him表达。三、误用表语性动作作谓语 例 我的人生目标是在一切领域取得成绩。(误) My life aim is make achievements in everything. (正) My life aim is to make / making achievements in everything. 析：“在一切领域取得成绩”属表语性动作，不能用谓语动词make achievements in everything表达，应用动词不定式to make achievements in everything或动名词making achievements in everything表达。四、误用状语性动作作谓语 例 他手里拿着一本书走进教室。(误) He came into the room, held a book in his hand. (正) He came into the room, holding a book

in his hand. 析：“手里拿着一本书”属伴随状语，因此不能用谓语动词held表达，应用现在分词holding表达。五、“有……人做某事”句型的误用 表“有……人做某事”时，不少学生没有考虑到“做某事”已为谓语动词，又使用there be句型，造成双谓语错误句型。例 今天有二十个学生迟到。

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