

世纪应用英语 语法教程

Century Applied English

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第四章

冠 词



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冠词(Article)不能独立使用，通常放在名词的前面。形式上冠词分为不定冠词(Indefinite Article)和定冠词(Definite Article)两种。



不定冠词的使用



1. 用于可数名词的单数形式前表示种类。如：
a park, a house, an apple, an hour.
2. 用于表示数量。如：
a picture, a car, an apple.
3. 用于表示任意一个。如：
a book in the bookstore, a friend of mine.
4. 用于某些固定词组中。如：
a few, a little, a lot of, a bit.





定冠词的使用



1. 用于特指某一个人或物，或指对话双方都知道的人或物，或再次提到的人或物。
如：

What do you think of the book? 你觉得这本书怎么样？

This is a book. I bought the book yesterday. 这是一本书，我昨天买的。

2. 用于指方位或世界上独一无二的事物。如：

the right, the left, the sun, the moon

3. 定冠词加单数可数名词泛指一类人或物。如：

The opera is a traditional form of art. 歌剧是一种传统的艺术形式。

4. 定冠词加复数可数名词表示集体概念。如：

When in Rome, do as the Romans do. 入乡随俗。

5. 定冠词加形容词或分词表示一类人。如：

the rich, the wounded, the dying

6. 用于序数词前。如：

the first, the second



定冠词的使用



7. 与形容词或副词的比较级或最高级连用。如：

The more we learn, the cleverer we are. 我们学得越多就越聪明。

This is the most interesting film I have seen. 这是我所看过的最有趣的电影。

8. 用于带有限定性定语的名词之前。如：

He is the man whom I told you about last time.

他就是上一次我对你讲过的那个人。

9. 用于身体部位之前。如：

The ball happened to hit him on the head. 球碰巧击中他的脑袋。

10. 用于江、河、湖、海、山脉、岛屿等地理名词之前，或姓氏的复数之前。如：

The Huangpu River runs swiftly to the east. 黄浦江水滔滔东流。

The Browns are always ready to help their neighbors. 布朗一家总是乐于帮助邻居。

1. 季节、年月、星期这类名词之前一般不用冠词。如：

It is usually cold in February. 二月份天气通常很冷。

We always go shopping on Saturday. 我们总是在周六购物。

2. 早餐、午餐、晚餐、地名和交通工具之前不用冠词。如：

I usually have breakfast at 6:30. 我通常6 点半吃早饭。

We'd better go by train, because it is a lot cheaper.

我们最好坐火车去，因为这样便宜很多。

Li Ming always goes to school on time. 李明总是准时上学。

3. 复数名词、抽象名词或物质名词之前表示泛指的一类人或物。如：

Fish lives with water. 鱼生活在水中。

Knowledge is power. 知识就是力量。

1. 数量上的差异，试比较下列句子：

The teacher and poet is coming to our school. (同一个人)

The teacher and the poet are coming. (两个人)

2. 范围上的差异，试比较下列句子：

There is a big tree in front of the house. (房子之外)

The teacher stands in the front of the classroom. (教室之内)

3. 含义上的差异，试比较下列句子：

He has been in hospital for months. (住院)

He goes to the hospital to see his father. (去医院)

He works in a hospital. (泛指)

4. 固定词组中的差异，试比较下列句子：

He is working hard at his homework at the moment. (此时)

He is coming down in a moment. (一会儿)

复习迎考时，不仅要记住大量的有关冠词的语法规则，有时还需要我们把知识前后融会贯通。例如，不定冠词a/an 一般位于名词短语前，如a particularly interesting phenomenon（一个特别有趣的现象）。当名词短语中含有so、as、too 及how 等副词时，不定冠词a/an 就必须改变位置：

（so, as, too 及how 等副词）+ 形容词+ a（元音前用an）+ 名词（强制性的语序）如：

She is too kind a girl to refuse. 她是个心肠特别好的姑娘，不会拒绝的。

I didn't do too good a job today. 今天我干的活儿不太理想。

Never before have I seen so beautiful a child. 我从来没见过这么漂亮的孩子。

He's not as clever a man as I thought. 他没有我想象的那样聪明。

The girl walked arm in arm with the boy—how astonishing a sight!

这个女孩和男孩手挽手，看上去真叫人吃惊。

乍一看，这种语序很难让中国学生接受。我们也可以这样理解：“a job”是名词短语（名词job 是短语的中心词）；“too good”是形容词短语（形容词good 是短语的中心词）。英语中一般是形容词修饰名词。如果我们把形容词短语看成是名词短语的修饰语，那么就会自然而然地接受上面的所谓强制性的语序，同时也能理解为什么英语要说：

Who could have advised you to do such a foolish thing? (such 是形容词) 此句意思相当于 “Who could have advised you to do so foolish a thing?”

请看相关试题：

It is _____ that we'll have to be very careful.

A. a so big job B. a so big work C. such a big job D. such a big work

答案是C。此处，work 作“工作”解，是不可数名词，前面不可用不定冠词来修饰，故先排除本身就有问题的选项B 和D。因such 可作形容词用，形容词修饰名词短语，故选C。

【注】英语还有一些加the 与不加the 意义不同的词组，如：

{ by day 白天
by the day 以日计算

{ out of question 无疑,无问题
out of the question 不可能,不容讨论

{ take place 发生
take the place of 代替

{ by sea 坐船
by the sea 在海边

{ in front of 在……前面(外)
in the front of 在……前面(里)

{ in case 万一
in the case 在这种情况下

I . Fill in each blank with a proper article where necessary.

1. The Smith you are looking for no longer lives here.
2. Who's at the door? It is a postman.
3. In the past, people had fewer expectations.
4. Pass me the salt please.
5. The children had the greatest interest in the game.
6. We get a good harvest of apples in / autumn.
7. Tom plays the piano well.
8. He is the teacher I told you about.

I . Fill in each blank with a proper article where necessary.

9. I was born in a small town not far from Beijing.
10. The town where I was born is very small, with only about 4,000 people.
11. / women are fighting for their rights.
12. / trees don't grow in the Antarctic.
13. / smoking is bad for your health.
14. We walked for an hour to get to the scenic spot.
15. An apple a day, keeps the doctor away.
16. The children went to / school early this morning.

I . Fill in each blank with a proper article where necessary.

17. There is a meeting at the school at 10 o'clock.

18. We traveled all over / Europe by / bus.

19. Frank White is an American citizen. He is now in London for a one-day conference on / world population.

20. When Frank inherited the fortune from an uncle of his a year ago, he used it to found a university and buy an X-ray machine for a hospital.

21. At the meeting, he gave a speech which lasted an hour.

22. We reached our school at / sunset.

23. John works in a shop in London Street.

I . Fill in each blank with a proper article where necessary.

24. They made him / head of the committee.

25. The Clarks managed to send / Sandy to a technical school.

26. The nurse entered the ward, a pencil in the hand.

27. After they had completed their work in the prison, the bricklayers moved to another site.

28. Mr. White refused even to visit the home his relatives wanted to put him in.

29. The Mississippi is in the United States of America.

30. / water is useful.

II. Choose the best answer from the four choices marked A, B, C and D.

A

1. There is _____ university in this town.

A. a B. / C. the D. an

C

2. We'll go to _____ Great Wall this summer.

A. an B. a C. the D. /

D

3. You will find the story on _____ Page 8.

A. the B. a C. an D. /

B

4. Your uncle needs to have _____ X-ray examination.

A. / B. an C. the D. a

B

5. She is _____ active student in her class.

A. the B. an C. a D. /

II. Choose the best answer from the four choices marked A, B, C and D.

B

6. John Smith is _____ honest man.

A. / B. an C. the D. a

C

7. Here is _____ editor of this column (栏目).

A. an B. / C. the D. a

D

8. I don't drink _____ coffee in the morning.

A. the B. an C. a D. /

C

9. Einstein played _____ violin fairly well.

A. an B. / C. the D. a

C

10. _____ oil-field is very famous in the world.

A. A B. An C. The D. /

THANK YOU



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