

四 六 研



# 大学生必会语法

10大词法 | 10大句法 | 3类长难句解析



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精彩课程马上开始 >>

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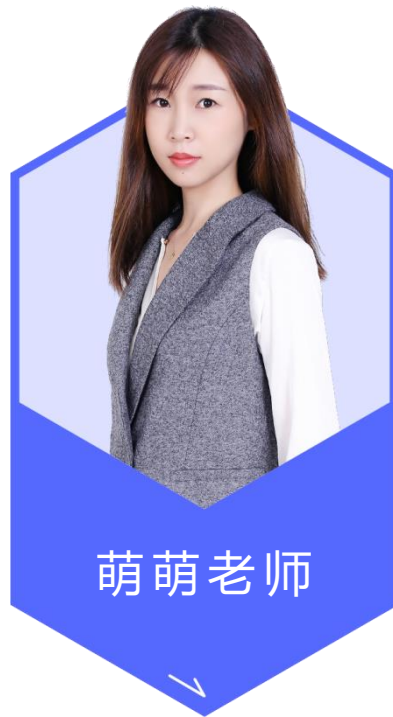
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# 课 程 说 明

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- 一、电子版讲义（pdf 形式）
- 二、支持随时暂停+变速播放
- 三、每节课跟随课后练习讲解带练（录播）



# 第2课时 冠词 & 代词

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# 冠词

## Article

01

冠词的分类

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定冠词的使用

**定义**

名词前用来说明名词所表示的人或事物的虚词。

冠词不能脱离名词而独立存在，不能单独作句子成分。

## 分类

1· 不定冠词: a/an

2· 定冠词: the

## a/an的不同

- \_\_\_ boy
- \_\_\_ student
- \_\_\_ ill man
- \_\_\_ university
- \_\_\_ unique boy
- \_\_\_ unkind lady
- \_\_\_ hour
- \_\_\_ honor

## a/an的不同

- a boy
- a student
- an ill man
- a university
- a unique boy
- an unkind lady
- an hour
- an honor

- a加在以辅音音素(不是辅音字母)开头的名词前
- an加在以元音音素(不是元音字母)开头的名词前

## a/an的不同

【ju】 a university

a unique boy

【ʌ】 an unkind lady

【aʊ】 an hour

【ɑː】 an honor

# 冠词

## Article

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## 名词/名词短语前

- 冠词 (adj.+n.)
- 冠词 (adv.+adj.+n.)
- 冠词 (其他修饰语+n.)

- a red wooden desk 一张红色的木制课桌
- the past few years 过去的几年

## ★ 例外情况:

- all/both/half + the + (形容词) + 名词
- Fruits abound here **all the year round**.
- **Both** the books are expensive.

## 特指与泛指

**泛指：**一类事物，某种事物的总称。

**特指：**某类事物中具体的某一个或某一些。

**the 特指?**

**a/an 泛指?**

## 2014年12月四级翻译：

大熊猫是一种温顺的动物。

## 2014年12月四级翻译：

大熊猫是一种温顺的动物。

The panda is a kind of docile animal.

The panda escaped from the zoo.

## 英语中的泛指

1. (/) 不可数名词
2. (/) 复数名词
3. the 单数名词
4. a/an 单数名词



## 1. (/) 不可数名词

- **Life** is hard sometimes.

## 1. (/ ) 不可数名词

- **Life** is hard sometimes.
- The writer is writing a book about **the life** of blacks in America.

- I love **music**, poetry and art.

- I love **music**, poetry and art.
- I don't like the film, but I like **the music**.

## 2. (/) 复数名词

- **Pandas** are docile animals.

## 2. (/) 复数名词

- **Pandas** are docile animals.
- **The pandas** are climbing the trees.

- I am afraid of **dogs**.

- I am afraid of **dogs**.
- I am afraid of **the dogs**.



- **Bananas** are yellow.

- **Bananas** are yellow.
- **Cigarettes** are bad for your health.

- **Bananas** are yellow.
- **Cigarettes** are bad for your health.
- Young **babies** need a lot of sleep.

## ★ 特殊表达:

the + adj. 一类人/泛指

- The unemployed are in need of our help.

### 3. the 单数名词

较正式，文雅，由一个典型的样品代表一整个类别。

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较正式，文雅，由一个典型的样品代表一整个类别。

- **The panda** is cute.

### 3. the 单数名词

较正式，文雅，由一个典型的样品代表一整个类别。

- **The panda** is cute.
- **Pandas** are cute.

### 3. the 单数名词

较正式，文雅，由一个典型的样品代表一整个类别。

- **The panda** is cute.
- **Pandas** are cute.
- **The panda** is sleeping.



### 3. the 单数名词

较正式，文雅，由一个典型的样品代表一整个类别。

- The panda is cute.
- Pandas are cute.
- The panda is sleeping.

**The+单数名词一定要通过上下语境判断泛指还是特指。**

- **The whale** is the largest mammal on earth.
- **The whale** is dead.

## 4. a/an 单数名词

某一事物中任何一个具有代表性的成员，相当于any。

## 4. a/an 单数名词

某一事物中任何一个具有代表性的成员，相当于any。

- **A tiger** is a dangerous animal.

## 4. a/an 单数名词

某一事物中任何一个具有代表性的成员，相当于any。

- **A tiger** is a dangerous animal.
- **The tiger** is a dangerous animal.

## 4. a/an 单数名词

某一事物中任何一个具有代表性的成员，相当于any。

- **A tiger** is a dangerous animal.
- **The tiger** is a dangerous animal.
- **Tigers** are dangerous animals.

- **A teacher** should be patient with his students.

- **A child** needs love.
- **Children** need love.



- **A child** needs love.
- **Children** need love.

**注意：**

这种用法只能用在主语位置。放在其他位置不表示泛指。

- **A child** needs love.
- **Children** need love.

**注意：**

这种用法只能用在主语位置。放在其他位置不表示泛指。

- I saw **a child**.

# 冠词

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## the的特指用法

**说话人和听话人都知道的事物，或者根据上下文可以识别的  
独特某物。**

- Shut **the door**, please!

- Shut **the door**, please!
- Can you find **the page**?

- Shut **the door**, please!
- Can you find **the page**?
- I had **a banana** and **an apple**. I ate **the banana** and gave **the apple** to James.

- Shut **the door**, please!
- Can you find **the page**?
- I had **a banana** and **an apple**. I ate **the banana** and gave **the apple** to James.
- I went to New York last week. **The traffic** is terrible.



## the的特指用法

**说话人和听话人都知道的事物，或者根据上下文可以识别的独特某物。**

- the North Pole
- the earth
- the moon
- the sky
- the universe
- the South

## the的特指用法

说话人和听话人都知道的事物，或者根据上下文可以识别的

独特事物

**宇宙间独一无二的**事物的名词前

- the North Pole
- the earth
- the moon
- the universe

- The watch that you bought last week is expensive.

- The watch that you bought last week is expensive.
- The house on the corner is mine.

## 用作由短语或从句修饰的名词前

- The watch that you bought last week is expensive.
- The house on the corner is mine.

## 在必要的地方添上the:

1. \_\_\_\_ flowers in that vase are beautiful.
2. \_\_\_\_ flowers are beautiful.
3. I don' t want to go swimming today. \_\_\_\_ water is too cold.
4. \_\_\_\_ health is more important than money.
5. Doctors are concerned with \_\_\_\_ health of their patients.

## 英语中的泛指

1. (/) 不可数名词
2. (/) 复数名词
3. the 单数名词
4. a/an 单数名词

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不使用冠词



## a/an的用法

**Students:** How did I do on **the test**?

**Teacher:** Well, actually you didn't do very well. Don't you have **a tutor**?

**Students:** Yes, Mary's been tutoring me for two weeks now. It's been difficult to meet though, because I don't have **a car**.

## 在空格中填入适当的冠词

- Yesterday I saw \_\_\_\_ dog and \_\_\_\_ cat. \_\_\_\_ dog was chasing \_\_\_\_ cat. \_\_\_\_ cat was chasing \_\_\_\_ mouse. \_\_\_\_ mouse ran into \_\_\_\_ hole. But \_\_\_\_ hole was very small. \_\_\_\_ cat couldn' t t get into \_\_\_\_ hole, so it ran up \_\_\_\_ tree. \_\_\_\_ dog tried to climb \_\_\_\_ tree too, but it couldn' t.

## 表示量度、价格、速度、比率

- The rent is 100\$ **a week**.
- ten dollars **a day**.

# 冠词

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不使用冠词



季节, 日期, 三餐, 球类, 棋类, 学科, 语言等名词前不加。

- Friendship does not freeze in **winter**.
- The workers ate fast food at **noon**.
- When will **lunch** be ready?
- Do you like to play **football** or **baseball**?

## 用与不用冠词的区别

- His mother is **in hospital** and he has been **in the hospital** to take care of her.

## 用与不用冠词的区别

- His mother is **in hospital** and he has been **in the hospital** to take care of her.

不用冠词时，表示去该场所做该做的事；

用the，特指一个地方，表示去那里做别的事。

- He is **in prison**.
- He is often invited **to the prison** to give lectures.



- at table; at **the** table

- at table; at **the** table
- go to bed; go to **the** bed

- at table; at **the** table
- go to bed; go to **the** bed
- come out of hospital; come out of **the** hospital

- at table; at **the** table
- go to bed; go to **the** bed
- come out of hospital; come out of **the** hospital
- go to school; go to **the** school

- in office; in **the** office

- in office; in **the** office
- out of office; out of **the** office

- in office; in **the** office
- out of office; out of **the** office
- by day; by **the** day

- in office; in **the** office
- out of office; out of **the** office
- by day; by **the** day
- in front of; in **the** front of



- She left on Monday.
- She left on a Monday.
- She left on the Monday.
- She left on Mondays.

用所给的名词填空，并在需要的地方填上冠词。

school

1. Every term parents are invited to \_\_\_\_\_ to meet the teachers.
2. Why aren't your children at \_\_\_\_\_ today? Are they ill?
3. When he was younger, Ted hated \_\_\_\_\_.
4. What time does \_\_\_\_\_ start in the mornings in your country?

★ 与冠词排斥的词，不能同时与冠词出现在名词前。

冠词： **the, a, an**

1. 物主代词： my, your, her, his, our, their
2. 指示代词： this, that, these, those
3. 名词属格： Tom's, John's

- the my book
- Tom's the book
- my the money
- our the problem
- my this book

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01 — 冠 词

02 — 代 词

定义

代替名词的词。

**定义** 代替**名词**的词。

大多数代词具有**名词**和**形容词**的功能。

**定义** 代替**名词**的词。

**按其意义、特征及在句中的作用分为：**

人称代词、物主代词、指示代词、反身代词、相互代词、  
疑问代词、关系代词、连接代词、不定代词。



## 人称代词

- Listen to \_\_\_\_ (我) ! You shouldn' t harm \_\_\_\_ (她) , because \_\_\_\_ (她) has a brother and \_\_\_\_ (他) will revenge for \_\_\_\_ (她)!

# 人称代词

数	单数			复数		
格/人称	I	II	III	I	II	III
主格	I	you	he, she, it	we	you	they
宾格	me	you	him, her, it	us	you	them

## 人称代词

**主格代词**在句中一般用作**主语**、**表语**等。

**宾格代词**在句中用作**宾语**。

★ 人称代词只能是“人”？

“they”

**What does the author say about people's views of an ideal romantic relationship?**

- A. They** vary from person to person.
- B. They** ensure the reproductive success.
- C. They** reflect the evolutionary process.
- D. They** are influenced by psychologists.

代词是代替**名词**的词。

# 代替谁?

1. 向前最近的名词
2. 单复数一致
3. 语义合适

**What does the author say about people's views of an ideal romantic relationship?**

- A. They** vary from person to person.
- B. They** ensure the reproductive success.
- C. They** reflect the evolutionary process.
- D. They** are influenced by psychologists.



- Research shows that while sunscreen reduces the number of melanomas (黑瘤) and delays **their** occurrence, it can't prevent **them**.

★ **She**可以用来代指**国家、船只、大地、月亮**等。

- China will always do what **she** has promised to do.
- The Titanic was on **her** first voyage when she sank.

# 物主代词

## 名词性和形容词性物主代词

类型/词义	我的	你的	他的	她的	它的	我们的	你们的	他（它）们的
形容词性	my	your	his	her	its	our	your	their
名词性	mine	yours	his	hers	its	ours	yours	theirs

# 物主代词

**名词性物主代词**

**形容词性物主代词**

## 物主代词

名词性物主代词=形容词性物主代词+名词，可单独使用。

- These are **his books**. **Yours** are over there.
- I forgot to bring **my dictionary**. Could I use **yours**?
- Whose book is this? It's **hers**.

When I asked about a book of mine, which book would mine like to recommend to my friends in the age of national reading, the first book coming into my mind would be Journey To the West.

# 反身代词

数/人称	第一人称	第二人称	第三人称
单数	myself	yourself	himself, herself, itself
复数	ourselves	yourselves	themselves

## 反身代词

- 第一、二人称的反身代词是由形容词性物主代词加-self或-selves构成。
- 第三人称的反身代词由人称代词的宾格加-self或-selves构成。



## 反身代词

反身代词常用作**宾语、表语和同位语**。

- The boy in the picture is **myself**, not anyone else.
- I'm afraid I can't help you. You'll have to do it **yourself**.
- You should ask the students **themselves**.

**反身代词常和for, of, in, by等介词搭配，构成固定短语。**

- for oneself 亲自
- of oneself 自动地
- in oneself 本身固有
- by oneself 独自

# 指示代词

指示词	单数	复数
近指	This	these
远指	that	those

## 指示代词

- 指代或修饰人或事物
- 近指this/these; 远指that/those
- 有名词，形容词性质

## 1. 在句中作主语, 宾语, 表语, 定语

- Charles, **this** is my wife, Claudia.
- **That** was twenty years ago.
- The winning numbers are **these**.
- Coffee is the staple of **this** district and brings local farmers a lot of money.

2. **this**和**that**都可用来指代或概括上文刚刚提到的事物，或指代前面整个句子的内容。

To save time means to spend one's limited life more efficiently, and **this** also amounts to lengthening one's life.

节约时间意味着要让有限的生命更加充实，也就等于延长了生命。

### 3. **that/those** 可用来代替句中前面已经出现的名词或名词短语，以避免重复。

- The film suddenly jumped from the events of 1920 to **those of** 1930.

那电影从1920年的事突然跳到1930年的事。

### 3. **that/those** 可用来代替句中前面已经出现的名词或名词短语，以避免重复。

- The film suddenly jumped from the events of 1920 to **those of** 1930.

那电影从1920年的事突然跳到1930年的事。

- The human brain is more advanced than **that of** the chimpanzee.

人类的大脑比黑猩猩的更为先进。



# 不定代词

不定代词	基本用法
all, each, both, either, neither, one, little, few, many, much, other, another, some, any	作主语、宾语、表语、同位语、定语。
everybody, everyone, everything, somebody, someone, something, anybody, anyone, anything, nobody, no one, nothing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 在句中可以作主语、宾语或表语。</li><li>• 可跟else,</li><li>• 可用所有格 (-' s) 形式。</li></ul>
none	作主语、宾语、表语。
every, no	只能作定语。

# 不定代词

01 both; either ; neither ; all ; any ; none 区别

02 each; every区别

03 some; any区别

04 other; the other ; others; the others; another区别

05 it; one; that区别

# 不定代词

**both**, 两者 (都)

**either** (两者中)任意一个

**neither** (两者)都不

**all** 三者 (都)

**any** (三者中)任何一个

**none** (三者)都不

**both, all**

- He has **two** sons, \_\_\_\_\_ of whom are clever.
- He has **three** sons, \_\_\_\_\_ of whom are clever.

- He has **two** sons, **both** of whom are clever.
- He has **three** sons, **all** of whom are clever.

**any , either**

- He has **two** sons, \_\_\_\_\_ of whom is clever.
- He has **three** sons, \_\_\_\_\_ of whom is clever.

- He has **two** sons, **either** of whom is clever.
- He has **three** sons, **any** of whom is clever.

## none , neither

- He has **two** sons, \_\_\_\_\_ of whom is clever.
- He has **three** sons, \_\_\_\_\_ of whom are clever.



- He has **two** sons, **neither** of whom is clever.
- He has **three** sons, **none** of whom are clever.

# each

We **each have** our own office. (作we的同位语)

- 放在复数名词和代词后作同位语时，谓语动词用复数形式

**Each carries** his own bag. (代词)

- 作代词时，接动词第三人称单数形式

**Each** person **carries** his own bag. (形容词)

- 作形容词时，修饰单数名词，接动词第三人称单数形式

**every**修饰单数名词，其后接动词第三人称单数形式。

- **Every child** in the class passed the examination.

班上所有的孩子都通过了这次考试。

# each; every 的区别

- **each** 作代词、形容词和副词
- **every** 只作形容词

## each; every 的区别

- **each**指两个或两个以上的人或事物中的“每个”，one by one的含义
- **every**是指三个以上的人或事物的“全体”，all的含义

## each; every 的区别

- every与not连用，表示部分否定。
- each作代词时候，一般不和否定句连用，在否定中多用 neither, none, no等来代替。

- Not every child enjoyed the party.
- None of the answers were correct.

## some, any

- I have \_\_\_\_ money.
- Do you have \_\_\_\_ words to say?
- Would you mind buying me \_\_\_\_ candies on your way home?



## some; any区别

- **some**多用于肯定句
- **any**多用于否定句、疑问句
- 表示请求、建议的疑问句中，常用some而不用any

- I have **some** money.
- Do you have **any** words to say?
- Would you mind buying me **some** candies on your way home?

# few; a few; little; a little区别

few 用来修饰可数名词。

little 用来修饰不可数名词。

# few; a few; little; a little区别

- few 否定意义; “没有, 几乎没有”
- a few 肯定意义; “有几个”
- little 否定意义; “没有, 几乎没有”
- a little 肯定意义; “有一点儿”

1. He has \_\_\_\_ friends here, so he feels lonely.
2. There are \_\_\_\_ eggs in the basket.
3. There is \_\_\_\_ ink in my bottle.
4. Can you give me \_\_\_\_ ?

## other; the other ; others; the others; another;

1. This glass is broken. Give me\_\_\_\_\_, please.
2. There are many people in the park. Some are walking, some are jogging, and \_\_\_\_\_ are dancing.
3. He has a book in one hand, and a pen in \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Of the four boys, one is in Grade One, \_\_\_\_\_are in Grade Two.

other; the other ; others; the others; another

其他

the特指

s复数

## other; the other ; others; the others; another;

1. This glass is broken. Give me\_\_\_\_\_, please.
2. There are many people in the park. Some are walking, some are jogging, and \_\_\_\_\_ are dancing.
3. He has a book in one hand, and a pen in \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Of the four boys, one is in Grade One, \_\_\_\_\_are in Grade Two.



1. This glass is broken. Give me **another**, please.

- **another**表示 “再一个”

2. There are many people in the park. Some are walking, some are jogging, and **others** are dancing.

- **others**表示泛指“其他”

**“some; others”**

3. He has a book in one hand, and a pen in **the other**.

• **the other**两个中的另一个。 “

**one; the other”**

4. Of the four boys, one is in Grade One, **the others** are in Grade Two.

- **特指the others三者或以上中的其他**

## it/that/one

- I have lost my umbrella; I'm looking for \_\_\_\_.
- I have lost my umbrella; I think I must buy \_\_\_\_.
- The umbrella you bought is cheaper than \_\_\_\_ I bought.

**it/one/that**三者均可用作代词，指代前面提到的名词。

- ✓ it指代的是上文提到的同一物品，**同名同物**。
- ✓ one/that**同名异物**。

- ✓ it指代的是上文提到的同一物品，同名同物。
- ✓ one/that同名异物。
- I have lost my umbrella; I' m looking for it.
- I have lost my umbrella; I think I must buy one.
- The umbrella you bought is cheaper than that/the one I bought.

复合不定代词是由some, any, no, every加上-body, -one, -thing构成的不定代词。常见的复合不定代词有：

- somebody
- anybody
- nobody
- everybody
- someone
- anyone
- nothing
- everyone
- something
- anything
- everything



- 复合不定代词相当于名词，在句中作主语、宾语和表语。
- **Everything** goes as planned.
- I don't have **anything** to say.
- Money is not **everything**.
- There is **nothing** wrong with the machine.

something old, something new

something borrowed, something blue



# 课后练习

## 一、选择题

1. In\_\_\_\_review of 44 studies, American researchers found that men and women who ate six key foods daily cut the risk of\_\_\_\_heart disease by 76%.

A) a; the    B) the; a    C) a; /    D) /; /

2. Many people hold the view that \_\_\_\_ prison isn't \_\_\_\_ only cure for lawbreakers.

A) a; the      B) /; the      C) the; the      D) the; a

3. Now we can pick up \_\_\_\_ weather information from \_\_\_\_ new type of \_\_\_\_ weather satellite.

A) the; a; /      B) /; the; the      C) /; a; /      D) /; a; a

4. We hope that our government should pay more attention to \_\_\_\_\_.

- |                               |                        |
|-------------------------------|------------------------|
| A) the livelihood of the poor | B) the poor livelihood |
| C) the poor's livelihood      | D) the livelihood poor |

5. Quickly! Tom, give me \_\_\_\_\_ pen to mark the page. I see \_\_\_\_\_ under the book.

A) /; it      B) a; that      C) the; one      D) a; one



6. The market for \_\_\_\_\_ used mobile phones is getting larger and larger as \_\_\_\_\_ years go on.

A) the; /      B) /; /      C) the; the      D) /; the

7. She can't remember exactly when he first met her at \_\_\_\_\_ airport, but she is sure it was on \_\_\_\_\_ Friday morning.

A) the; /      B) the; a      C) an; one      D) /; a

8. This book is of great value. \_\_\_\_\_ can be enjoyed unless you digest it.

A) Nothing

B) Something

C) Everything

D) Anything

9. In their hearts, some American women think it is men's business to make money and \_\_\_\_\_ to spend it.

A) they      B) theirs      C) them      D) their

10. —How many elephants did you see?

—\_\_\_\_\_.

A) None

B) No one

C) Not many ones

D) No many

11. The information on the Internet gets around much more rapidly than \_\_\_\_\_ in the newspaper.

A) it      B) those      C) one      D) that

12. Before you buy an expensive item, or a service, do check the price and \_\_\_\_\_ is on offer.

A) what      B) which      C) that      D) this

## 二、改错题

1. Lesson Three is the most difficult lesson, but it isn't the most difficult lesson in Book Two.



2. —How did you pay the workers?

—As a rule, they were paid by an hour.

3. With Women's Liberation Movement, our women no longer want to be regarded inferior to men.

4. Now many Chinese like traveling from one place to others to enjoy the beautiful scenery of our country.

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