

第十章 冠词

冠词是放在所说明的名词之前的词。冠词分为定冠词和不定冠词两类。定冠词有 the, 不定冠词有 a 和 an。

一、定冠词 the 的用法

定冠词 the 表示某些特指的人或事物。它后面可接名词的单、复数，表示 this, that, these 或 those 的意思。具体用法如下：

1. 表示某些特指的人或事物

The man in the black car is Tom's father. 黑色轿车里的男子是汤姆的父亲。

2. 用于序数词和形容词最高级前

The first lesson is easy. 第一课简单。

Tom is the tallest in his class. 汤姆是班上个子最高的。

3. 方位名词前加 the

Guangzhou is in the south of China. 广州位于中国的南方。

4. 用于世界上独一无二的事物前

The earth goes around the sun. 地球围绕太阳转。

The sun rises in the east and sets in the west. 太阳东升西落。

5. 指谈话双方都知道的人或物

Tom, please close the door. 汤姆，请关门。

6. 上文提到过的人或物，下文再次提及时，可用 the

There is a desk in Tom's room. On the desk, there is an English book. 汤姆的房间里有一张课桌，课桌上有一本英语书。

7. 在表示乐器的名词前用 the

Helen is good at playing the piano. 海伦擅长弹钢琴。

Can you play the violin? 你会拉小提琴吗?

8. 加在姓的复数形式前表示一家人

The Greens are watching TV now. 格林一家正在看电视。

9. 和某些形容词连用，表示一类人或物

the old 老人 the young 年轻人

the rich 富人 the poor 穷人

the true, the good and the beautiful 真、善、美

10. 用于某些由普通名词构成的专有名词前

the Great Wall 长城 the USA 美国

11. 用于江河湖海、山脉、报纸、杂志等名称前

the Yellow River 黄河

12. 用于一些习惯用语中

in the morning (afternoon, evening) 在早晨(下午、晚上)

on the right (left) 在右边(左边)

the day after tomorrow 后天

【例题】用适当的冠词填空：

1. _____ picture on _____ wall is _____ gift from my grandfather.

2. February is _____ shortest month. It is _____ second month of _____ year.

【解析】第一题三个空分别填 The, the 和 a。前面两个空都是特指,第三个空表示“一个”,不是特指,所以填不定冠词 a。第二题三个空分别填 the, the 和 a,前两个空填定冠词 the 是因为其所修饰的词是形容词最高级和序数词;第三个空填不定冠词 a 是因为表示“一年”,不是特指。

二、不定冠词 a 和 an 的用法

不定冠词用于单数名词前,一般指某一人或事物。

1. a 和 an 的区别

a 用于辅音前,an 用于元音前,元音和辅音指音标而不是字母。如:

a bag (book, desk, cake, computer, woman, boy, girl, university, etc.)

an apple (egg, orange, hour, ear, eye, elephant, umbrella, island, etc.)

an old man (English book, orange orange, honest boy, American girl, interesting book)

2. 冠词和形容词同时修饰名词时,冠词放在形容词之前

an apple → a red apple 一个红苹果

a book → an interesting book 一本有趣的书

3. a 和 an 用在名词前,强调名词的类别时,不必译出

An elephant is much heavier than a horse. 大象比马重多了。

4. a 和 an 用在名词前,表示“一”时,需译出

I will be back in an hour. 一小时后我将回来。

This is an apple. 这是一个苹果。

We have three meals a day. 我们一天吃三餐。

【例题】用适当的冠词填空:

1. China is _____ Asian country, and Britain is _____ European country.

2. It took her _____ hour and _____ half to get to _____ station.

【解析】第一题两个空分别填 an 和 an,因为 Asian 和 European 都是以元音发音为首的单词。

第二题三个空分别填 an, a 和 the,hour 为以元音发音为首的单词,所以用 an,而 half 不是以元音发音为首的单词,所以用 a;第三个空为特指,所以用定冠词。

三、不用冠词的几种情况

情 况	例 词 或 例 句
专有名词和不可数名词前	Helen Green, Class Two, China, water, juice
复数名词表示一类人或事物时	The little girl is afraid of dogs. I like eggs.
在星期、月份、季节、节日前	It's Sunday (Monday, Tuesday, etc.) today.
在称呼或头衔前	Miss Gao is our English teacher. Thank you, sir.
在一日三餐和球类运动前	I have breakfast at 7:00 every morning. Tom likes playing football.
名词前已有 this, that, my, your, some, any 等代词修饰时	Come this way, please. I have some books.
在某些固定词组中	at noon, at home, by bike(bus, train, car ...), on foot, go to school, on time

【例题】用适当的冠词填空：

1. They always have _____ rice for _____ lunch.
2. We often play _____ basketball in _____ afternoon on _____ Sunday.

【解析】第一题两个空不填任何冠词，因为在不可数名词和三餐前不加冠词。第二题第一个空不填冠词，因为在球类运动前不用冠词；第二个空填定冠词 the，因为表达“在上午/下午/晚上”要用定冠词；第三个空不填冠词，因为在星期几前不使用冠词。

专项练习

选择填空

1. After watching _____ TV, she played _____ violin for an hour.
A. /; / B. the; the C. the; / D. /; the
2. — Have you heard of Hou Yifan, _____ female world chess champion(冠军)?
— Yes, she is from _____ Taizhou. We're proud of her.
A. a; / B. the; the C. a; the D. the; /
3. — Does Heze have _____ airport?
— No. But we can take _____ bus to Jinan or Zhengzhou.
A. an; the B. an; a C. the; a D. a; a
4. It is a good habit to go to _____ bed early and get up early.
A. a B. an C. the D. /
5. — Do you play _____ piano in your free time?
— No, I like sports. I often play _____ soccer with my friends.
A. /; the B. the; / C. the; the D. a; a
6. A good beginning makes _____ good ending.
A. a B. an C. the D. /
7. — Who is that woman on TV?
— _____ pop singer, I often listen to her songs.
A. A B. An C. The D. /
8. He has bought _____ MP5. _____ MP5 cost him 200 yuan.
A. a; The B. an; An C. an; The
9. I like _____ color of your coat. I'll buy _____ blouse like this color.
A. the; the B. a; a C. the; a D. a; the
10. Perhaps the famous football star won't play _____ football any longer.
A. a B. an C. the D. /
11. There is _____ American boy in our class and _____ boy can speak good Chinese.
A. an; the B. an; an C. a; an D. a; the
12. It's just a short distance from here to _____ restaurant.
A. a B. an C. the D. /
13. Vera and Mike come from _____ European country. They are in _____ same school now.
A. a; the B. an; the C. the; the D. an; an
14. — I missed the beginning of _____ cartoon *The Lion King*.
— What a pity! You should have left school half _____ hour earlier.
A. a; an B. the; a C. the; an D. an; the
15. — Is _____ dictionary on the desk yours?
— No, I don't have _____ English-Chinese dictionary.
A. the; an B. an; the C. an; an D. the; the

16. — Excuse me, is there _____ book by Mo Yan?
— Yes. It's on _____ bookshelf over there.
A. a; / B. a; the C. /; the D. the; a
17. The house is very nice. Has it got _____ garden?
A. / B. a C. an D. the
18. — Hurry up, or we'll be late.
— Take your time
— it's just _____ short distance from here to _____ cinema.
A. /; the B. the; a C. a; the D. /; a
19. — Kate, do you have _____ pen pal?
— Yes, I do. I have one in China.
A. a B. an C. the D. /
20. It took me _____ hour and a half to finish _____ homework.
A. a; a B. an; a C. an; the D. the; an

第十一章 一般现在时

一般现在时常用来表示经常性、习惯性、永久性的动作或客观事实和真理等。

一、一般现在时的句型结构

1. be 动词的一般现在时

① be 动词的句型结构：

肯定句：主语 + be 动词 ...

疑问句：Be 动词 + 主语 ... ?

否定句：主语 + be 动词 + not ...

肯定回答：Yes, 主语 + be 动词.

如：He is a worker 他是个工人。

否定回答：No, 主语 + be 动词 + not.

He is not a worker. 他不是工人。

Is Tom a worker? 汤姆是个工人吗?

Yes, he is. 是的。

No, he isn't. 不, 不是的。

【要点 27】否定回答中，Yes 或 No 的后面一定要有逗号，逗号后的主语必须是代词。

② be 动词的一般现在时有三种形式 am, is, are, 分别与不同人称的主语连用。

人 称	主 语	be 动词
第一人称	I (我) We (我们)	am are
第二人称	You (你) You (你们)	are are
第三人称	He (他) She (她) It (它) They (他们/她们/它们)	is is is are

如：I am a teacher. 我是老师。

We are teachers. 我们是老师。

You are a teacher. 你是老师。

You are teachers. 你们是老师。

She/He is a teacher. 她/他是老师。

They are teachers. 他们/她们是老师。

It is a lovely dog. 它是条可爱的狗。

③ What+be 动词+主语 ... ? (询问事物或职业)

Who+be 动词+主语 ... ? (询问身份)

如：— What's this? 这是什么？

— It's a map. 它是一幅地图。

— What's your father? 你父亲是干什么的？

— He is a driver. 他是个司机。

— Who's the man over there? 那儿的那个男人是谁？

— He is my father. 他是我父亲。

④ There be (is/are) ... 结构的用法。

☞ A. “就近原则”：即 There be 后接的主语是单数名词或不可数名词时，则 be 动词用 is；There be 后接的主语是复数名词时，则 be 动词用 are。

如：There is a book on the desk. 课桌上有一本书。

There is some water in the glass. 杯子里有一些水。

There are some students in the classroom. 教室里有一些学生。

There is a pen and two pencils on the desk. 课桌上有一支钢笔和两支铅笔。

There are two pencils and a pen on the desk. 课桌上有两支铅笔和一支钢笔。

☞ B. 否定句：There be (is/are) + not ...

疑问句：Be (Is/Are) + there ...?

如：There is not any milk at home. 家里没有牛奶。

There are not any students on the playground. 操场上没有学生。

Is there a bed in the room? 房间里有床吗？

Are there any Americans in your class? 你班上有美国人吗？

2. 其他动词一般现在时的两种形式

肯定句：主语(非第三人称单数) + 动词(原形) + ...

主语(第三人称单数) + 动词(第三人称单数) + ...

否定句：主语(非第三人称单数) + do not (don't) + 动词(原形) + ...

主语(第三人称单数) + does not (doesn't) + 动词(原形) + ...

疑问句：Do + 主语(非第三人称单数) + 动词(原形) + ...?

Does + 主语(第三人称单数) + 动词(原形) + ...?

疑问句的回答方式：(肯) Yes, 主语 + do/does.

(否) No, 主语 + do not/does not.

如：I go to school every day. 我每天上学。

I don't go to school every day. 我并不是每天都上学。

— Do you go to school every day? 你每天上学吗？

— Yes, I do. / No, I don't. 是的。/ 不，不是。

She goes to school every day. 她每天上学。

She doesn't go to school every day. 她并不是每天都上学。

— Does she go to school every day? 她每天上学吗？

— Yes, she does. / No, she doesn't. 是的。/ 不，不是。

二、一般现在时的用法

1. 表示现阶段经常发生的动作或存在的状态

常和 always, usually, often, sometimes, seldom, never, every 引导的短语(如：every day, every morning, etc.), on Sundays 等连用。如：

My mother always gets up early in the morning. 我妈妈早晨一直早起。

We don't have any lessons on Sundays. 星期日我们不上课。

【例题】用所给动词的适当形式填空：

1. She _____ (get) up very early every morning.
2. My uncle always _____ (work) hard in order to get a higher pay.

【解析】第一题填 gets, 第二题填 works。两题都有非常明确的表示现阶段经常发生动作的时间状语, 所以用一般现在时。

2. 表示真理、无时间性的客观事实

Summer comes after spring. 春去夏来。

The sun rises in the east and sets in the west. 太阳东升西落。

Life is not easy for any of us. 对我们任何人来说, 生活都不是容易的。

【例题】用所给动词的适当形式填空：

1. The moon _____ (run) around the sun.
2. There _____ (be) 365 days in a year.

【解析】第一题填 runs, 第二题填 are。两题表达的都是真理或无时间性的客观事实, 用一般现在时。

3. 用在某些从句中

当主句是一般将来时时, 在 if/whether 引导的条件状语和 when/as soon as 等引导的时间状语从句中, 一般现在时用来表示将来的动作。如:

If it doesn't rain tomorrow, I will go shopping with my mother. 如果明天不下雨, 我将和妈妈去买东西。

As soon as I get to New York, I'll call you. 我一到纽约就打电话给你。

Tom is going to be a policeman when he grows up. 汤姆长大后想做一名警察。

【例题】用所给动词的适当形式填空：

1. We will not go to the party if it _____ (rain) tomorrow.
2. She will call you immediately after she _____ (get) the gift.

【解析】第一题填 rains, 第二题填 gets。两题都是用一般现在时表示将来的动作。

4. 一些表示心理和情感的动词常用一般现在时

I like noodles. 我喜欢吃面条。

I think Tom needs my help. 我认为汤姆需要我的帮助。

His friend wants a cup of tea. 他的朋友想要喝一杯茶。

My father hates chocolates. 我父亲讨厌巧克力。

【例题】用所给动词的适当形式填空：

1. My father _____ (prefer) rice instead of noodles.
2. He _____ (think) that the rich is always happy.

【解析】第一题填 prefers, 第二题填 thinks。两题都表示心理或情感, 用一般现在时。

5. 表示预先计划或安排好的, 肯定要发生的动作

这种情况主要用于 leave, stop, come, go, begin, start, return 等短暂性动词, 此时句中常有表示将来的时间状语。如:

Summer holidays begin next week. 暑假下周开始。

The students leave for Beijing in a week. 学生们一周后去北京。

6. 在一些倒装句中, 常用一般现在时

Here comes the bus! 公共汽车来了。

Here we are. 我们到了。

There goes the bell. 铃响了。

专项练习

I. 用所给单词的适当形式填空

1. The old man sometimes _____ (go) to the park with his wife.
2. My uncle _____ (go) to work on his bike.
3. What colour _____ (be) your new shoes?
4. I teach her English. She _____ (teach) me Chinese.
5. Sam and I _____ (be) in the same class.
6. There _____ (be) a book and two pencils on the desk.
7. The man and his son _____ (have) eight houses in this city.
8. The coat _____ (look) nice.
9. When they _____ (get) there tomorrow, they will call me.
10. Wei Hua _____ (not finish) her homework sometimes.

II. 句型转换

1. They speak Japanese. (改为一般疑问句)

2. He is running after a little dog. (改成一般现在时)

3. She sometimes talks with her friends in the classroom. (用 now 代替 sometimes 改写句子)

4. The building has ten floors. (改为否定句)

5. He does some cleaning every Sunday. (改为否定句)

6. There is little water in the bottle. (改为反意疑问句)

7. I have breakfast at home. (用 he 作主语改写句子)

8. I have sports in the afternoon. (改为否定句)

9. Helen is carrying water for Granny Wang. (用 often 改写句子)

10. My father said to me, "Summer comes after spring." (改为复合句)
