

## 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 a,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

- After watching \_\_\_\_\_ TV, she played \_\_\_\_\_ violin for an hour.  
A. /; /                      B. the; the                      C. the; /                      D. /; the
- 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; /
- 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
- It is a good habit to go to \_\_\_\_\_ bed early and get up early.  
A. a                      B. an                      C. the                      D. /
- 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
- A good beginning makes \_\_\_\_\_ good ending.  
A. a                      B. an                      C. the                      D. /
- Who is that woman on TV?  
— \_\_\_\_\_ pop singer, I often listen to her songs.  
A. A                      B. An                      C. The                      D. /
- He has bought \_\_\_\_\_ MP5. \_\_\_\_\_ MP5 cost him 200 *yuan*.  
A. a; The                      B. an; An                      C. an; The
- 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
- Perhaps the famous football star won't play \_\_\_\_\_ football any longer.  
A. a                      B. an                      C. the                      D. /
- 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
- It's just a short distance from here to \_\_\_\_\_ restaurant.  
A. a                      B. an                      C. the                      D. /
- 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
- 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
- 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

❶ be 动词的句型结构：

肯定句：主语＋be 动词 ...

否定句：主语＋be 动词＋not ...

如：He is a worker 他是个工人。

He is not a worker. 他不是工人。

疑问句：Be 动词＋主语 ...?

肯定回答：Yes, 主语＋be 动词.

否定回答：No, 主语＋be 动词＋not.

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。

❷ 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)	am
	We (我们)	are
第二人称	You (你)	are
	You (你们)	are
第三人称	He (他)	is
	She (她)	is
	It (它)	is
	They (他们/她们/它们)	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。

❸ 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：

I often do my homework after school. 我经常放学后做家庭作业。

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)  
\_\_\_\_\_