

第一章

冠 词

- ① A friend in need is a friend indeed.
患难见真情。
- ② A young idler, an old beggar.
少壮不努力，老大徒伤悲。
- ③ An apple a day keeps the doctor away.
一日一苹果，医生远离我。

第一节 考前必读

✓ 真题回放

1. ... she and another runner were neck and neck for _____ finish line.

【答案】the

【试题分析】本题考查定冠词的用法。finish line 特指比赛中的终点线，双方正在争夺的是同一目标，因此需要用 the 来限定。冠词经常出现在语法填空题中，几乎是必考语法点。

2. I had a banana and an apple, and I gave _____ banana to Mary.

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

【答案】D

【试题分析】本题考查定冠词的用法。定冠词 the 用于回指前文已提到的事物，the banana 特指前文提到的那根香蕉。

3. That is _____ classroom where we had lessons last year.

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

【答案】B

【试题分析】本题考查定冠词的用法。从句 where we had lessons last

year 修饰 classroom, 表明该教室是特定的, 因此需要用 the 来限定。

复习建议

冠词已经成为语法填空题中几乎必考的语法项。冠词的复习重点: ①辨析定冠词与不定冠词的区别; ②辨析不定冠词 a 与 an 的区别; ③熟记只用定冠词的几种情况; ④熟记不用冠词的几种情况。

第二节 知识梳理

一、冠词的定义

冠词 (Article) 是一种常用于名词之前的虚词, 用以说明名词所指的人或事物是泛指还是特指。冠词本身不能独立使用, 通常在句子中不重读。英语中的冠词分为两类, 一是不定冠词 (Indefinite Article) a 和 an, 一是定冠词 (Definite Article) the。此外, 在某些特定语境中, 名词前可不使用冠词, 这种现象通常称为零冠词 (Zero Article)。

二、考点梳理

考点 1 定冠词与不定冠词的区别

定冠词: the 具有“这个, 那个”的含义, 和名词连用表示特指。

不定冠词: a 和 an 表示“一, 一个”, 通常用在可数名词单数前表示泛指。

The book on the desk is his. (特指确定的一本书)

There is **a** computer on the desk. (泛指任意一台电脑)

考点 2 不定冠词的用法

1. 区分不定冠词 a 和 an。

在以元音 (指发音不指字母) 开头的单词前用 **an**; 在以辅音 (指发音不指字母) 开头的单词前用 **a**。

an old lady 一位老妇人

an hour 一个小时

an honest boy 一个诚实的男孩

an “M” 一个字母 “M”

a university 一所大学

a bad computer 一台坏电脑

an exciting film 一部令人兴奋的电影

a teacher 一位老师

a beautiful park 一个美丽的公园

2. 不定冠词用在单数可数名词前表示“某一个”。

There is **a policeman** at the door.

3. 不定冠词用于专有名词前，可表示多种意义。

We think he is **a new Leifeng**. (表示具有该人物典型品质的一类人)

A Mr Green is asking to see you. (表示一个叫该名字的人)

4. 序数词如 second, third 等前用不定冠词，表示“再一，又一”。

We'll have to do it **a second time**.

5. 不定冠词用在单数可数名词前表示“每一”，意思接近 every。

We study for eight hours **a day**.

6. 不定冠词用于固定短语中。

have a try 试一下

have a good time 玩得痛快

as a matter of fact 事实上

have a word with sb 和某人谈话

have a look (at) 看一看

give a lesson 授课

have a nice trip 旅途愉快

take a break 休息一下

make a living 谋生

in a word 总而言之

many a time 许多次

have a fever 发烧

have a talk 谈话

have a rest 休息一下



提示

“a/an+职业 A+and+职业 B”表示同一个人同时拥有两种身份或职业。

a worker and writer 一个工人兼作家(一个人，两种身份)

a worker and a writer 一个工人和一个作家(两个不同职业的人)

考点3 必须用定冠词的情况

1. 用于表示前文提到过的人或事物。

I bought a book yesterday, and **the book** is very useful.

2. 用于指说话双方都知道的人或事物。

Please close **the door**.

3. 用于表示世界上独一无二的事物。

The sun rises in the east and sets in the west.

4. 用于表示方位的名词之前。

in the east 在东方 in the north 在北方 on the left 在左边

5. 用于序数词、形容词和副词的最高级之前。

This is **the first** time I have been to Beijing.

This is **the most interesting** book I have ever read.

6. 用于某些名词化的形容词前，表示一类人，一个民族、阶级或阶层。

the rich 富人 the poor 穷人 the old 老人

the new 新事物

7. 用于姓氏的复数形式之前，表示“……全家人”。

The Blacks came to China in 1994.

8. 用于表示乐器的名词之前。

The girl practised playing **the violin** every morning.

9. 用于表示年代的名词前。

in the 1970s 二十世纪七十年代

10. 用于固定短语中。

in the daytime 在白天 at the beginning of... 在……之初

at the same time 同时 in the end 最后，终于

by the way 顺便说一下 the same as... 同……一样

in the morning/afternoon/evening 在上午 / 下午 / 晚上

考点 4 不用冠词的情况

1. 表示泛指复数名词前不用冠词。

Horses are useful animals. (泛指所有的马)

2. 大多数专有名词(包括人名、地名)、泛指的物质名词、抽象名词前不用冠词。

Peking University is very beautiful. (地名)

Alan is my friend. (人名)

We can't live without **water**. (物质名词)

Love is always around us. (抽象名词)

3. 季节、月份、星期、节日等名词之前不用冠词。

She likes **winter** the most. (季节)

March is the third month of the year. (月份)

We have English on **Monday**. (星期)

We come together to celebrate **National Day**. (节日)

4. 表示泛指日常三餐的名词前不用冠词。

What did you have for **breakfast/lunch/supper**?

5. 表示球类和棋类运动的名词前不用冠词。

She is fond of playing **football and chess**.

6. 名词作表语、宾语补足语、同位语且表示独一无二的头衔、职位或身份，该名词前通常不加冠词。

She is **chairman** of the Students' Union. (表语)

We made him **monitor** of our class. (宾语补足语)

The contract was signed by David Wang, **dean** of our faculty. (同位语)

7. 在与 by 连用的表示交通工具的名词前不加冠词。

by car 乘汽车

by bus 乘公共汽车

by bike 骑自行车

by train 乘火车

by air 乘飞机

by ship 乘船

8. 某些固定词组中不用冠词和用冠词所表示的意义不一样。

at table 在吃饭

at the table 在桌旁

go to school 去上学

go to the school (因事) 去学校

in front of 在……前面

in the front of 在……的前部

(指某物外部的前方)

(指在某物内部的前方)

out of question 没问题，毫无疑问

out of the question 不可能的，不能接受的



提示

turn 作“变成，成为”讲时，其后作表语的单数可数名词前通常不加冠词。

The young girl has turned **writer**. = The young girl has become a writer.

第三节 练习

一、单项选择

1. Rose has _____ e-dictionary. She got it from her uncle.
A. a B. an C. the D. /
2. Mary has a bad cold. She has to stay in _____ bed.
A. the B. a C. / D. an
3. Can I have _____ look at the photo of your friend?
A. a B. an C. / D. the
4. —Do you play _____ piano in your spare time?
—No, I like sports. I often play _____ football with my friends.
A. a; a B. the; the C. the; / D. /; the
5. Alan started to work at _____ early age because his family was very poor.
A. a B. an C. the D. /
6. _____ old man behind Jack is _____ university teacher.
A. An; an B. A; the C. The; a D. The; an
7. I really like _____ cellphone you lent me last week.
A. a B. an C. the D. /
8. More and more people like playing _____ football in China.
A. a B. an C. the D. /
9. More and more foreign people come to China to learn _____ Chinese.
A. a B. an C. the D. /
10. It won't be long. I'll be back in half _____ hour.
A. the B. a C. an D. /
11. There is _____ book on the table. Would you please get _____ book for me?
A. a; a B. a; the C. the; a D. the; an
12. My English teacher has _____ eight-year-old girl called Mary.
A. an B. a C. the D. /
13. I just had _____ cup of milk for _____ breakfast.
A. a; / B. a; the C. a; a D. /; the

14. My mum often takes our dog for _____ walk after dinner.
A. the B. a C. an D. /
15. On _____ sunny afternoon, my parents and I had a good time on the beach.
A. the B. a C. an D. /
16. —How do you usually go to _____ work?
—I usually take _____ bus.
A. the; a B. /; a C. a; a D. the; /
17. Please wait for me in _____ front of the bus; I saved a seat for you in _____ front of it.
A. a; the B. the; a C. /; the D. the; /
18. They don't have _____ same idea, and each has _____ different opinion.
A. the; a B. /; a C. a; a D. the; /
19. _____ Yellow River is _____ second longest river in China.
A. /; / B. The; / C. The; the D. /; the
20. _____ Civil War was fought in _____ United States between 1861 and 1865.
A. /; / B. The; / C. The; the D. A; the
21. He studies _____ science of _____ sound.
A. /; / B. the; / C. the; the D. /; the
22. _____ rich can help _____ poor by supporting education and training programmes.
A. The; the B. The; a C. A; the D. The; /
23. _____ are working hard for their happiness.
A. The Chinese B. A Chinese C. Chinese D. Chineses
24. I listened to _____ radio yesterday evening, while my brother watched _____ TV.
A. the; / B. /; the C. the; the D. /; /
25. —There is _____ old bike.
—_____ old bike is Mr Zhao's.
A. an; The B. the; An C. a; The D. the; The

26. Don't read _____.
 A. in sun B. in the sun C. under sun D. under the sun
27. _____ live downstairs.
 A. A Brown B. Brown C. The Browns D. Browns
28. Both _____ took part in the game.
 A. an old and a young B. old and young
 C. the old and the young D. an old and young
29. —What's _____?
 —Ouch, the book by the fire!
 A. on the fire B. in the fire C. on fire D. in fire
30. He is _____ teacher and works in _____ school.
 A. a; an B. a; a C. the; the D. the; a
31. She only knew that she went there _____, but forgot about the exact date.
 A. Sunday B. on Sunday C. on a Sunday D. in a Sunday
32. My father is _____ Captain of the team.
 A. one B. a C. the D. /
33. _____ apple a day keeps the doctor away.
 A. The B. A C. An D. Two
34. I believe _____ knowledge begins with practice.
 A. a B. the C. an D. /
35. His brother is _____.
 A. the actor and a singer B. an actor and singer
 C. actor and a singer D. actor and singer
36. We elected her _____ of our company.
 A. managers B. a manager C. any manager D. manager
37. —How did you pay the workers?
 —As a rule, they were paid _____.
 A. by a hour B. by an hour C. by the hour D. by hours
38. He was _____ to discover the land.
 A. first man B. the first man C. a first man D. the man first

39. _____ is an animal that can speak.
A. Man B. A men C. The man D. Men
40. We can't see _____ sun at _____ night.
A. the; the B. ./; / C. a; / D. the; /
41. It is a fact that _____ birds can fly very high in _____ sky.
A. ./; / B. ./; the C. the; / D. the; the
42. What _____ fun we had when we were at the seaside!
A. a B. an C. the D. /
43. Whose hat is on _____ table?
A. a B. an C. the D. /
44. Don't talk at _____ table. It is not healthy.
A. a B. an C. the D. /
45. David often goes to see his grandma by _____ bike, but his brother usually goes in _____ car.
A. a; the B. the; a C. ./; a D. a; /
46. A little boy wrote _____ "U" and _____ "n" on the wall.
A. a; a B. an; a C. a; an D. an; an
47. Although _____ snow is white, _____ snow there is not.
A. the; / B. ./; the C. the; the D. ./; /
48. Therefore, _____ doctors and _____ nurses should care for their patients.
A. the; the B. ./; / C. the; / D. ./; the
49. He wants to be _____ Einstein when he grows up.
A. a B. an C. the D. /
50. _____ this is!
A. How wonderful music B. How a wonderful music
C. What wonderful weather D. What a wonderful weather

二、冠词填空

1. She saw _____ English film last Sunday.
2. There is _____ old man under _____ tree.

3. He ordered _____ book some time ago, and now _____ book has arrived.
4. _____ girl in _____ Grade Three is _____ tallest in our school.
5. Mr White lives on _____ fifteenth floor.
6. Mary is _____ only girl who has been to America.
7. _____ moon moves around _____ earth.
8. Have you been to _____ Great Wall?
9. Did you have _____ good time last night?
10. Alan likes playing _____ chess very much.