

Oxford English Grammar Course
Basic Volume 2

牛津英语语法教程

初级·下册

[英] Michael Swan & Catherine Walter 编著

兰元元 译



商务印书馆
The Commercial Press

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第 11 章 冠词: a/an 和 the

语法要点

a/an 用来表示一个人或一事物。**a/an** 常用于以下情况:

- 用于**描述**

*She's **an** interesting person.* 她是一个有趣的人。

*He's got **a** loud voice.* 他有一副大嗓门。

- 用于谈论**某物是什么**, 或某人的**工作是什么**

*This is **a** return ticket.* 这是一张往返票。

*I'm **an** engineer.* 我是一个工程师。

the 通常表示听话人知道说话人所指的是哪一个人、哪一个物体或哪一件事。

*Can I use **the** phone?* 我可以用一下电话吗? (听话人知道这里所说的“电话”是指“你的电话”。)

名词前面**没有冠词** (article) 时, 这个名词通常有特殊含义。

*I dislike **cats**.* 我不喜欢猫。(表示所有的猫。)

对于那些不会讲西欧语言的人而言, 掌握英语中冠词的用法会有些困难。学习本章全部内容, 尤其要注意 360-363 页。

There is a mountain far away.
And on the mountain stands a tree.
And on the tree there is a branch.
And on the branch there is a nest.
And in the nest there is an egg.
And in the egg there is a bird.
One day the bird will fly.
One day we will be free.

(old folk song)

An Englishman, an Irishman,
a Scotsman and a Welshman went
into a pub. The Englishman ...

There's some bacon in the
fridge if you're hungry.

Shut the door and turn off the
lights when you go, will you?

My wife's from California.

We've got offices in Australia,
Canada and the United States.

I'll meet you at the Palace Hotel
in Clark Street at 8.00.

*He's a doctor and she's
an engineer.*

He's got a very nice smile.

We went to the Czech
Republic on holiday
last year.

You have beautiful eyes.

We both studied at
Birmingham University.

*I'm afraid Ann's in
hospital again.*

People are strange.

a/an; the 的发音

冠词 **a** 用在辅音 (consonant) (如 **b**、**c**、**d**、**f**、**g**、**h** 在单词中的一般读音) 之前。

a book 一本书 *a coat* 一件外套 *a house* 一座房子

a letter 一封信 *a new idea* 一个新的想法

冠词 **an** 用在元音 (vowel) (如 **a**、**e**、**i**、**o**、**u** 在单词中的一般读音) 之前。

an address 一个地址 *an egg* 一枚鸡蛋

an idea 一种想法 *an old house* 一座老房子

① 用 a 或 an 填空。

- | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------|------------------|
| ▶ <i>a</i> ticket | ▶ <i>an</i> afternoon | 1 bicycle |
| 2 airport | 3 shop | 4 holiday |
| 5 exercise | 6 day | 7 American |
| 8 student | | |

用 **a** 还是 **an** 取决于其后面单词的**发音**，而非其拼写。

- **a house**、**a hand**、**a head** 是正确的用法，但是要用 **an hour** /aʊə/ (此处的字母 **h** 不发音，因此 **hour** 就与 **our** 发音相同)
- **an uncle**、**an umbrella** 是正确的用法，但是要用 **a university** (发音为 **you-niversity**)、**a European** (发音为 **you-ropean**)、**a uniform** (发音为 **you-niform**)、**a useful book**
- **an orange**、**an opera**、**an office** 是正确的用法，但是要用 **a one-pound stamp** (发音为 **wun...**)

② 用形容词填空。

- ▶ a car (*expensive*) *an expensive car*
- ▶ an address (*new*) *a new address*
- 1 a friend (*old*)
- 2 an apple (*big*)

- 3 a child (*unhappy*)
- 4 a train (*early*)
- 5 an uncle (*rich*)
- 6 a job (*easy*)
- 7 an exercise (*hard*)
- 8 a language (*European*)
- 9 a book (*small*)

the 在辅音前面发音为 /ðə/ (如同 mother 一词的末尾音)。

the 在元音前面发音为 /ði/ (与 see 同韵)。

3 朗读下列词语:

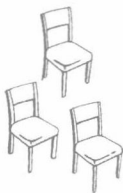
the beginning the woman the child the time the place
 the house the horse the end the old man the office
 the address the American the hour the one the university
 the European the uniform

4 语法与词汇: 关于七种日常用品 用方框中的单词补全句子。使用 a 或 an。



alarm clock calculator torch envelope hammer knife tin-opener ✓

- You use *a tin-opener* to open tins.
- 1 You can use when you send a letter.
- 2 is useful for mathematics.
- 3 You can see at night with
- 4 You can put nails into wood with
- 5 is useful for cutting things.
- 6 wakes you up in the morning.

可数名词与不可数名词 *a car, cars; petrol*

可数名词 (countable noun) 是指 car、book、chair 之类的名词, 它们是那些可以计数的物体的名称, 可以说 one car、two books、three chairs, 可以是单数 (如 a cat、one book) 或复数 (如 two chairs、lots of books)。

不可数名词 (uncountable noun) 是指 smoke、rice、water、petrol 之类的名词, 它们是不可以计数的, 可以说 smoke, 但不可以说 ~~a smoke~~、~~two rices~~ 或 ~~three waters~~。不可数名词总是以单数形式出现 (更多的用法见 452-453 页)。



- ① 在下面各词的旁边标注 SC (singular countable 单数可数名词)、PC (plural countable 复数可数名词) 或 U (uncountable 不可数名词)。

bird <u>SC</u>	bottles <u>PC</u>	blood <u>U</u>	children
flower	love	meat	mountains
music	nose	oil	photos
piano	river	snow	songs
table	windows		

a/an 只用在单数可数名词前。

(a/an 在意义上类似 one, 不可说 ~~one houses~~ 或 ~~one air~~。)

单数可数名词	复数可数名词	不可数名词
a house	houses (不说 a houses)	air (不说 an air)
a car	cars	petrol

- ② 用 a/an 填空, 或不填 (-)。

- ▶ Jake's father makes films. ▶ I need new bicycle.
 1 I never drink milk. 2 Jane is old friend.
 3 Most cars use petrol. 4 I often listen to music.
 5 The police are looking for him with dogs.

- 6 My room has got really big window.
- 7 That child wants new shoes.
- 8 She was wearing orange skirt.
- 9 They live in very nice house.
- 10 I never have sugar in coffee.

常用不可数名词（不带 a/an）表示某物是由什么材料做成的。

The walls in the house were all made of glass. 房子的墙全都是玻璃的。

This sweater is made of silk. 这件毛衣是丝质的。

3 语法与词汇：关于原料

用方框中的单词填空。必要时可以查阅词典。

brick cotton glass leather metal plastic silk stone wood wool

- Shoes are made of *leather or plastic*
- 1 Socks are made of
 - 2 Cars are made of
 - 3 Houses are made of
 - 4 Shirts are made of
 - 5 Tables are made of

当物体的具体数量很重要时，用 **one**，而不用 a/an。比较：

Can I have a cheese sandwich? 我可以吃奶酪三明治吗？

（不说 *Can I have one cheese sandwich?*）

No, I asked for one sandwich, not two! 不对，我只要了一份三明治，不是两份！

I only want one sandwich. 我只想要一份三明治。

4 用 a/an 或 one 填空。

- She's got? nice coat. ► She's only got *one* coat.
- 1 Can I have boiled egg? 2 No, I said egg, not two.
 - 3 I've got problem. Can you help?
 - 4 She's only got child. 5 John's got beautiful sister.
 - 6 girlfriend is enough.

the 和 a/an *Let's see a film. I didn't like the film.*

说话人和听话人双方都知道所谈的是什么人或事物时，用 **the**。否则就要用 **a/an**。



THE

Could you close the door?

请关门。(对方知道是哪扇门。)

I'm going to the post office.

我准备去邮局。

(对方知道是离这儿最近的那个邮局。)

Can I use the phone?

我可以借用一下电话吗?(=你的电话)

I didn't like the film.

我不喜欢那部电影。

(=我们看过的那场电影)

He looked at the moon.

他望着月亮。(仅有一个月亮)

She's in the front room.

她在前屋。(正在告诉对方是哪一间屋。)

She came on the 8.15 train.

她是乘 8:15 的火车来的。

(正在告诉对方是哪趟火车。)

How much is the red coat?

那件红色的外套多少钱?

(正在告诉对方是哪一件外套。)

A/AN

Could you open a window?

请打开窗户。(说话人不介意是哪一扇窗户。)

Is there a post office near here?

这附近有邮局吗?

Have you got a phone?

你带电话了吗?

Let's go and see a film.

咱们去看场电影吧。

He looked at a tree.

他看着一棵树。

I need a room for tonight.

我今晚需要一个房间过夜。

She arrived in an old taxi.

她是乘一辆旧出租车来的。

I've just bought a new coat.

我刚买了一件新外套。

1 用 a/an 或 the 填空。

- ▶ I walked up to her house, rang ^{the} bell and opened ^{the} door.
 ▶ He lives in ^a small village.
- Look – that's John walking across street.
 - Can I use bathroom?
 - I need English-French dictionary – have you got one?
 - I know good restaurant – shall I reserve table for tonight?
 - Where's teacher? She's very late.
 - I want long holiday in sun.
 - Who's man in your office?
 - I'm leaving on 4.30 bus.
 - 'Which is your coat?' '..... green one.'
 - Claire's looking for new job.
 - Why are you looking at sky?
 - I'll meet you at 4.30 at bus stop outside police station.

冠词 **the** 用在 **only**、**first**、**second** 等以及**最高级**，如 **oldest**、**most** 的前面（见 499-500 页）。

*She's **the only** woman for me.* 她是唯一适合我的女人。

*I live on **the second** floor.* 我住在三楼。

*It's **the oldest** restaurant in Glasgow.* 这是格拉斯哥最古老的餐馆。

*He bought **the most expensive** one.* 他买了最昂贵的那一个。

2 将句首与句尾连接成句，并用 a/an 或 the 填空。

0 Sarah's ^{the}	A cup of coffee?
1 I've got	B first train tomorrow morning?
2 John's	C hottest day of the year.
3 What time is	D most intelligent person in our family. ^a
4 Yesterday was	E only boy in the class.
5 Would you like	F present for you.

第一次提及某人或某物时常用 a/an; 再次提到该人或该物时用 the。

A man walked up to a policeman. The man took out a map and asked the policeman ...

一个人向警察走过去, 这个人拿出一张地图并向警察询问……

3 用 a/an 或 the 填空。

A BAG IN A BAG

This is ▶ ^a..... true story. Once I went into 1..... big sports shop because I wanted 2..... sports bag. 3..... assistant came up to me, and I told him what I wanted. 4..... assistant brought me three different bags. I chose 5..... smallest one and paid for it. 6..... assistant put 7..... bag in 8..... large plastic bag. I told him one bag was enough, and asked him to take 9..... bag out of 10..... other bag. He did so, but he looked very unhappy as I walked out of 11..... shop.

注意: a/an 不能用在复数名词前面, 但 the 可以。

She's wearing black shoes. 她穿着一双黑鞋。(不说 ... ~~a black shoes.~~)

She bought the shoes last week. 这双鞋是她上个星期买的。

4 语法与词汇: 关于动物、鸟类和其他生物 弄懂方框中单词的意思, 必要时可以查阅词典。然后观察下面编了号的动物图片, 用冠词 a/an 或 the 和方框中的单词补全句子。

ant camel ✓ eagle frog monkey
mouse (plural mice) parrot pigeon snake spider

GROUP A

- ▶ This is a camel. It's the biggest animal in the group.
1 This is It's smallest animal in group.
2 This is It's most intelligent
.....