

English
How time flies!



“概念地图”书系
GAINIAN DITU SHUXI

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中学概念地图丛书

概念地图，可视化的思维工具，
强有力的学习，助记策略。

概念地图，分层级梳理概念的
知识导源图，学习、记忆知识的时代
快车。

初中英

◎ 陈环 主编

CHUZHONG YINGYU
GAINIAN DITU

概念地图

■■■■■■获第七届全国书籍设计艺术展览“最佳书籍设计”奖



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初中英语

CHUZHONG YINGYU



主 编 陈环

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目 录

第一单元 词法 1

一、名词.....2

二、冠词.....7

三、代词.....13

四、数词.....22

五、介词.....27

六、连词.....33

七、形容词.....37

八、副词.....43

九、动词.....47

(一) 动词的种类.....47

1. 行为动词.....47

2. 系动词.....50

3. 助动词、情态动词.....53

(二) 谓语动词的时态.....57

1. 一般现在时57

2. 一般过去时	61
3. 一般将来时、过去将来时	64
4. 现在进行时、过去进行时	67
5. 现在完成时、过去完成时	70
(三) 谓语动词的语态	73
(四) 非谓语动词	76
十、构词法	82

第二单元 句法85

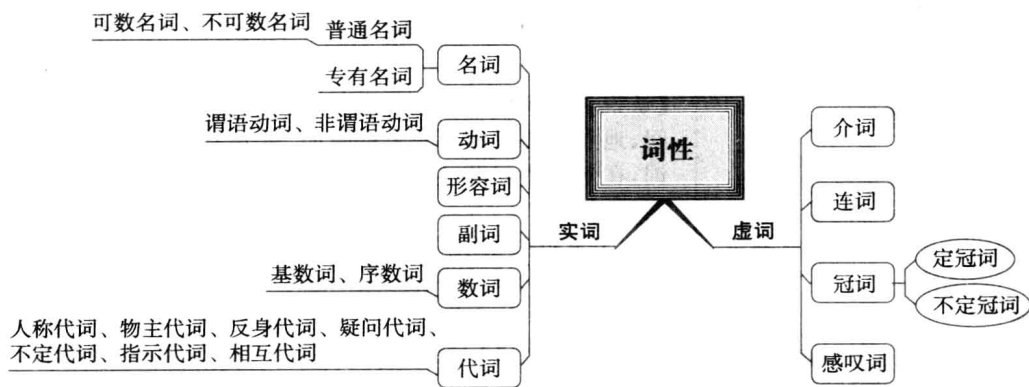
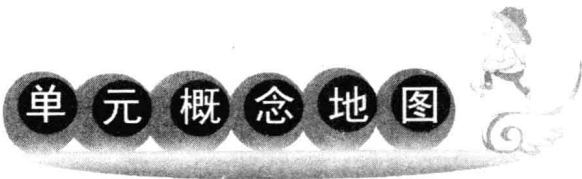
一、句子成分	86
二、句子的功能分类	89
三、句子的结构分类	98
(一) 简单句	98
1. there be 句型	98
2. it 句型	102
(二) 并列句	105
(三) 复合句	109
1. 宾语从句	109
2. 直接引语和间接引语	116
3. 状语从句	124
4. 定语从句	134

参考答案	138
------------	-----

附录1 不规则动词列表	142
-------------------	-----

附录2 相关语法名称英汉对照	144
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第一单元 词法

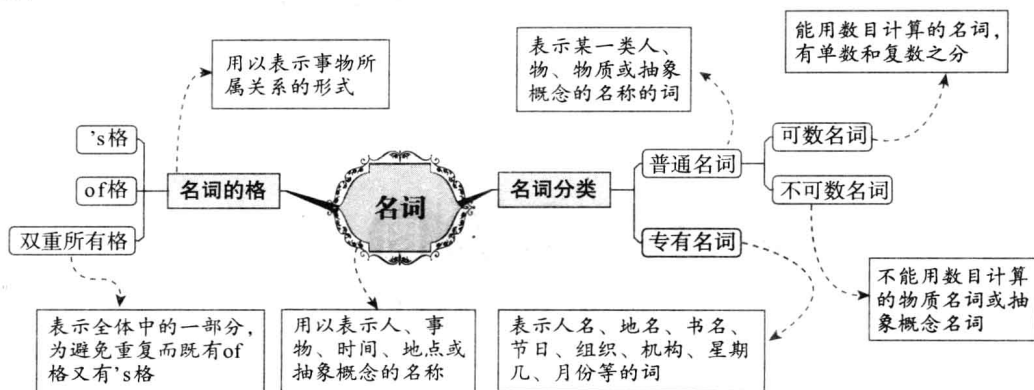


课标要览

课标要求内容		知识与技能目标				课标要求内容		知识与技能目标			
		了解	理解	掌握	灵活应用			了解	理解	掌握	灵活应用
实词	名词			√	√	实词	代词			√	√
	动词			√	√	虚词	介词		√	√	
	形容词			√	√		连词		√	√	
	副词			√	√		冠词		√	√	
	数词			√	√		感叹词	√	√		

一、名词

要点关联导图



相关知识链接

聚焦考纲

了解名词的意义及分类；了解常见节日；熟悉星期、月份的拼写；掌握并灵活运用可数名词和不可数名词的数量表示；正确运用名词所有格。

拓展

名词作定语时注意

一般不随被修饰名词形式变化而变化，如：

a birthday party→

two birthday parties;

a tree leaf→ some tree leaves;

an apple tree → ten apple trees

但下列词语请注意：

a man teacher→

some men teachers;

a woman doctor→

three women doctors

变题练

1. 根据句意写出下列单词。

(1) February is the second month in a year.

(2) Chinese speak Chinese, Japanese speak Japanese and Americans speak English.

(3) Weekdays are from Monday to Friday.

【认识名词的意义和作用】 名词是用以表示人、事物、时间、地点或抽象概念的名称的词，可分为专有名词和普通名词，在句子中常作主语、宾语、表语、定语、状语、同位语等。例如：

The girl(主语) in red(定语) was playing the piano(宾语) in the house(状语) last night(状语). She is a musician(表语). She is going to give a show(宾语) on a birthday(定语) party(状语) tomorrow. Mary, her mother(同位语), is proud of her.

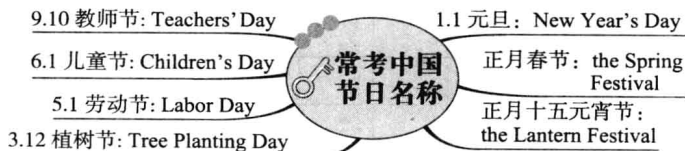
【专有名词】 专有名词是表示人名、地名、书名、节日、组织、机构、星期几、月份等的名词，实词的第一个字母通常大写。例如：

Black Potterat, America, *Gone With The Wind*, Children's Day, the Red Cross, the League, Friday, December

例1 In China, many people send their teachers greetings and thanks on September 10th. Because that day is _____ Day.

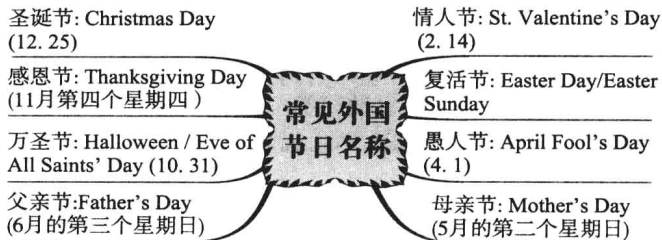
- A. Thanksgiving B. Teachers'
C. Mother's D. Father's

解题思维导图



答案 B

拓展



例 2 _____ is children's fun day. They like to play "treat or trick" on that day and adults won't get angry.

解题思维导图



答案 Halloween

例 3 Traditionally, _____ is the first day in a week.

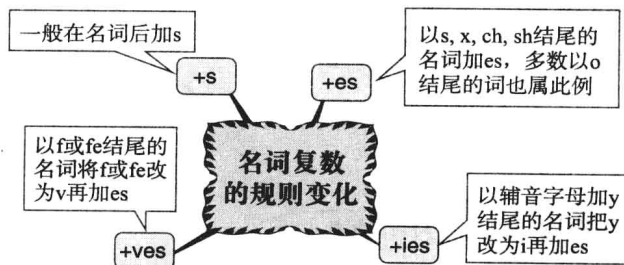
解析 一周第一天的由来: 据圣经所述, 上帝工作了六天后, 第七天 (Saturday) 所有人、动物都休息, 因此犹太人和基督徒都将 Sunday 作为一周的第一天。

答案 Sunday

【普通名词】 普通名词是表示某一类人、事物或某一物质名称、抽象概念的词。普通名词又分为可数名词和不可数名词。能以数目计数的是可数名词, 不能以数目计数的是不可数名词。可数名词又分为单数和复数形式。不可数名词通常当单数使用。

【可数名词的数量表示】 可数名词的单数在名词前加上 a, an 或 one 来表示, 复数形式一般由单数名词加 s 或 es 构成, 规则如下图。还可在前面加基数词, few, a few, several, many, a lot of, lots of 等, 也可不加。

【复数形式的规则变化】



(4) Christmas is on December 25. In western countries, it is the most important festival, just like our Spring Festival.

(5) April 1 is April Fool's Day.

(6) Thanksgiving Day is on the fourth Thursday in November.

2. 单项选择题。

(7) The second Sunday in May is _____.

- A. Father's Day
- B. Mother's Day
- C. Easter Day
- D. Thanksgiving Day

(8) People _____ on Valentine's Day.

- A. eat turkey
- B. visit relatives
- C. send flowers to those they love
- D. play "trick or treat"

精析

(1) 初中教材中出现的以 o 结尾, 复数加 es 的名词:

tomato—tomatoes,
potato—potatoes,
hero—heroes,
Negro—Negroes

(2) 许多: a lot of, lots of, much, many, a number of

大量的: plenty of

一些: some, any

几乎没有: few, little

有几个/一些: a few, several

有一点: a little

可数或不可数名词都可以用 some, any, a lot of, lots of, plenty of 等来修饰; 但 a few, few, several, many, a number of 只可修饰可数名词复数, a little, little, much 只可修饰不可数名词。

记

注意区分

a number of students:
若干/许多的学生(复数)

the number of students:
学生的数目(单数)

注意区分

a few students: 有几个学生(肯定)

few students: 几乎没有学生(否定)

a little water: 有一点水(肯定)

little water: 几乎没有水(否定)

变题练

1. 单项选择题。

(1) Yao Ming did a good job in the basketball match yesterday. He is my favorite _____.

- A. worker B. teacher
C. dancer D. player

(2) "Dad, am I strange?" she asked her _____.

- A. friend B. father
C. classmate

(3) All the _____ teachers enjoyed themselves on March 8th, because it was their own holiday.

- A. man B. men
C. woman D. women

(4) Father went to his doctor for _____.

- A. an advice B. advices
C. some advice D. the advices

(5) —A number of students _____ in the dining hall.

—Let me count. The number of the students _____ about 400.

- A. are; is B. is; are
C. are; are

2. 根据句意、首字母或提示词完成句子。

(6) He doesn't like to talk with others. He is a man of f _____ words.

(7) Today is June 1st. Many c _____ are playing in the park.

(8) They bought some _____ (potato) at the supermarket yesterday.

【不规则可数名词复数归类】

oo—ee: tooth, foot
(zoo除外)

man—men: man, woman,
Frenchman, Englishman
(German除外)

不规则名词 复数归类

单复同形: Chinese,
Japanese, fish, deer, sheep

无规律: child—children,
mouse—mice

例 1 How many _____ (bus) are there in the bus station?

根据句意: 公车站有几辆公车

解题思路

分析: bus是以s结尾的名词, 变复数加es

答案 buses

例 2 There are few _____ in the fridge. Let's go and buy some cabbages.

- A. milk B. meat
C. vegetables D. pears

根据句意: 冰箱里没有多少()了。
让我们去买些大白菜吧

解题思路

分析1: A. milk 牛奶 B. meat 肉
C. vegetables 蔬菜 D. pears 梨

分析2: 大白菜属于蔬菜类

答案 C

【不可数名词的数量表示】不可数名词的数量由其容器的数量来表示, 这时它当单数还是复数由容器是单数还是复数来决定。

a bag of rice(一袋子的米), two cans of meat(两听的肉), several bottles of orange(几瓶子的橘子汁), a few pieces of news(几则新闻)

例 There are still _____ in the kitchen. We don't have to buy more drinks.

- A. orange juice B. tomatoes C. bottles of cola

动词用单数: is

不可数名词

orange juice

drinks

fruits/vegetables

解题思路

动词用复数: are

可数名词复数

tomatoes

bottles of cola

drinks

答案 C

【名词的所有格】 名词的所属关系称为名词所有格,表示动物、植物、物体、时间、天气、距离、地点的。常见分为's格、of格和双重所有格。

(1)'s格:复数名词以s结尾时,只加撇号“'”,不再加“s”。

the girl's doll, the cat's eyes, the tree's trunk, the chair's legs, two days' holiday, 4 hours' ride, today's newspaper, the town's history, the girls' skirts

(2)of格:the top of the hill, the end of the road, the name of the boy

(3)双重所有格:表示众多中的部分。

a photo of my mother's, some letters of Lian's, a friend of hers, some money of ours

(4)特殊所有格表示(to格):

房间的钥匙:

the key to the room

练习/问题的答案:

the key (answer) to the exercise/question

去邮局的路:

the way to the post office

例 Both _____ are broken. We need to buy them another two.

- A. Nancy's and Catherine's bicycles
B. Nancy and Catherine's bicycle
C. Nancy's or Catherine's bicycles
D. Nancy or Catherine's bicycle

思考: A's and B's bicycles指两人分别拥有的两辆车;而A and B's bicycle指两人共有的一辆车

根据句意:两人的车都坏了,我们需要给她们另买两辆

分析1: both应该与and连用,排除C和D

分析2: 车子是两辆,应分属两个女孩,排除B

答案 A

拓展

注意区分

a photo of my Dad: 我父亲的一张照片,照片上的人是我父亲

a photo of my Dad's: 我父亲的照片中的一张,照片上不一定有我父亲

Lucy and Lily's room: Lucy和Lily两人共有的一间房

Lucy's and Lily's rooms: Lucy的房间和Lily的房间,两人分别拥有的房间

变题练

单项选择题。

(1)—Whose car is this?

—It's _____.

- A. Sam B. Lin's
C. Toyota D. Sam's and Lin's

(2)—Your brother looks really charming in the photo.

—Oh, that's not _____.

It's my uncle.

- A. a photo of my brother's
B. my brother's
C. a photo of my brother
D. he

(3)—Excuse me. Could you please show me how to do the exercises?

—Sorry, I don't know, either. Here is _____ exercise book. He has the answers _____ the exercises.

- A. Tim; for
B. Tim's; on
C. Tony's; to
D. Tony; of



一、选词并用其正确形式填空。

1. you six read apple interest

Those _____ look very nice. Shall we get some, Mum?

2. have building each look first finish

Old buildings were made of brick (砖) and stone walls. The walls hold up the _____.

二、单项选择题。

1. There are few _____ in the fridge. Let's go and buy some peas, carrots and cabbages.

A. vegetables B. fruit
C. meat D. eggs

2. It's so crowded here. Let's make some _____ for the baby.

A. ground B. room
C. seats D. chairs

3. —I want to go to the West Lake, but I don't know the way.

—A _____ will help you, I think.

A. map B. book
C. diary D. dictionary

4. When I hurriedly got to the airport, the lady at the window told me that there were no _____ left on that plane.

A. places B. seats
C. space D. room

5. There are a lot of _____ in our school. They work very hard.

A. woman teachers
B. women teachers
C. womans teachers
D. woman teacher

6. Jenny gave us _____ on how to improve English.

A. some advices B. many advices
C. some advice D. an advice

7. —Mum, I'm hungry!

—Oh, you can have some _____.

A. sweater B. bread
C. pet D. wind

8. —I want to go to a movie. Is there a _____ near here?

—Yes, there is one across from the post office.

A. bookstore B. supermarket
C. museum D. theatre

9. —Why does Kate look upset?

—Perhaps she has made _____ mistakes in her homework.

A. little

B. a little

C. few

D. a few

10. _____ engineers and workers are helping to rebuild the damaged city.

A. Many B. Much
C. A little D. A lot

三、句型转换。

She is a woman doctor. (改为复数)

They are _____

四、单词拼写。

1. We all regard it as an i _____ (鼓舞) for us to continue our trip on foot.

2. The local _____ (政府) has taken actions to call on people to plant trees.

3. A strong snowstorm happened in South China in _____ (一月), 2008.

4. Playing computer _____ (游戏) is great fun.

5. He likes sports, while my _____ (爱好) are singing, dancing and reading.

6. I want to be a _____. I like helping doctors and looking after patients.

7. The tourists had no _____ (选择) but to wait for the next train.

8. It's difficult for us to tell the _____ (different) between these two words.

9. Shanghai is in the e _____ of China.

10. As a _____ (志愿者), he has been working in Wenchuan for about a month.

11. I think _____ (狗) are friendly to people.

五、完形填空。

... One day he painted a picture of a tiger and tried to sell it on the street. It caught the _____ 1 _____ of an American, who asked, "How much does it cost?" He said, "500 dollars." The foreigner ... asked again, "Can you make it cheaper?" He answered, "No." Then he tore (撕) it to pieces. In great surprise, the foreigner said, "Young man, are you angry?" "No, sir. I'm not angry. I sold it at 500 dollars because I thought it was worth the _____ 2 _____. But you wanted a lower price. It means ... it is not good enough ... "

1. A. attention B. instruction

C. decision D. discussion

2. A. size

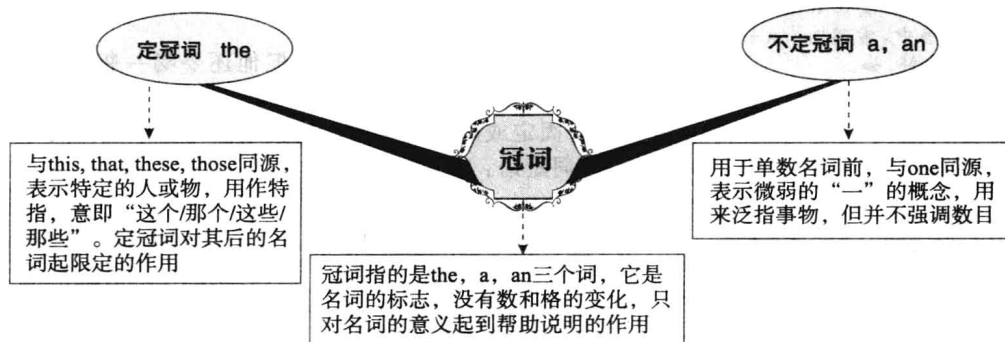
B. price

C. weight

D. position

二、冠词

要点关联导图·····



相关知识链接·····

【认识冠词的意义、作用】冠词属于虚词,在英语中只有三个词语:the,a和an.the叫定冠词,a和an叫不定冠词。冠词是名词的标志,没有数和格的变化,只对名词的意义起到帮助说明的作用。与名词一起构成名词短语,不能单独构成句子成分,也不能脱离名词单独使用。

【不定冠词】不定冠词 a, an 用于单数名词前,与 one 同源,表示微弱的“一”的概念,用来泛指事物,但并不强调数目。例如:

They went to a Greek hotel. 他们去了一家希腊酒店。

【不定冠词的用法小结】

(1)泛指某类人或事物,常不翻译。

A mouse is smaller than a cat. 老鼠比猫小。

How can a dog be smarter than a human being?

狗怎能比人聪明呢?

He is a doctor and she is a nurse.

他是位医生而她是位护士。

(2)泛指某类事物中的一个,但并没有具体说明是哪一个。

A man is gardening there. 一个男人正在那里做园艺。

Katherine is fixing a car. Katherine 正在修车。

例 —Do you have _____ pen?

—Yes, I have one.

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

根据题意:——你有一支笔吗?
——是的,我有一支。



解题思路

分析1:表示泛指的“一支”,应该用不定冠词

分析2:pen以辅音音素开头,应该用“a”

答案 A

聚焦考纲

了解冠词的意义及分类,掌握冠词的基本用法和常用短语。

精析

(1)用“a”还是“an”?

a/an后面所跟的词的发音的第一个音素是否是元音音素(并非拼写中第一个是否是元音字母)决定前面是用a还是an,例如:

a useful car, an honest man, an awesome hat, an apple, a cake

(2)是一个人还是两个人?

a teacher and gardener:一个既是老师又是园艺师的人(人只有一个)

a teacher and a gardener:一位老师和一位园艺师(两个不同的人)

变题练

单项选择题。

(1) Usually _____ cat is afraid of _____ dog. But this cat is different. She goes near to all dogs.

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

(2) Russia is _____ European country while China is _____ Asian country.

- A. a; a B. an; an
C. a; an D. an; a

拓展

a, an 与不可数名词

(1)表泛指时,不可数名词前不加冠词,如:

I like listening to music.

(2)但在口语中,常用“a/an+饮料”表一份饮料,如:

a cola = a tin of cola

a coffee = a cup of coffee

(3)某些抽象名词具体化时是可数名词,其前可加 a,如 a surprise, a fire, a joy。

He is a success as a teacher.

Long Jing is a famous tea in China.

It is a pity that you have missed the chance.

变题练

单项选择题。

(1)Never give up, my son. You can always try _____ second time if you fail _____ first time.

A. a; a B. the; the
C. the; a D. a; the

(2)—Did you have _____ good time?

—Yes. We went there by _____ horse. It was fun.

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

精析

the 的读音规则

the 的读音由其后所跟词的读音的第一个音素决定。

the 在辅音音素前读作 /ðə/, 在元音音素前读作 /ði:/ 或 /di:/。

(3)用于序数词前,表示“再一、又一、还”。

Let's try a second time.

让我们再试一次。

My son has drunk two bottles of beer. But he wants to drink a third one.

我儿子已经喝了两瓶啤酒,但他还要喝一瓶。(已经到第三瓶了。)

(4)用于固定或习惯短语中。这类用法需要牢记,如:

动词短语:

have/take a look 看一看

have/take a rest 休息休息

have a meeting 开个会

make a living 谋生

pay a visit 拜访

make a note 做笔记

其他短语:

a bit (of) 一点

a few (of) 几个

half an hour 半小时

with a smile 微笑着

have/take a walk 走一走

have a good time 过得开心

have a cold 感冒

make a mistake 犯错

make an effort 努力

make an apology 道歉

a little (of) 一点

a lot (of) 许多

after a while 过了一會兒

in a hurry 急匆匆地

例 After half _____ hour, Simon started to dig _____ tenth hole.

A. a; the

B. /; a

C. a; /

D. an; a

根据句意:过了半小时, Simon开始挖第10个坑

分析1:“第10个坑”可以是
“the 10th hole”或“a 10th hole”

解题思路

分析2:“半小时”是固定表达:“half an hour”, 因为hour是元音音素开头,应用an

答案 D

(5)用于专有名词前,表示其中的一个。

A Miss Tang is waiting for you.

一位唐小姐在等你。

(6)用于表示单位,表示“每……”,这时 a/an 可用 each, every代替。

I have to take the medicine 3 times a day.

我必须每天吃三次药。

The mango is eight yuan a kilo.

芒果每千克八元钱。

【定冠词】 the 叫定冠词,与 this, that, these, those 同源,表示特定的人或物,用作特指,意即“这个/那个/这些/那些”。定冠词对其后的名词起到限定的作用。

【定冠词的用法小结】

(1)特指上文已提及或谈话双方皆知的特定的某(些)人或

某(些)事物。

You'll see a tall building there. And the building is mine.

你在那会看到一座高楼,那栋楼是我的。

Have you seen the movie on the bulletin board?

你看过那个公告板上提及的电影吗?

It's so cold here. Would you please close the door?

这太冷了。你能关一下那扇门吗?

Pass me the sugar, please. 请把那糖递过来给我。

Listen! Have you heard the music before?

听!你以前听过这曲子吗?

例 Yesterday, _____ 8-year-old boy fell into the river.
_____ boy was saved by a policeman.

- A. an; A B. an; The
C. a; The D. a; An

根据句意:昨天,一个8岁大的男孩掉到了河里。这个男孩被一个警察给救了

分析1:“一个8岁大的男孩”是泛指,“8”是元音音素开头,应该用“an”

分析2:再次提起“这个男孩”是特指,用“the”

解题思路

答案 B

(2)表示世界上独一无二的事物或自然现象。

The earth goes around the sun.

地球绕着太阳转。

(3)用于形容词或副词的最高级前。副词最高级前的 the 也可省略。

She is the tallest in her family.

她是她们家最高的。

Mr. Gerrard works (the) hardest.

Gerrard 先生工作最努力。

(4)用于某些形容词前,表示此类人或事物。作主语时,人当复数,物当单数。

We should respect the old. The old are the treasure of the society.

我们应当尊敬老人。老人是社会的财富。

Keep your kids away from the bad. The bad is always hard to get rid of.

让你的孩子远离坏事物。坏事物总是很难除掉的。

例 Boys and girls, it's good to give seats to _____ old on _____ bus.

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

变题练

单项选择题。

(1) I won't tell her _____ information until her birthday. I want to give her _____ surprise.

- A. a; a B. the; the
C. a; the D. the; a

(2) _____ boy on _____ bus is my son.

- A. A; a B. The; a
C. A; the D. The; the

(3) I don't like _____ football my Mum bought me. But I like playing _____ football a lot.

- A. the; / B. /; /
C. a; a D. the; the

(4) Of all _____ planets, _____ earth is the only one which has lives living there.

- A. the; / B. the; the
C. /; / D. /; a

拓展

the 与最高级

形容词最高级前通常有 the,但也有例外:

(1)当最高级单独作表语时不用加 the,如:

It's best to consult the dictionary first. 最好先查一下字典。

(2)most 作“非常”理解时其前不用 the,如:

That story is most interesting. 那故事很有趣。

学习笔记

变题练

单项选择题。

- (1) His home is _____ farthest. We haven't got _____ chance to pay _____ visit.
A. /; a; a B. the; the; the
C. the; a; a D. the; /; the
- (2) Spring is _____ first season and winter is _____ last.
A. a; a B. the; the
C. /; / D. the; /
- (3)—Which girl is your daughter?
—_____ taller one of the two.
A. A B. An
C. The D. /
- (4)—Do you know _____ family?
—Yes. They are _____ Hus.
A. a; / B. the; the
C. a; a D. /; the
- (5) In _____ hard time, _____ man is out of a job.
A. such a; many a
B. a such; a many
C. such; a
D. a; such
- (6) We had _____ that we were almost worn out.
A. a so blue day
B. so blue a day
C. such blue day
D. a such blue day

拓展

常考冠词特殊位置示例

such a story 如此的一个故事

what a ... book 多……的一本书

本书

many a boy 许多男孩(注意不是 boys, 当第三人称单数)

half a day 半天

so happy a girl 如此快乐的一个女孩

how brave a kid 好勇敢的一个孩子

as nice a day as ... 和……一样美的一天

quite a quiet street 相当安静的一条街

all the students 所有的学生
both (the) boys ... 两个男孩都……

twice the price 双倍的价格
three times the length 三倍的长度

根据句意: 男生女生, 在公车上让位给老人是好样的

分析1: 在“车上”可以是泛指, 用“on a bus”; 也可以是特指, 用“on the bus”

解题思路

分析2: 但“the + 形容词”表示某一类人, the old 指老人

答案 A

(5) 用于表示顺序的词前。

He came the first. And then Mum came the next. I was the third and Dad was the last.

他是第一个来的, 然后是妈妈到了。我是第三个, 爸爸是最后一个。

(6) 用于形容词的比较级前表示“较……的那个”。

Jason is the more handsome one of the two.

Jason 是两个中较帅的那个。

(7) 用于姓的复数前, 表示“全家人”或“夫妇俩”。

The Blacks are having dinner.

Black 夫妇/一家正在吃饭。

The Zhangs will fly to New York tomorrow.

张氏夫妇/一家明天会飞往纽约。

(8) 用于用英文单词命名一些江、河、湖、海、山川、景点、报刊、机构、组织等时。

the Great Wall 长城 the Summer Palace 颐和园

the Yellow River 黄河 the Seven-star Park 七星公园

Time《时代周刊》 the Red Cross 红十字会

(9) 用于表达“演奏某一西洋乐器”时。

play the piano 弹钢琴 play the violin 拉小提琴

(10) 用于某些固定短语或习惯短语中。

by the way 顺便说一下 all the time 一直, 总是
all the year round 一年到头 at the age of 在……岁时
the day before yesterday 昨天 at the same time 同时
the day after tomorrow 后天 in the past 在过去
at the foot of 在……的脚下
in the middle of 在……中心
with the help of 在……的帮助下
to tell the truth 说句实话

【冠词的位置】通常冠词位于名词或名词与其修饰词前, 如 a black cat, an awful class, the white girl 等。但修饰词中有下列词: such, what, many, half, so, how, as, all, both, three times 等时, 位置有变化。

例 _____ exciting news! We've never had _____ long vacation before.

- A. What; such a B. What an; a such
C. How; such a D. What; so a

根据句意：多让人兴奋的消息呀！以前我们还从来没有过如此长的一个假期

分析1：第一句是感叹句，感叹名词短语“让人兴奋的消息”，用“what”；因为“news”不可数，其前不能用“a”

分析2：“如此长的一个假期”，有“such”修饰名词短语时，放在名词短语之前，也即“a”前

解题思路

答案 A

【零冠词的用法】在英语中，名词前有时不需要使用任何冠词，我们把它称为零冠词。我们将这类情形罗列如下：

(1)表示物质名词、抽象概念名词或由一个词构成的专有名词前通常不用冠词。

Wood is lighter than iron.

Physics is more popular than chemistry in our school.

Happiness is everywhere as long as we are optimistic.

France is in Europe.

例 In the United States, Father's Day falls on _____ third Sunday in _____ June.

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

根据句意：在美国，父亲节是六月的第三个星期天

分析1：“六月”是专有名词，不需要用冠词

分析2：“第三个星期天”，序数词前用“the”

解题思路

答案 A

(2)名词前已有指示代词、形容词性物主代词等限定词时，如：

her mother 她妈妈 this bag 这个袋子

(3)在某些固定短语中不用冠词，如：

have breakfast/lunch/supper/dinner 吃早/中/晚/正餐

play basketball/football/volleyball 打篮球/踢足球/打排球

go to bed 上床睡觉 face to face 面对面

at home 在家 by bus 坐公车 on foot 步行

例 Jack enjoys watching TV, while Tom is interested in listening to _____ music.

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

根据句意：Jack喜欢看电视，而Tom喜欢听音乐

分析1：“听音乐”是固定短语，“listen to music”，不需要用冠词

分析2：“听音乐”是泛指不用定冠词the；“音乐”是不可数名词，不能用不定冠词a/an

解题思路

答案 B

拓展

不同词义时的零冠词用法

同一个名词在不同词义下对冠词的要求不同。如：

(1)word 作消息讲时，用零冠词。

Word came that he would go abroad.

(2)当 man 作人类讲时，用零冠词。

Man will conquer nature.

变题练

单项选择题。

(1)_____ Africa is on _____ south of _____ Europe, isn't it?

A. The; the; the

B. /; the; /

C. The; /; the

D. /; /; /

(2)Which subject do you prefer, _____ English or _____ Japanese?

A. the; a

B. an; a

C. the; the

D. /; /

(3)_____ bowl is special. It's made of _____ metal.

A. A; /

B. A; the

C. The; a

D. The; /

(4)She drove _____ her husband to _____ his office.

A. a; a

B. the; the

C. /; /

D. the; a

(5)The mechanic stood in _____ front of the plant fixing _____ German car.

A. the; a

B. the; /

C. /; /

D. /; a

(6)_____ story took _____ place in _____ summer.

A. The; a; a

B. A; the; a

C. The; /; /

D. /; /; the

(7)Be _____ man. I don't want to talk to you like _____ father and _____ son any more.

A. a; a; a

B. the; /; /

C. a; /; /

D. the; a; a



单项选择题。

1. People often go skating in _____ winter.
A. / B. a C. an D. the
2. _____ China is _____ old country with _____ long history.
A. /; an; a B. The; an; a
C. /; an; the D. /; the; a
3. The museum is quite far. It will take you half _____ hour to go there by bus.
A. the B. a C. an D. /
4. —What do you think of the cartoon?
—Oh, it is really _____ fantastic one.
A. a B. an C. the D. /
5. *Harry Potter* is such _____ interesting book that we all like it.
A. a B. an C. the D. /
6. He is _____ kind man. He often gives money to charity.
A. a B. an C. the D. /
7. —What are you going to be when you grow up?
—I hope to be _____ astronaut.
A. a B. the C. an D. /
8. Linda always takes _____ active part in sports after school.
A. / B. a C. an D. the
9. It was _____ weather that they decided to go out for a picnic.
A. such fine
B. such a fine
C. so fine
D. so fine a
10. Jenny likes to play _____ guitar, but she doesn't like _____ thrillers.
A. a; an
B. a; the
C. the; a
D. the; /
11. —I hear there'll be _____ talk on teenage problems next Monday.
—Do you mean _____ talk our teacher asked us to listen to?
A. a; the
B. a; a
C. the; the
D. the; a
12. —Why did you laugh just now?
—Ted wanted to tell us _____ very funny story, but he forgot _____ end himself.
A. /; the
B. a; an
C. a; the
D. the; the
13. —How do you like your holiday in Mount Yuntai?
—We enjoyed it very much. _____ sight is very beautiful.
A. A
B. An
C. The
D. /