

# 冠词

## 考点精讲精练

### 情境导入

Look! There is ① a girl standing near the door. ② The girl is Linda. She is my friend from ③ the United States. Linda is ④ an honest girl. She likes milk and drinks ⑤ a cup of milk every day. Last Saturday we went to a farm and saw many ⑥ many cows. We had a great time there, so we plan to visit it ⑦ a second time.

Step 1 根据上下文填入a, an, the或/

Step 2 明确冠词包含不定冠词(a和an)和定冠词(the), 还有零冠词(即不用冠词)的情况

## 考点1 冠词a, an的用法

用法	例子
1.表示数量“一”，比one语气弱	<b>There is a book and two rulers on the desk.</b>
2.表示初次提到某人或某物	<b>There is a desk in the room.</b>
3.泛指某个人、某类人或物	<b>An elephant is heavier than a pig.</b>
4.用于序数词前，表示“又一；再一”	<b>Marie Curie won a second Nobel Prize in 1911.</b>

<p>5.表示“每一”，相当于every，语气稍弱</p>	<p><b>I go to the library five times a week.</b></p>
<p>6.用于专有名词前，表示“某个”</p>	<p><b>This holiday is always on a Sunday between March 22nd and April 25th.</b></p>
<p>7.常用固定词组</p>	<p><b>a few, a little, a lot of, a number of, a kind of, have a good time, take a bus, go for a walk, have a cold/fever, in a word, as a result, in a loud/low voice, have a try, make a living, give sb.a lift, in a hurry, do a good job, make a difference, make a mess</b></p>

**Tips:**

**(1)a, an的区别**

**a**用在以辅音音素(非辅音字母)开头的单词前， **an**用在以元音音素开头的单词前。如：

**It was a pity that we lost the match, but it was an unusual experience.**  
很遗憾我们输掉了比赛，但这是一次不同寻常的经历。

## (2)常见的以元音字母开头的单词用a/an的情况:

A a	an apple, an artist, an Asian country	E e	<u>a European country</u> , an exciting job
I i	an interesting game, an idea	O o	an orange dress, <u>a one-eyed tiger</u>
U u	发/ju: /时, 单词前用a	a useful book/university/unit	
	发/ʊ/时, 单词前用an	an umbrella/ugly child/uncle/unusual man	
特殊情况	①以不发音的辅音字母开头的单词用an: an hour, an honor, an honest girl ②发音以元音音素开头的字母有: a, e, f, h, i, l, m, n, o, r, s, x (巧记: Mr Li has one fox.)		

## 微练习

### 易错专练：区分a/an

1. (2023天津)My mother is making an apple pie and I want to try a piece.
2. (2023长春)James is a hard-working engineer.His spirit encourages us.
3. (2023郴州)—I'd like to help kids with their schoolwork.  
—You could volunteer in an after-school study program to teach them.

4. (2023沈阳)The spirit of Lei Feng always encourages us to give a hand to others.

5. (2023连云港)China is a country with a history of more than 5,000 years.

6. (2023成都)The 31st Summer Universiade(大运会) is a big event for Chengdu.



7. (2023天水)There are 60 minutes in an hour.

8. (2023黑龙江)—The sun is shining, and you'd better take an umbrella when you go out.

—OK.It's a useful suggestion.

9. (2023怀化)The C919 is a large plane made by China.

10. (2023齐齐哈尔)Tracy, an exchange student from Norway, is a university student in Heilongjiang now.

## 考点2 词the的用法

用法	例子
1.用在双方都知道或上文提到的人或事物前	<b>There is a man in the classroom.The man is our English teacher.</b>
2.用在世界上独一无二的事物或江河、湖海、山脉前	<b>the sun, the earth, the moon, the Yellow River, the Pacific Ocean, the Himalayas</b>
3.用在普通名词构成的专有名词(国家、组织、机构等)前	<b>the Great Wall, the United States</b>
4.用在形容词最高级, 序数词及only前	<b>the most interesting book, the first child in my family</b>

5.和play连用，用在乐器前	<b>play the violin/piano/guitar/drums/erhu</b>
6.用在姓氏复数前表示某一家人或夫妇二人，后接谓语动词用复数	<b>The Smiths <u>are</u> watching TV at home now.</b>
7.和形容词连用表示某一类人，后接谓语动词用复数	<b>The rich <u>are</u> not always happier than the poor.</b>
8.用在时期、年代、世纪或方位名词前	<b>in the 1990s, the 21st century, on the right/left, in the west</b>

<b>用法</b>	<b>例子</b>
<b>9.用在“动词+人+介词+the+身体部位”结构中</b>	<b>hit sb.in the face(打某人的脸), take sb.by the arm(挽某人的胳膊), look sb.in the eye(看着某人的眼睛)</b>
<b>10.常见固定词组</b>	<b>in the end, all the time, with the help of, by the way, at the top of, at the age of, at the same time, in the face of, at the moment</b>

## 考点3 词的用法

用法	例子
1.人名、地名、国家名、城市名、学校名、车站名等专有名词前不加冠词	<b>China, America, Jack, Nanjing, No.4 Middle School, Baiyun Airport</b>
2.年、星期、月份、季节(特指某一年的季节前用the)、节日(中国传统节日除外)前通常不加冠词	<b>in 1987, in January, on Saturday, in spring, on Teachers' Day, on National Day, in <u>the</u> Spring Festival, in <u>the</u> winter of 2021</b>
3.球类、棋类、游戏名词前不加冠词	<b>play basketball/volleyball/football/chess/games</b>
4.学科、语言名词前不加冠词	<b>learn chemistry/English/math, speak English</b>

<p>5.三餐前不用冠词，但三餐前有形容词修饰时，在其前面用不定冠词</p>	<p><b>have breakfast/lunch/supper/dinner, have <u>a</u> big breakfast, have <u>a</u> small lunch, have <u>an</u> excellent supper</b></p>
<p>6.表示职务、头衔等名词前不加冠词</p>	<p><b>He was chosen president of the country.</b></p>
<p>7.名词前有限定词时，如常用限定词(this, that等)和形容词性物主代词(my, your, his, her等)，不加冠词</p>	<p><b>This pen is not mine. My pen is in my schoolbag.</b></p>
<p>8.一些固定词组中不加冠词</p>	<p><b>by bike/car/bus/ship, go to school, after school, in trouble, at night, in surprise, without doubt, for example</b></p>

**Tip: 词组中有无冠词的区别**

**in hospital (因病)住院/in the hospital 在医院(不一定是病人)**

**next year 明年/the next year 第二年**

**at table 在吃饭/at the table 在桌子旁边**

## 考点1~3分层专练

### ▶▶先练基础——单句训练

( C )1.(2023滨州)—What do you think of the guidebook *Lonely Planet*?

—Oh, it is really \_\_\_\_\_ useful one. You can always find \_\_\_\_\_ information you need while traveling.

A. a; a

B. an; an

C. a; the

D. an; the



( **D** )2.(2023营口)China's panda Ya Ya finished \_\_\_\_\_ 30-day stay in Shanghai after landing in China and then was sent to Beijing Zoo in \_\_\_\_\_ May.

A. a; a

B. a; the

C. the; a

D. a; /

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