

第 7 讲

限定词 (二)

冠词(Article)是最典型的限定词。关于冠词用法已在前一讲提到一些,本讲作进一步介绍。

7.1

冠词的类指和特指

冠词的表意功能可以归纳为 2 种,即类指(Generic Reference)和特指(Specific Reference)。

① 冠词的类指用法

类指是表示类别,也就是泛指一类人或物。不论是定冠词还是不定冠词和零冠词都具有这种功能。比如定冠词与单数名词搭配,往往可起类指的作用,常用于正式语体。例如:

Galileo claimed that he had invented the telescope.

The horse has been replaced by the railroad, the windship and the steamship.

定冠词与某些形容词或分词连用,表示类别或抽象概念,也是一种类指用法。例如:

The sick have been cured, the lost have been found, and the dead have been revived.

The rich get richer, and the poor get children.

The true, the good and the beautiful would not exist without the false, the evil and the ugly.

The oppressed and the exploited wanted to free themselves from the oppressors.

用不定冠词与单数名词搭配也可表示类别。例如:

An ox is a useful animal.

My brother William is planning to be a lawyer.

用零冠词与复数名词或不可数名词搭配,同样可以表示一类的人或物。例如:

Doctors are badly needed at the front.

Carrots are my favourite vegetable.

They are teachers, not students.

Cats and tigers belong to the same family of mammals.

Electricity is a form of energy.

Unity is strength.

② 冠词的特指用法

特指不同于类指,它不是泛指一类人或物,而是特指一类人或物中的具体对象。这里有两种情况:一种是非常明确地指出何人或何物,这叫做“确定特指”(Definite Specific Reference)。定冠词常作这种用法。例如:

We own a dog and a cat. The dog is brown, and the cat is white. (特指上文提到过的狗和猫)

The dog and the cat are the same ones we had last year. (特指去年就饲养了的狗和猫)

另一种情况是“非确定特指”(Indefinite Specific Reference),这也是特指具体对象,但不很明确。不定冠词常作这种用法。例如:

I met an old man in the street. (虽未道出姓名但所指仍为某一特定的老人)

I have lost a button. (指失落一颗特定的钮扣,但未说出何种钮扣)

There's a letter for you. (指一封特定的信件,但不明确是谁写来的)

A book I want has been acquired by the library. (指我所要的那本特定的书,但未道出什么书)

零冠词也能有非确定特指的用法。例如:

The streets are clean and are shaded with trees.

She put carrots in the stew.

③ 后照应特指、前照应特指、语境特指

确定特指又可分为后照应特指(Anaphoric Specific Reference)、前照应特指(Cataphoric Specific Reference)和语境特指(Situational Reference)。

后照应特指是一种确定特指,即用定冠词表示上文已经提到的人或物。第一次提及通常用不定冠词。第二次提及,如果不便使用代词,则用定冠词。例如:

Suddenly Marsha heard what sounded like a fight between a man and a woman. She tensed (紧张起来), prepared to call help, till she realised that the woman seemed to be getting the better of it (占了上风)。

在这里以用 the woman 为好,如果用代词 she,便会引起歧义,而且连用两个 she,在修辞上也欠妥。又例如:

Lyn lived with her husband in a house that they had bought for a song (以廉价购买的) in nearby Seyer Street. The house was cheap partly because it was falling down.

在这里也是以用 the house 为妥,如用 it,则不仅会引出歧义,而且在同一句中接连出现两个 it,在修辞上应该避免。又例如:

He ordered a book some time ago. It has now arrived.

在这里以用代词 It 为好,如果不用 It,而用 The book,便是作了不必要的重复,语法上可以接受,修辞上应该避免。

前照应特指也是一种确定特指,只是照应对象不在上文,而在下文,或者更确切地说,定冠词的指定作用决定于名词中心词的后置修饰语。例如:

Please tell us the story of Franklin.

Is this the train for Shanghai?

Here is the student I told you about.

语境特指不是建立在上下文基础上的照应关系,而是建立在谈话双方共有的知识上。比如主妇对丈夫说, I'm just back from the market,在这种语境中,听话人一定会理解 the market 指某个平时常去的市场。又例如:

What's in the paper(s) today?

Shut the door, please.

How's the cough today?

He turned on the radio.

What's on the radio?

能用于语境特指的冠词通常是定冠词,但是零冠词在一定上下文中也可表示确定特指含义,这也是一种语境特指。例如:

Mary asked, "Why is Father out of work?"

John was elected chairman of the students' union.

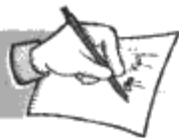
下面做两则填空练习。



Exercise 7A

Fill in each blank with an appropriate article (including ZERO):

1. They told me that they had _____ respect for their employer.
2. Benita enjoys wearing _____ jewelry.
3. This is _____ first time that the child has seen _____ elephant.
4. Her teacher was born in _____ town of Williamson.
5. For many people, _____ childhood was a happy time.
6. She said _____ stories he told her were about _____ years he had worked in _____ country of Australia.
7. It takes _____ courage to begin a new life in _____ strange country.
8. Have you finished _____ Chapter Eight of _____ novel that we are reading in our class this month?
9. Can you lend me _____ pencil so that I can finish _____ test?
10. She is wearing _____ beautiful dress her mother bought her.
11. I had _____ trouble with _____ car this morning.
12. _____ healthy society can tolerate a lot of criticism.
13. _____ cars in that garage belong to _____ girls who live next door.
14. At home, Miles Davis will play _____ piano every night.
15. _____ Man has just taken his first steps into _____ space.
16. I love _____ mountains, but I hate _____ sea.
17. If you go by _____ train, you can have quite _____ comfortable journey, but make sure that you get _____ express, not _____ train that stops at all _____ stations.
18. Peter's at _____ office, but you could get him on _____ phone. There's _____ telephone box just round _____ corner.
19. You can fool some of _____ people all _____ time, and all _____ people some of _____ time, but you cannot fool all _____ people all _____ time.
20. In _____ cold climate, we wear clothes made of _____ wool or _____ fur. In _____ warm weather, we wear _____ suits or _____ dresses made of _____ lighter material.



Exercise 7B

Insert an appropriate article in each blank:

There was (1) _____ knock on (2) _____ door. I opened it and found (3) _____ small dark man in (4) _____ check (格子花纹) overcoat and (5) _____ soft hat. He said he was (6) _____ employee of (7) _____ gas company and had come to read (8) _____ meter. But I had (9) _____ suspicion that he wasn't speaking (10) _____ truth because (11) _____ meter readers usually wear a peaked (有檐的) cap. However, I took him to (12) _____ meter, which is in (13) _____ dark corner under (14) _____ stairs. I asked if he had (15) _____ torch (手电筒); he said he disliked torches and always read (16) _____ meters by (17) _____ light of (18) _____ match. I remarked that if there was (19) _____ leak in (20) _____ gas-pipe, there might be (21) _____ explosion while he was reading (22) _____ meter. He said, "As (23) _____ matter of (24) _____ fact there was (25) _____ explosion in (26) _____ last house I visited; and Mr Smith, (27) _____ owner of (28) _____ house, was burnt in (29) _____ face. Mr Smith was holding (30) _____ lighted match at (31) _____ time of (32) _____ explosion." To prevent (33) _____ possible repetition of this accident, I lent him (34) _____ torch. He switched on (35) _____ torch, read (36) _____ meter and wrote (37) _____ reading (读数) down on (38) _____ back of (39) _____ envelope. I said in (40) _____ surprise that (41) _____ meter readers usually put (42) _____ readings down in (43) _____ book. He said that he had had (44) _____ book but that it had been burnt in (45) _____ fire in (46) _____ Mr Smith's house. By this time I had come to (47) _____ conclusion that he wasn't (48) _____ genuine meter reader; and (49) _____ moment he left (50) _____ house I rang (51) _____ police.



7.2

各类名词前的冠词用法

本节进一步讲述冠词在各类名词之前的用法。

① 冠词与专有名词

由于专有名词带有确定特指的含义,所以在大多数人名和地名之前通常不带冠词。例如:

Adam Smith	Abraham Lincoln
Russia	Europe

如果在专有名称之前带有表示职业的词语,这种词组大多带定冠词。例如:

the poet Gray	the publisher Collins
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如果“职业+人名”被视为永久性的结合,便不带冠词。例如:

Nurse Cavell	Guard Richardson
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如果人名之前有正式头衔,冠词用法视情况而定:大多数英国头衔和某些外国头衔不带冠词。例如:

Dr Johnson	Earl Marshal (马歇尔伯爵)
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King Edward	Queen Victoria
Father Brown	Captain Scott (斯科特海军上校)
Monsieur Hercule Poirot	Madame Lee from Hong Kong

许多外国头衔和某些英国头衔带定冠词。例如：

the Czar Peter III (沙皇彼得三世)	the Emperor Charles (查尔斯皇帝)
the Prince of Wales (威尔士亲王)	the Reverend John Collins (约翰·科林斯牧师)

专有名词之前若带有限制性修饰语,通常带定冠词。例如：

the elder Pitt	the young Shakespeare (青年莎士比亚)
the new China	the earliest London (最早期的伦敦)

但若“修饰语 + 专有名词”这一词组结构已成为一个新的专有名词,便不用冠词。例如：

Roman Britain	Medieval England (中世纪的英格兰)
Tiny Tim	Bloody Mary (残忍的玛丽女王)

大多数地名不带冠词(如 Asia, Egypt, Spain, Kent),但有相当多的地名带定冠词,或者能带定冠词。例如：

(the) Sudan	the Netherlands (荷兰)
the Crimea	the Saar (萨尔区)
(the) Congo	(the) Ukraine
(the) Yemen	(the) Argentina
the Hague	the Vatican (梵蒂冈)

海洋、江河、海峡、海湾名称通常带定冠词。例如：

the Atlantic	the Mediterranean (Sea) (地中海)
the Thames (泰晤士河)	the Mississippi
the Suez Canal	the Grand Canal (大运河)
the Bering Strait	the Magellan Strait (麦哲伦海峡)
the Persian Gulf	the Bay of Bengal (孟加拉湾)

但 San Francisco Bay 不带冠词。

湖泊名称一般不带冠词,但有少数例外：

Lake Michigan	Lake Geneva (日内瓦湖)
Silver Lake	Dongting Lake (洞庭湖)
the West Lake	the Great Salt Lake (大盐湖)

山脉、群岛、沙漠及其他以复数形式出现的地理名称一般带定冠词。例如：

the Alps	the Himalayas
the West Indies	the Penghu Islands (澎湖列岛)
the Gobi (戈壁)	the Sahara
the Balkans	the Americas (南北美洲诸国)

但是,个别的山、个别的岛的名称不带冠词：

Mount Fuji (富士山)	Mount Qomolangma (珠穆朗玛峰)
Ireland	Sicily (西西里岛)

但若个别的岛名带有 of- 词组,则带定冠词：

the Isle of Man (马恩岛)	the Isle of Wight
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道路、广场、车站、机场、公园、桥梁等名称一般不带冠词。例如：

Regent Street
Times Square (时代广场)
Euston Station
Heathrow Airport
Hyde Park (海德公园)
London Bridge

Nanjing Road
Oxford Circus (牛津广场)
Shanghai Station
Hongqiao Airport
Zhongshan Park
Yangpu Bridge

但也有一些桥名、街区名、公园名带定冠词,或者能带定冠词。例如:

the West / East End
(the) High Street
(the) Tower Bridge

the Golden Gate Bridge
(the) Green Park

组织、机关、机构、公共建筑物、车船等名称,大多数带定冠词。例如:

the Labour Party
the Senate (参议院)
the British Museum
the United Airlines
the Queen Elizabeth

the Democratic Party
the People's Congress
the National Gallery (国家美术馆)
the Hilton (Hotel)
the Euro-star (欧洲之星高速列车)

但这类名称如果是以专有名词开首便不带冠词。例如:

Cambridge University
Canterbury Cathedral

Manchester Grammar School
Westminster Abbey(西敏寺)

节假日名称大多不带冠词。例如:

Christmas
Carnival (狂欢节)
May Day

Easter (复活节)
St Valentine's Day (圣瓦伦丁节,情人节)
New Year's Day

许多报纸、杂志名称带定冠词。例如:

The Times
The New York Times
The Economist

The People's Daily
The Washington Post
The Labour Monthly

但 *China Daily*(《中国日报》), *Today*(《今日报》), *Time*(《时代周刊》), *Life*(《生活》杂志), *New Scientist*(《新科学家》), *Newsweek*(《新闻周刊》), *ELT Journal*(《英语教学》杂志)等不带冠词。

② 冠词与普通名词

如前所述,定冠词、不定冠词和零冠词都可作类指用法,即都可泛指一类的人或物,因此它们常被用来下定义。例如:

The computer is an electronic machine for storing and processing data.

A spaceship (太空船) is a vehicle for carrying people through space.

Psychiatrists (精神病医生) are doctors trained in the treatment of mental illness.

在以上三种结构中,用“定冠词+单数名词”下定义常见于正式语体,而用“不定冠词+单数名词”下定义和用“零冠词+复数名词/不可数名词”下定义则常见于非正式语体。

定冠词也常用以表示独一无二的事物。例如:

Some of the so-called “seas” extend to the other side of the moon unseen from the earth.

Make hay while the sun shines. (机不可失。)

The Koran is the sacred book of the Muslims.

The Renaissance (文艺复兴) was the period of the revival of classical art and literature in the 14th to 16th centuries.

The Pope (教皇) is to visit some East European countries next month.

在乐器名称之前通常用定冠词,而在球类、棋类等文体活动名称之前通常用零冠词。

例如:

Tom plays the accordion and I the violin.

I like to play football, but my wife prefers tennis.

They have been playing bridge for a long time.

How about a game of chess?

在度量衡名称之前常用定冠词,但在许多情况下,既可用定冠词,也可用不定冠词。

例如:

This grain was 10s the bushel (每蒲式耳 10 先令)。

This car does 20 kilometres to the litre (每耗一公升油)。

We are paid by the hour / the piece (计时/计件付酬)。

There are 16 ounces to the pound / in a pound.

It sells at two dollars the pound / a pound (每磅)。

My watch gains 12 seconds a day (每天快 12 秒)。

They have French lessons twice a week.

在职位、职称、官阶、职业等名称之前通常用零冠词,特别是当这类词组出现在主语补语或宾语补语位置时。例如:

Who's captain of the ship?

They elected him general manager of the company.

He was awarded the title of Model Worker.

He was promoted to the rank of Field Marshal (陆军元帅)。

He used to be a clergyman (神职人员), but now he has turned politician.

He served as (a) gardener and chauffeur (园丁兼司机) in the mansion.

在季节名称之前,如果表示某某季节的性质,通常用零冠词;但若表示特定的时段,则用定冠词。例如:

If Winter comes, can Spring be far behind?

Autumn brings with it the harvest time.

The weather in that area can be over 40°C in the hottest days of summer.

The summit conference (峰会) was scheduled to take place in the spring.

When I lived in the north, I did some rock-climbing (攀岩) in the summer, and skiing (滑雪) in the winter.

The Ching Dynasty in China (清王朝) was overthrown in the autumn of 1911.

同样地,在 night, day, morning 等名词之前,如果表示这些时间的特征,通常也用零冠词:

Night came; millions of bats were flying in the sky.

In New Zealand, day breaks five hours earlier than in Shanghai.

During (the) harvest, they have to work hard from morning to night.

在 by- 词组中交通工具名称之前通常用零冠词,但在其他情况下则用定冠词或不定冠词。比较:

It's much cheaper to ship goods by road (公路运输) than by air.
I used to go to work by tube / on the tube (乘地铁); now I travel to work by car.
It is quicker to travel by underground / on the underground than by bus.
I hurried to the airport and caught the plane back to Hong Kong.
He took a tube / the tube to Victoria.

在疾病名称之前(包括以 -s 结尾的疾病名称),通常用零冠词。例如:

The old man died of tuberculosis (结核病).
Smoking can cause cancer in the lungs.
She is suffering from appendicitis (阑尾炎).
AIDS is a fatal disease.

但在某些常见的传染病名称之前,冠词用法有所不同:这类名词之前既可用零冠词,也可用定冠词。例如:

My mother has a mild attack of flu (流感).
He is coming down with (the) flu.
I'm afraid you've got measles (麻疹).
(The) measles is less common in Britain today than it used to be.
He's got (the) mumps (腮腺炎).

还有某些小病名称,通常用不定冠词:

I'm having a cold (伤风) / a sore throat (喉痛) / a cough.
I've caught a chill (受凉).

在餐食名称之前通常用零冠词,但若特指某一次的餐食则用定冠词或不定冠词。例如:

I usually have breakfast at 7 and lunch at 12.
Dinner was already waiting for her.
I am to give a dinner for the guests from Taiwan.
How did you enjoy the dinner last night?

但若餐食名称带前置修饰语通常用不定冠词:

A relaxed breakfast (一顿休闲的早餐) is itself an enjoyment.
She felt rather sleepy after such a good dinner (盛餐之后).
I had a late supper last night.

在 bed, church, college, court, hospital, market, office, prison, sea, school, table 等名词之前,如果带定冠词或不定冠词则表示各该名词所表示的处所;若带零冠词,则表示各该处所的功能。例如:

Before the war there used to be a school in the village.
The boy is old enough for school (已到入学年龄).
When we got to the church, the wedding ceremony had already begun.
He is in / at church (在做礼拜).
You should tell the court all you know.
She had to appear in court to give evidence (出庭作证).
When I saw him, he was dozing at the table.
They were at table(在用餐) when we called.
It is a city on the sea (= at the seaside).
He wanted very much to go to sea (= be a sailor).

在某些与动词同形名词之前用定冠词可表示一种相关的运动状态。例如：

The number of students in this school has been constantly on the increase (在增长).

Don't jump off the train when it is on the move (在开动).

The criminal is on the run (在逃) from the police.

We have been on the go (忙碌) all day.

A taxi driver came to the / his rescue (来营救) and took him to hospital.

在某些单数名词之前用定冠词可表示与各该名词相关的抽象意义。例如：

The music is pleasant to the ear (悦耳).

The landscape was really easy on the eye (赏心悦目).

There is still much of the schoolboy (中学生的稚气) in him.

Don't play the fool. (别干傻事。)

She wanted to go on the stage (= be an actress) from an early age. (她从小就想当演员。)

He is a bit too fond of the bottle. (他有点贪杯。)

In the argument you've hit it on the nose. (在辩论中,你击中了要害。)

在某些介词词组中表示人体部位的名词之前用定冠词可表示击中、捉住某人某部位等意义。例如：

The ball happened to hit him in the face. (球碰巧砸在他脸上。)

She seized him by the collar. (她一把揪住他的衣领。)

Somebody patted me on the shoulder. (有人拍我肩膀。)

A falling stone hit him on the head. (一块石头落在他头上。)

She seized the boy by the ear. (她抓住孩子耳朵。)

He kicked me in the belly. (他在我肚子上踢了一脚。)

3 冠词的其他用法

在由两个名词构成的并列对称结构中,名词之前一般都带零冠词。例如：

He could hardly keep body and soul together. (他几乎不能够维持生活。)

They have lived as husband and wife for years. (他们已经作为夫妻生活多年。)

He stood firm and unflinching for King and Country. (为国王和国家他坚定不屈。)

Crown or Parliament — that was the choice. (王室还是国会——那是惟一的选择。)

The whole trip was a disaster from beginning to end. (整个旅程从头到尾都是一场灾难。)

He was searched by the police from top to toe. (他被警察周身搜查。)

The climate in Chile varies greatly from north to south. (智利的气候从南到北差异很大。)

His income is barely enough for him to live from hand to mouth. (他的收入仅够糊口。)

This farm has been handed down from father to son since 1800. (这个农场从1800年起代代相传至今。)

The differentiation of past, present, and future is absent from many of these verbs. (许多这类的动词并没有过去、现在、将来的形态差异。)

类似的结构还有 arm in arm, hand in hand, day after day, day by day, face to face, heart and soul, side by side, step by step, from time to time, time after time, time and time again 等。

在某些介词词组中,作为介词补足成分的名词词组可以带定冠词,也可带零冠词:带定冠词通常表示名词的本义;若带零冠词则表示比喻或转义。比较:

Notes are printed at the bottom of the page.

He is a good man at bottom. (他实际上是个好人。)

Who knows what will happen in the future?

Please be punctual in future (= from now on). (今后要守时。)

The moon goes round the earth.

What on earth are you doing? (你到底在做什么?)

My house is at the end of the lane.

They argued for three hours on end. (他们辩论了整整三小时。)

A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush. (到手才算数。)

There are restaurants close at hand. (附近就有餐馆。)

There is a church at the top of the hill.

Put this record on top of the others. (把这张唱片放在其他唱片的上面。)

On top of (= In addition to) borrowing \$500, he asked me to lend him my car. (除借了500美元,他还要我把车子借他一用。)

She paints after / in the fashion of Picasso. (她仿照毕加索的绘画风格作画。)

Long skirts are now no longer in fashion. (长裙现在不时髦了。)

There is a picture in the front of the book. (在书的标题页上有一幅图画。)

He is serving at the front. (他在前线服役。)

The children walked in twos with one teacher in front and one after. (孩子们分两行行进,一位老师带头,一位老师殿后。)

Jobs are hard to find nowadays, but in the case of Mr Johnson, that's not the problem. (而今工作难找,但对约翰逊先生来说,那却不成问题。)

In case of fire, break the glass. (如遇火警,把玻璃砸碎。)

When we arrive, we will have to consider the question of where to sleep for the night.

Her sincerity is beyond question. (她态度诚恳,不容置疑。)

My old house is now in the possession of (为……所有) an old lady.

He was found in possession of (拥有) explosives (爆炸物) .

At noontime we stopped for a picnic by the way (在路边) .

They are travelling to Britain by way of (取道) Paris.

In the sight of the world (就世俗眼光看来), they were a happily married couple.

In 1945, when the final victory was in sight (在望), we doubled our efforts to fight the Japs.

下面做两则练习,操练各类名词前的冠词用法。



Exercise 70

Decide which one is correct by crossing out the wrong one:

1. ~~Suez Canal~~ / The Suez Canal joins the Red Sea and the Mediterranean.
2. ~~Lake Michigan~~ / The Lake Michigan is one of the Great Lakes in North America.
3. ~~Straits of Gibraltar~~ (直布罗陀海峡) / The Straits of Gibraltar separates Spain and Morocco.
4. ~~Qomolangma~~ / The Qomolangma is in the Himalayas.
5. ~~National Gallery~~ (国家美术馆) / The National Gallery is on Trafalgar Square.
6. Brazil won a World Cup / the World Cup in 2002.
7. Are you staying at home for Christmas / the Christmas?
8. ~~Olympic Games~~ / The Olympic Games for 2008 were held in China.

9. Both France and Germany are members of NATO / the NATO (北大西洋公约组织).
10. He's been a newsreader (新闻播音员) for BBC / the BBC for 10 years.
11. Newsweek / The Newsweek appears every week.
12. Times / The Times is a British daily newspaper.
13. Whitehall (英国政府) / The Whitehall has denied any knowledge of the affair.
14. The proposal was rejected by Finance Ministry / the Finance Ministry.
15. The issue was debated in Parliament (议会) / the Parliament.
16. He was one of the youngest to be elected to Senate / the Senate (参议院).
17. There is John Spence / a John Spence waiting to see you in the office.
18. Jones / The Jones and Smith / the Smith are two common British surnames.
19. Watermans / The Watermans? Oh yes, we know them well.
20. White House / The White House is refusing to comment on the report.
21. I wanted to go to university / the university, but I wanted to be an actor more.
22. How often do you go to church / the church?
23. Children should be taught to behave themselves at table / the table.
24. I'd like to go to university / the university where I once studied law.
25. Both of them found work in hospital / the hospital.
26. He was sent to prison / the prison for stealing.
27. A train / The train would be best; it leaves every hour.
28. Hovercraft (气垫船) / The hovercraft is much quicker than boat / the boat.
29. Next year you'll be able to go to the island by a hovercraft / hovercraft.
30. If you're in a hurry, take a taxi / the taxi.
31. As he had to earn a living by himself, the boy left school / the school at a very early age.
32. You won't have trouble getting home; a bus / the bus doesn't stop running till midnight.
33. Since a bridge has been built across the river, no one uses a ferry / the ferry any more.
34. This town is boring. What we need is a cinema / the cinema.
35. Film / The film is a form of mass entertainment.
36. It was given to Spain by a Pope (教皇) / the Pope in the Middle Ages.
37. Can you imagine a world / the world with no wars, no hunger, no pain?
38. Language / A language is unique to humans.
39. We are looking for people with experience / an experience.
40. My granddaughter is studying law / the law at Shanghai University.



Exercise 7D

Insert an appropriate article or any other determiner in each blank:

1. Sam had worked 30 years for (1) _____ same company and now he had to retire. As (2) _____ sign of gratitude, (3) _____ company held (4) _____ dinner in (5) _____ honor. "Sam," announced (6) _____ boss, "it is (7) _____ great honor to present (8) _____ gift to you on behalf of (9) _____ company." Sam walked down to (10) _____ front of the table and accepted (11) _____ gift with (12) _____ pride. It was (13) _____ gold watch and on it was written "To faithful Sam for 30 years of service." Sam wept. "I am at (14) _____ loss for words." At home, (15) _____ wife looked at (16) _____ gold watch critically. "For this you worked 30 years? (17) _____ cheap gold-plated watch?" "It's (18) _____ thought, dear," answered Sam. "(19) _____ important thing is that I am not working any more." (20) _____ wife

held (21) gold watch to (22) ear and said, "Neither is (23) watch."

II. When (1) sleepy driver has trouble with keeping his eyes on (2) road and gets too close to (3) car, (4) alarm sound will warn (5) driver. If nothing is done, the car will automatically come to (6) stop and in this way prevent (7) accident. This is (8) new device which will soon be tested in (9) experimental car in Japan. The computer warning system keeps (10) track of a driver's condition by monitoring his heart beat with (11) signals transmitted from (12) band around his wrist. The wrist band records (13) driver's pulse which measures (14) heart beat. (15) pulse in the wrist sends (16) signal to the computer. By analysing (17) pulse rate, (18) computer can determine whether (19) driver is drunk, sleeping or ill. Devices in (20) parts of the car can also tell (21) computer if the car is too close to (22) vehicle or is moving dangerously. The computer will sound (23) alarm when (24) problem arises, and will automatically stop (25) car if the driver ignores (26) warning.



Exercise 7E

Correct errors, if any, in the following sentences:

1. He expected his orders to be carried out on spot.
2. The mountain was covered with trees from the top to the bottom.
3. We have got some new goods on the hand.
4. In those days Father was serving at front.
5. Mary can speak French in fashion.
6. The children have taken fancy to their nurses.
7. You can approach my secretary in the case of need.
8. The new musical comedy took a fancy of the public.
9. Every time I was in a trouble, my husband would not lend the hand.
10. He flew into a rage (大发雷霆), and common sense went by board.
11. There are shops within the reach of the house.
12. Put these books on the top of the others.
13. Nobody was allowed to eat out. In case of Jones an exception was made.
14. Margaret's excellent performance left all the other girls in shade.
15. Her husband's absence left her completely at loss when the accident happened.
16. They are in the possession of a large amount of new information.
17. Before the land reform (土地改革) more than 70% of China's arable land (可耕地) was in possession of the landlords.
18. He kept his invention under the cover until it was patented (取得专利权).
19. Trying to finish her thesis in time, she has been burning midnight oil over the last few weeks.
20. We will have to leave America at a short notice.

下面再做一则综合练习。



Exercise 7F

Translate the following into English using the words in brackets, and paying special attention to the correct use of articles:

1. 光比声走得快。(sound)
2. 请安静。别让我听见一点声音。(sound)
3. 在书写英语时,每个词之后要留一个间隔。(space)
4. 这只箱子占的地位太多了。(space)
5. 饱餐以后,你应该休息一会。(rest)
6. 人人都需要吃、喝和休息。(rest)
7. 他这样做是出于好意。(kindness)
8. 谢谢你。你帮了我一个忙。(kindness)
9. 他住在近处。(hand)
10. 孩子们吃尽继父(stepfather)的苦头。(hand)
11. 你有英法词典吗?
12. 你有英文词典和法文词典吗?
13. 你觉得我花园里那红白相间的玫瑰怎么样?
14. 你看见了我花园里那些红玫瑰和白玫瑰吗?
15. 他还在住院医疗。
16. 我打算到医院去看他。
17. 在房屋前面有一个花园。(front)
18. 在书的卷头有一幅插画。(front)
19. 这种衣服的式样已经不时兴了。(fashion)
20. 她喜欢阅读有关最新的服装款式。(fashion)
21. 吃饭时不要多话。(table)
22. 我的朋友正伏案写信。(table)
23. 我们访问时,他家正在吃饭。(dinner)
24. 我们访问时,他家正在举行宴会。(dinner)
25. 学生们喜欢上了他们的老师。(fancy)
26. 展览厅里的展品很快把参观者吸引住了。(fancy)
27. 这位老人拥有一大笔财产。(possession)
28. 这个岛屿曾为英国所占有。(possession)
29. 如果有病,你必须马上就医。(case)
30. Pauline 比较迟钝,这与 Mary 的情况不同,她就是懒。(case)