

全国公共英语考试语法冠词位置 PDF转换可能丢失图片或格式，建议阅读原文

[https://www.100test.com/kao\\_ti2020/125/2021\\_2022\\_\\_E5\\_85\\_A8\\_E5\\_9B\\_BD\\_E5\\_85\\_AC\\_E5\\_c88\\_125689.htm](https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/125/2021_2022__E5_85_A8_E5_9B_BD_E5_85_AC_E5_c88_125689.htm) 1) 不定冠词位置

不定冠词常位于名词或名词修饰语前。注意：a. 位于下列形容词之后：such, what, many, half, I have never seen such an animal. Many a man is fit for the job. b. 当名词前的形容词被副词as, so, too, how, however, enough修饰时，不定冠词应放在形容词之后：It is as pleasant a day as I have ever spent. So short a time. Too long a distance. c. quite, rather与单数名词连用，冠词放在其后。但当rather, quite前仍有形容词，不定冠词放其前后均可。如：quite a lot d. 在as, though引导的让步状语从句中，当标语为形容词修饰的名词时，不定冠词放形容词后：Brave a man though he is, he trembles at the sight of snakes. 他尽管勇敢，可见到蛇还是发抖。当名词被比较级形容词修饰时，不定冠词通常置于比较级形容词之后。2) 定冠词位置 定冠词通常位于名词或名词修饰语前，但放在all, both, double, half, twice, three times等词之后，名词之前。All the students in the class went out. 班里的所有学生都出去了。

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