

英语讲义(5)定冠词的常见用法 PDF转换可能丢失图片或格式
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https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/239/2021_2022__E8_8B_B1_E8_AF_AD_E8_AE_B2_E4_c82_239800.htm 在《定冠词省不得》一文里，谈到了5个必须用定冠词的例子。定冠词也出现在其他11种情况中，非同时注意不可。 用在单数名词前面

，以代表同类的人或物，如： The ox is a useful animal for farmers. This type of work is easier for the teacher than for the student. 但当涉及 man 和 woman 这两个名词时，一般上不必用 the： Man is mortal. Woman differs from man in many ways. 用在单数名词前面来表示有关名词的抽象概念，如：

Dont play the fool. Peter is fond of the bottle. 用在数目字前面，如： Mr Li is somewhere in the 30s. She was not yet born in the 50s. 用在测量单位前面，以表示“每”（each/per），如： Some factory workers are paid by the hour. This car usually does 15 kilometres to the litre. 用在比较级形容词或副词之前，以加强其意义，如： The teacher explained the idea again, but his students were none the wiser. Your mind will function all the better if you have some time away from your work.

用在“the more/better.....the more/better.....”结构里，如： The more we practise, the more we improve. The better the staff, the better the performance. 用在乐器名称之前，如： The piano sounds better than the organ. 用在剧院、电影院之前，如： Do you often go to the cinema? Tom went to the Lido last week. 用在四个方向之前，如： The sun rises in the east and sets in the west. 用在复数姓氏之前，以表示有关

家人，如： The Browns will visit us tonight. 用在某些惯用

语之前，如： We know the ins and outs of the matter.

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