



# Lecture Five

# Determiners

# Determiner



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■ 对**名词起限定作用**的各类词的总称，具体包括：

**冠词：** the, an, a

**基数词和序数词：** one / first, two / second ...

**指示限定词：** this, that, these, those

**物主限定词：** my, your, his, her, our, their, its

**数量限定词：** *a few, a little, much, many, a lot of, some...*

**个体限定词：** *each, every, either, neither, both...*

**名词属格：** Mary's , John's...



# content

- 数量限定词
- 个体限定词
- 限定词之间的位置关系



# 数量限定词之比较研究



- (a) few, (a) little
- Some, any

# (a) few, (a) little



## 1. 与名词的搭配关系

{ a few days, few boys  
a little water, little money

## 2. 肯定、否定之别

1) His theory is rather difficult; **few** people understand it.

2) His theory is rather difficult, but **a few** people understand it.

### 3. 与 only, very, quite 的搭配关系

1) His theory is rather difficult, and   B   students can understand it.

2)   B   of us are getting worried.

3) You'll have to wait   B   weeks.

A. only few      B. only a few

C. only little    D. only a little

only a few

only a little

very few

very little



# 用 a few, a little, few, little 填空



1. Do you have a few minutes? I'd like to ask you a few questions. I need \_\_\_\_\_ more information.  
a little
2. He is very poor and he has few clothes.

# Some/ any



1. 与名词的搭配: 均可修饰不可数名词及可数名词复数, 表示“一些”。some用于肯定句, any用于疑问句和否定句, 期待正面回答用some。

1. I need some medicine to cure my cough.
2. I don't have any friends here.
3. would you like to give me some advice?
4. Can I have some more wine?



## 2. any + singular noun

- “无论哪一个，任何一个”

1. You can ask **any person** over there. They all can tell you.



### 3. some + singular noun

- 不确定的“某一个”

I always just hoped that I 'd meet **some** nice friendly girl, like the look of her, hope the look of me didn't make her physically sick, then pop the question and, um, settle down and be happy. It worked for my parents.

--- *<four weddings and a funeral>*



## 4. some+数词



- Some+数词+名词，表示“大约”，暗指数字很大。
- The Chinese have produced **some forty thousand combined characters** out of a few hundred original pictures of concrete objects.

# Some, any



- 1. I don't have any friend here.
- 3. You can catch any bus, they all go to the railway station.
- 4. Some 1500 passengers and crew died aboard the Titanic.



# 个体限定词之比较研究



- Each, every
- Other, another



# each与every的共同点



- 后都接单数可数名词，句子谓语用单数，例如：

Every boy has a gift.

Each boy has a gift.

Every man is the master of his own fortune.

# Each/every的差别



## 1. 词性差别:

each: 代词&限定词

every: 限定词

Each / Every boy has a gift.

Each has a gift.

Every has a gift. 

Each of the boy has a gift.

Every of the boy has a gift. 



## 2. 意思差别

- 1) **each**: 两个或两个以上  
**every**: 三个或三个以上

- ① **Each** sex has its own psychological characteristics.
- ② There are a lot of trees on **each** side of the street.



2) each: 表示**个别**的概念  
every: 强调**整体**，相当于**all**

- ① We want **every** student to succeed in the exam.
- ② **Each** student has his own personal dream in his mind.
- ③ Different fields create various No. 1. **Each** profession produces its own best.



### 3. 与数词搭配

3) **each**: 不与数词连用

**every**: 可与数词连用，后接复数名词

**every** two days

**every** four years

# Each/every



- 1. You should prepare a list of topics and write a short speech on each one.
- 2. Please write your suggestions every other line.
- 3. Don't undermine your worth by comparing yourself to others. It is because we are different that each of us is special.
- 4. The Olympic Games has been held every four years so far.

# Another/ other



## ■ 1. 与名词搭配:

another + 单数可数 & other + 可数和不可数

another days  
another water



another day  
another cup of water

the other boy  
the other boys  
other boys  
other water

## 2. 与数词搭配:

2) another: another + 数词 + 复数名词  
every: 数词 + other + 复数名词

■ 另外三天:

another three days

原有基础上的延续

three other days

“其他的，另外的”

① We'll stay here for **another three days**.

② I am always busy from Monday to Thursday,  
but I can come on **three other days**.



“数词+ more + 名词”

three more days

{ another three days  
three more days  
three other days

还有三天

还有三天

其他三天

another a few days





### 3. other 本身的用法



1) *some, any, every, enough, one / two / three ..., no, many, his/my/their...* 等置于 *other* 前面。

Can you give me *some other reference books*?

*every other day*

*no other tools*

Have you got *any other colors*?

I have *many other books* for you to read.



## 2) other 与 others

other: 限定词

others: 代词

Others people are...





### 3) other 与 the other

{	other + n: 不确定的其他人	others
	the other + n: 剩下其余的	the others

- The grass on **the other** side always looks greener. While we are eyeing the grass on **the other** side, there are **others** who are eyeing the grass on our side. They would be happy to trade places with you.



- ① *Of all metals*, only mercury is liquid and *the other metals* are solid.
- ② *Some metals* are magnetic and *other metals* are not.

# Exercises



1. They used   B   machines.

A. other some    B. some other

C. the other    D. some others

2. He provided hope and inspiration to   C   patients.

A. another    B. others

C. other    D. the other



3. I don't care about what   B   people think of me or say about me.

- A. another      B. other  
C. others      D. the others

4. Not having   B   option at that time, I decided it was best to sit and wait.

- A . other any  
B . any other      C . some other



5. Getting married is very much like going to the restaurant with your friend. You order what you want, and when you see what     A     fellow has, you wish you had ordered that.

A. the other

B. other

C. another

D. others



# 数词

- 基数词
- 序数词
- 倍数表示法
- 分数表示法



# 基数词

- 一、基数词表述方法
- 二、基数词单数形式



# 一、基数词表述方法

■ 23            twenty-three

■ 3456

three thousand four hundred (and) fifty-six

40000, 500000 利用 thousand

forty thousand, five hundred thousand



百万以上、十亿以下，用million；十亿以上用billion

8千万

eighty million

1亿

one hundred million

80亿

eight billion

1千亿

one hundred billion



## 二、基数词单数形式



■ 表示确指数字时，ten, hundred, thousand, million, dozen, score等只用单数形式，不加“s”，例如：

600名学生

six hundred students

500万人

five million men

值300万美元

be worth three million



习语中，使用复数，如“成百上千，成千上万”等

数百名士兵

hundreds of soldiers

数千只鸟

thousands of birds

成千上万的人

tens of thousands of people

数百万儿童

millions of children

一将功成万骨枯

A marshal is made on the white bones of thousands of average soldiers.



# 序数词

## ■ 序数词表述形式

first, second, third, fourth, fifth...

1. 以“ty”结尾的基数词，将y变为i再加eth

twentieth, thirtieth

2. 两位数的基数词变序数词

twenty-first, sixty-fifth

3. 序数词的缩写

first-1st, second-2nd, third-3rd, eightieth-80th

# 一、倍数比较的表示法



- 1. N times + as + adj. / adv. 原级 + as  
A 是 B 的 N 倍长（宽，高，大，重等）
- 2. N times + adj. / adv. 比较级 + than  
A 比 B 长（宽，高，大，重等）N-1 倍
- 3. N times + the width (length, breadth, value, size) + of  
A 的长度（宽度，高度，大小，重量等）是 B 的 N 倍



1. "A + be + 倍数 + as + 计量形容词原级 + as + B".

**This tree is three times as tall as that one.**

这棵树是那棵树的三倍高。

**His father is twice as old as he.**

他父亲的年纪有他两倍大。



1. 亚洲的面积是欧洲的四倍。

- **Asia is four times as large as Europe.**

2. 这块大石头的重量是那块的三倍。

**This big stone is three times as heavy as that one.**

3. 那架飞机的飞行高度是那只风筝的十倍。

- **The plane flew ten times as high as the kite.**



- **2. “A + be + 倍数 + 计量形容词比较级 + than + B ”**

**The Yangtze River is almost twice longer than the Pearl River.**

长江差不多比珠江长一倍。

- **The dictionary is exactly five times more expensive than that one.**

这本字典比那本恰好贵4倍。



1. 这根绳子比那根绳子长一倍。

■ **This rope is twice longer than that one.**

2. 这个大厅比我们的教室大四倍。

■ **This hall is five times bigger than our classroom.**

3. 这辆小车的速度比那辆卡车快一倍。

■ **The car runs twice faster than that truck.**



- 3. “**A + be + 倍数 + the + 计量名词 + of + B**”

- **The newly broadened square is four times the size of the previous one.**

新扩建的广场是未扩建时的四倍大。

- 计量名词：**size**大, **length**长, **width**宽, **height**高, **depth**深, **weight**重



1. 这条街是那条街的四倍长。

- **This street is four times the length of that one.**

2. 这座山的高度是那座小山的四倍。

- **This hill is four times the height of that small one.**



# 分数表示法

- 参见课本第129页



# 用分数表示倍数

■ 这个盒子比那个大三分之一。

The box is one-third bigger than that one.

去年工业产值比1976年增长了59%。

Last year the output value of industry was 59 percent higher than that of 1976.

我英语掌握得还不及你的一半儿好。

My command of English is not half so good as yours.



# 限定词之间的位置关系

- “predeterminer + central determiner + postdeterminer(s)” :
- 前位限定词 + 中位限定词 + 后位限定词



1. I met *all my many friends*.

2. They questioned *both the last two boys*.

前位限定词	中位限定词	后位限定词	名词
<i>all</i>	<i>my</i>	<i>many</i>	<i>friends</i>
<i>both</i>	<i>the</i>	<i>last two</i>	<i>boys</i>



# 前位限定词



1. 表倍数的数量形容词: half, double, twice, three times, etc;

1) 我工资的一半

*half* my salary

2) 我工资的两倍

*twice* my salary

*double* my salary

3) 我工资的三倍

*three times* my salary



■ 2. 表几分之几的数词: one-third, two-fifths,

1) 我工资的三分之一      *one-third* my salary

2) 我工资的三分之二      *two-thirds* my salary

■ 3. 个体形容词: all, both

我全部工资      *all* my salary

■ *mutually exclusive*: *all half* my salary \*

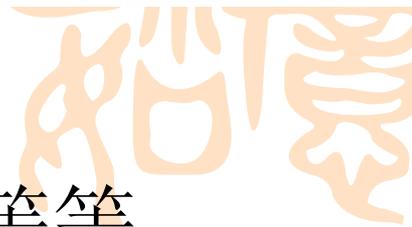


# 中位限定词

- 确定范围类限定词，冠词，this, that, my, John's等。
  - 1) 我所有的钱      **All my money**
  - 2) 所有这些问题      **All these problems**
  - 3) 这个数量的四倍      **Four times this amount**
- mutually exclusive : **our these** problems \*



# 后位限定词



■ 1. 基数/序数词: one/first, two/second等等

1) 那两个孩子

the **two** children

2) 他的四岁生日

his **fourth** birthday



- 2. 一般序数词: next, last, past, other, previous, subsequent, etc.

1) 我下一个计划

my **next** plan

2) 你从前的错误

your **previous** mistakes

3) 她接下来的反应

her **subsequent** mistakes



- 3. 数量限定词: few, many, several, later, less, more, etc.

1) 我的许多朋友      my **many** friends

2) 我们的几项成就      our **several** achievements

- Not mutually exclusive: Several other people

# Translation



- 我工资的三倍
- 我所有的钱
- 我们的这些问题
- 我们的几项成就
- 其他两个学生

*three times* my salary

*all* my money

*the* problems of us

our *several* achievements

*two other* students



# Summary

重点：限定词的顺序、  
特殊的限定词的用法