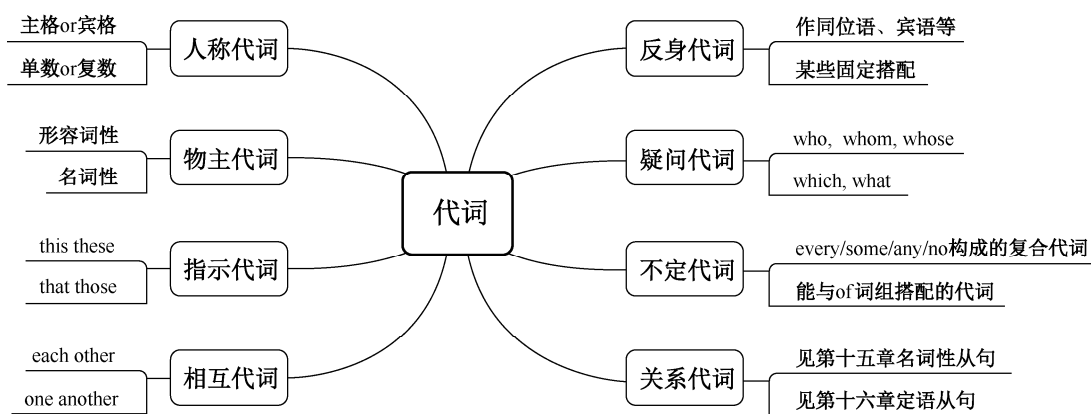


## 代 词



### 知识结构思维导图



### 考试要点

人称代词、物主代词、指示代词、反身代词、不定代词及疑问代词等的用法。



### 复习要求

1. 掌握人称代词、物主代词以及反身代词相应的数和格的用法。
2. 掌握指示代词、相互代词、疑问代词的用法。
3. 正确判断不定代词在不同语境中指代的人或物、单复数、肯定或否定；辨析易混淆的不定代词的用法。



## 要点讲解

代词主要是“指代词”，它和它的先行项**共指同一对象**。代词的句法作用是“**指代**”一个对象，如：

*His brother* bought a new car, but *he* didn't like it.

在这里，代词 he 与 his brother 共指同一个人；代词 it 与 a new car 共指同一个物。

代词包括人称代词、物主代词、反身代词、相互代词、指示代词、疑问代词、不定代词、关系代词等。其中，人称代词、物主代词和反身代词构成代词体系的主体部分，见下表。

代词		数		单 数			复 数		
		人 称	一	二	三		一	二	三
人称代词	主格	I	you	he	she	it	we	you	they
	宾格	me	you	him	her	it	us	you	them
物主代词	形容词性	my	your	his	her	its	our	your	their
	名词性	mine	yours	his	hers	-	ours	yours	theirs
反身代词		myself	yourself	himself	herself	itself	ourselves	yourselves	themselves

## 一、人称代词

## 1. 人称代词的形式选择问题

人称代词在句中作**主语**，用**主格**；作**宾语**，用**宾格**；作**限定词**，用**属格**。

人称代词有三种人称形式：第一人称（说话人自己）、第二人称（听话人）、第三人称（谈论的对象）。当几个人称代词并列时，通常的词序：第二人称、第三人称、第一人称。

- 用 he, she 还是 it

代 词	含 义	例 句
he	男性/雄性动物	Everyone liked <b>my father</b> — <b>he</b> was the perfect gentleman.
	性别未说明或不 清，泛指群体	Every <b>passenger</b> has to carry <b>his</b> own luggage.
she	女性/雌性动物	“What does <b>your sister</b> do?” “ <b>She</b> 's a dentist.”
	国家、船只、 车辆等	I love <b>China</b> . <b>She</b> is my motherland. The great <b>ship</b> , Titanic, sailed for New York from Southampton on April 10th, 1912. <b>She</b> was carrying 1,316 passengers and crew of 891.
it	动物或事物	Look! <b>It</b> 's going up that tree. Start a new <b>file</b> and put this letter in <b>it</b> .
	婴儿（性别不详）	The police found the <b>baby</b> and returned <b>it</b> to its parents.
	谈论时间、天气、 距离等	<b>It</b> is an hour's ride to the park from here. <b>It</b> 's eight o'clock now. <b>It</b> 's quite warm at the moment.

● 用主格还是宾格

人称代词	主格/宾格	例 句
作主语, 但不带谓语的答语时	宾格 (口语)	“ <b>Who</b> sent this letter?” “ <b>Me.</b> ” “ <b>Anyone</b> knows where Tom lives?” “ <b>Her.</b> ”
作主语, 后带谓语的答语时	主格	“ <b>Who</b> sent this letter?” “ <b>I did.</b> ” “ <b>Anyone</b> knows where Tom lives?” “ <b>She knows.</b> ”
在比较从句中, 作主语, 但不带谓语时	宾格 (口语)	I'm older <b>than her.</b> He doesn't earn as much <b>as me.</b>
在比较从句中, 作主语, 后带谓语时	主格	I'm older <b>than she is.</b> He doesn't earn as much <b>as I do.</b>
作表语出现在句尾时	宾格 (口语)	Open the door, please. It's <b>me.</b> I wouldn't do that if I <b>were her.</b>

● 用单数还是复数

人称代词的单复数形式取决于它的先行项的单复数。先行项是单数, 人称代词用单数; 先行项是复数, 人称代词用复数。

先行项	单数/复数	例 句
先行项是单数	单数	<b>Every passenger</b> has to carry <b>his</b> own luggage.
先行项是复数	复数	<b>My father and I</b> went to Shanghai together. <b>We</b> stayed there three days.
先行项是 some-, any-, every-, no-与-one, -body 构成的复合代词 (表人)	谓语用单数; 代词可用单数或复数 (更常用)	<b>Someone</b> has forgotten <b>their</b> umbrella. <b>Anybody</b> who fails the examination can lose <b>his</b> license. <b>No one</b> in the class did <b>their</b> homework. <b>Everybody</b> knows what <b>they</b> have to do.
先行项是 some-, any-, every-, no-与-thing 构成的复合代词 (表物)	谓语用单数; 代词用单数	<b>Anything</b> on the table can be thrown away, can't <b>it</b> ? <b>Everything</b> is ready, isn't <b>it</b> ?
先行项是集体名词	整体用单数, 集体内成员用复数	John's in the school football <b>team</b> . <b>It</b> was established last year. <b>The team</b> are driving to the game in <b>their</b> own cars.

🔪 即学即练 选择正确的选项。

- (1) She sings better than *I / me* do.
- (2) Nothing strange happened, did *it / they*?
- (3) The team eat *its / their* meals together.
- (4) “Who is it?” “It's *me / I*.”
- (5) Everyone brought *their / his or her* partner to the party.

- (6) That's our cow. *It / She / He* gives a lot of milk.  
 (7) She gave *us / our / his* a picture as a wedding present.  
 (8) The manager will be free soon — you can wait for *her / him / it / them* here.

## 二、物主代词

1. 物主代词有两种形式：形容词性物主代词和名词性物主代词。  
 2. **形容词性**物主代词相当于形容词的作用，**后要跟名词**；**名词性**物主代词相当于名词的作用，**后不能跟名词**。名词性物主代词 = 形容词性物主代词 + 名词

名词性物主代词	例句
主语	<b>My hair</b> is dark while <b>yours</b> is light.
表语	This dictionary is <b>mine</b> ; that one over there is <b>yours</b> .
动词宾语	<b>His eyes</b> met <b>hers</b> .
介词宾语	He took <b>my hand</b> in <b>his</b> .
双重属格 of 后的宾语	Jack is a friend <b>of ours</b> . (= one of our friends)
Yours 用于书信结尾的签名前	<b>Yours</b> sincerely/faithfully/truly

## 三、反身代词

反身代词可在句中作宾语、表语、同位语、介词宾语等成分。

成分	句中位置	例句
同位语	作 <b>主语</b> 同位语时，可置于 <b>谓语之后</b> 或 <b>主语之后</b>	<b>You</b> should solve the problem <b>yourselves</b> . <b>Jane herself</b> was at the meeting.
	作句中其他成分的同位语时，只能置于 <b>该成分之后</b>	Did you see <b>the manager herself</b> ? You'd better ask the <b>president himself</b> about it.
表语	系动词之后	You don't <b>seem</b> quite <b>yourself</b> today. The only people there <b>were ourselves</b> .
动词 宾语	常与 blame, enjoy, hurt, help, make, teach 等及物动词搭配	Let's just relax and <b>enjoy ourselves</b> . Have you <b>hurt yourself</b> ? I shouldn't <b>blame myself</b> for what happened. If you want another drink, just <b>help yourself</b> . Can you <b>make yourself</b> understood in Russia?
介词 宾语	介词之后	The children were arguing <b>among themselves</b> . We'd like to see it <b>for ourselves</b> . She must be very proud <b>of herself</b> . This is just <b>between ourselves</b> .

● 常用的搭配

常用搭配	含 义	例 句
(all) by oneself	独自, 单独; 独立地	I live <b>by myself</b> . They did the cooking <b>by themselves</b> .
(all) to oneself	独享的, 独自拥有的	She wants a room <b>all to herself</b> . It doesn't have market <b>to itself</b> . ( 它未能独占市场。 )
devote oneself to	献身, 致力, 专心	She <b>devoted herself to</b> her career.
enjoy oneself	过得快活, 玩得痛快	They all <b>enjoyed themselves</b> at the party.



**即学即练** 用括号内代词的适当形式填空。

- ( 1 ) The machine will start by \_\_\_\_\_ (it) in a few seconds.  
 ( 2 ) I \_\_\_\_\_ (I) do not agree.  
 ( 3 ) \_\_\_\_\_ (they) house is very similar to \_\_\_\_\_ (we), but \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ (we) is bigger.  
 ( 4 ) \_\_\_\_\_ (it) is a favourite game of \_\_\_\_\_ (they).  
 ( 5 ) They've bought \_\_\_\_\_ (they) a new car.

四、指示代词

1. 指示代词是指在空间上或时间上**远近关系**的词, 如 this, that, these, those 等, 可**单独使用** (作代词) 或**后跟名词** (作限定词, 相当于形容词的作用)。

指示代词	含 义	例 句
this 单数	空间上或时间上 <b>较近</b>	Here we are! <b>This</b> is our hotel. Do you want me to come <b>this</b> Tuesday?
these 复数		I think you'll find <b>these</b> more comfortable than those. <b>These</b> days are cold.
that 单数	空间上或时间上 <b>较远</b>	You'll have to pay for <b>that</b> . I was living with my parents at <b>that</b> time.
those 复数		<b>Those</b> are easy questions to answer. How much are <b>those</b> apples at the back?

2. 指人 or 指物

指示代词	人/物	例 句
<b>单独使用时</b> (即作代词)	<b>常指物</b>	<b>This</b> costs more than <b>that</b> . I think you'll find <b>these</b> more comfortable than <b>those</b> .
<b>单独使用时 (打电话 时; 介绍他人时)</b>	<b>指人</b>	Hello. <b>This</b> is Beth. Is <b>that</b> Jim? <b>This</b> is my sister. <b>These</b> are my parents. <b>Those</b> are my children.

续表

指示代词	人/物	例 句
<b>后跟名词时</b> (即作限定词)	人/物	Look at <b>that</b> man over there. How much are <b>those</b> apples at the back?

## 3. 替代用法

that 或 those 可用来替代前面已出现过的名词或词组

指示代词	替代内容	例 句
that	单数/不可数名词	The position of a grandparent is easier than <b>that</b> of a parent. My seat is next to <b>that</b> of the president.
those	复数名词	Salaries are higher here than <b>those</b> in my country.

## 五、相互代词

1. each other (非正式), one another (正式) **可交替使用**, 意为“互相, 彼此”, 作动词宾语或介词宾语。

They sat for two hours without talking to **each other / one another**.

We've known **each other** since we were children.

2. 相互代词有属格形式: each other's, one another's.

We can wear **each other's** clothes.

They often stay in **one another's** house.

## 六、疑问代词

疑问代词包括 who, whom, whose (只能**指人**); which, what (既**指人**, 也**指物**)。

whose, which, what 既可作疑问**代词** (即**单独使用**), 也可作疑问**限定词** (后跟**名词**)。

疑问代词	类 型	例 句
whose, which, what	疑问 <b>代词</b>	I wonder <b>whose</b> this is. <b>Which</b> is better exercise — swimming or tennis? <b>What</b> are you talking about?
	疑问 <b>限定词</b>	<b>Whose house</b> is that? <b>Which way</b> is the wind blowing? <b>What nationality</b> is she?
who 可作主语、表语或宾语	疑问 <b>代词</b>	<b>Who</b> do you think is the best player this year? <b>Who</b> is that woman? <b>Who</b> are you phoning? <b>Who's</b> the money for?

续表

疑问代词	类 型	例 句
whom 只作动词或介词 <b>宾语</b> (正式)	疑问 <b>代词</b>	<b>Who / Whom</b> did you invite? <b>Who / Whom</b> did you borrow the book from? <b>From whom</b> did you borrow the book? (介词+ whom 提问, 比 whom 提问更正式; 介词后不能用 who)

● who, what, which 的区别

疑问代词	含 义	例 句
who	指 <b>不确定</b> 的人	<b>Who</b> are you phoning?
what	指 <b>不确定</b> 的人/物	<b>What teacher</b> (什么样的老师) do you like best? <b>What</b> would you like to eat?
which	指 <b>确定</b> 的人/物	<b>Which of the patients</b> have recovered? <b>Which</b> do you prefer, <b>tea or coffee</b> ?



**即学即练** 选择正确的选项。

- (1) *This / That* is Peter over there.
- (2) Of all the pictures I like *this / that / these / those* best.
- (3) The population in China is much larger than *this / that / these / those* in America.
- (4) *Which / What / Who* is your favorite fruit, apple or peach?
- (5) *Who / Whom / Which* did you go with to the cinema?
- (6) *What / Which* kind of music do you like?
- (7) *Whose / Who / What* is this book?
- (8) *What / Which / Whom* does he do?

### 七、不定代词

就结构形式来说,不定代词可分为**两大类**:一类是由 every-/some-/any-/no- + -one/-body/-thing 构成的**复合代词**;另一类是 all, each, none, both, either, neither, any, some, (a) few, (a) little, many, much, one, another, other 等通常能与 of-词组搭配的代词。

of-后的名词(词组)前要有定冠词 the, 形容词性物主代词 my 等, 指示代词 this 等。

## 1. 表肯定的不定代词 (all, both, every, each, either)

不定代词	用法	例句
all 全部, 所有 (两个以上的人或物)	all (of) + [U] + 单数名词	<u>All (of) the food has</u> gone. <u>All (of) that money</u> you gave them <u>has</u> been spent.
	all/both (of) + 复数名词 + 复数动词	<u>All flowers are</u> beautiful. (泛指) <u>All (of) the flowers</u> in this garden <u>are</u> beautiful. <u>Both women were</u> French. <u>Both (of) the women were</u> French.
	all/both <u>of</u> + 复数代词 + 复数动词	<u>All of us live</u> in London. I talked to the women. <u>Both of them were</u> French.
every 每一个 (两个以上的人或物)	each/every/either + 单数名词 + 单数动词	<u>Each student has</u> been given their own email address. (each 强调个别) <u>Every flower is</u> beautiful. (every 强调总体) Come on Monday or Tuesday. <u>Either day is</u> OK.
	each of + 复数名/代词 + 单数动词	<u>Each of my books is</u> a different colour. <u>Each of them is</u> a different colour. <u>Each of these houses was</u> slightly different.
	either of + 复数名/代词 + 单/复数动词	<u>Either of the houses is</u> big enough. <u>Either of them has</u> a car. I don't think <u>either of them are</u> at home. (非正式)
all / both / each 作同位语	复数主语 + all/both/each + 复数动词	<u>We all/both/each want</u> to go. <u>They each have</u> their own email address. <u>We are all/both</u> tired. (位于 be 动词后) <u>The students were each</u> given a book.
both / each / either	可单独使用	I couldn't decide which of the two dresses to buy. I liked <u>both</u> . None of the rooms was the same. <u>Each (room)</u> was different. “Do you want tea or coffee?” “ <u>Either</u> . I don't mind.”



## 即学即练

用 all, both, every, each, either 填空, 在需要的地方加上 of。

- (1) \_\_\_\_\_ horses are animals, but not \_\_\_\_\_ animals are horses.
- (2) “When shall I phone you, morning or afternoon?” “\_\_\_\_\_ . I'll be in all day.”
- (3) You can park on \_\_\_\_\_ side of the street.
- (4) Two girls came, and I gave an apple to \_\_\_\_\_ .
- (5) We \_\_\_\_\_ paid \$40.
- (6) Car seat belts save lives. \_\_\_\_\_ driver should wear one.
- (7) I've got two sisters and a brother. My brother is working but \_\_\_\_\_ my sisters are still at school.



( 8 ) “How many of these books have you read?” “ \_\_\_\_\_ them. \_\_\_\_\_ one.”

2. 表否定的不定代词 ( none, neither, no 等 )

不定代词	用法	例句
none 没有一个 ( 两个以上的人或物 )	none <u>of</u> + [U] + 单数动词	<b>None of the work was</b> done. <b>None of this money is</b> mine.
	neither + 单数名词 + 单数动词	<b>Neither parent</b> realized what was happening. <b>Neither answer is</b> correct.
neither 两者都不 ( 两个人或物 )	none/neither of + 复数名/代词 + <u>单/复数动词</u>	<b>None of those trains is/are</b> going to London. We have three sons but <b>none (of them) lives/live</b> nearby. <b>Neither of his parents</b> realized what was happening. <b>Neither of them has/have</b> a car.
none / neither	可单独使用	All the tickets have been sold. There <b>are none</b> left. “How much money have you got?” “ <b>None.</b> ” “Is your friend British or American?” “ <b>Neither.</b> ” She’s Australian.”
no 没有, 无	no + n. (= not a/any + n.)	We had to walk home because there <b>was no bus</b> (= not a bus). There <b>were no shops</b> (= not any shops) open. There’s <b>no bread</b> (= not any bread) left.
nobody / no one 没有人	nobody / no one + <u>单数动词</u> ; <u>单/复数代词</u>	<b>Nobody / No one was</b> hurt, <b>were they?</b> <b>Nobody / No one</b> in the class did <b>their / his</b> homework.
nothing 没有什么	nothing + 单数动词 ; 单数代词	There’s <b>nothing</b> you can do to help.



即学即练

用 none, neither, no 或其复合代词填空, 在需要的地方加上 of。

- ( 1 ) “Which do you like?” “ \_\_\_\_\_ . I think they’re both ugly.”
- ( 2 ) \_\_\_\_\_ these pens works/work.
- ( 3 ) I saw an accident this morning. One car drove into the back of another. Fortunately \_\_\_\_\_ driver was injured but both cars were quite badly damaged.
- ( 4 ) I can’t talk to you now. I’ve got \_\_\_\_\_ time.
- ( 5 ) He told me all the news but \_\_\_\_\_ it was very exciting.
- ( 6 ) “How many eggs have we got?” “ \_\_\_\_\_ . I’ll go and buy some from the shop if you like.”
- ( 7 ) The accident looked serious but fortunately \_\_\_\_\_ was injured.
- ( 8 ) The doctor said there was \_\_\_\_\_ wrong with me.

## 3. some 和 any

一般情况下, **some** 以及与 some 相关的复合代词用在**肯定句**中; **any** 以及与 any 相关的复合代词用在**否定句、带否定词的句子或疑问句**中; 在 if-从句中, some 和 any 均可使用。

不定代词	用法	例句
some 有些(人/事物)	some/any (of) + [U] + 单数名词	There's still <b>some wine</b> left in the bottle. <b>Is</b> there <b>any wine</b> left? Have <b>some of my ice-cream</b> . She spent hardly <b>any of the money</b> .
	some (of) + 复数名词 + <b>复数动词</b>	I need <b>some stamps</b> . Are there any in your bag? Here <b>are some of our suggestions</b> .
	some of + 复数代词 + <b>复数动词</b>	<b>Some of us come</b> from North China.
	any (of) + 复数名词 + <b>单/复数动词</b>	You can't go out without <b>any shoes</b> . If <b>any of your friends is/are</b> interested, let me know.
	any of + 复数代词 + <b>单/复数动词</b>	I don't think <b>any of us want/wants</b> to work tomorrow.
	可单独使用 (可表 <b>复数名词</b> 或 <b>不可数名词</b> )	"Beer?" "Thanks, I've got <b>some</b> ." <b>Some disapprove</b> of the idea. I need some stamps. <b>Are</b> there <b>any</b> in your bag? We need some more paint; there <b>isn't any</b> left.
some 某个 any 任一	some/any + <b>单数名词</b>	There must be <b>some mistake</b> . I'll see you again <b>some time</b> . I'm sure. Take <b>any book</b> you like. Come and see me <b>any time</b> you want.
some	预料会得到肯定回答的 <b>疑问句</b> 中	Would you like <b>some</b> milk in your coffee? May I ask you <b>some</b> questions?
some/any 的复合代词	表人, 作主语时 <b>动词用单数</b> , 代词常用 <b>复数</b>	<b>Someone/Somebody has</b> forgotten <b>their</b> umbrella. If <b>anybody/anyone wants</b> to leave early, <b>they</b> can.
	表物, 作主语时 <b>动词用单数</b> , 代词用 <b>单数</b>	<b>Anything</b> on the table can be thrown away, can't <b>it</b> ? <b>Everything is</b> ready, isn't <b>it</b> ?



## 即学即练

用 some, any 或其复合代词填空, 在需要的地方加上 of。

- (1) He's busy. He's got \_\_\_\_\_ work to do.
- (2) I couldn't understand \_\_\_\_\_ the lectures.
- (3) I've got plenty of paper — would you like \_\_\_\_\_?
- (4) Think of a number — \_\_\_\_\_ number you like.
- (5) There must be \_\_\_\_\_ job I could do.
- (6) There's \_\_\_\_\_ at the door. Can you go and see who it is?
- (7) Sally was upset about \_\_\_\_\_ and refused to talk to \_\_\_\_\_.
- (8) There was complete silence in the room. Nobody said \_\_\_\_\_.

4. many, much, (a) few, (a) little, a lot 和 plenty

● 只能和复数名词连用的不定代词

(a) few / only a few / many / a large number of + **复数名词** ( + 复数动词 )

不定代词	例 句
a few 有些, 几个 ( <b>肯定</b> )	I enjoy my life here. I have <b>a few friends</b> and we meet quite often.
few / only a few 很少, 不多 ( <b>否定</b> )	He isn't very popular. He has <b>few friends</b> . I've seen most of his movies. <b>Only a few</b> are as good as his first one.
many 许多 常用于 <b>否定/疑问句</b> ; 用于 <b>肯定句</b> 时, 与 <b>句首主语</b> 或与 <b>as, so, too</b> 等词连用	We don't have <b>many copies</b> left. How <b>many people</b> came to the meeting? <b>Many people</b> would like to take holidays abroad. You have made <b>too many mistakes</b> .
a large/good number of 许多 ( 常用于 <b>肯定句</b> , 正式 )	<b>A large number of people</b> have applied for the job. <b>A good number of trees</b> were planted last year.

● 只能和不可数名词连用的不定代词

(a) little / only a little / much / a great deal of / a large amount of + **不可数名词** ( + 单数动词 )

不定代词	例 句
a little 一些, 少量的 ( <b>肯定</b> )	Let's go and have a drink. We've got <b>a little time</b> before the train leaves.
little / only a little 不多 ( <b>否定</b> )	There was <b>little doubt</b> in my mind. We must be quick. We've <b>only</b> got <b>a little time</b> .
much 许多, 大量 常用于 <b>否定/疑问句</b> ; 用于 <b>肯定句</b> 时, 与 <b>句首主语</b> 或与 <b>as, so, too</b> 等词连用	I don't have <b>much money</b> with me. How <b>much experience</b> have you had? <b>Much work</b> has been done before the plant goes into operation. There was <b>so much traffic</b> that we were an hour late.
a great deal of / a large amount of 大量, 很多 ( 常用于 <b>肯定句</b> , 正式 )	They spent <b>a great/good deal of money</b> . We've had <b>a large amount of help</b> from people.

● 既能和复数名词也能和不可数名词连用的不定代词

a lot of / lots of / plenty of / a large quantity of + **复数名词** ( + 复数动词 ) / **不可数名词** ( + 单数动词 )

a lot of, lots of, plenty of 常用于**肯定句**和**非正式**语体中。

不定代词	例 句
a lot of / lots of 大量, 许多	<b>A lot of / Lots of people like</b> Chinese food. We spent <b>a lot of money</b> .
plenty of 大量, 充足	<b>Plenty of stores stay</b> open late. There's no need to hurry. We've got <b>plenty of time</b> .
a large quantity of 大量	<b>A large quantity of drugs were</b> found at his home. There <b>is a large quantity of food</b> .
large quantities of 大量(与主语连用时, 均用 <b>复数动词</b> )	<b>Large quantities of drugs were</b> found at his home. There <b>are large quantities of food</b> .

### 即学即练 选择正确的选项。

- (1) *Much / A great deal of / A lot of / Large quantities of* energy was wasted.
- (2) Sue drinks *many / a lot of / plenty of / a large number of* tea.
- (3) She's lucky. She has *few / a few / many / lots of* problems.
- (4) The weather has been very dry recently. We've had *much / only a little / little / a little* rain.
- (5) It's an interesting town to visit. There are *plenty of / a few / lot of / a large number of* things to see.
- (6) I don't know *many / much / a few / a little* Spanish, only *few / a few / little / a little* words.
- (7) "There isn't *a lot / a little / much* food left, is there?" "There's *a large amount of / a few / lots of* bread and soup."
- (8) Come and sit with us. There's *many / plenty of / a lot of / a few* room.

#### 5. other 和 another

others 是一个**复数概念**, 后**不能跟名词**, (the) others = (the) other + 复数名词。

	用 法	例 句
特指	<b>the</b> other + <b>单/复数名词</b>	He raised one arm and then <b>the other</b> (= the other <b>arm</b> ). Where are <b>the other photos</b> ?
	<b>the</b> others ( <b>复数</b> ) 指一组中 <b>其余</b> 的人/物	Can you tell <b>the others</b> that I'll be late? I went swimming while <b>the others</b> played tennis.
泛指	other + <b>复数名词</b>	Are there any <b>other questions</b> ?
	others ( <b>复数</b> ) <b>其他</b> 人/物	Be good to <b>others</b> (= other <b>people</b> ). Two buildings were destroyed and many <b>others</b> (= other <b>buildings</b> ) damaged in the earthquake.
	another + <b>单数名词</b>	Would you like <b>another drink</b> ? We need <b>another computer</b> .

续表

	用 法	例 句
泛指	another + <b>数字/few</b> + <b>复数名词</b>	I've got <b>another three questions</b> to do. He'll be here <b>another few weeks</b> .
常用 结构	one...the other ( <b>两个人/物</b> ) 一个.....另一个.....	I've got <b>two</b> sisters. <b>One</b> is working, and <b>the other</b> is still at school.
	some... <b>the</b> others ( <b>一组人/物</b> ) 一些..... <b>其余的</b> .....	<b>Some</b> of them are red and <b>the others</b> (= the rest) are brown. ( 表剩下的都是褐色 )
	some...others ( <b>一组人/物</b> ) 一些..... <b>其他</b> .....	<b>Some</b> of them are red; <b>others</b> are brown. ( 表还有其他颜色 )

### 6. one 和 it

one 用来**代替或避免重复**某个人或物；it 与其先行项**共指同一个对象**。

代词	用 法	例 句
one	one 代替 <b>可数名词单数</b>	I'm looking for <b>a flat</b> . I'd really like <b>one</b> with a garden.
	ones 代替 <b>可数名词复数</b>	"I'd like a pound of <b>apples</b> ." "Which <b>ones</b> ?" "The red <b>ones</b> ."
	a(an) + <b>形容词</b> + one	I'd like <b>a big one</b> with cream on.
	<b>the</b> + ( <b>形容词</b> ) + one(s)	She was wearing her new <b>dress, the red one</b> . What made you choose <b>the one</b> rather than the other? The new <b>designs</b> are much better than <b>the old ones</b> .
it	指代提到过的或正在谈论的动物或事物, 指代 <b>单数名词</b>	His brother bought <b>a new car</b> , but he didn't like <b>it</b> . Look! <b>It's</b> going up that tree.



### 即学即练 选择正确的选项。

- ( 1 ) We've still got *other / the other / others / another* 40 miles to go.
- ( 2 ) Have you got any *other / the other / others / another* colours?
- ( 3 ) One son went to live in Australia, and *other / the other / others / another* one is living with me.
- ( 4 ) Some designs are better than *other / others / the other / the others*.
- ( 5 ) I can't find my pen. Could you lend me *it / one*?
- ( 6 ) I can't find my pen. Where did you put *it / one*?



### 高考链接

(2014) 18. Your camera is more expensive than \_\_\_\_\_.

A. mine                      B. me                      C. my                      D. I

【解析】本题考查名词性物主代词的用法。根据题意，此处比较的是 your camera 和 my camera，而 mine 相当于 my camera，故答案为 A。

(2014) 30. There isn't \_\_\_\_\_ wrong with the machine.

A. something              B. everything              C. nothing              D. anything

【解析】本题考查复合不定代词的用法。题中有否定词 isn't，所以只能用 anything，故答案为 D。

(2017) 17. Yesterday was Mary's birthday. I gave \_\_\_\_\_ a book as a present.

A. her                      B. hers                      C. she                      D. herself

【解析】本题考查人称代词的宾格形式。根据题意，题目中的谓语动词 gave 后应跟双宾语，而“她”的宾格形式是 her，故答案为 A。

(2017) As a man was passing the elephants, he suddenly stopped. He wondered why these huge elephants were being held by only a small rope tied to 61 (they) front leg.

【解析】本题考查形容词性物主代词的用法。根据题意，后面跟有名词 leg，修饰名词要用形容词性物主代词，故答案为 their。

(2018) ... the thing on 69 (he) nose hadn't been a fly; it had been a bee!

【解析】本题考查形容词性物主代词的用法。根据题意，后面跟有名词 nose，修饰名词要用形容词性物主代词，故答案为 his。

(2019) 20. There are so many toys in the shop. We can't decide \_\_\_\_\_.

A. what to buy              B. when to buy              C. where to buy              D. how to buy

【解析】本题考查疑问代词的用法。选项中的动词 buy 是及物动词，后应跟宾语，只有 what 是疑问代词，能作宾语，其他都是疑问副词，不能作宾语，故答案为 A。

(2019) 23. I have two friends. But \_\_\_\_\_ of them has a bike to lend to me.

A. either                      B. neither                      C. none                      D. all

【解析】本题考查不定代词的用法。题目中 two friends 指两个人，且有表转折的连词 but，根据题意，只能选择表否定的 neither，故答案为 B。

(2019) Before class ended, one student asked whether the last question would affect 62 (we) test result.

【解析】本题考查形容词性物主代词的用法。根据题意，后面跟有名词 test result，修饰名词要用形容词性物主代词，故答案为 our。



## 能力提升

I. Choose the best answer. 语法选择题。

1. On his way to work, he met a friend of \_\_\_\_\_.

A. our                      B. my                      C. his                      D. her

2. I'd like an ice cream. Are you having \_\_\_\_\_, too?

A. this                      B. that                      C. it                      D. one

3. She sings better than \_\_\_\_\_ does.

- A. me                      B. I                          C. him                      D. he
4. I'm sorry that I can't express \_\_\_\_\_ well in English.  
A. myself                  B. me                        C. its                        D. itself
5. Can you give me \_\_\_\_\_ information about places of interest in the town?  
A. any                      B. some                    C. few                      D. little
6. Ann is very busy these days. She has \_\_\_\_\_ free time.  
A. a little                  B. little                    C. only little              D. much
7. Something will have to be done about the price, won't \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. anything                B. something              C. it                        D. they
8. She couldn't make \_\_\_\_\_ heard above the noise of the traffic.  
A. her                      B. me                        C. myself                  D. herself
9. I was invited to two parties last week but I didn't go to \_\_\_\_\_ of them.  
A. both                    B. either                    C. neither                  D. none
10. \_\_\_\_\_ of the rooms was the same. \_\_\_\_\_ was different.  
A. None, Each            B. None, Every            C. All, None                D. Both, Neither
11. These pictures in this classroom look better than \_\_\_\_\_ over there.  
A. them                    B. it                        C. those                    D. that
12. I'll wear my \_\_\_\_\_ shoes — these are dirty.  
A. another                B. others                    C. the other                D. other
13. It took us \_\_\_\_\_ time.  
A. a great deal of        B. a lot                      C. plenty                    D. a large number of
14. \_\_\_\_\_ do you want? This one or that one?  
A. Whom                  B. Who                      C. Which                    D. What
15. I dropped my glass and \_\_\_\_\_ broke.  
A. that                    B. this                      C. it                        D. the one
16. Did it cost \_\_\_\_\_ to repair the car?  
A. many                    B. much                    C. a lot of                  D. plenty of
17. \_\_\_\_\_ my parents are from London.  
A. All                      B. Both                      C. Either                    D. Each
18. You'd better stay in bed for \_\_\_\_\_ two days.  
A. other                    B. the other                C. another                  D. others
19. \_\_\_\_\_ restaurants we went to was expensive.  
A. Neither of the        B. Neither                    C. Both the                D. All of the
20. Most of the town is modern. There are only \_\_\_\_\_ old buildings.  
A. many                    B. a lot of                  C. few                      D. a few

II. Complete the following sentences. 完成句子。

1. We've often thought of \_\_\_\_\_ (亲自到那里一趟).
2. We all try and \_\_\_\_\_ (互相帮助).

3. The price of the bike is higher than \_\_\_\_\_ (另外那辆) .  
 4. \_\_\_\_\_ (没有人来看望我) while I was in hospital.  
 5. You made \_\_\_\_\_ (错误太多了) .

III. Fill in the blanks. 用括号内代词的适当形式填空, 或根据上下文填入适当的代词。

Many students got together to visit (1) \_\_\_\_\_ (they) old university professor. All of (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (they) were very successful. At first they talked happily. Then (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (they) talk turned into complaints about stress in the work and life. Hearing (4) \_\_\_\_\_, the professor went to the kitchen and brought a large pot of coffee and different kinds of cups. The cups were porcelain(瓷), plastic, glass or crystal(水晶). (5) \_\_\_\_\_ were plain (极普通的) and the (6) \_\_\_\_\_ were good-looking and expensive. The professor asked (7) \_\_\_\_\_ (he) students to choose (8) \_\_\_\_\_ (they) own coffee cup and help (9) \_\_\_\_\_ (they) to the coffee.

When (10) \_\_\_\_\_ of them had a cup of coffee in hand, the professor said, "Now I found that (11) \_\_\_\_\_ the good-looking and expensive cups were taken up(占据). (12) \_\_\_\_\_ is the source of your problems and stress."

"In fact, what you really want is coffee, not the cup, but you just went for the best cups. Life is the coffee while money and position in society are cups. At times, we only know how to choose the cups, but fail to enjoy the coffee. So don't let the cup drive you. Just enjoy the coffee instead."

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