

代词



代词

一、代词的定义

代词就是代替名词的词。大多数代词具有名词和形容词的功能 **Wang Lin** is my uncle.
She is very tall.



二、代词的分类

(英语中, 代词一般分为八类)

种类	例子
人称代词	I, she, he, they, you
物主代词 (形容词性/名词性)	my, your; mine, yours
反身代词	myself, herself, themselves
指示代词	this/these; that/those
疑问代词 (特殊疑问句句首的疑问词)	what(什么), who/whom(谁), which(哪一个; 哪些), whose(谁的)
关系代词 (定语从句的连词)	that, which, who, whom, whose
不定代词 (尤其是12个复合不定代词)	some, any, many, much, other, both, all, neither, each, every...
相互代词 (互相; 彼此)	each other = one another

(一) 人称代词

人称	单数		复数	
	主格	宾格	主格	宾格
第一人称	I	me	we	us
第二人称	you	you	you	you
第三人称	she he it	her him it	they	them

口诀：动词之前用主格，动介之后用宾格

I hit **you**.

You can finish the work with **him**.



(二) 物主代词

人称	单数		复数	
	形容词性	名词性	形容词性	名词性
第一人称	my	mine	our	ours
第二人称	your	yours	your	yours
第三人称	her his its	hers his its	their	theirs

口诀: 形代之后必有名词, 名代之后无名词。

公式: 形容词性物主代词+名词=相应名词性物主代词



(三) 反身代词

人称	单数	复数
第一人称	myself	ourselves
第二人称	yourself	yourselves
第三人称	himself/herself/itself	themselves
通称	oneself	



考点一：常见反身代词短语（必背）

teach oneself (sth.) = learn (sth.) by oneself 自学
enjoy oneself = have a good/nice time/day 玩得高兴，过得愉快
help yourself/yourselves to sth. 请自用.....（随便吃/喝些.....）
by oneself = alone = on one's own 独自地

lose oneself in 沉浸于，陶醉于.....之中；喜欢.....
dress oneself 自己穿衣

keep...to oneself 保守秘密
behave oneself 举止规矩；举止得体；规规矩矩；老老实实
leave sb. by oneself = leave sb. alone 把某人单独留下

think to oneself 自言自语



考点二：反身代词的用法---句中可用作动词或介词的宾语，表示“**某人自己的**”；也可用作主语或宾语的同位语，表示“**强调**”。

(1) 用作宾语（动宾/介宾） 语法填空的考查

He teaches **himself** Japanese every evening. (动词宾语)

The child can dress **himself**. (动词宾语)

He can make a

decision for **himself** (介宾)

(2) 用作表语

She is not quite herself today. 她今天身体不太舒

服。(表语)

The poor boy is myself. (表语)

Just be

yourself. (表语)



(3) 用作同位语：加强被修饰词的语气，紧放在被修饰词后或句末。 I
 myself can repair the bike. (主语的同位语) Martin himself looked after the
 sick old. (主语的同位语) You had better ask the driver himself. (宾语的同
 位语)

注：表示“某人自己的……”，不能用反身代词，用“形容词性物主代词

+own+n.。”I'd like to have my own car. = I'd like to have a car of my own. (

√) I'd like to have myself car. (×) 我想有一部自己的车。



中考链接

1. Yuan Longping is very creative. We all look up to **A** . (2019湖南岳阳)

A. it

B. him

C. her

2. Sunny's uncle is a teacher. **A** enjoys staying with kids.

(2019甘肃武威、白银)

A. He

B. She

C. It

D. I



3. Tom is my best friend. I often play basketball with C. (2019重庆)

A. he B. his C. him D. himself

4. —Jerry, is that boy with glasses _____ new classmate?

—Yes. Let's say hello to D.

(2019山东滨州)

A. our; he

B. us; him

C. ours; his

D. our; him



5. Tennis can exercise all of our muscles (肌肉).

And it requires B to spend time with others. This is good for our health too.

(2019山东临沂)

A. ours B. us C. we

6. —They won the basketball match yesterday.

—Great! We are so proud of B.

(2019广西百色)

A. they B. them C. their D. theirs



7. —Linda, why do you often go to see the pandas?

—I go to see **B** because they are very interesting. (2018 湖南湘西)

A. they B. them C. their

8. —Who is the lady in red?

—Miss Gao. She teaches **B** English. (2018 江苏扬州)

A. we B. us C. our D. ours



9. —Hello, Matt. How is your life in Canada?
—I am used to it now. My host family always try their best to make A feel at home.
(2018 广西玉林)

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

10. My father is a good doctor. A works hard to help his patients. (2018 上海)

A. He B. Him C. His D. Himself



中考链接

1. Upstairs are **B** bedrooms. They are tidy and nice. But are in a mess.
(2019四川眉山)

- A. Lily's and Lucy's; our
- B. Lily's and Lucy's; ours
- C. Lily's and Lucy; ours
- D. Lily and Lucy's; our



2. —Hey Jenny, which are my gifts for Father's Day?

—The yellow gifts are **D** and the red _____ belong to grandpa. (2019四川达州)

A. your; one B. yours; one

C. you; ones D. yours; ones



3. Last month the students in Changjiang Road Primary School held the “Ten Years of Growth Ceremony” to celebrate **B** 10th birthday together. (2019江苏南京)

A. they B. their C. them D. theirs

4. Boxing Day, the 26th of December, got **B** name from a time when many rich families gave boxes of gifts to poor people who had to work at Christmas. (2018 广东)

A. it's B. its C. one's D. one



5. —Uncle Lee, may I use your bike?

—Sorry, mine is broken. You can ask your aunt for C. (2019四川成都)

A. mine

B. his

C. hers

6. —Excuse me, may I use your dictionary?

D is at home.

—Certainly. But remember to return it on time. (2018 湖北十堰)

A. I

B. Me

C. Myself

D. Mine



7. Please come in, Alice. Welcome to **C** house. (2018 河北)

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

8. —How far is it from **A** home to school?

—I'm not sure...about 10 kilometers.
(2018 湖南湘西)

A. your B. you C. yours



中考链接

1. The baby is too young. Don't leave her at home by **D**. (2019 四川遂宁)

A. she

B. her

C. hers

D. herself

2. —Jack, you swam very well. Who taught you?

—Nobody. I taught **C**. (2019湖北黄冈)

A. I

B. me

C. myself

D. mine



3. Our teachers and parents will be proud of us because we have grown up and can be responsible for B.

(2019湖南郴州)

A. themselves

B. ourselves

C. yourselves



4. Welcome you all to Guangyuan and enjoy C here. (2019四川广元)

A. you B. your C. yourselves

5. Children should learn how to protect D in the face of danger.
(2018 辽宁葫芦岛)

A. himself B. yourself
C. ourselves D. themselves



6. You're the future of this country. Don't keep asking what this country can do for you. Ask D what you can do for this country. (2018 江苏无锡)

A. us

B. ourselves

C. you

D. yourselves

7. —Dad, could you please teach D English?

—Sure! But it's more important to learn it by _____. (2018 内蒙古呼和浩特)

A. my; yourself B. my; you

C. me; you D. me; yourself

8. —She is too busy to help us finish the work.

—Let's do it D. (2018 天津)

A. herself B. myself

C. itself D. ourselves



(四) 指示代词

	单数	复数
指近	this 这；这个	these 这些
指远	that 那；那个	those 那些

温馨提示：

1. **that**和**those**可用于比较结构来替代前面提到的名词，以避免重复。
2. 打电话时用**this**介绍自己，用**that**询问对方。



中考链接

1. —Look! Who's **D** girl in a red skirt over there?

—Oh, she is my sister, Kate. She is _____ honest girl. (2019贵州安顺)

A. that, a

B. this, the

C. this, a

D. that, an



2. —Mr. Han, how is the weather in An shun now, please?

—Actually, it is cooler than **B** in Guiyang. (2018 贵州安顺)

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

3. I have a bad cold. **B** is why I didn't go to school. (2017 甘肃天水)

A. This B. That
C. These D. It



(五) 不定代词

不定代词有： some, any, one, no, both, neither, none, all, each, either, many, much, few, little, a few, a little, other, the other, others, the others, another



辨析

指代/词义	都	任何一个	都不
两者	both	either	neither
可数名词的三者或三者以上；不可数名词	all	any	none



请牢记这几个单词和其固定搭配

<p>either 表示“两者中的任何一个” 短语： (1)either...or... “或者.....或者.....”</p>	<p>短语(1)(2)(4) 连接两个并列主语时， 谓语动词就近原则</p>
<p>neither 表示“两者都不” 短语： (2)neither...nor... “既不.....也不.....； 两者都不”</p>	
<p>both 表示“两者都”（常与and连用） 短语： (3)both...and... “两者都； 既.....也.....”=(4)not only...but also...</p>	



2. one, another, the other, some, others, the others

	一个/一些	另外一个/一些	剩余的一个/一些
单数	one	another another+单数名词	the other the other+单数名词
复数	some	other+复数名词 others	the other+复数名词 the others



3. none, nobody / no one, nothing

	指代	用来回答	相当于
none	人或物	how many / how much	not a/an/any+名词; no+名词
nobody / no one	人	who	not anyone/anybody
nothing	物	what	not anything



4. many, much, few, little, a few, a little

所修饰的词	多	少(否定意义)	有一点儿 (肯定意义)
可数名词	many	few	a few
不可数名词	much	little	a little

复合不定代词

somebody (某人)	anybody (任何人)	nobody (没有人)	everybody (每人)
someone (某人)	anyone (任何人)	no one (没有人)	everyone (每人)
something (某事)	anything (任何事)	nothing (没有东西)	everything (每一件事)

用法:

1. 复合不定代词作主语时，谓语动词常用单数形式。

Everyone in this village **is** friendly.



2. 当形容词或else（其他的）修饰复合不定代词时，形容词或else必须放在其后。

Let's do **something else**.

He wants **something to eat** now.

3. 通常some-用于肯定句，any-用于否定句和疑问句。
something 也可用于期望得到对方肯定回答的疑问句中。

I have **something** to tell you. → Do you have **anything** to tell me?

Would you like **something** to drink?



中考链接

1. As the lights in the room went out, it was very dark and **D** could be seen clearly.
(2019江苏宿迁)

A. something

B. anything

C. everything

D. nothing



2. Could you stay a little longer? I have **A** more to tell you about the plan for tomorrow. (2019安徽)

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

3. Almost **B** in our group has been to the 2nd Digital China Summit. It's fantastic. (2019福建)

- A. someone B. everyone C. anyone



4. —Is there **A** in today's morning news on CCTV-1?

—Yes, France Team beat Korea Team by 4:0 in the 8th FIFA Women's World Cup in France June 8, 2019.

(2019 贵州安顺)

A. anything special, on

B. something special, in

C. special something, on

D. anything special, in

5. —Do you love your parents?

—Yes, of course. D in my life is more important than them. (2019 湖北随州)

A. Something B. Anything

C. Everything D. Nothing

6. —Which do you prefer, juice or tea?

—C is OK. I don't care.

(2019四川广元)

A. All B. Neither C. Either



7. —I tried several ways to work out the math problem, but C of them worked.

—Never give up. I believe you'll make it.

(2019 湖北鄂州)

A. all

B. each

C. none

D. neither

8. C of the couple likes playing the instruments. But _____ of them can play the violin well. (2019 黑龙江龙东)

A. Either; both

B. Both; either

C. Either; neither



9. Catherine has two cousins. One is quiet, and **B** is noisy. (2018 上海)

A. another

B. the other

C. other

D. others

10. —How many apples can I have?

—You can have two. **A** are for Jim.

(2018 湖南长沙)

A. The others

B. Others

C. The other



(六) 疑问代词

疑问代词有**who, whom, whose, what**和**which**。疑问代词引导的问句为特殊疑问句，常位于疑问句的句首。

温馨提示：

who通常对表示人的主语、宾语、表语提问，**whom**对表示人的宾语提问。



疑问代词	主要用法	例句
who谁	作主语、表语、宾语。	Who wants to play with me?
whom谁	who的宾格形式，作宾语。	Whom are you waiting for?
whose谁的	who的所有格形式，作表语、定语。	Whose scarf is this?
what什么	在不确定范围内选择，用what，意为“什么”，作主语、宾语和定语。	What would you like to eat?
which哪个	在明确的、已知的范围内选择，用which，意为“哪一个；哪一些”，作主语、宾语和定语。	Which season do you like best?



中考链接

1. — **D** do you plan to buy?

— I haven't made up my mind. I'll just look around. (2018 江苏盐城)

A. Who B. How C. Why D. What



2. **D** pencil is this, Tom's or Henry's?

(2018 甘肃武威)

A. What

B. When

C. Who

D. Whose

3. — **A** do you usually share happiness with?

— My parents and my best friend.

A. Who B. Whose C. What D. How

