初三英语语法复习学案 ——代词 2012—11—30 徐红梅课标对英语语法教学的 要求: 代词:

- (1) 人称代词 (2) 物主代词 (3) 反身代词
- (5) 不定代词(some, any, no) (6) 疑问代词二、代词

即知识解理

英语中代词可以分为人称代词、物主代词、反身代词、指示代词、疑问代词和不定代词。中考对代词的考查比较多,多在单项选择、完形填空中体现,有时阅读理解中出现考查代词指代什么,这需要联系上下文推断。同学们,关于代词的用法,你掌握了吗?你能分清它们的用法吗?下面的讲解也许会为你指点迷津。

(4) 指示代词

人称代词主要有主格和宾格之别。

人称	我	我们	你	你们	它	他	她	他们
主格	I	we	you	you	it	he	she	they
宾格	me	us	you	you	it	him	her	them

物主代词分为形容词性物主代词和名词性物主代词两种。

人称	我的	我们的	你的	你们的	它的	他的	她的	他们的
形容词性	my	our	your	your	its	his	her	their
名词性	mine	ours	yours	yours	its	his	hers	theirs

反身代词

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人称	我的	我们的	你的	你们的	它的	他的	她的	他们的
反身代词	myself	ourselves	yourself	yourselves	itself	himself	herself	themselves

指示代词主要有 this, that, these, those

疑问代词主要有 who, whom, whose, what, which, 而我们通常使用的 when, where, why, how 是疑问副词

不定代词主要有 some, any, many, much, each, either, other, another, all, both, one, none, neither, a lot, a lot of (lots of), few, a few, little, a little

反身代词:注意,反身代词不能作主语和定语。

常用的由反身代词构成的短语:dress oneself, enjoy oneself, teach oneself,

help oneself to(to 是介词), improve oneself, say to oneself, talk to oneself, hide oneself

by oneself = on one's own = alone

this (these)和 that (those)的用法:

1. this(包括其复数形式 these)是近指代词。指时间或空间上较近的人及事物。that (包括其复数形式 those)是远指代词。指时间或空间上较远的人及事物。

This is Mr Smith and that is Mr Black. 这位是史密斯先生,那位是布莱克先生。

These are pears and those are apples. 这些是梨,那些是苹果。

2. that 和 those 用来代替前面说过的名词。

The weather in Shanghai is not so cold as that in Beijing. 上海的天气没像北京那么冷。

The radios made in Tianjin are as good as those made in Shanghai.

天津产的收音机和上海产的收音机一样好。

3. 在打电话时, this 指我, that 指你。

Who's that speaking? 你是谁?

This is Mary speaking. 我是玛丽。

some 和 any 的用法:

一般来说 some 用于肯定句, any 用于否定句和疑问句。

但是需要注意:

1. some 有时也用于疑问句,表示说话者的肯定语气。any 有时也用于肯定句中,表示"任何一个"、"任何一些"。

Would you like some tea? (表明说话者的礼貌及肯定语气)

Any normal child can learn a language very quickly.

2. some / any of 十...作主语时,谓语动词需要根据 of 后面的名词单复数而定。

Some of the food has gone bad.

Some of the students in our class don't like playing football.

3. some 和 any 既可以修饰可数名词的单复数,也可以修饰或代替不可数名词。some 不可以替代可数名词的单数形式。

many 和 much 的用法

many 修饰可数名词的复数, much 修饰不可数名词。

I have many English books.

There is not much water in the bottle.

both, either, neither 的用法:

both, either, neither 三个词都只限于两者。both "两者都……",是对两者的肯定。neither 表示"两者都不……",是对两者的否定。both 和 neither 是一对反义词,肯定句与否定句的转换时,只要改变这两个词就行了。either 表示"两者之一",用于肯定句,表示"在两者中任选一个"。either 和 neither 作主语时,谓语动词用第三人称单数形式。both 作主语,谓语动词用复数。neither ... nor(既不……也不), either ... or(或者……或者)是固定句型,如果它们连接的是主语,注意谓语动词遵循就近原则。

Neither he nor I know the news.

Either you or I am right.

Both of my parents are strict with me.

Can you write either hand?

They are both good students. So all of the teachers like them.

other, others, the other, the others, another 的用法

代词 区别	意义	用法	例句		
other	另外的(泛指)	只修饰复数	If I have time, I'll read other parts of the story.		
others	7471 H4 (12C1H)	不能修饰名词 Some,others 有的…有的	Some of the questions are difficult, others are easy.		
the other	特指两部分	可以单独使用,也可以修饰复数	I have two sisters. One is a doctor and the other is a nurse.		
the others	特指两部分或更多部分中 最后一些	只能单独使用	Three of you can play on the playground, the others must stay in the classroom.		
another	泛指三者或三者以上的另 一个	可以单独使用,也可以修饰可数名词单数或复数	I don't like this one. Will you show me another (one)? I need another three hours to finish this work.		

one, that 和 it 的用法:

one 泛指, that 和 it 表示特指。that 与所指名词为同类,但不是同一个。而 it 与所指名词为同一个。

I can't find my hat. I think I must buy one. (不定)

我找不到我的帽子了。我想我该去买一顶。

The hat you bought is bigger than that I bought. (同类但不是同一个)你买的那顶帽子比我买的大。

I can't find my hat. I don't know where I put it. (同一物)我找不到我的帽子。我不知道我把它放在哪了。