# 管理类联考英语 代词

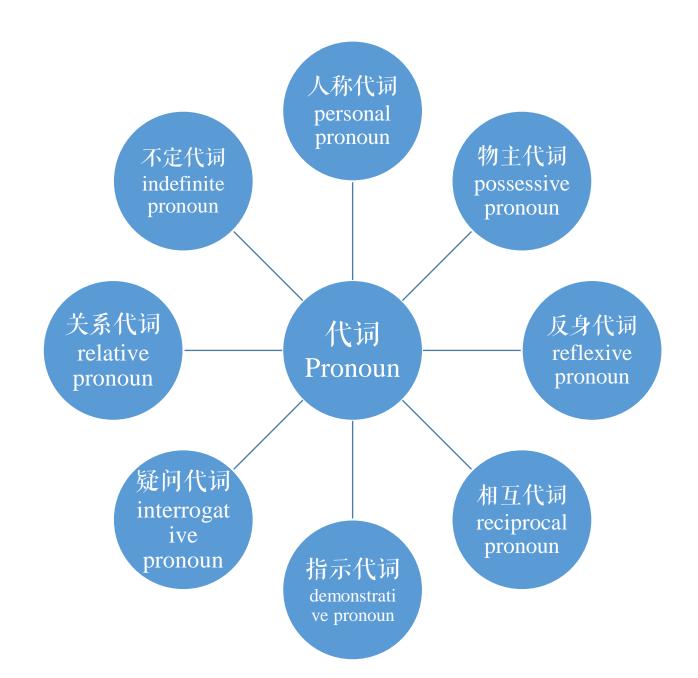
#### ||| 代词

#### 含义

代词是代替名词以及起名词作用的短语、不定式、动词的-ing 形式、从句或句子的词。

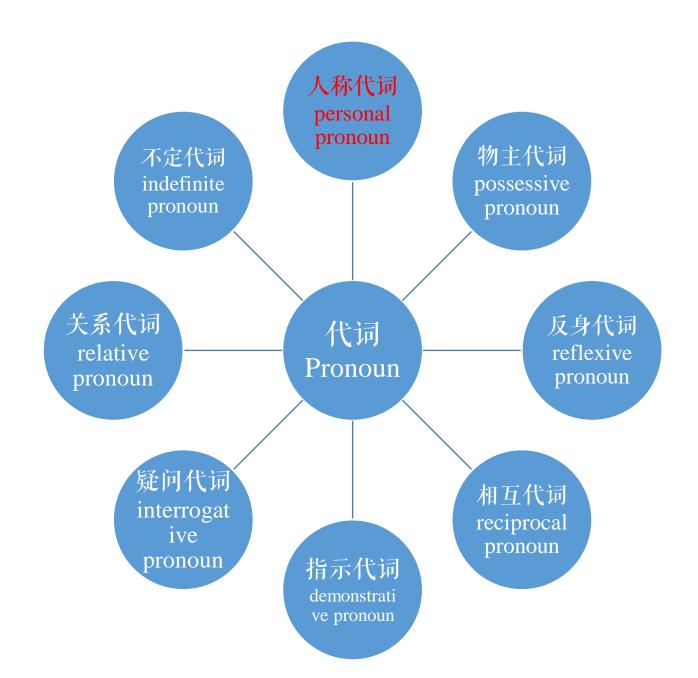


#### 分类





#### 分类



人称代词 personal pronoun

主格	宾格
ı	me
you	you
he	him
she	her
it	it
we	us
you	you
they	them

I beg your pardon, is this your handbag? 对不起这是你的手提袋吗?

We all fear the unknown.
对于未知的事物我们都感到害怕。

"Whatever you want you shall have," said the Fairy. "你要什么就会有什么,"仙女说。

1、人称代词是表示"我(们)"、"你(们)"、"他(们)"、"它(们)"的词。人称代词不仅指人,也可指物,有人称、数和格的变化。

人称代词有主格和宾格之分,

主格形式在句中作主语、表语等成分;

宾格形式在句中作动词宾语、介词宾语、同位语等,有时也作表语。

I chose Mary, but she didn't agree to go with me. (she为主格做主语,me为宾语作介词with的宾语.) 我选择了玛丽,可她不愿和我一起去。

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I love swimming, it keeps me fit. (it在句中作主语) 我喜欢游泳,它可以使我保持健康.

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- --Who took away all the books here? 谁把这里的书都拿走了?
- --It's I/me. (I/me 作表语,在口语中作表语常用宾语)是我。

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We, us three will be able to fulfill the task. (us作we的同位语) 我们,就我们三人能出色完成这项任务。

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I believe you! (宾格形式在口语中表示强调,偶尔也可作主语。)我相信你

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I and Li Ming broke the window. 我和李明把窗户打碎了。

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The baby is crying. It must be hungry. 婴儿在哭, 他/她准饿了。

- -Who is standing at the back? -是谁站在后面的?
- -It must be Laura. -准是劳拉。

(4)人称代词用于as和than之后,如果as和than看作介词,此时往往用宾格;如果是连词,则往往用主格。

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She speaks Japanese as well as me/I. (此时口语中常用me)

She speaks Japanese as well as I do. (此时把as作为连词)她日语说得和我一样好。

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- -I' d like to stay here for another week.
- -我还想再在这里呆一周。
- -Me too. -我也是。
- -You are supposed to help Jack. -你应该帮助杰克。
- -Why me? -为什么是我帮助他?

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在英语中, we, you和they都可泛指人们, 可译为"我们"、"你们"、"他们"。

We all get into trouble sometimes. (we泛指人们)我们每个人有时都会遇到麻烦。

They say that everyone can make mistakes. (they泛指人们)人们说每个人都会犯错误的。

You should do your best at all times. (you泛指人们)无论何时人们都应尽最大的努力。

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Titanic was the greatest boat of the time but she sunk down to the bottom of the Atlantic Ocean.

(she代指船只)泰坦尼克号是当时最大的船, 可它沉到大西洋的海底了。

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Would you please take care of my little parrot?

She needs good care. (she代指鹦鹉)

代词并列有顺序, 若把错误责任担, 第一人称最当先。时时注意比身份, 人总要在动物前。单身男女同时到, 男士反而要优先。人称代词三格用法主语用主格, 宾语用宾格, 属于谁所有, 就用所有格。

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- -Your car looks smart. When did you buy it?
- -你的车样子真好。什么时候买的?
- -I bought her a week ago. (her代指车)-一周前买的。

③女主人常用he/his代指自己的车、宠物等。

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My car still runs perfectly.

He has been working for me a dozen years. (He代指the car)我的车依然运转很好, 他为我工作已12年了。

④在寓言、故事中, 温柔、善良的动物(鹿、猫、熊猫、小鸟等)常用she 替代, 凶猛、粗野的动物(老虎、狮子、狼、熊、狐狸等)常用he替代。

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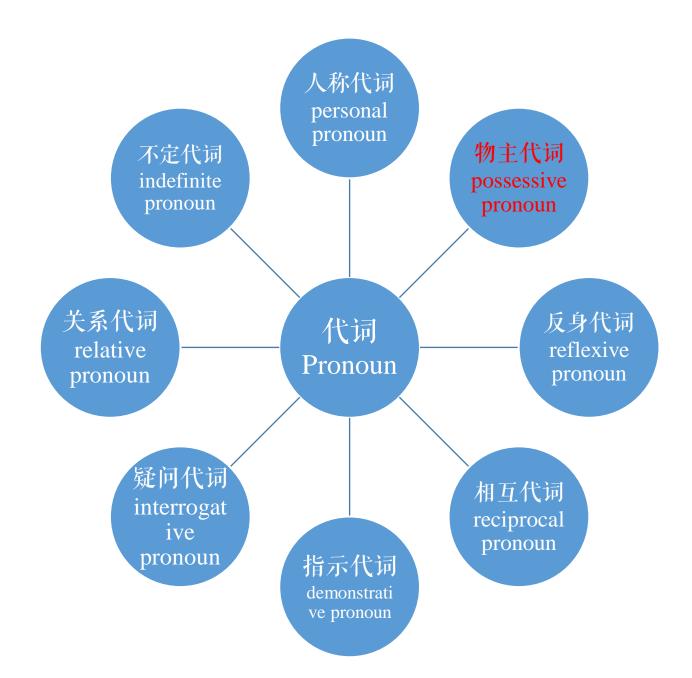
Panda Lily is a new member of the circus.

She needs time to get used to the new life. (She替代Panda Lily)熊猫丽丽是马戏团的新成员。她需要时间适应新的生活。

The fierce tiger came at the monkey when the monkey escaped him into the thick Trees. (him代指the tiger)凶猛的老虎向猴子扑来, 而猴子逃到茂密的树林里去了。



### 分类



# || 物主代词

物主代词 possessive pronoun

形容词性物主代词	名词性物主代词
my	mine
your	yours
his	his
her	hers
its	its
our	ours
your	yours
their	theirs

Everybody must do his work well. 人人都应该把自己的工作做好。

She turned away her eyes. 她把她的目光移开。

Their ideals had changed. 他们的理想变了。

— Is that () book? — No, () is on my desk.

A:my; her

B:your; yours

C:your; mine

D:yours; my

— Is that () book? — No, () is on my desk.

A:my; her

**B:your; yours** 

C:your; mine

D:yours; my

### || 物主代词

#### 1、物主概述

特主代词是表示所有关系的代词, 是人称代词的所有格形式, 表示"所有"。与人称代词一样, 也分第一人称、第二人称和第三人称, 每个人称分单数和复数, 物主代词可分为形容词性的物主代词和名词性的物主代词。

2、物主代词用法

(1)形容词性物主代词

形容词性的物主代词相当于形容词, 臵于名词之前。它们的人称、数和性别取决于它们所指代的名词或代词。

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Her story interested every one of us. 她的故事使我们每一个人都很感兴趣。

Teachers often have their students do too much homework. 老师通常让学生做太多的作业。

(2)名词性物主代词

名词性物主代词相当于名词,不能用于名词之前,它们的形式取决于它们所指代的名词或代词。名词性的物主代词在句中作主语、表语、宾语或与of连用作定语。

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That isn't my own computer. Mine doesn't work.

(mine相当于my computer作主语。)

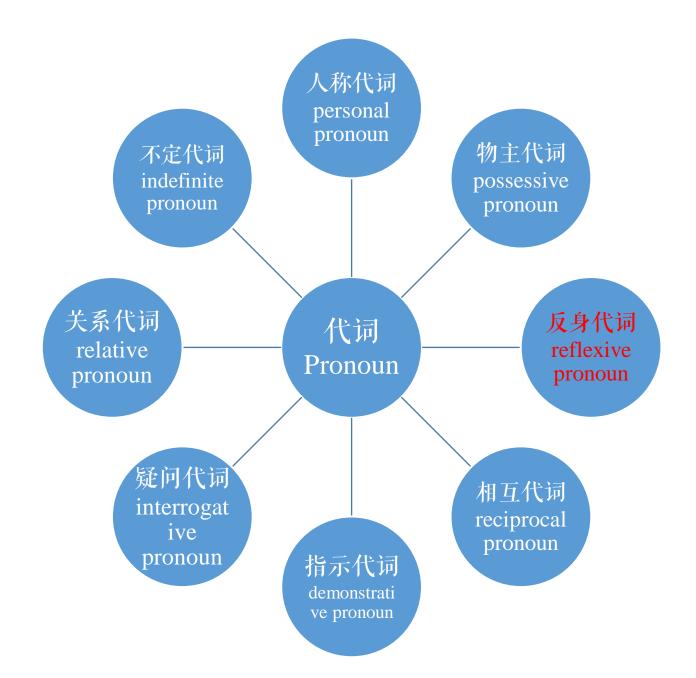
那不是我自己的电脑, 我的坏了。

Yours goes wrong, so I will have to take his. (Yours作主语, his 作宾语。)

形代"修饰名,不可独立用;"名代"独立行,可作主、宾、表。



### 分类



# || 反身代词

反身代词 reflexive pronoun

反身代词
myself
yourself
himself
herself
itself
ourselves
yourselves
themselves

### | 反身代词

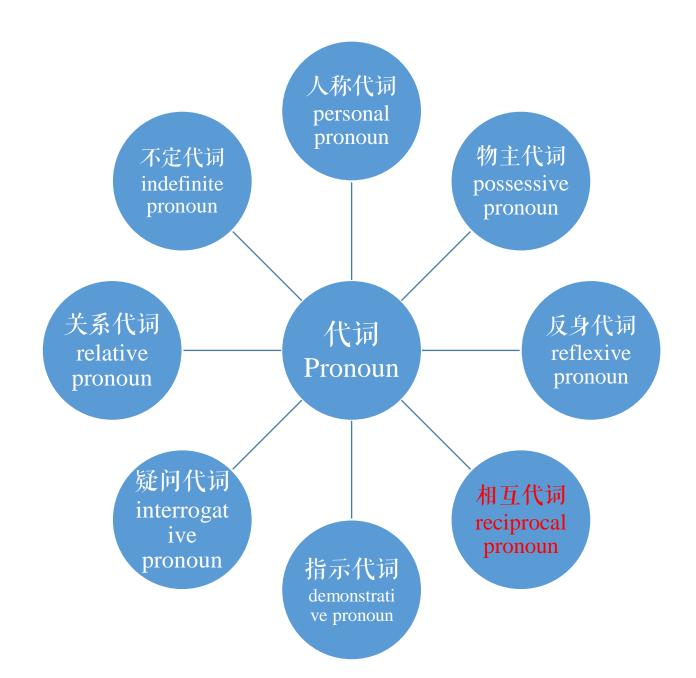
He saw himself in the mirror. 他在镜子里看见了自己。

Why did you absent yourself from school yesterday?.
你昨天为什么没有上学。

She supports herself. 她自己养活自己。



### 分类





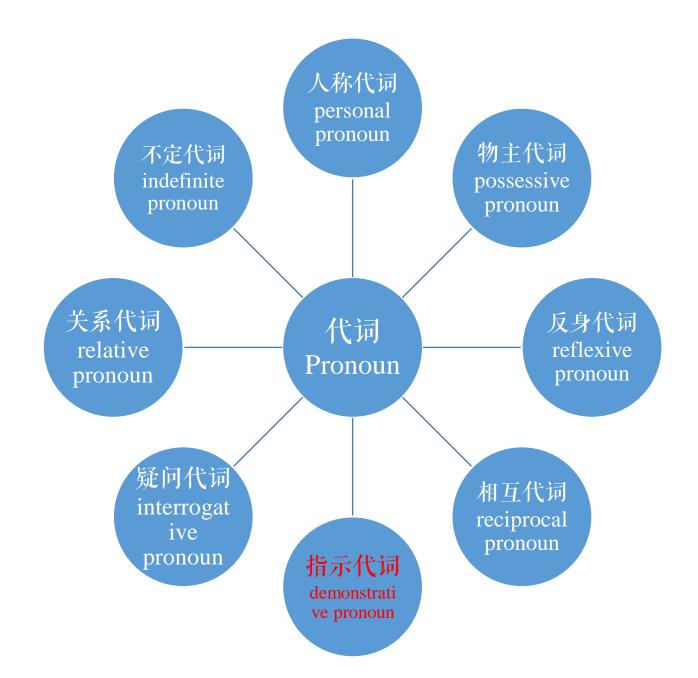
相互代词 reciprocal pronoun 相互代词

each other相互

one another相互



### 分类





指示代词 demonstrative pronoun

### || 指示代词

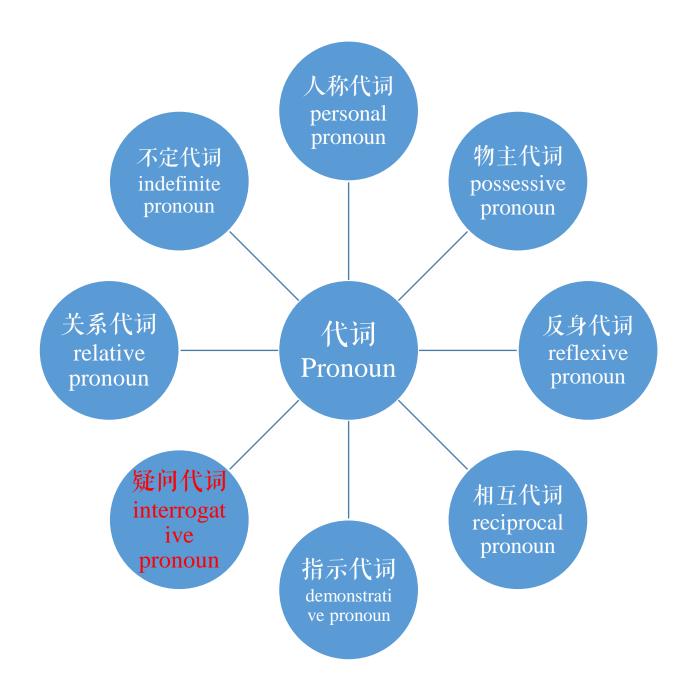
Such is life. (做主语) 生活就是这样。

Take from the drawer such as you need. (做宾语) 从抽屉里拿你所需要的东西吧。

The same is the case with me. 我的情况也是一样。



### 分类



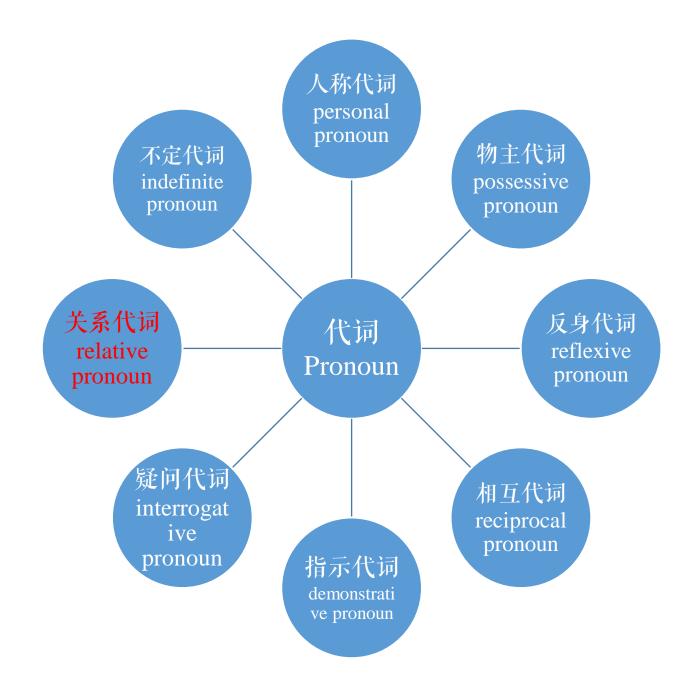


疑问代词 interrogative pronoun

疑问代词
who
whom
whose
which
what



### 分类





关系代词 relative pronoun

关系代词
who
whom
whose
which
that
as

He never hesitates to make such criticisms as are considered helpful to others.

他从不对提出对别人有益的批评而犹豫。(关系代词as在 从句中做主语,先行词为criticisms)

1、关系代词who、which、that、whom等,将定语从句和主句连接起来。英语中的关系代词一方面在从句中担任一定的成分,另一方面又起连接作用。

如: The student who is drawing a picture is in Grade One. 正在画画的学生是一年级的

2、关系代词who / whom指人,如果作从句的宾语,则有时省略。

如:

Do you know the man who is wearing a red hat? 你认识那个戴着红帽子的男人吗?

3、关系代词which 指物,如果作从句的宾语,则有时省略。

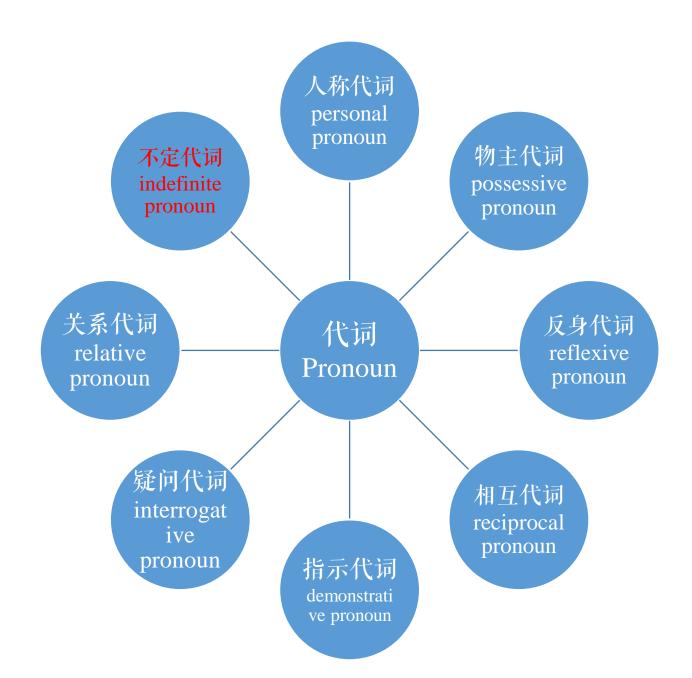
如: Have you found the book which you lost several days ago? 你找到几天前丢失的那本书了吗?

4、关系代词that既可指人也可指物,如果作从句的宾语,则有时省略。

如: Can you see the man/dog that is running along the river bank ?你看得见顺着河跑的男人/狗了吗?



### 分类





不定代词 indefinite pronoun

不定代词
some
something
somebody
someone
any
anything
anybody
•••

### | 不定代词

We think of () as an international practice not to interfere with other countries' internal affairs.

A. ourselves

B. that

**C**. /

D. it

### | 不定代词

We think of () as an international practice not to interfere with other countries' internal affairs.

A. ourselves

B. that

**C**. /

D. it



# THANK YOU