JACKYANGMAO MAKEITSTANDOUT

(放弃

代词

Jack M.

JACKYANGMIAO MAKEITSTANDOUT

JACKYANGWIAO MAKEITSTANDOUT

JACKYANGMIAO

MAKE IT STAND OUT

JACKYANG:YIAO

代词分类

- 6.减不定代词相互代词 1、人称代词
- 2、物主代词
- 3、反身代词 8、关系代词
- 4、指示代语 经系统的55人。 9、连接代词
 - cky ANGTO 55、疑问代词

JACK ANG MADOUT

1、人称代词

主格: 在句子里做主语或者表语

They are students. 他们是学生 It is you. 它是你

JACKY ANG MAD OUT

JACK ANG MAD OUT



M JACKY ANG MAD OUT

1、人称代词

宾格: 做及物动词或者介词之后的宾语

I tell her my name. 我告诉她我的名字

I should apologize to her. 我应该向她道歉

JACKIN STAM

JACK ANG TIPO OUT



JACKYANGMIAO

顺序:第二人称(你)-第三人称(他)-第一人称(我)

You and he 你和他

He an me 他和我

You and he and me are all students, 你和他还有我都是学生



1、人称代词

lt的用法

天气: It is cloudy (多云) 时间: It is 6 o'clock. (6点整)

距离: It is 5 miles. (5英里)

环境: It is desert. (沙漠)

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JACK ANG MAD OUT

1、人称代词

lt的用法



I have a cute cat, and it has blue eyes. (我有一只猫,它有蓝色的眼睛)

不知道性别的人:

She has a cute baby, and it has blue eyes. (她有一个可爱的宝宝,宝宝有蓝色的眼睛)

已经发生的、正在发生的:

Stop it(停不)

打电话分辨人:

Hello, Peter, It's Jack here. (你好,皮特,我是杰克)





1、人称代词

lt的用法



做形式主语: It is confident that he will win the match. (他有信心赢得比赛)

做形式宾语:

I realized it tough to learn ski well. (我意识到学好滑雪很难

JACKY ANG TIME OUT

2、物主代词

形容词性物主代词,做名词的修饰(的),后面加名词

She is my aunt. 她是我的姑妈

They are their cars.它们是他们的车

JACK ANG TIAND OUT

ACKI ANG TO OUT

JAC



JACKYANGMIAO

2、物主代词

名词性物主代词,相当于名词,表示事物又表明所属

You're not mine. 你不是我的

你的房子很大,但是我们的反正很小 Your house is huge, but ours is rather small.

JACKY ANG MAD OUT

2、物主代词

双重所有格,of+名词性物主代词

He is a friend of mine. 他是我的朋友

An old friend of mine.
一个我的老朋友



JAN JACKY ANG. NAO

JACK ANG MADO OUT

JACKYANGMAO

3、反身代词

表示什么…自己

做宾语,指一个动作反馈到动作发出者身上 Stop! You might burn yourself. 停! 你可能会烧到自己

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3、反身代词

表示什么…自己

做同位语,表示强调,解释说明

The book itself is interesting. 这本书本身很有趣

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JACKYANGMIAO

MAKEITSTANDOUT

从称十形容词性十名词性十反身称。

	主格	宾格	形容词性物主代词	名词性物主代词	反身代词
第一人称单数		me	my A	mine	myself
第二人称单数	you	you	yourse	yours	yourself
	he	him	(his)	his	himself
第三人称单数	she	her	her	hers	herself
	it	it	its	its	itself
第一人称复数〇	we	us	our	ours	ourselves
第二人称复数	you	you	your	yours	yourselves
第三人称复数	they	them	their	theirs	themselves

JACKY ANG TISTAND OUT

4、指示代词

说明近处远处、上下文的人或物



	单复数	代词	意思地	
		This这个	较近的某人某物	
		That那个 (人)	较远的某人某物	
	单	Such这样	上文提到的某人某物	
		Same同样	上文提到的相同的某人某物	NAO
,0	MAO	lt这	不清楚的某人某物	KANGNIAO
JAI	~ HD	These这些	较近的某人某物	Charter ST
JACK TO ST	一	Those那些	较远的某人某物	

JACKYANGMIAO

5、疑问代词 用来提出问题的代词,不分单复数,有修饰的名词决定

what, who, whose, whom, which, whatever, whichever, whoever, whomever

ACK ANG TIAND OUT

6、不定代词

代替或者修饰不确定的人或物,可以做主语宾语表语定语状语

单数: some、any、each、every、either、nether等

复数: many、few、ones、both、others等

亦可数: much、little、all等

复合: something、someone、nothing、nobody等



6、不定代词

some和any的区别

Some 肯定句,表示几个、一些、某个 疑问句,表示建议、请求希望 可以修饰可数名词或者不可数名词

Thave some problems. 我有一些问题

Do you want to get some drinks? 你想喝点什么?



JACK ANG TIST AND OUT

JACKY ANG TIPO OUT

6、不定代词

some和any的区别

Any 肯定句,表示任何的 疑问句或者否定句,表示任何一些、任何一个 可以修饰可数名词或者不可数名词

> I don't get any question. 我没有遇到任何的问题

Do you have any drinks? 你有任何喝的吗?





JACKYANGMIAO

6、不定代词

No 做定语, 可以修饰可数名词或者不可数名词

> are no time 我没有时间

I have no answer to these. 我没有回答这些











6、不定代词

no和none的区别

None escape the tomb. 万物难逃一死

None of them could escape. 他们谁也跑不掉





JACKY ANG TIND OUT

6、不定代词

all和both的区别

All

指三者或者以上的人或者物 可以修饰可数名词或者不可数名词

I know all of the five Chinese students. 五个中国学生我都认识

JACKY ART STAND

JACK ANG TAND OUT



JACK ANG MAO

6、不定代词

all和both的区别

Both 指两个人或者物 可以修饰可数名词

They both spoke together. 他们两个齐声说

JACKY ANG MAD OUT

JACK ANG TIPO OUT



JACK ANG. JANO OUT

6、不定代词

every和each的区别

Every 表示每一个

指3个或3个以上的整体中的每一个,侧重于整体 形容词只能做定语

可以修饰单数名词

l eat vegetables every day. 我每天都吃蔬菜 JACKIN STATE

JACK ANG TIAND OUT



JACK ANG TIPO OUT

6、不定代词

every和each的区别

Each 表示每个各个 指两个或两个以上中的每一个,强调个别。 代词做主语宾语定语

> Each life is precious. 每一个生命都是珍贵的

JACKIANG TIANS OUT

JACK AND OUT

JACKYANGMAO

JACKY ANG MAD OUT

6、不定代词

either和neither的区别

Either 表示两个中间的任何一个

The woman was either drunk or crazy. 这个女人要么喝醉了要么疯了

JACK ANG MAO



JACKANG, MAO

6、不定代词

either和neither的区别

Neither。 表示either的否定形式,两个都不

I know neither of them. 他们两我都不认识



JACKANG MADOUT

JACK ANG MAO

JACK ANG MAO

6、不定代词

other和the other和another的区别

表示不同种类的另一个,其余

Do you like other styles? 你喜欢其他的款式吗?



JACKY ANG MAD OUT

JACK ANG TIAND OUT

JACKY ANG. MAO

6、不定代词

other和the other和another的区别

Another。 表示同种类的另一个,又一个

I have another story. 我有另一个故事



JACKY ANG. TIAND OUT



JACKY ANG. MAO

6、不定代词

other和the other和another的区别

The other。 表示两个里面的另一个

Why not try the other box? 为什么不尝试另外一个盒子?



JACKY ANG TIAND OUT



JACK ANG MADOUT

6、不定代词

others和the others的区别

Others 表示其余的人或物,指大部分

Some students are playing football, and others are watching them. 有些学生正在踢球,其他学在看他们踢

JACKY AND STANDS

JACK ANG OUT

JACK ANG MAD OUT

6、不定代词

others和the others的区别

The otherso 表示其余的人或物,指全部

John and the others are here. 约翰和其他人都在这



JACKY ANG TIME OUT



JACKY ANG MAD OUT

6、不定代词

many和much的区别

Many 表示很多,跟可数名词复数连用

> I have many friends. 我有很多朋友



JACKY ANG. TIAND OUT



JACK ANG MAD OUT

6、不定代词

many和much的区别

表示很多,跟不可数名词连用

I have much time. 我有很多时间



JACKY ANG. TIAND OUT

JACK ANG MAO

YANG MAD OUT

6、不定代词

something、anything、nothing、everything(somebody、anybody、nobody、everybody someone、anyone、everychie、no one的区别

合成不定代词谓语动词用单数

some- every-开头的用在肯定句中 any-开头的用在否定句和疑问句和条件状语从句中 no-开头的用在否定句中 -thing结尾指物,-one - body结尾指人 JACK ANG TIPO OUT

6、不定代词

none、no one、nobody的区别



no one和nobody指人,后面不能跟of,谓语用单数

none指人指物,后面能跟of,谓语动词单数复数都行

JACKY ANG TIND OUT



JACKY ANG MAD OUT

6、不定代词

none、no one、nobody的区别



Almost no one believed him. 几乎没有人相信他

None of us agreed with him. 我们都不同意他的看法

JACKY ANG. NIT

JACK ANGINIO

ACK! ANG TIPO OUT

6、不定代词

a lot of、lots of、a number of、large number of a great deal of、plenty of的区别

A lot of、lots of、plenty of修饰可数名词复数和不可数名词

A number of、large number of修饰可数名词复数

A great deal of修饰不可数名词

CKINGNADOUT

6、不定代词

a lot of、lots of、a number of、large number of a great deal of、plenty of的区别

A lot of people overlook to keep healthy. 很多人忽视了保持健康

A number of apples are green.

一些苹果是绿色的

A great deal of time can rest. 大量的时间可以休息

JACK ANG MAD OUT



ACK ANG TAND OUT

6、不定代词

few和a few和little和a little的区别

few/a few 跟可数名词连用,或者代指可数事物

little/a little 跟不可数名词连用,或者指代不可数事物

否定表达

few很少几个; little少到几乎没有

肯定表达 a few有几个; a little有一些

JACKY ANG TIME OUT





6、不定代词

few和a few和little和a little的区别

I have few apples. 我苹果很少

I have little water. 我水很少

Thave a few apples. 我有几个苹果

Thave a little water. 我有一点水



JACKY ANG MAD OUT



JACKY ANG TIAND OUT

7、相互代词

表示相互关系的代词

each other, one another

You can test each other. 你可以互相考验对方

we're still attracted to one another. 我们依然喜欢彼此



JACK ANG TO OUT

VCK WANG WAS

JACKY ANG TIAND OUT

8、关系代词

用来引导定语从句的代词,充当定语从句成分

who指人,在定语从旬作主语

whom指人,在定语从句作宾语

which指物,在定语从句作主语或者宾语

that指人,相当于who和whom that指物,相当于which 在定语从句作主语或者宾语

JACK ANG TIPOUT

JACKY ANG, NY



JACKYANGMAO

用引导名词性从句(主语从句、宾语从句、表语从创作

what什么、who谁、which哪个、whose谁的等等

JACKYANGMIAO

JACKYANGMIAO

JACK ANG, NP

人称	单数	复数
第一人称	meself	ourselves
第二人称	yourself	yourselves
第三人称	himself	themselves
	herself	
	itself	

做宾语, 指一个动作反馈到动作发出者身上

做同位语,表示强调,解释说明,强调名词或者代词

反身代词

人称种类 单复数 主格 宾格 I me 第一人称 复 we us 单 you you 第二人称 复 人称代词 you you he him she her 第三人称 it it 复 they them

第二人称(你)-第三人称(他)-第一人称(我) 顺序 天气 时间 距离 环境 指上文提过的某物 it用法 不知道性别的人 已经发生的、正在发生的 打电话分辨人 作形式主语 作形式宾语

JACKYANGMIAO

JACKYANGMAO

MAKEITSTANDOUT

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人称	形容词性物主代词	名词性物主代词
第一人称单数	my	mine
第二人称单数	your	yours
第三人称单数	his	his
第三人称单数	her	her
第三人称单数	its	its
第一人称复数	our	ours
第二人称复数	your	yours
第三人称复数	their	theirs

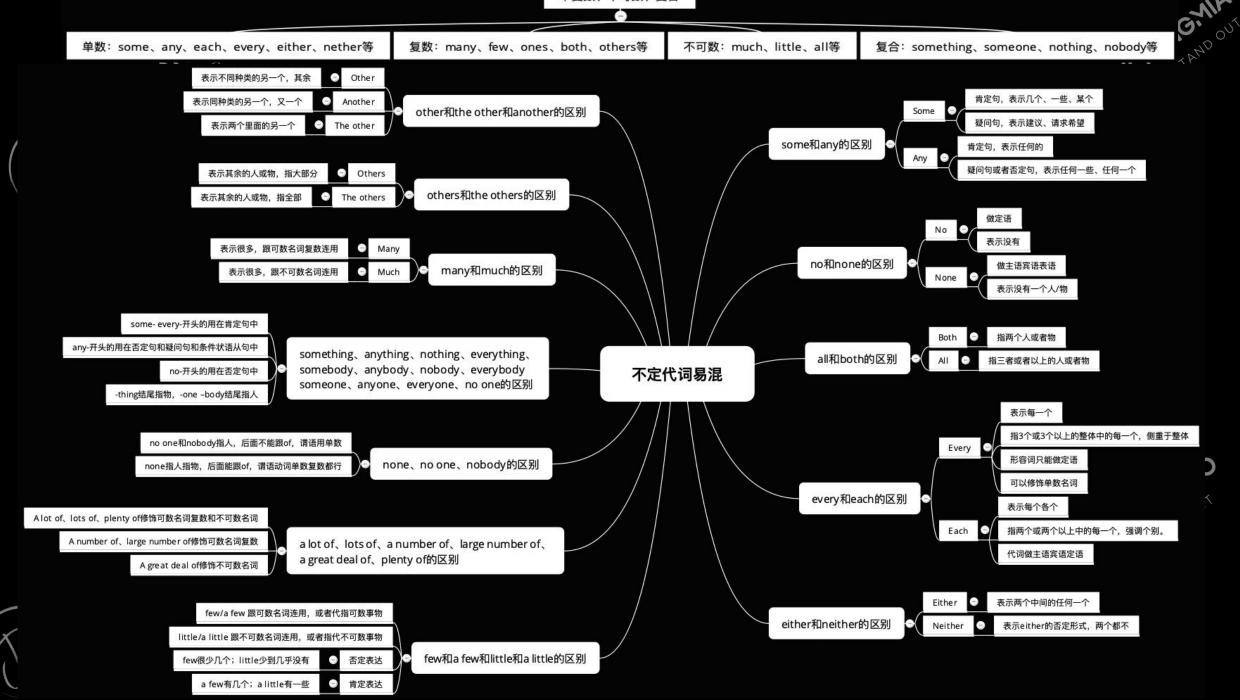
物主代词

形容词性物主代词,做名词的修饰(的),后面加名词

名词性物主代词, 相当于名词, 表示事物又表明所属

双重所有格, of+名词性物主代词

JACKY ANG MAD OUT



JACK ANG MADO

表示相互关系的代词
each other、one another

who指人,在定语从句作主语
whom指人,在定语从句作宾语
which指物,在定语从句作主语或者宾语

that指人,相当于who和whom
that指人指物

that指为,相当于which
在定语从句作主语或者宾语

代词	意思
This这个	较近的某人某物
That那个	较远的某人某物
Such这样	上文提到的某人某物
Same同样	上文提到的相同的某人某物
It这	不清楚的某人某物
These这些	较近的某人某物
Those那些	较远的某人某物
	This这个 That那个 Such这样 Same同样 It这 These这些

指示代词

用来提出问题的代词,不分单复数,有修饰的名词决定

疑问代词

what, who, whose, whom, which, whatever, whichever, whoever, whomever

用引导名词性从句(主语从句、宾语从句、表语从句)

连接代词

what什么、who谁、which哪个、whose谁的等等

JACKY ANG MAC

JACKY ANG MAD OUT

JACKY ANG. MAD OUT

JACK ANG MAD OUT



JACK ANG MAD OUT

JACKY ANG MAD OUT

JACK ANG TIPO OUT