# 第9讲

# 代 词





# · A 你代词的用法要点

### (1)当句中同时有几个人称代词并列时 , I (我)居后。

我和她在同一所学校上学。 She and I are in the same school.

我、你、他三人都喜欢游泳。 You, he and I all enjoy swimming.

注意: 当表示承担责任时, 第一人称居前。

I and you will be punished for being late.

### (2) 强调动物的性别时也可用she (her), he (him)来表示。

I have a dog. He is my friend. 我有一只狗。他是我的朋友。

我们热爱中国。她是我们的祖国。 We love China. She is our homeland.



### Tanimar It 作主语用来指时间、距离、环境和自然现象

It's 250 meters from here to our school. 从这儿到我们学校有250米。

It's getting warm. 天渐渐暖和起来。

It's going to rain. 要下雨了。

It is snowing. 正在下雪。

注意:如果 rain, snow用作名词, 不能用it 作主语, 如:

There was no rain yesterday. 昨天没下雨。

We had much rain last month. 上个月降雨量很大。



# Rammar 反身代词的主要用法

#### (1) 作动词或介词的宾语。

We teach ourselves English. 我们自学英语。

Tom made a model plane for himself. 汤姆为自己做了一架模型飞机。

注意:只有当主语和宾语指的是同一个人时才能用反身代词作宾语。

#### (2) 作主语或宾语的同位语。

I myself repaired the bike.

I repaired the bike myself.

我自己修理了这辆自行车。

She will write to your father himself. 她要给你父亲本人写信。

She will write to your father herself. 她亲自要给你父亲写信。



### 反身代词的主要用法

### (3) 某些习惯用法

We enjoyed ourselves last night.

Make yourself at home.

Help yourself to some fish.

He said to himself, "Where is my pen?"

I' m glad that you' re yourself again.

昨天晚上我们玩得很高兴。

不要拘束。

请吃鱼。

他自言自语地说:"我的钢笔在哪里?"

我很高兴你恢复健康了。

call oneself seat oneself (on the bed) behave oneself talk / speak to oneself 自称就坐

举止规矩

自言自语

dress oneself 穿衣

express oneself 表达

explain oneself 说明自己的意图



# rammar 反身代词的主要用法

(4) "by+反身代词"意为"独立地"、"单独地",相当于without help 或alone。

I went to the post office by myself. 我一个人去邮局。

I can do it all by myself. 我自己能做这件事。

He lives by himself. 他独居。



# rammar 指示代词的用法要点

#### (1) 指示代词所指的事物第二次提到时,一般用it或they。如:

Is that a pen? 那是钢笔吗?

是的,那是钢笔。 —Yes, it is.

Those are books. They are mine. 那些是书。它们是我的。

#### (2) that和those指前面讲过的事,this和these常指下面要讲的事。如:

We have no time to do it. That's our trouble.

我们没有时间做这事。这就是我们的问题。

My idea is this. 我的意见是这样的。



# **Prammar** both, either, neither 的用法

#### (1) both表示 "两者都……"

Both his pens
Both(of) his pens
His pens both
Both

are good. 他的两支笔都是好的。

注意: all 表示 "两者以上都……"

All of the books All the books

are interesting. 所有的书都有趣。



### Manager Both, either, neither 的用法

### (2) either表示 "两者中任何一个/每一个都……"

Either of the answers

Either answer(可数名词单数)

Either

is correct. 这两个回答哪-是正确的。

注意: 表示两者以上的 "任何一个" 用any

### 试比较:

You may take any one of these.

这些当中你可以随便拿一个。

You may take either(one) of the two. 这两者之中你可以随便拿一个。



# **Parity** both, either, neither 的用法

(3) neither表示 "两者都不.

Neither of the answers

Neither answer(可数名词单数)

**Neither** 

is correct. 这两个回答都不正确。

注意: 表示在某个范围内 "两者以上都不……" 用none。 试比较:

Neither of the(two) books None of the four books

is interesting



# rammar both, either, neither 的用法

注意: all / both 加否定词 , 表示部分否定。

### 例如:

Not all of us have been to Beijing.

All of the books are not English books.

Not both of us have been to Beijing.

Both of us are not engineers.

我们并不都去过北京。

这些书并不都是英语书。

我们俩并不都去过北京。

我们俩并不都是工程师。



# Tammar no one/nobody与none, nothing

no one/nobody表示"没有一个"的意思,仅指人,不受固定范围的限制。 none 有固定的范围,可指人也可指物。

No one (=Nobody) can answer the question.

谁也回答不了这个问题。

None of the students in my class can answer the question.

我班上没有一个学生能回答这个问题。

I like none of the films (that I have seen).

这些电影我都不喜欢。



# **Tanhmar** no one/nobody与none, nothing

注意: nothing表示 "什么也没有"而none表示 "所指的东西没有"。

### 试比较:

—Is there anything in the bottle? 瓶子里有东西吗?

—No, there is nothing. 没有。什么也没有。

—Is there any water in the bottle? 瓶子里有水吗?

没有。一点(水)也没有。 —No. There is none.



### 1)泛指人,其所有格形式是one's,反身代词是 oneself。如:

One must do one's duty. 人应尽其责。

One often fails to see one's own mistakes. 人们往往看不到自己的缺点。

One shouldn't be too hard on oneself. 一个人不能对自己太苛刻。

注意: one作 "某一个人"解时,其所有格形式是his/her,反身代词是himself/herself。

### 例如:

One of my friends lost his way yesterday. 我的一位朋友昨天迷了路。



### rammar one 的两种主要用法

### (2) 复数形式是ones。例如:

- —Do you like these flowers? 你喜欢这些花吗?
- —I like the yellow ones. 我喜欢这些黄的。

注意: one与a/an, one与it的区别。

I have a pen. 我有(一支)钢笔。

I have one pen but he has two pens. 我有一支钢笔,但他有两支。(one强调数量)

注意: one与it都可以代表前面提到过的名词,但it用于指同名同物,one用于指同名异物。

I threw the ball to him and he caught it. 我将球抛给他,他接住了。(同名同物) I have lost my umbrella, I think I must buy one.

我把伞丢了,我想必须另买一把。(同名异物)



### **Pammar** one...the other的用法

He has two books, one is his and the other is mine.

他有两本书。一本是他的,另一本是我的。

I have a book in one hand and a pen in the other(hand).

我一只手拿着一本书,另一只手拿着一支钢笔。

There are three pencils on the desk. One is red. Another is yellow. The third (=the other)is blue.

桌上有三支铅笔,一支是红的,另一支是黄的,还有一支是蓝的。

### 注意:下列表达方式:

I have three pencils. Two are long and the other is short.

我有三支铅笔,两支长的还有一支是短的。

What's in your other hand? Where are the other two students?



# rammar another一般与单数名词连用

Tom ate one apple. Then he ate another apple/another one/another.

汤姆吃了一个苹果,接着他又吃了一个。

I don't like this dress. Show me another!

我不喜欢这条裙子。再给我看一条。

I have already read this book. Give me another.

这本书我看过了。另外给我一本吧。(至少有三本)

### 试比较:

I have already read this book. Give me the other(book/one).

这本书我看过了。给我另一本吧。(仅有两本)

注意:名词复数前如有数词也可用another, 意为"又, 再"。如:

in another ten days (再过10天)。

# **Family others与the others**

Five of the books are mine; the others(=the other books/the rest)are Mary's.

其中五本书是我的;其余是玛丽的。

Some are playing football and others (= other students) are playing games.

有的在踢足球,有的在做游戏。

I don't like these. Can you show me any others?

我不喜欢这几个,你能不能另外拿几个给我看看?

We should often help others. 我们应经常帮助他人。

注意: others, the others后不能再接名词,但other, the other后常接名词或代词。如:

Where are the other boys? 其他的男孩子在哪儿?

Have you any other questions? 你还有其他的问题吗?



# Tammar 不定代词 + else

We need one more helper. Can you find anyone else?

我们还需要一个帮手。你能再给我们找一个吗?

Take this back and exchange it for something else.

把这个拿回去,再换个别的。

### 注意: 指人的不定代词也可与else's 连用,如:

This isn' t mine. It' s someone else' s.

It's someone else's coat.

His article is better than anyone else's.

这不是我的。这是别人的。

这是别人的外衣。

他的文章比别人的好。



(1) every只作形容词;each除作形容词外还能作代词。

Every(Each) student has a dictionary.

每个学生都有一本词典。(every, each作形容词用)

Each of them(=Every one of them)has a room.

他们中每一个都有一间房子。(不能写成 everyone of...)

They each had a chair.

他们每人有一张椅子。(作同位语)

These ball pens are two yuan each.

这些圆珠笔每支2元。(作状语)



(2) every指 "所有的" , "每一个人或事物" 其意义更接近于all , 而each指 "每个" , 以个别为主 , 试比较 :

Every one got a ticket. 每人都得到了一张票。

Each has his own room. 每个人都有自己的房间。

注意:如果谈到的人或事物总数只有两个,那么,只能用each。如果谈到的人或事物总数有三个或三个以上,那么可以用each,也可以用every。

例如: There are many trees on each side of the street. 街道两旁都有许多树。 (街道只有两边,不能用every)。

这里, each side of the street=either side of the street=both sides of the street。
There are many trees on each(every) side of the square.

广场四周(每边都)有许多树。(广场有不止两条边,不能用either, both)。



# **Parking** something, nothing, anything 的特殊用法

He is something of a teacher. 他有点像老师。

I' m nothing but a student. 我只不过是个学生。

She is anything but a good teacher. 她根本不(绝非)是一个好老师。