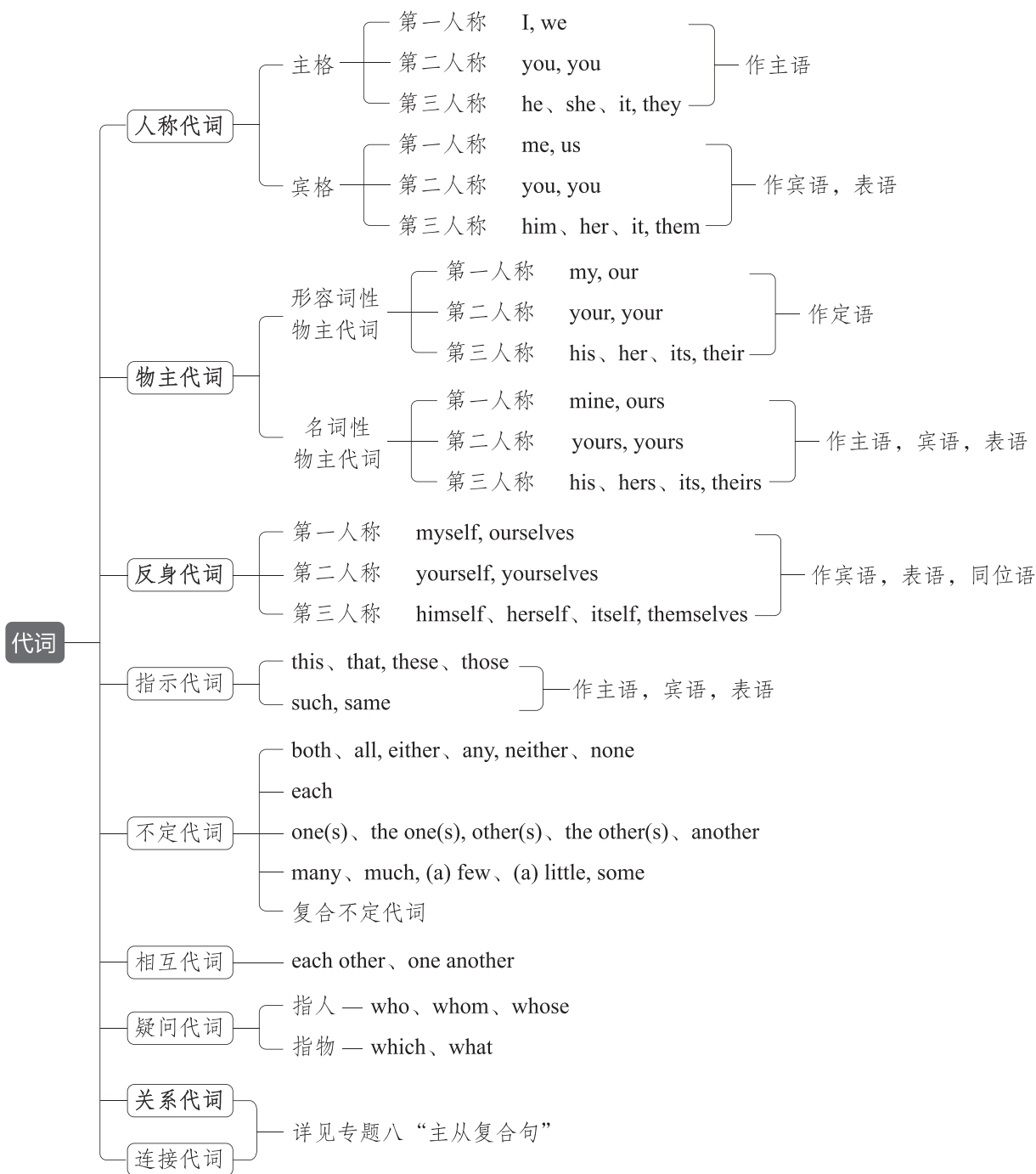


体系透视

学生用书 P336



## 重难透视

学生用书 P337

### 1 物主代词

(1) 形容词性物主代词不能单独使用, 可用在名词前作定语或在动名词前作逻辑主语。

He raised his hat in salute as the lady approached.

当那位女士走近时, 他举帽致意。

Would you mind my opening the window?

你介意我开窗吗?

(2) 形容词性物主代词还可与 own 连用, 表示强调。

I saw it with my own eyes.

那是我亲眼看见的。

(3) 名词性物主代词相当于“形容词性物主代词+名词”, 可用作主语、宾语或表语。

We'll have to separate his things from yours.

我们得把他的东西同你的分开。

(4) 名词性物主代词还可与 of 连用, 构成双重所有格。

I know each brother of his. 我认识他的每个兄弟。

### 2 反身代词

(1) 反身代词可以在句中作宾语、表语或同位语。

By being positive about myself and my body, I became both happier and healthier. (作介词的宾语) 通过积极看待自我和自己的身体, 我变得更加快乐, 也更加健康了。

Can you drag yourself away from playing the mobile phone? (作动词的宾语) 你能停止玩手机吗?

I haven't been feeling myself lately. (作表语) 我近来一直感觉不舒服。

Communication itself is probably best understood as a dialogue process. (作同位语, 表示强调)

沟通本身可能最好被理解为一个对话过程。

(2) 含有反身代词的固定搭配

① 与介词搭配

by oneself 独自地      for oneself 为自己

in oneself 本身, 本质上

of oneself 自动地      to oneself 独享

② 与动词搭配

accustom/adapt oneself to 习惯于, 适应

amuse oneself 自娱自乐

apply oneself to 专心于

behave oneself 表现得体, 有礼貌

devote/dedicate oneself to 致力于, 献身于

dress oneself 给某人自己穿衣服

help oneself to 为自己取用

make oneself at home 舒适自在; 无拘无束

seat oneself 就座

### 3 指示代词

(1) 指示代词可用作主语、宾语或表语。

(2) this 和 these 一般用来指下文将要讲到的事物, 而 that 和 those 则指上文已经讲到的事物。

How about this: you stay here while I go to the store?

你待在这里, 我去商店, 这样好不好?

He didn't come. That is why he didn't know.

他没来, 那就是他不知道的原因。

☞ 注意 this 和 that 也可用于表示程度, 此时用作副词, 相当于 so, 意为“如此, 那么”。

They never expected to be quite this successful.

他们从未想到会如此成功。

I can't solve the problem. I am not that clever.

这个问题我解决不了。我没那么聪明。

(3) such 可用作指示代词, 指代上文所述的人或事物。

If you retained a receipt, please enclose a copy of such.

如果你留有收据, 请附上收据副本。

☞ 注意 such 可也用作限定词, 与名词连用作定语, 意为“这样的”。其前也可加不定代词。

There's no such thing as a free lunch.

天下没有免费的午餐。

Any such request is sure to be turned down.

任何这类要求肯定会碰壁。

### 4 不定代词

(1) both、all、either、any、neither、none

	都	任何一个	都不
两者	both	either	neither
三者或三者以上	all	any	none

I've bought two books; you can have either.

我买了两本书, 你要哪本都行。

Any child who breaks the rules will be punished. 凡违反规定的孩子都要受罚。

None of these pens works.

这些钢笔没有一支能用。

易混易错 部分否定与全部否定

all、both 等与 not 连用时,表示部分否定;如果表示全部否定,需用 none 或 neither。

(2) each

each 作不定代词,表示两个或两个以上中的每一个,侧重个体,强调“每一个”,可在句中作主语、宾语或同位语,也可用作定语。作定语时,常考查与 every 的区别。every 表示三个或三个以上中的每一个,侧重整体,强调全部。

Each of my children goes to a different school.

我的几个孩子各自在不同的学校上学。

Every student has to take the examination.

= All students have to take the examination.

每个学生都必须参加考试。

注意 ①each 作主语的同位语时,谓语动词仍与句子主语保持一致。

We each have a different point of view.

我们每个人都有不同的观点。

②each 可与 of 连用,后接名词复数;而 every 不能与 of 连用。

Each of the answers is worth 20 points.

每题为 20 分。

③every 可与 not 连用表示部分否定,意为“并非每一个”;而 each 通常不用于否定句。

I couldn't hear every word of his speech.

他的演讲并非每一句我都能听见。

(3) one 用于指代可数名词,既可以指人,又可以指物。

用法	不定代词	表示	替换词
代替上文出现的单数名词	one	泛指	a/an+单数名词
	the one	特指	that 或 the+单数名词
代替上文出现的复数名词	ones	泛指	零冠词+复数名词
	the ones	特指	those 或 the+复数名词

The books on the desk are better than the ones (=those/the books) under the desk.

桌子上面的书比桌子下面的那些好。

5 it 的用法

(1) 基本用法

用法	例句
指代上文提及的事物	The other room has two beds in <u>it</u> . 另一个房间里有两张床。
用以明确身份或指代不明性的婴儿	<u>It's</u> your mother on the phone. 是你母亲来的电话。 The baby cried because <u>it</u> was hungry. 这个婴儿因饥饿而啼哭。
指代天气、距离、环境、季节、温度、地点、日期等	<u>It</u> is nine o'clock sharp now. 现在是 9 点整。(指时间) <u>It</u> is raining hard outside. 外面雨下得正大。(指天气) <u>It's</u> over 200 miles from London to Manchester. 从伦敦到曼彻斯特有二百多英里。(指距离)

(2) 特殊用法

①作形式主语

• 代替不定式

It+be+名词  
It takes/took sb.+some time  
It+be+形容词(+for/of sb.)

} +to do sth.

• 代替动名词

It+be+ $\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text{no use/good} \\ \text{not any help} \\ \text{worth} \end{array}\right\}$  +doing sth.

• 代替主语从句

$\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text{It+be+形容词+主语从句} \\ \text{It+be+名词(短语)+主语从句} \\ \text{It+be+过去分词+主语从句} \\ \text{It+动词(短语)+主语从句} \end{array}\right\}$

②作形式宾语

• 动词+it+宾补+动名词/不定式/that 从句

I think it no use crying.

我认为哭是没有用的。

I find it easy to get along with the newcomer.

我发现和新来的人相处很容易。

We consider it of great importance that theory must be combined with practice. 我们认为理论与实践相结合是极为重要的。

- 表示爱、恨等情感的动词+it+宾语从句  
此类动词有 dislike、appreciate、hate、like、love 等。  
I hate it when people talk with their mouths full. 我讨厌人们满嘴东西时和别人说话。
- ③用于固定短语  
as it is 事实上;照目前情况  
be worth it 值得  
call it a day 到此为止  
it (all) depends 视情况而定  
make it 准时到达;获得成功  
take it easy 放轻松;别着急  
when it comes to...说到……
- ④用于固定句型  
• 强调句型: It be+被强调部分+that/who+其他成分  
It was at 3 o'clock that the rescue team arrived at the disaster-stricken area.  
救援队是在 3 点钟到达受灾地区的。

- It's (high) time+that 从句  
It's high time that the meeting was over.  
会议早该结束了。
- It be+the+序数词+time+that 从句  
It's the second time that he has failed the driving test.  
这是他第二次没能通过驾照考试。
- It is/has been+时间段+since 从句  
It is/has been years since we parted.  
自从我们分别以来已经有很多年了。  
It is several years since he lived here.  
他不住在这里已经好多年了。
- It be+时间段+before 从句  
It will be years before we meet again.  
要过几年我们才能重逢。  
It was not long before he came back.  
没过多久他就回来了。

### 考点 针对练

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- Neptune is a gas giant in \_\_\_\_\_ (we) solar system, similar to Jupiter.  
► 答案 **our** 句意:海王星是我们太阳系中的一颗气态巨行星,类似于木星。设空处在 in(介词)后,在 solar system(名词)前,故应用形容词性物主代词 our。
- The Chinese Ancient Tea Museum was officially unveiled(揭幕) at the ceremony, opening \_\_\_\_\_ (it) first exhibition: The Avenue of Truth—A Special Exhibition of Pu'er Tea.  
► 答案 **its** 句意:在开幕式上,中华古茶博物馆正式揭牌,开启了它的第一个展览:大道遗真——馆藏普洱茶专题展。名词 exhibition 前用形容词性物主代词。故填 its。
- As the song goes, this long and winding road “will never disappear”, and it will always stick in the visitor's memory. It sure does in \_\_\_\_\_ (I).  
► 答案 **mine** 句意:正如歌中所唱,这条漫长而又曲折的道路“永远不会消失”,它将永远留在游客的记忆中。它当然也会留在我的记忆中。设空处用名词性物主代词 mine 代替 my memory。
- This area, with \_\_\_\_\_ (it) unique and breathtaking natural beauty, must be well preserved for all people of the nation to enjoy—as a national park.  
► 答案 **its** with 为介词,其后的宾语为 beauty,设空处应用形容词性物主代词来修饰 beauty。故填 its。
- She was extremely pretty, and her house was a reflection of \_\_\_\_\_ (she), everything in good taste and in perfect order.  
► 答案 **herself** 句意:她非常漂亮,她的房子反映了她本人(的品味),一切都很高雅,井井有条。此空与 her 指代的人一致,强调她本人,所以要用反身代词 herself。
- As well as looking at exhibits, visitors can play with computer simulations(模拟) and imagine \_\_\_\_\_ (they) living at a different time in history or walking through a rainforest.

►答案 **themselves** 句意:除了观赏展品,游客(还)可以玩电脑模拟(游戏),想象他们自己生活在一个不同的历史时期或漫步在热带雨林中。设空处作 imagine 的宾语,与主语 visitors 指的是同一群人,故使用反身代词。

7. Readers are encouraged to continue exploring the digital world with the guidance of \_\_\_\_\_ (we) Further Resources section featured in each volume.

►答案 **our** 句意:我们鼓励读者运用我们在每一卷的参考资料部分提供的指导继续探索数字世界。修饰 Further Resources section,应用形容词性物主代词。

8. Data about the moon's composition, such as how much ice and other treasures it contains, could help China decide whether \_\_\_\_\_ (it) plans for a future lunar(月球的) base are practical.

►答案 **its** 句意:关于月亮构成的数据,比如它含有多少冰和其他宝藏,可以帮助中国确定其未来建月球基地的计划是否可行。设空处作名词 plans 的定语,需用形容词性物主代词;根据提示词 it 可知设空处填 its。

9. When the gorillas and I frightened each other, I was just glad to find \_\_\_\_\_ (they) alive.

►答案 **them** 设空处作动词 find 的宾语,应用宾格,故填 them,指代上文的 gorillas。

10. It is so easy to let an online course slide, but \_\_\_\_\_ (you) grades will suffer as a result.

►答案 **your** 此处表示“你的成绩”,应使用形容词性物主代词,故填 your。

11. Nervously facing challenges, I know I will whisper to \_\_\_\_\_ (I) the two simple words “Be yourself”.

►答案 **myself** 此处指低声对自己说,从句的主语和宾语指同一个人,故设空处应填反身代词 myself。

12. Little by little, these different kinds of life got used to one another and formed \_\_\_\_\_ (they) own ecosystem.

►答案 **their** 设空处指代 these different kinds of life,与 own 连用,共同修饰名词 ecosystem,表示强调,故填 their。

13. After a while, she discovered that surfing the Internet could help \_\_\_\_\_ (she) feel less lonely and bored.

►答案 **her** 设空处作 help 的宾语,应用宾格形式。

14. If you want to go to the party with me, you should behave \_\_\_\_\_ (you) well.

►答案 **yourself/yourselfs** 句意:如果你(们)想和我一起去参加聚会,你(们)应该举止得体。behave oneself 意思是“表现得体,有礼貌”,因此填 yourself 或 yourselves。

15. Andrew Reynolds, a cheerful fellow in \_\_\_\_\_ (he) early 30s, pilots Sydney ferryboats for a living.

►答案 **his** 句意:安德鲁·雷诺兹是一个快乐的小伙子,30岁出头,靠开悉尼的渡轮谋生。in one's early 30s 意为“某人30岁出头”,此处应使用形容词性物主代词。故填 his。

16. But even this dismissal suggests something: perhaps, just like life \_\_\_\_\_ (it) throughout the universe, the rise of ALife will prove unavoidable.

►答案 **itself** 此处表示“也许,就像宇宙中的生命本身一样,人造生命(ALife)的崛起将会是不可避免的”。设空处作 life 的同位语,意为“它自己”,表示强调,故填反身代词 itself。