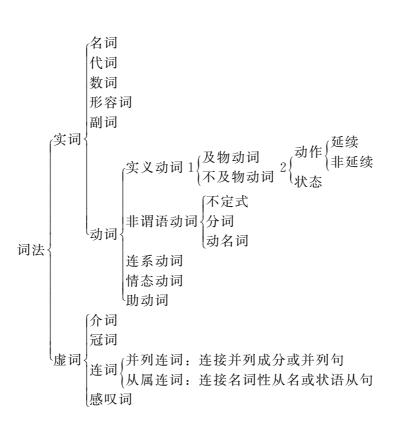


语法基础知识(词法)

- ·名词
- ·冠词
- ·代词
- ·数词
- ·介词
- ·连词
- ·形容词
- ·副词
- ·动词
- ·构词法



英语语法(词法)框架图



第一节 名 词

考点分析

命题分析

名词是考试的重点考查项目之一,分布在单项选择、语言应用和翻译等考试题型中。高职院校单独招生考试近几年的命题热点主要有:在一定语境中考查名词的词义辨析;可数名词与不可数名词的习惯搭配;名词所有格;名词单复数的变形等。在实际应用中,名词往往和冠词、数词结合在一起进行考查。

真题点拨

1.	—Can I help you?		
	—I want to buy		
	A. two bottles of beer	B. two bottle of beer	
	C. two bottle of beers	D. two bottles of beers	
	·点拨· 考查可数名词和不可数名词。bot	tle 为可数名词,复数形式	式要在其后加 s。beer 为
	不可数名词,无复数形式。故选 A。		
2.	There are lots of in the basket on	the table.	
	A. tomatos B. tomato	C. tomatoes	D. tomatoss
	·点拨· 考查名词的复数形式。tomato的。	复数形式是 tomatoes。故:	选 C。
3.	mothers made them have piano le	essons.	
	A. Peter and Anne	B. Peter's and Anne's	
	C. Peter's and Anne	D. Peter and Anne's	
	· <u></u>	上名词并列,表示分别所	f有,需在几个名词后都
	加 's。根据空格后的名词 mothers 可知是	Peter 和 Anne 各自的母亲	兵 ,表示分别所有,需在
	Peter 和 Anne 后都加 's。故选 B。		

考点精讲

一 概 逝

名词表示人、事物的名称,如 pen, pupil, book 等;名词还表示抽象的事物,即表示某些现象、事件或者行动、状态、性质的名称,如 friendship, idea, peace 等。

名词可以分为专有名词(Proper Nouns)和普通名词(Common Nouns)。专有名词是某个(些)人、地方、机构等专有的名称,如 Jone, Beijing, China等。普通名词是一类人或东西,或是一个抽象概念的名称,如 girl, book, sadness等。普通名词又可分为下面四类:

- 1. 个体名词(Individual Nouns):表示某类人或东西的名称,如gun。
- 2. 集体名词(Collective Nouns):表示若干个个体组成的集合体的名称,如 family。
- 3. 物质名词(Material Nouns):表示无法分为个体的实物,如 air。
- 4. 抽象名词(Abstract Nouns):表示动作、状态、品质、感情等抽象概念,如 work。

个体名词和集体名词可以用数目来表示,称为可数名词(Countable Nouns);物质名词和抽象名词一般无法用数目表示,称为不可数名词(Uncountable Nouns)。归纳一下,名词的分类可以用下表表示。

	专有名词(首字母需大写)	国名(China)、地名(New York)、人名(Mr. Black)
		可数名词	个体名词:表示个体的人、动物、事物、地点、时间(boy, teacher, bird, city, season, hour)等
名词			集体名词:表示若干人或事物集合体的总称(family, team, army, class, government, people)
- 石 四	普通名词	不可数名词	物质名词:表示无法分为个体的物质、材料、食品、饮料、液体、气体、金属 (stone, wood, food, meat, tea, juice, wind, gas, smoke, air, iron)等
			抽象名词:表示动作、性质、状态、品质、情感、学科、疾病(action, love, progress, pain, courage, health)等

二 名词的数

(一)名词复数的规则变化

情况	构成方法	读音	例词
一般情况	加 -s	1. 清辅音后读/s/; 2. 浊辅音和元音后读 /z/	map—maps car—cars
以 s, sh, ch, x 等结尾的词	加 -es	读 /iz/	bus—buses watch—watches

续表

情况	构成方法	读音	例词
以 ce, se, ze, (d)ge 等结尾的词	加 -s	读 /iz/	license—licenses
以辅音字母+y结尾的词 变y为i,再加-es		读 /z/	baby—babies

(二)名词复数的不规则变化

1. 以 y 结尾的专有名词,或以元音字母+y 结尾的名词变复数时,直接加 s 变复数。例如:

two Marys the Henrys

monkey—monkeys holiday—holidays

比较: storey—storeys story—stories

2. 以 o 结尾的名词, 变复数时。

(1)加-s。例如:

photo-photos piano-pianos

radio—radios zoo—zoos

(2)加-es。例如 potato—potatoes; tomato—tomatoes。

(3)均可。例如 zero—zeros/zeroes。

3. 以 f 或 fe 结尾的名词变复数时。

(1)加-s。例如:

belief—beliefs roof—roofs

(2)去 f, fe 加-ves。例如:

half—halves

knife—knives leaf—leaves wolf—wolves
wife—wives life—lives thief—thieves
4. child—children foot—feet tooth—teeth
mouse—mice man—men woman—women

注意:与 man 和 woman 构成的合成词,其复数形式也是-men 和-women,如 an Englishman, two Englishmen。但 German 不是合成词,故复数形式为 Germans; Bowman 是姓,其复数是 the Bowmans。

- 5. 单复同形,如 deer, sheep, Chinese, Japanese, yuan, two li(里), three mu(亩), four jin(斤)等。但除人民币元、角、分外,美元、英镑、法郎等都有复数形式,如 a dollar, two dollars; a meter, two meters。
 - 6. 集体名词,以单数形式出现,但实为复数。

如 people, police, cattle 等,本身就是复数,不能说 a people, a police, a cattle,但可以说 a person, a policeman, a head of cattle。the English, the British, the French, the Chinese, the Japanese, the Swiss 等名词,表示国民总称时,作复数用。例如:

The Chinese are industrious and brave. 中国人民是勤劳和勇敢的。

7. 以 s 结尾, 仍为单数的名词。例如:

- (1) maths, politics, physics 等学科名词,视为单数。
- (2)news 是不可数名词。
- (3) the United States, the United Nations 应视为单数。

The United Nations was organized in 1945. 联合国是 1945 年组建起来的。

(4)以复数形式出现的书名,剧名,报纸,杂志名,也可视为单数。例如:

The Arabian Nights is a very interesting story-book.

《一千零一夜》是一本非常有趣的故事书。

8. 表示由两部分构成的东西,如 glasses (眼镜), trousers, clothes。

若表达具体数目,要借助数量词 pair(对/双), suit(套), 如 a pair of glasses; two pairs of trousers。

9. 另外还有一些名词, 其复数形式有时可表示特定意思, 如 goods 货物, waters 水域, fishes(各种)鱼, works 著作。

三 不可数名词量的表示

- 1. 物质名词。
- (1)当物质名词转化为个体名词时,名词可数。

比较: Cake is a kind of food. 蛋糕是一种食物。(不可数)

These cakes are sweet. 这些蛋糕很好吃。(可数)

(2)当物质名词表示该物质的种类时,名词可数。例如:

This factory produces steel. (不可数)

We need various steels. (可数)

(3)当物质名词表示份数时,名词可数。例如:

Our country is famous for tea. 我国因茶叶而闻名。

Two teas, please. 请来两杯茶。

2. 抽象名词有时也可数。例如:

four freedoms 四大自由

the four modernizations 四个现代化

Three Represents 三个代表

物质名词和抽象名词可以借助单位词表示一定的数量。例如:

a glass of water 一杯水

a piece of advice 一条建议

四 定语名词的复数

名词作定语一般用单数,但也有以下例外。

1. 用复数作定语。例如:

sports meeting 运动会

students reading-room 学生阅览室

talks table 谈判桌

the foreign languages department 外语系

2. man, woman, gentleman 等作定语时, 其单复数以所修饰的名词的单复数而定。例如:

men workers women teachers gentlemen officials

3. 有些原本以 s 结尾的名词, 作定语时, 保留 s。例如:

goods train (货车) arms produce 武器生产 customs papers 海关文件 clothes brush 衣刷

4. 复合形容词"数词+连词号+名词"作定语时,这个名词一般保留单数形式。例如:

two-dozen eggs 两打鸡蛋/二十四个鸡蛋

a ten-mile walk 十里路

two-hundred trees 两百棵树

a five-year plan. 一个五年计划

五 不同国家人的单复数

不同国家人的单复数,见下表。

名称	总称(谓语用复数)	一个人	两个人	
中国人	中国人 the Chinese		two Chinese	
瑞士人	the Swiss	a Swiss	two Swiss	
澳大利亚人	the Australians	an Australian	two Australians	
俄罗斯人	the Russians	a Russian	two Russians	
意大利人	意大利人 the Italians		two Italians	
希腊人	the Greeks	a Greek	two Greeks	
法国人	the French	a Frenchman	two Frenchmen	
日本人	the Japanese	a Japanese	two Japanese	
美国人	美国人 the Americans		two Americans	
印度人	印度人 the Indians		two Indians	
加拿大人	加拿大人 the Canadians		two Canadians	
德国人	德国人 the Germans		two Germans	
英国人	the English an Englishm		two Englishmen	
瑞典人	the Swedish	a Swede	two Swedes	

六 名词所有格

在英语中有些名词可以加"'s"来表示所有关系,带这种词尾的名词形式称为该名词的所有

- 格,如 a teacher's book。名词所有格的规则如下:
 - 1. 表示有生命属性的名词
- (1)单数名词词尾加"'s",复数名词词尾没有 s, 也要加"'s", 如 the boy's bag 男孩的书包, men's room 男厕所。
 - (2)若名词已有复数词尾-s,只加"'",如 the workers' struggle 工人的斗争。
- (3)在表示店铺或教堂的名字或某人的家时,名词所有格的后面常常不出现它所修饰的名词,如 the barber's 理发店。
- (4)如果两个名词并列,并且分别有"'s",则表示"分别有";只有一个"'s",则表示"共有",如 John's and Mary's rooms(两间), John and Mary's room(一间)。
 - (5)复合名词或短语,"'s"加在最后一个词的词尾,如 a month or two's absence。
 - 2. 表示无生命属性的名词,通常用: 名词+of+名词的结构来表示所属关系

如: a map of China, the window of the room

3. 名词的双重所有格的结构: 名词+of+名词所有格/名词性物主代词

如: a friend of mine, two friends of my brother's

例题分析

1.	arrived at	ten in the afternoon.		
	A. The Black	B. The Blacks'	C. The Black's	D. The Blacks
	·解析· D。根据句	可意可知主语为布莱克	D一家,最终确定答案为 D	0
2.	—Excuse me, Sir. I	Do you sellr	made in China?	
	—Yes. What size do	you want?		
	A. coffee cups	B. coffee's cups	C. cups of coffee	D. coffee cup
	·解析· A。根据"	What size…",本句意	意思所指应是物体的"咖啡	杯",而非液体的"咖啡"。
	最终确定答案为 A。			
3.	The company has a	very good manager w	ho is willing to listen to or	ther's
	A. suggestions	B. advices	C. informations	D. knowledges
	·解析· A。本题表	芳 查对几个意思相近名	了词含义的区分。suggestic	ons 也有建议忠告的意思,
	是可数名词。B. adv	rice 有建议的意思但T	它是不可数名词,不能选。	。C. informations 指信息,
	D. knowledges 指知	识。		
4.	Tennis is a	_ invented by an Engl	ishman a hundred years ag	go.
	A. game	B. play	C. contest	D. match
	·解析· A。本题考	舍 查对几个意思相近名	名词含义的区分。game 指	清游戏,尤指体育运动等。
	B. play 指戏剧。C. o	contest 指比赛。D. ma	atch 指比赛,尤指体育比	赛。tennis 是一项球类运
	动,故选 A。			
5.	I don't know how to	o improve my spoken	English. Can I ask you for	? some?
	A. idea	B. advice	C. suggestion	D. answer

·解析· B。本题考查名词的复数形式。idea, suggestion, answer 前加 some 时,均有复数形式。所以选 B 项。

式。所以选B项	0		
↑专项检测厂			

()1. I want something to eat. Please give me a	·			
	A. book B. watch	C. shirt	D. cake		
()2.—Last week, my mother bought me a ne	w mobile phone as a	present, but I don't know		
	how to use it.				
	—Why not read the first before	using it?			
	A. expressions B. applications	C. advertisements	D. instructions		
()3. My are made of				
	A. glass; glass	B. glasses; glass			
	C. glasses; glasses	D. glass; lasses			
()4.—Mum, I want to buy an iPhone 11 for a	a change.			
	—Well, I think there is no It's	almost the same as	an iPhone X.		
	A. reason B. need	C. answer	D. way		
()5. I'm very thirsty. May I have, pl	ease?			
	A. two cups of teas	B. two cups of tea			
	C. two cup of teas	D. two cup of tea			
() 6. March 8 is Day.				
	A. Woman's B. Womans'	C. Woman of	D. Women's		
()7.—Do you come to South Korea for the	of seeing you	r family or doing business?		
	—I come here on business.				
	A. interest B. benefit	C. purpose	D. thought		
()8. —Whose are these?				
	— I think they are John's				
	A. key B. keies	C. keys	D. keyes		
(9. —How far is your school?				
	·				
	A. Twenty-five minutes walk	B. The walk of twen	ty-five minutes		
	C. Twenty-five minutes walks	D. Twenty-five minu	ites' walk		
()10. —Is the school bag under the desk yours	?			
	—No, it's my He left it there	e just now.			
	A. brother B. brother's	C. brothers	D. brothers'		
()11. Yesterday for dinner I had a piece of bee	f, vegetable and	·		
	A. some rice B. a few rice	C. a lot rice	D. a rice		
()12. We are very happy with our in	our studies.			
	A. great progresses	B. great progress			

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	C. many progress	D. lot of progress	
()13. I want to write to my grandmother. P	lease pass me	·
	A. two piece of paper	B. two piece of pa	pers
	C. two pieces of paper	D. two pieces of p	apers
()14. What's your for being late a	gain?	
	A. idea B. key	C. excuse	D. news
()15. The online shop sells clothing	ng at a very good pri	ce.
	A. child and man's	B. children and m	en's
	C. children's and men	D. children's and	men's
()16. —After PE, I often feel very thirsty.		
	—Why not buy some to driv	nk?	
	A. bread B. noodles	C. apple juice	D. teas
()17. —Mary, have you come up with a go	ood?	
	—Not yet.		
	A. advice B. idea	C. news	D. information
()18. The of the cottage were cov	ered with	
	A. roofs; lears	B. roofs; leaves	
	C. rooves; leafs	D. rooves: leaves	
()19. Look at the man over there. He is	·	
	A. Jim father friend	B. Jim's father fri	end
	C. Jim father's friend	D. a friend of Jim	's father's
()20. Some will come to visit	next week.	
	A. Japaneses; the Whites	B. Japanese; Whi	tes
	C. Japanese; the White	D. Japanese; the	Whites

第二节 冠 词

考点分析

命题分析

从近几年高职院校单独招生考试中对冠词的考查可以看出,考题主要出现在单项选择题中,主要考查定冠词和不定冠词的基本用法以及不用冠词的情况。考点可分为以下三类: (1)不定冠词 an 的考查次数最多,主要考查与元音音素开头的单词连用,如:an airport(一个机场)。(2)不定冠词 a 主要考查表泛指的基本用法或者固定搭配,如:have a good time(玩得高兴)。(3)定冠词 the 的基本用法及不用冠词的情况。

真题点拨

1.	It is	pleasure to work with A	ndy, for he is kind a	nd helpful.	
	A. the	В. а	C. /	D. an	
	・点拨・	考查不定冠词。抽象名词表示	:具有某种特性、状态	、感情、情绪的人或	事时可与不
	定冠词连	用,a pleasure 表示"一件乐事	"。故选 B。		
2.	He plays	basketball well.			
	А. а	В. /	C. an	D. the	
	・点拨・	考查不用冠词的情况。球类	运动、棋类活动、流	存戏、学科名词前不足	用冠词。故
	选 B。				
3.	She teach	nes piano in school.			
	А. а	B. the	C. all	D. 不填	
	・点拨・	考查冠词。乐器名称前一般要	导加定冠词 the, 球类	运动、棋类活动、游	伐、学科名
	词前一般	:不用冠词。本题中的西洋乐器	是作为课程使用的,	不用加定冠词 the, 原	所以此处不
	用填冠词	l。故选 D。			
4.	My paren	nts usually take a walk for	hour after supp	er.	
	А. а	B. an	C. the	D . /	
	・点拨・	考查不定冠词。hour 的首字母	母为辅音字母 h, 但 h	不发音, hour 的发音	以元音音素
	开头, 所	以要用 an。故选 B。			
5.	—Why n	ot finish your meal?			
	—I'm in	hurry.			

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	A. a	B. the	C. an	D. 不填	
	· 点拨 · 考查冠词	。in a hurry 意为"匆	忙",是固定搭配。请	汝选 A。	
6.	I just heard	bank where John	works was robbed	by gunma	n wearing a
	mask.				
	A. the; /	В. а; /	C. the; a	D. a; the	
	· 点拨 · 第一个空	特指 John 工作的银行	f,用 the 表示特指;	第二个空"一名戴着	面具的持枪
	男子",不定冠词用]在单数可数名词前,	表示"一个,一"。故	t选 C。	

考点精讲

一 概 逝

冠词是一种虚词,在句子中不重读,本身不能独立使用,只能放在名词前帮助说明名词所指的人或事物。英语中主要有不定冠词 a/an、定冠词 the 和零冠词,不定冠词 a/an 表示泛指,定冠词 the 表示特指。

二 定冠词的用法

定冠词 the 与指示代词 this, that 同源,有"这(那)个"的意思,但较弱,可以和一个名词连用,来表示某个或某些特定的人或东西。

1. 特指双方都明白的人或物。例如:

Take the medicine. 把药吃了。

2. 指上文提到过的人或事。例如:

He bought a house. I've been to the house. 他买了幢房子。我去过那幢房子。

- 3. 指世上独一无二的事物,如 the sun, the sky, the moon, the earth。
- 4. 与单数名词连用表示一类事物,如 the dollar 美元, the fox 狐狸;或与形容词或分词连用,表示一类人,如 the rich 富人, the living 生者。
 - 5. 用在序数词和形容词最高级及形容词 only, very, same 等前面。例如:

Where do you live? I live on the second floor. 你住在哪? 我住在二层。

That's the very thing I've been looking for. 那正是我要找的东西。

6. 与复数名词连用,指整个群体。例如:

They are the teachers of this school. (指全体教师)

They are teachers of this school. (指部分教师)

7. 表示所有,相当于物主代词,用在表示身体部位的名词前(介词+the+身体部位)。例如:

She caught me by the arm. 她抓住了我的手臂。

8. 用在某些由普通名词构成的国家名称、机关团体、阶级等专有名词前。例如:

the People's Republic of China 中华人民共和国

the United States 美国

the Great Wall 长城

9. 用在表示乐器的名词之前。例如:

She plays the piano. 她会弹钢琴。

- 10. 用在姓氏的复数名词之前,表示一家人,如 the Greens 格林一家人(或格林夫妇)。
- 11. 用在江河、湖泊、山脉、岛屿等之前。the Yellow River。
- 12. 用在惯用语中。例如:

in the day, in the morning/afternoon/evening, the day after tomorrow, the day before yesterday, the next morning, in the sky (water, field, country), in the dark, in the rain, in the distance, in the middle (of), in the end, on the whole, by the way, go to the theatre.

三 不定冠词的用法

冠词是虚词,本身不能单独使用,也没有词义,用在名词的前面,帮助说明名词所指的人 或事物。

不定冠词 a (an)与数词 one 同源,是"一个"的意思。a 用于辅音音素前,一般读作[ə],而 an 则用于元音音素前,一般读作[ən/æn]。

- 1. 泛指,表示"一个",意为 one;指某人或某物,意为 a certain。例如:
- A Mr. Ling is waiting for you.
- 2. 代表一类人或物。例如:

A knife is a tool for cutting with.

Mr. Smith is an engineer.

3. 与序数词连用,表示"又一,再一"

Although he failed a second time, he decided to try again.

- 4. 用在表示自然现象的名词(不可数名词)前,表示"一阵,一场,一种"等
- a big wind a heavy rain
- 5. 用于词组或成语,如 a little, a few, a lot, a type of, a pile, a great many, many a, as a rule, in a hurry, in a minute, in a word, in a short while, after a while, have a cold, have a try, keep an eye on, all of a sudden。

四零冠词的用法

- 1. 国名,人名前通常不用冠词,如 England, Mary。
- 2. 泛指的复数名词,表示一类人或事物时,可不用冠词。例如:

They are teachers. 他们是教师。

3. 抽象名词表示一般概念时,通常不加冠词。例如:

Failure is the mother of success. 失败乃成功之母。

4. 物质名词表示一般概念时通常不加冠词,但当表示特定的意思时需要加定冠词。例如:

Man can not live without water. 人离开水就无法生存。

- 5. 在季节、月份、节日、假日、日期、星期等表示时间的名词之前,不加冠词。例如:
- We go to school from Monday to Friday. 我们从星期一到星期五都上课。

6. 在称呼或表示官衔,职位的名词前不加冠词。例如:

The guards took the American to General Lee.

- 卫兵们把这个美国人带到李将军那里。
- 7. 在三餐、球类运动和娱乐运动的名称前,不加冠词,如 have breakfast, play chess。
- 8. 当两个或两个以上名词并用时,常省去冠词。例如:

I can't write without pen or pencil. 没有钢笔和铅笔,我就写不了字。

- 9. 当 by 与火车等交通工具连用,表示一种方式时,中间无冠词,如 by bus, by train。
- 10. 有些个体名词不用冠词。例如:

school, college, prison, market, hospital, bed, table, class, town, church, court 等个体名词,直接置于介词后,表示该名词的深层含义。

go to hospital

去医院看病

go to the hospital

去医院(并不是去看病,而是有其他目的)

- 11. 不用冠词的序数词。
- (1)序数词前有物主代词,如 my first trip。
- (2) 序数词作副词, 如 He came first in the race.
- (3)在固定词组中,如 at (the)first, first of all, from first to last。

五 冠词与形容词+名词结构

1. 两个形容词都有冠词,表示两个不同的东西。例如:

He raises a black and a white cat. 他养了一只黑猫和一只白猫。

The black and the white cats are hers. 这些黑猫和白猫都是她的。

2. 后一个形容词无冠词,则指一物。例如:

He raises a black and white cat. 他养了一只黑白相间的花猫。

Her father is a professor and doctor. 她父亲是一位教授和医生。

六 冠词的位置

1. 不定冠词的位置

不定冠词常位于名词或名词修饰语前。

注音:

(1)位于下列形容词之后: such, what, many, half。例如:

I have never seen such an animal.

Many a man is fit for the job.

(2)当名词前的形容词被副词 as, so, too, how, however, enough 修饰时, 不定冠词应放在形容词之后。例如:

It is as pleasant a day as I have ever spent.

So short a time.

Too long a distance.

- (3)quite, rather 与单数名词连用, 冠词放在其后。但当 rather, quite 前仍有形容词, 不定冠词放其前后均可, 如 quite a lot。
- (4)在 as, though 引导的让步状语从句中,当宾语为形容词修饰的名词时,不定冠词放形容词后。例如:

Brave a man though he is, he trembles at the sight of snakes. 他尽管勇敢,可见到蛇还是发抖。 当名词被比较级形容词修饰时,不定冠词通常置于比较级形容词之后。

2. 定冠词的位置

定冠词通常位于名词或名词修饰语前;但放在 all, both, double, half, twice, three times 等词之后,名词之前。例如:

All the students in the class went out. 班里的所有学生都出去了。

例题分析

1.	Of all the stars	sun is	nearest to us.	
	A. the, /	B. a, the	C. the, the	D. a, a
	·解析· C。本题	考查冠词的用法。太	阳、月亮等天体名词	前加定冠词 the。最高级前用定
	冠词 the。			
2.	The airplane make	es world	small place.	
	A. the; the	B. the; a	C. a; the	D. a; a
	·解析· B。本题	考查冠词的基本用法	。the world 意为"世界	子", small place 前应用"a"。
3.	After several years	s practice, she can pl	ay violin ski	llfully.
	A. /	B. an	C. the	D. a
	·解析· C。本题	考查冠词的基本用法	。根据题意,此处特持	皆"violin",所以选 C。
4.	Changjia	ng River is among _	longest rivers in	the world.
	A. The; the	B. /; the	C. The; /	D. /; /
	·解析· A。本题	考查冠词的用法,专	有名词前加定冠词。最	最高级前还用定冠词 the。
5.	There used to be	e beautiful	old bridge, but dur	ing the war bridge wa
	blown up.			
	A. the; the	B. a; the	С. а; а	D. the; a
	·解析· B。本题	考查冠词的基本用法	。有一座美丽的古桥,	用"a",第二个"bridge"指前面
	提到的桥,用定冠	任词"the"。		

专项检测

()1. After dinner, mo	ther gave each of her sons	orange.	
	A. the	В. /	С. а	D. an
()2. There is	university in our city and	it is first on	e in our province.
	A.a; the	B. an; the	С. а; /	D. an; /
()3. The museum is qu	ite far. It will take you half	f hour to go	there by bus.
	A. a; /	B. an; a	C. an; /	D. /; /
()4. Do you know	girl in a red dress?		
	A. a	B. an	C. the	D. /
()5. The story took pla	ace in European c	country.	
	A. the	B. an	С. а	D. /
()6.—Have you got _	E-mail address?		
	—Oh, yes, mine	is 12345@. qq. corn.		
	A. an	В. а	C. the	D. /
()7. I had eş	gg, some bread and a gla	ss of milk for	breakfast. So I had
	big brea	kfast this morning.		
	A. an; a; a	B. an; the; a	C. the; /; the	D. an; /; a
()8. As everyone know	vs, Summer Pala	ace is one of the most	t beautiful parks in the
	world.			
	A. the	В. а	C. an	D. /
() 9. After school, I o	often play piano	while my younger b	prother prefers to play
	basketb	all.		
	A. the; the	B. /; the	C. the; /	D. /; /
()10. We can't see	sun in sky	at night.	
	A. the; the; the	B./; the; the	C. the; the; /	D. the; /; /
()11. Tom is a careful	student, but he isn't	most careful stu	dent in our class.
	A. a	B. an	C. /	D. the
()12.—When will he a	arrive?		
	—In half	_ hour, I think.		
	А. а	B. an	C. /	D. the
()13. —Have you seen	bag? I left one l	nere yesterday.	
	—Is it	blue one? I think I saw it	somewhere.	
	А. а; а	B. the; the	C.a; the	D. the; a
()14. I bought	_ coat yesterday	coat is very beautiful	1.
	A. the; The	B. a; The	C. a; A	D. /; A
()15 old are	e more likely to catch cold	than young.	
	A. A; the	B. The; a	C. An; a	D. The; the

()16. I want to be a doctor i	nfuture.		
	А. а	B. an	C. /	D. the
()17. Braveheart is such time.	wonderful	movie that we want to s	ee it second
	A. /; the	B./; a	С. а; а	D. a; the
()18. We elected him	Chairman of th	ne student union.	
	A. /	В. а	C. an	D. the
() 19. Paper money was in	use in (China when Marco Polo	visited the country ir
	thirteenth ce	entury.		
	A. the; a	B. the; the	C.a; the	D. /; the
()20. — I'd like inf	ormation about th	e management of your res	taurant, please.
	—Well. you could have	e word w	rith the manager. He migh	t be helpful.
	A. some; a	B. an; some	C. some; some	D. an; a

第三节 代 词

考点分析

命题分析

分析近几年的高职院校单独招生试题,代词仍然是考查的重点语法项目之一。对代词的考查主要集中在代词的基本用法上,在单项选择中主要考查人称代词、物主代词、反身代词、指示代词、不定代词以及 it 的特殊用法、代词的辨析等。其中,物主代词和不定代词是重点和难点。

真题点拨

Ι.	The whole world feel	_ a pity to have lost th	ie great scientist, Steph	ien Hawking.
	A. that	B. it	C. this	D. such
	· 点拨· 考查 it 的用法。it 作	形式宾语,用于句型"	主语+谓语+it+补语+	宾语"中。故选 B。
2.	My father believes	his duty to support his	family.	
	A. that	B. it	C. such	D. this
	· 点拨· 考查 it 的用法。在	此句中, it 作形式宾ì	吾, 代替后面真正的宾	语"to support his
	family", it 本身无意义; "hi	s duty"是宾语补足语。	故选 B。	
3.	There's interesting	on TV. Let's go out.		
	A. anything	B. everything	C. something	D. nothing
	· 点拨 · 考查不定代词的用法	去。否定句或疑问句中	使用 anything,故排除	A。everything 意
	为"所有事/物"; something i	意为"一些事/物;某事	F/物"; nothing 意为"沿	设有事/物"。句意
	为:"电视里没有什么好看的	,我们出去吧。"只有 no	othing 符合题意,故选	D.
4.	—is calling, please	?		
	—This is Tom Hurt.			
	A. Which	B. What	C. Whom	D. Who
	·点拨· 考查疑问代词。whi	ich 指物,通常在一个打	肯定的范围内;what 多	指职业、地位等事
	物; whom 和 who 都指人, who	who 是主格,whom 是	宾格。根据语境可知均	真空处指人,作主
	语,故用 who,选 D。			
5.	I told Mary to get me some g	gloves because I lost	·	
	A. his	B. mine	C. our	D. her

	・点拨・	考查物主作	弋词的用法。	。名词性物	了主代词相	当于一个名	词的功能;	形容词性物主	:代词
	作定语,	后跟名词;	名词性物主		容词性物	主代词+名	词,本题中	i mine=my gl	.oves。
	句意为:	"我告诉玛	丽给我一些	手套,因う	为我的手套	套丢了。"故遗	Ė B。		
6.	He was a	an English '	writer	name	was respo	ected in Eur	ope.		
	A. which		В	8. who		C. whose		D. of whom	
	・点拨・	考查关系作	弋词的用法。	whose 指	人或物,	意为"谁的"	, 在定语。	人句中作定语,	句意
	为"他是-	一位英国作	家,他的名	字在欧洲多	受到尊敬"	。故选 C。			
7.	If you wa	ant to chang	ge a larger i	room, you	ı will have	e to pay	<u> </u>		
	A. few		В	3. less		C. else		D. another	
	・点拨・	考查不定付	弋词。few 表	表示"几乎?	没有",修	饰可数名词	l;less 也表	長示"几乎没有	",修
	饰不可数	(名词;else	表示"其他	的"; anoth	ner 表示":	另一个;又一	一个"。故道	Ł D。	

考点精讲

一 概 述

代词是代替名词的一种词类。大多数代词具有名词和形容词的功能。英语中的代词,按其意义、特征及在句中的作用不同,分为人称代词、物主代词、指示代词、反身代词、相互代词、疑问代词、关系代词和不定代词八种。

(一)人称代词

人称代词是表示"我""你""他""她""它""我们""你们""他们""它们"的词。人称代词有人称、数和格的变化,见下表。

数	单数		复数	
格	主格	宾格	主格	宾格
第一人称	I	me	we	us
第二人称	you	you	you	you
	he	him	they	them
第三人称	she	her	they	them
	it	it	they	them

例如: He is my friend. 他是我的朋友。 It's me. 是我。

(二)物主代词

物主代词是表示所有关系的代词,也可叫作代词所有格。物主代词分形容词性物主代词和 名词性物主代词两种。其人称和数的变化,见下表。

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

例如: I like his car. 我喜欢他的小汽车。

Our school is here, and theirs is there. 我们的学校在这儿,他们的在那儿。

(三)指示代词

指示代词是表示"那个""这个""这些""那些"等指示概念的代词。指示代词有 this, that, these, those 等。例如:

That is a good idea. 那是个好主意。

(四)反身代词

表示"myself 我自己""youself 你自己""himself/herself/itself 他(她/它)自己""ourselves 我们自己""yourselves 你们自己"和"themselves 他们自己"的代词,叫作反身代词,也称为"自身代词"。例如:

She was talking to herself. 她自言自语。

(五)相互代词

表示相互关系的代词叫作相互代词,有 each other"互相"指两者和 one another"互相"指三者或三者以上两组,但在运用中,这两组词已没什么区别。例如:

They love each other. 他们彼此相爱。

(六)不定代词

不是指明代替某个特定名词的代词叫作不定代词。常见的不定代词有 all, both, each, every 等,以及含有 some-, any-, no-等的合成代词, 如 anybody, something, no one。这些不定代词大都可以代替名词和形容词,在句中作主语、宾语、表语和定语,但 none 和由 some, any, no 等构成的复合不定代词只能作主语、宾语或表语; every 和 no 只能作定语。例如:

- Do you have a car? 你有一辆小汽车吗?
- Yes, I have one. 是的,我有一辆。
- I don't know any of them. 他们,我一个也不认识。

(七)疑问代词

疑问代词有 who, whom, whose, what 和 which 等。在句子中用来构成特殊疑问句。疑问代词都可用作连接代词,引导名词性从句(主语从句、宾语从句和表语从句)。例如:

Tell me who he is. 告诉我他是谁。

(八)关系代词

关系代词有 who, whom, whose, that, which, as 等, 可用作引导定语从句。一方面,

它们在定语从句中可作主语、表语、宾语、定语等;另一方面,它们又代表主句中为定语从句 所修饰的那个名词或代词(通称为"先行词")。例如:

He is the man whom you have been looking for. 他就是你要找的那个人。

二 人称代词

(一)人称代词的用法

1. 人称代词的主格在句子中作主语或主语补语。例如:

John waited a while but eventually he went home. 约翰等了一会儿,最后他回家了。

John hoped the passenger would be Mary and indeed it was she. 约翰希望那位乘客是玛丽,还真是她。

说明:在复合句中,如果主句和从句主语相同,代词主语要用在从句中,名词主语用在主句中。例如:

When he arrived, John went straight to the bank. 约翰一到就直接去银行了。

2. 人称代词的宾格在句子中作宾语或介词宾语,但在口语中也能作主语补语,第一人称还可以在省略句中作主语。例如:

I saw her with them, at least, I thought it was her. 我看到她和他们在一起,至少我认为是她。(her 作宾语, them 作介词宾语, her 作主语补语)

- Who broke the vase? 谁打碎了花瓶?
- Me. 我。(me 作主语补语= It's me.)

说明:在上面两个例句中,her和 me分别作主语补语。现代英语中多用宾格,在正式文体中这里应为 she和 I。

(二)人称代词主、宾格的替换

- 1. 宾格代替主格。
- (1)在简短对话中, 当人称代词单独使用或在 not 后, 多用宾语。例如:
- I like English. 我喜欢英语。
- Me too. 我也喜欢。
- Have more wine? 再来点酒喝吗?
- Not me. 我可不要了。
- (2)在表示比较的非正式文体中,常用宾格代替主格;但如果比较状语的谓语保留,则主语只能用主格。例如:

He is taller than me.

He is taller than I am.

- 2. 主格代替宾格。
- (1)在介词 but, except 后,有时可用主格代替宾格。
- (2)在电话用语中常用主格。例如:
- I wish to speak to Mary. 我想和玛丽通话。
- This is she. 我就是玛丽。

高职院校单独招生考试复习指导

注意: 在动词 be 或 to be 后的人称代词视其前面的名词或代词而定。例如:

I thought it was she. 我以为是她。

(主格一主格)

I thought it to be her.

(宾格-宾格)

I was taken to be she. 我被当成了她。

(主格-主格)

They took me to be her. 他们把我当成了她。

(宾格-宾格)

(三)代词的指代问题

1. 不定代词 anybody, everybody, nobody, anyone, someone, everyone, no one 及 whoever 和 person 在正式场合使用时,可用 he, his, him 代替。例如:

Nobody came, did he? 谁也没来,是吗?

- 2. 动物名词的指代一般用 it 或 they 代替,有时也用 he, she,带有亲切的感情色彩。例如:
- Give the cat some food. She is hungry. 给这猫一些吃的。她饿了。
- 3. 指代车、国家或船舶的名词,含感情色彩时常用 she。

(四)并列人称代词的排列顺序

1. 单数人称代词并列作主语时,其顺序为第二人称 → 第三人称 →第一人称。you → he/she, it →I。例如:

You, he and I should return on time.

- 2. 复数人称代词作主语时,其顺序为第一人称 →第二人称 →第三人称。we →you→They。 注意:在下列情况中,第一人称一般放在前面。
- (1)在承认错误,承担责任时。例如:

It was I and John that made her angry. 是我和约翰惹她生气了。

- (2) 在长辈对晚辈,长官对下属说话时,长辈、长官为第一人称,如 I and you try to finish it.
 - (3)并列主语只有第一人称和第三人称时。
 - (4)当其他人称代词或名词被定语从句修饰时。

三物主代词

1. 物主代词既有表示所属的作用又有指代作用。例如:

John had cut his finger; apparently there was a broken glass on his desk. 约翰割破了手指,显而易见,他桌子上有个破玻璃杯。

物主代词有形容词性(my, your 等)和名词性(mine, yours 等)两种,形容词性的物主代词属于限定词。

名词性的物主代词在用法上相当于省略了中心名词的-'s 属格结构。例如:

Jack's cap 意为 The cap is Jack's.

His cap 意为 The cap is his.

- 2. 名词性物主代词的句法功能。
- (1)作主语。例如:

May I use your pen? Yours works better. 我可以用一用你的钢笔吗? 你的比我的好用。

(2)作宾语。例如:

I love my motherland as much as you love yours. 我爱我的祖国就像你爱你的祖国一样深。

(3)作介词宾语。例如:

You should interpret what I said in my sense of the word, not in yours. 你应当按我所用的词义去解释我说的话,而不能按你自己认为的词义去解释。

(4)作主语补语。例如:

The life I have is yours. It's yours. 我的生命属于你,属于你,属于你。

3. 双重所有格

物主代词不可与 a, an, this, that, these, those, some, any, several, no, each, every, such, another, which 等词一起前置, 修饰一个名词, 而必须用双重所有格。公式为: a, an, this, that +名词+of +名词性物主代词。例如:

a friend of mine

each brother of his

四 反身代词

1. 例如:

I—myself you—yourself you—yourselves she—herself he—himself we—ourselves they—themselves it— itself one—oneself

- 2. 作宾语。
- (1)有些动词须有反身代词。例如: absent, bathe, amuse, blame, dry, cut, enjoy, hurt, introduce, behave。

We enjoyed ourselves very much last night. 我们昨晚玩得很开心。

Please help yourself to some fish. 请你随便吃点鱼。

(2)用于及物动词+宾语+介词。例如:

take pride in, be annoyed with, help oneself to sth.

I could not dress (myself)up at that time. 那个时候我不能打扮我自己。

注意:有些动词,如 get up, sit down, stand up, wake up 等,后不跟反身代词。例如:Please sit down.请坐。

(3)作表语、同位语。例如:

be oneself: I am not myself today. 我今天不舒服。

The thing itself is not important. 事情本身并不重要。

4. 在不强调的情况下, but, except, for 等介词后宾语用反身代词或人称代词宾格均可。例如: No one but myself (me) is hurt.

注意:

- (1)反身代词本身不能单独作主语。例如:
- (错)Myself drove the car.

- (对)I myself drove the car. 我自己开车。
- (2)但在 and, or, nor 连接的并列主语中,第二个主语可用反身代词,特别是用 myself 作主语。例如:

Charles and myself saw it.

5. 第二人称作宾语,要用反身代词。

You should be proud of yourself. 你应为自己感到骄傲。

五 相互代词

1. 相互代词表示句中动词所叙述的动作或感觉在涉及的各个对象之间是相互存在的。 例如:

It is easy to see that the people of different cultures have always copied each other. 显而易见,不同文化的人总是相互借鉴。

- 2. 相互代词的句法功能。
- (1)作动词宾语。例如:

People should love one another. 人们应当彼此相爱。

(2)作介词宾语。例如:

Dogs bark, cocks crow and frogs croak to each other. 犬吠、鸡鸣、蛙儿对唱。

说明:传统语法认为,相互关系存在于两个人或物之间用 each other,存在于两个以上人和物之间用 one another。现代英语中,两组词交替使用的实例也很多。例如:

He put all the books beside each other. 他把所有书并列摆放起来。

He put all the books beside one another. 他把所有书并列摆放起来。

Usually these small groups were independent of each other. 这些小团体通常是相互独立的。

(3)相互代词可加-'s 构成所有格。例如:

The students borrowed each other's notes. 学生们互借笔记。

六 指示代词

1. 指示代词分单数(this/that)和复数(these/those)两种形式,既可作限定词又可作代词。例如:

单数

复数

作限定词: This girl is Mary. Those men are my teachers.

作代词: This is Mary.

Those are my teachers.

- 2. 指示代词的句法功能。
- (1)作主语。例如:

This is the way to do it. 这事儿就该这样做。

(2)作宾语。例如:

I like this better than that. 我喜欢这个甚于那个。

(3)作主语补语。例如:

My point is this. 我的观点就是如此。

(4)作介词宾语。例如:

I don't say no to that. 我并未拒绝那个。

There is no fear of that. 那并不可怕。

说明 1: 指示代词在作主语时可指物也可指人,但作其他句子成分时只能指物,不能指人。例如:

- (对)That is my teacher. 那是我的老师。(that 作主语,指人)
- (对)He is going to marry this girl. 他要和这个姑娘结婚。(this 作限定词)
- (错)He is going to marry this. (this 作宾语时不能指人)
- (对)I bought this. 我买这个。(this 指物,可作宾语)

说明 2: that 和 those 可作定语从句的先行词,但 this 和 these 不能。在作先行词时,只有 those 可指人。试比较:

- (对)He admired that which looked beautiful. 他羡慕外表漂亮的东西。
- (对)He admired those who looked beautiful. 他羡慕那些外表漂亮的人。(those 指人)
- (错)He admired that who danced well. (that 作宾语时不能指人)
- (对)He admired those who danced well. 他羡慕跳舞好的人。(those 指人)
- (对)He admired those which looked beautiful. 他羡慕那些外表漂亮的东西。(those 指物)

七 疑问代词

1. 疑问代词在句中起名词词组的作用,用来构成疑问句。疑问代词有下列几个:

指人: who, whom, whose。

指物: what。

既可指人又可指物: which。

2. 疑问代词在句中应位于谓语动词之前,没有性和数的变化,除 who 之外也没有格的变化。what, which, whose 还可作限定词。试比较:

疑问代词: Whose are these books on the desk? 桌上的书是谁的?
What was the directional flow of U.S. territorial expansion? 美国的领土扩张是朝哪个方向的?

限定词: Whose books are these on the desk? 桌上的书是谁的?

What events led to most of the east of the Mississippi River becoming part of the United States? 哪些事件使密西西比河以东的大部分土地归属于美国?

说明 1: 无论是作疑问代词还是限定词, which 和 what 所指的范围不同。what 所指的范围是无限的,而 which 则指在一定的范围内。例如:

Which girls do you like best? 你喜欢哪几个姑娘?

What girls do you like best? 你喜欢什么样的姑娘?

说明 2: Whom 是 who 的宾格,在书面语中,它作动词宾语或介词宾语;在口语中作宾语时,可用 who 代替,但在介词后只能用 whom。例如:

Who(m)did you meet on the street? 你在街上遇到了谁? (作动词宾语)

Who(m)are you taking the book to? 你要把这书带给谁? (作介词宾语,置句首)

To whom did you speak on the campus? 你在校园里和谁讲话了?(作介词宾语,置介词后,不能用 who 取代。)

说明 3. 疑问代词用于对介词宾语提问时,过去的文体中介词和疑问代词通常一起放在句首,现代英语中,疑问代词在句首,介词在句末。例如:

For what do most people live and work? 大部分人生活和工作的目的是什么? (旧文体)

What are you looking for? 你在找什么? (现代英语)

说明 4: 疑问代词还可引导名词性从句。例如:

I can't make out what he is driving at. 我不知道他用意何在。

Can you tell me whose the blue shirt is on the bed? 你能告诉我床上的蓝衬衣是谁的吗?

Much of what you say I agree with, but I can not go all the way with you. 你说的我大部分同意,但不完全赞同。

八 关系代词

1. 关系代词代表先行词,同时在从句中作一定的句子成分。例如:

The girl to whom I spoke is my cousin. 跟我讲话的姑娘是我表妹。(该句中 whom 既代表先行词 the girl,又在从句中作介词 to 的宾语。)

2. 关系代词有主格、宾格和属格之分,并有指人与指物之分。在限定性定语从句中,that可指人也可指物,见下表。

	限定性	非限定性	限定性
主格(关系代词)	who	which	that
宾格(关系代词)	whom	that	that
属格(关系代词)	whose	of which/whose	of which/whose

例如: This is the pencil whose point is broken. 这就是那个折了尖的铅笔。

(whose 指物,在限定性定语从句中作定语)

He came back for the book which he had forgotten. 他回来取他丢下的书。

(which 指物,在限定性定语从句中作宾语,可以省略)

3. 关系代词 which 的先行词可以是一个句子。例如:

He said he saw me there, which was a lie. 他说在那儿看到了我,纯属谎言。

说明:关系代词 that 在从句中作宾语或表语时可省略。例如:

I've forgotten much of the Latin I once knew. 我过去懂拉丁语,现在大都忘了。

He's changed. He's not the man he was. 他变化很大,已不是过去的他了。

九 不定代词

(-) every, no, all, both, neither, nor

1. 不定代词有:

all, both, every, each, either, neither, more, little, few, much, many, another, other,

some, any, one, some, no 以及 something, anything, everything, somebody, someone, anybody, anyone, nothing, nobody, no one, none, everybody, everyone 等。

- 2. 不定代词的功能与用法。
- (1)除 every 和 no 外,不定代词既可用作名词,也可用作形容词。every 和 no 在句中只能作定语。例如:

I have no idea about it.

- (2)all"都",指三者以上。
- all 的主谓一致: all 的单复数由它所修饰或指代的名词的单复数决定。

All goes well. 一切进展得很好。

all 通常不与可数名词单数连用,如不说 all the book,而说 the whole book。

但 all 可与表时间的可数名词单数连用,如 all day, all night, all the year;但习惯上不说 all hour, all century。

all 还可以与一些特殊的单数名词连用,如 all China, all the city, all my life, all the way。

- 3. both"都",指两者。
- (1)both 与复数动词连用,但 both ... and ... 可与单数名词连用。
- (2)both, all 都可作同位语,其位置在行为动词前, be 动词之后。如果助动词或情态动词后面的实义动词省去,则位于助动词或情态动词之前。例如:

Who can speak Japanese? We both (all)can.

- 4. neither"两者都不"。
- (1) neither 作主语时,谓语动词用单数。
- (2)作定语与单数名词连用,但 neither ... nor ... "既不……也不", either ... or ... "或者……或者"用作并列连词,可与复数名词连用。其谓语采用就近原则。
 - (3)可用于下列句型,避免重复。例如:

She can't sing, neither (can)he.

- (4) neither 与 nor。如前句是否定式从句,则主句用 neither,或者 nor。例如:
- If you don't do it, neither should I. 如果你不干,我也不干。
- (5)如后连续有几个否定句式,则用 nor,不用 neither。例如:

He can't sing, nor dance, nor skate.

(\Box) none, few, some, any, one, ones

- 1. none 无
- (1) none 作主语,多与 of 构成短语 none of ...。在答语中, none 可单独使用。例如:

Are there any pictures on the wall? None.

- (2)none 作主语,谓语动词单复数均可。但如作表语,则其单复数与表语一致。例如:
- It is none of your business.
- 2. few 几乎没有,少数

few 作主语时,谓语动词用复数,多用于肯定句,表示否定意思。

There are few fruits at home, I will go to buy some. 家里没水果了,我将去买一些。

- 3. some 一些
- (1)复数名词及不可数名词连用。
- (2)当作"某一"解时,也可与单数名词连用(= a certain)。例如:

You will be sorry for this some day. 总有一天, 你会后悔这件事的。

A certain (Some) person has seen you break the rule. 某些人看到你违反了规则。

注意: (1)在肯定疑问句中用 some 代替 any。

- (2) some 用于其他句式中。
- ①肯定疑问句中:说话人认为对方的答案会是肯定的,或期望得到肯定回答时。

Would you like 句式中,表委婉请求或建议。例如:

Would you like some coffee?

②在条件状语从句中表示确定的意义时。例如:

If you need some help, let me know.

③some 位于主语部分。例如:

Some students haven't been there before.

④当否定的是整体中的部分时, some 可用于否定句。例如:

I haven't heard from some of my old friends these years. 这些年我没有收到一些老朋友的信。

4. any 一些

any 多用于否定句、疑问句和条件状语从句中。

当句中含有任何的意思时, any 可用于肯定句。例如:

Here are three novels. You may read any. 这有三本小说,你可任读一本。

5. one, ones 为复数形式

ones 必须和形容词连用。如果替代名词时无形容词在前,则用 some, any, 而不用 ones。例如: Have you bought any rulers? Yes, I've bought some.

(三)比较 one, that 和 it

one 表示泛指, 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。例如:

I can't find my hat. I think I must buy one. 我找不到我的帽子了。我想我该去买一顶。(同类中的任一个)

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

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

(四)one, another, the other

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one ... the other ... 只有两个,表示"一个······,另一个······" some ... the others ... 有三个以上,表示"一些······,另一些······" one ... another ... ; another ... ; others ...
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others = other people/things

the others = the rest 剩余的全部

- 1. 泛指另一个用 another。
- 2. 一定范围内的两人(物),一个用 one,另一个用 the other。
- 3. 一定范围内三者,一个用 one,另一个用 one (another),第三个可用 the other, a third。
- 4. 一定范围内,除去一部分人/物,剩余的全部用 the others。
- 5. 泛指别的人或物时,用 others。当在一定范围内,除去一部分后,剩余部分但不是全部时,也用 others。

(五)"the"的妙用

He is one of the students who help me.

他是帮我的学生之一。

He is the one of the students who helps me.)

第一句定语从句与 the students 一致。 第二句定语从句与 the one 一致。

(六)anyone, any one; no one, none; every, each

1. anyone 和 any one。

anyone 仅指人, any one 既可指人, 也可指物。

- 2. no one 和 none。
- (1) none 后跟 of 短语,既可指人又可指物;而 no one 只能单独使用,只能指人。
- (2) none 作主语,谓语动词用单,复数均可;而 no one 作主语,谓语动词只能是单数。例如:

None of you could lift it. 你们中没有人可举起它。

- Did any one call me up just now? 刚才有人打电话给我吗?
- No one. 没有。
- 3. every 和 each。
- (1)every 是强调全体的概念, each 是强调个体的概念。例如:

Every student in our school works hard. 我们学校的学生都很用功。

Each student may have one book. 每个学生都可有一本书。

- (2)every 指三个以上的人或物(含三个), each 指两个以上的人或物(含两个)。
- (3)every 只作形容词,不可单独使用; each 可作代词或形容词。例如:

Every student has to take one.

Each boy has to take one.

Each of the boys has to take one.

- (4) every 不可以作状语, each 可作状语。
- (5) every 有反复重复的意思,如 every two weeks等; each 没有。
- (6) every 与 not 连用,表示部分否定; each 和 not 连用表示全部否定。例如:

Every man is not honest. 并非每个人都诚实。

Each man is not honest. 每个人都不诚实。

(七)both, either, neither, all, any, none

both, either, neither, all, any, none, 这些词都可用作代词或形容词, 其位置都在 be 动词之后, 行为动词之前或第一助动词之后。

1. both (两者都), either (两者中任何一个), neither (两者都不), 使用范围为两个人或物。例如:

Neither of the two boys is clever. 两个男孩都不聪明。

2. both, either。both 与复数连用, either 与单数连用。例如:

Both the boys are clever. 两个男孩都很聪明。

Either of the two boys is clever. 两个男孩中的每一个都很聪明。

There are flowers on both sides of the street. (强调路的两边都)

There are flowers on either side of the street. (路的每一边)

路边长满了野花。

3. all (所有的,全部的人或物), any (任何一个), none (都不),使用范围为三者以上。例如:

All the flowers are gone. 所有的花都谢了。

I don't like any of the flowers. 这些花我都不喜欢。

I like none of the flowers. 这些花我都不喜欢。

注意: all 与 none 用法一样。跟单数名词,用单数动词;跟复数名词,用复数动词。例如:All of the students are there. 所有的学生都在那。

All (of) the milk is there. 所有的牛奶都在那。

(八)many, much

many, much 都意为"许多", many + 可数名词复数形式, much + 不可数名词。例如:

How many people are there at the meeting?

How much time has we left?

Many of the workers were at the meeting.

Much of the time was spent on learning.

(九)few, little; a few, a little

(a)few + 可数名词,(a)little + 不可数名词。

a few/a little 为肯定含义,意思是还有一点; few/little 为否定含义,意思是没有多少了。例如:

He has a few friends. 他有几个朋友。

He has few friends. 他几乎没有朋友。

We still have a little time. 我们还有点时间。

There is little time left. 几乎没剩下什么时间了。

固定搭配:

only a few (=few), not a few (=many), quite a few (=many)

many a (=many)
Many books were sold.
Many a book was sold.
卖出了许多书。

例题分析

1.	I had no idea	which was better, so I to	ook of them.	
	A. any	B. every	C. no	D. both
	・解析・ D。	本题考查不定代词的用法	去。both 指"两者都·······	•
2.	China is bigg	er than country	v in Asia.	
	A. any		C. the other	D. every
	·解析· B。	本题考查代词的用法。a	ny other+名词单数表示	"其他所有的(范围以内)", the
	other 指两者	相互间的关系。every 和	any(范围以外)虽然有	"所有"的概念,但在此处不能
	使用。			
3.	I went to the	bar but there wasn't	there at the mom	ent.
	A. everyone	B. anyone	C. any people	D. nobody
	·解析· B。	本题考查复合不定代词的	的用法。anyone 用在否定	定句或疑问句中表示"(没)任何
	一个(人)"的	意思。		
4.	Both teams v	vere in hard training;	was willing to los	se the game.
	A. either	B. neither	C. another	D. the other
	·解析· B。	本题考查代词的用法。n	either 指两者都不。ano	ther 指另一个。either 指任何一
	个,the othe	r指其他的。		
5.	—Do you war	nt cup of tea?		
	-No, thank	s.		
	A. another	B. others	C. other	D. the other
	・解析・ A。	本题考查不定代词的用法	告。another 表示"再一"	"又一"的概念。在句中表示"再
	来一杯茶"的	意思。		
	本版於	San /		
	专项检	WU -		
()1. These ar	books. Yours	are over there.	
`	A. I	B. my	C. me	D. mine
(my best friend. He often		
`	A. him	B. me	C. he	D. I
(her will come to see me t		
	A. her	B. you	C. him	D. them

()4. John'father often	helps him with	lessons,but he is s	still poor in study.
	A. he	B. him	C. her	D. his
()5. —I came in a hur	ery and forgot to bring	g my dictionary.	
	—It doesn't matt	er. You can use	·	
	A. ours	B. our	C. we	D. us
()6. She hurt	_ last weekend.		
	A. his	B. her	C. herself	D. himself
()7. John was so stran	nge today. He didn't a	ct like	
	A. him	B. himself	C. his	D. he
()8.— is she	e?		
	—She is a teache	r.		
	A. What	B. How	C. Who	D. Where
()9. Grace says that s	he understands art, a	nd always tells me	a painting is about.
	A. what	B. when	C. where	D. why
()10. To his disappoir	ntment, Peter found _	interesting in th	ne newspaper.
	A. everything	B. nothing	C. anything	D. something
()11 is wro	ong with my watch. It	has stopped working.	
	A. Something	B. Nothing	C. Anything	D. Everything
()12. It's easy to find	a good hotel in our ci	ty because we have	of them here.
	A. none	B. few	C. many	D. each
()13. I am going to pr	ceparefor m	y mum.	
	A. anything spec	cial	B. special anything	
	C. something sp	ecial	D. special somethin	ıg
()14. Lucy, help	to the apples, p	lease.	
	A. you	B. your	C. yourself	D. yourselves
()15. I have two broth	ners. One is a policema	an, andis a co	ook.
	A. others	B. the other	C. another	D. other
()16. —How do you u	usually come to work,	by bike or by bus?	
	— I v	val k.		
	A. Any	B. Both	C. Either	D. Neither
()17. There is someth	ing wrong with	bike. Can I use	?
	A. my; yours	B. my; your	C. mine; yours	D. me; you
()18 is eve	ryone's duty to obey t	the law.	
	A. It	B. This	C. That	D. One
()19. All of us find _	necessary to t	ake exercise every day.	
	A. this	B. that	C. it	D. them
()20. I think	no need talking abou	t it with them.	
	A. that	B. this	C. one	D. it

()21.—I feel a litt	le hungry, Mom.		
	—There are	some pieces of bread or	n the plate. You can take _	·
	A. one	B. it	C. this	D. that
()22. The weather	in autumn and spring	here is much better than	in summer and
	winter.			
	A. this	B. it	C. one	D. that
()23. —Whose bas	ketball is that?		
	—It's not mi	ne. It may be		
	A. somebody	else's	B. anybody else's	
	C. somebody	's else	D. somebody else	
()24. Mary can spe	eakChinese,	but she writes Cl	ninese words.
	A. a few: a l	little B. a little: few	C. a little; a few	D. little; few
()25. Please don't	tell anybody about it. T	his is only between	·
	A. you and I	B. I and you	C. me and you	D. you and me