

UNIT 2: PRONOUNS (代词)

1. Personal Pronouns (人称代词)

数	人称	Subject (主语/主格)	Object (宾语/受格)
Singular 单	第一人称	I	me
	第二人称	you	you
	第三人称	he	him
		she	her
		it	it
Plural 复	第一人称	we	us
	第二人称	you	you
	第三人称	they	them

用法:

主格+动词

一般动词+受格/ 介系词+受格

Example (例),

1. He likes sports. (他喜欢运动)
2. The girl loves him very much. (那女孩非常喜欢他)

Other examples (其他例句, 主格+动词),

- My name is Dave. **I** am the eldest in the family.
(我是 Dave。我是家里的长子。)
- This is my father. **He** is a lawyer.
(这是我爸爸。他是个律师。)
- This is my mother. **She** is a teacher.
(这是我妈妈。她是个老师。)
- I have a brother and two sisters. **They** are Peter, Sharon and Jenny.
(我有一个弟弟和两个妹妹。他们是 Peter, Sharon 和 Jenny。)
- I have a dog. **It** is called Lucky.
(我有一条狗。它名叫 Lucky。)
- Good morning, children! **You** may sit down now.
(早安同学们! 你们现在可以坐下了。)

Other examples (其他例句, 主一般动词+受格/ 介系词+受格),

- I am standing on my head. Look at **me**.
- My mother is kind. Everybody likes **her**.
- Lisa, I told **you** to tidy your bed!
- Sharon and Jenny! Dad is waiting for **you**!
- Lucky and I are playing in the park. Dad is watching **us**.
- You must not play with the knife. Give **it** to me.
- Pick up your toys and put **them** away.
- Baby birds cannot fly. The mother bird has to feed **them**.

2. Reflexive Pronouns (反身代词)

	Singular (单)	Plural (复)
第一人称	(I, me) myself 我自己	(we, us) ourselves 我们自己
第二人称	(you) yourself 你自己	(you) yourselves 你们自己
第三人称	(he, him) himself 他自己	(they, them) themselves 他们自己
	(she, her) herself 她自己	(they, them) themselves 她们自己
	(it) itself 它自己	(they, them) themselves 它们自己

Example (例),

- I made this cake **myself**.
(这蛋糕是我自己做的。)
- Be careful with the knife. You'll cut **yourself**.
(小心点。你会割伤你自己。)
- Michael is looking at **himself** in the mirror.
(Michael 往镜子里看着自己。)
- Come in, children, and find **yourselves** a seat.
(进来吧孩子们, 你们自己找个位子坐下。)

3. Possessive Pronouns (所有代词)

人称\数	Singular 单		Plural 复	
	所有格	所有代词	所有格	所有代词
第一人称	my	mine	our	ours
第二人称	your	yours	your	yours
第三人称	his her its	his hers its	their	theirs

用法：所有代名词 = 所有格 + 名词

Example (例),

- Your house is bigger than mine (=my house)
你家比我家大。
- My bicycles are here and his (=his bicycle) are there.
我的自行车在这里，而他的在那里。

4. Interrogative Pronouns (关系代词)

‘Who’ 可以被当作是主语或宾语来使用。

‘Whom’ 只可以当作宾语来使用。

Who 谁

- Who is he talking to? 他和谁在说话?
- Who are those people? 那些人是谁?

Whom 谁

- Whom are you playing with? 你和谁在玩?
- Whom is he talking to? 他和谁在说话?

Which 哪个

- Which of these bags is yours? 哪个包是你的?
- Which do you prefer? 你比较喜欢哪一个?

Whose 谁的

- Whose is this umbrella? 这是谁的雨伞?
- Whose are these gloves? 这些是谁的手套?

What 什么

- What is your dog's name? 你的狗叫什么名字?
- What are you yelling for? 你在吼什么?

Example (例),

- Who are you playing with? 或 Whom are you playing with?
- Who are you? (对)
- Whom are you? (错)

5. Demonstrative Pronouns (指示代词)

用来指示人或事物的代词，称之为指示代词。

<u>Singular (单)</u>	<u>Plural (复)</u>
This 这	These 这些
That 那	Those 那些

一般用法:

用于人或事物。离说话者距离近者用 **this (these)**, 距离远者用 **that (those)**.

Example (例),

- This is my house.
- These are donkeys.
- That is a mountain.
- Those are horses.

代替用法:

代替已经叙述过的字。代替单数名词用 **that**, 代替复数名词用 **those**. 但 **this (these)** 无此用法。

Example (例),

- The weather in Beijing is cooler than the weather in Shanghai.
= The weather in Beijing is cooler than that in Shanghai.
(北京的天气比上海凉爽。)
- Her interests are different from the interests of her childhood.
= Her interests are different from those of her childhood.
(她现在的兴趣和她童年时的不同。)

So 作为动词的受词或补语，指前面出现过的字或是句子。

Example (例),

1. A: Will it be fine tomorrow?
(明天天气会好吗?)
B: I hope so. (= I hope that it will be fine tomorrow.)
(我希望如此。)
2. Do you still feel sick? If so, you must see the doctor.
(你仍然不舒服吗? 如果是的话, 你必须看医生。)
3. Nancy can play the violin, and so I can.
(Nancy 会拉小提琴, 而我也会。)

Such 有‘那样的事物(人)’之意，可当代词、形容词，也可用于单复数。

Example (例),

1. They will plant flowers such as roses, sunflowers.
(他们将种些花, 例如玫瑰、向日葵。)
2. I don't know such a man.
(我不认识这样的人。)*[such (+ a) (+ 形容词) + 名词]
3. Have you tasted any such food before?
(你以前曾经尝试过任何这样的食物吗?)
*such 前可接 *all*、*other*、*another*、*any*、*few*、*every*、*no* 等。

Same 一般都加 *the*, 表示‘相同的~~(事物)’之意。

Example (例),

1. A: Can I have a cup of coffee, please?
(请给我杯咖啡好吗?)
B: Give me the same, please.
(我也要咖啡。)
2. He uses the same computer as I do.
(他使用和我相同的电脑。)

6. Indefinite Pronouns (不指定代词)

表示不特定的人或物，或者是表示非一定数量的代词，称作不定代词。有时也具有形容词的用法。

Some 一些

Example (例),

1. Some of the boys like English.
(这些男孩中有些喜欢英文。)
2. Some boys like English.
(有些男孩喜欢英文。)

one/ones

one 等于 a/an + 单数名词，用来指不特定的人或事物。如果不特定的人或事物是多数时，则用 ones。

Example (例),

1. I have lost my watch and I have to buy one (= a watch).
(我弄丢了我的表，我必须再买一个。)
2. I like small cars better than large ones (cars).
(我喜欢小车胜于大车。)

both/all

both (两者都)，用于两个人或两个东西，常用作复数。

all (全部；所有的)可用于人及事物。代表可数名词时，总数为三以上。也可代表不可数名词。

Example (例),

1. Both of her children went to New York.
(她的两个小孩都去了纽约。)
2. I have read both these papers.
(我看过这两份报纸了。)
3. All of my money was stolen.
(我的钱都被偷了。)
4. You may take all these toys.
(你可以拿所有的玩具。)

either/neither

either:指两者中不论哪一个都可以但是只选其中一个。

Neither: 为 **both** 的否定。表示‘两者都不’。本身为否定字，不可和 **not** 同时出现。

Example (例),

1. Do you know either of the visitors?
(你认识这两位访客中的任何一位吗?)
2. I don't like both hats. (= I like neither of the hats)
(这两顶帽子我都不喜欢。)

other/another

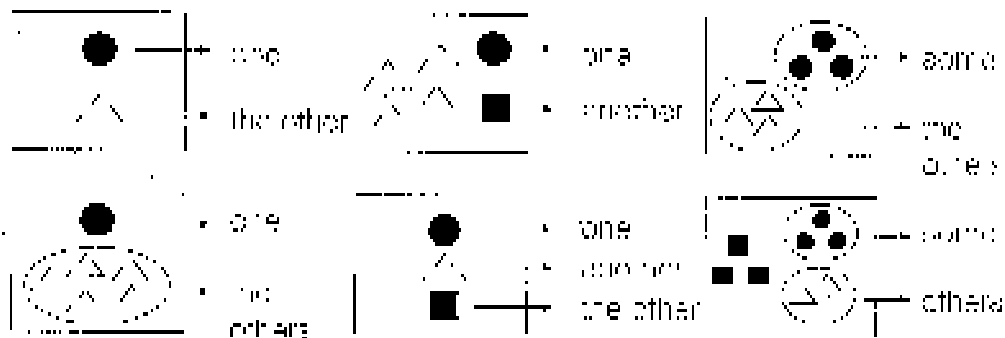
other: 表‘其他(人、事物)之意，其复数为 **others**。

another: 从 **an + other** 衍生而来，表示不特定的‘另一个、别的人、事物’，无复数形。

Example (例),

1. I have two students. One is short, the other is tall.
(我有两个学生。一个矮个子，另一个高个子。)
2. I have three flowers. One is red, the others are yellow.
(我有三朵花。一朵红的，其他黄的。)
I have three flowers. One is red, another is yellow, and the other is pink.
(我有三朵花。一朵红的，一朵黄的，还有一朵粉红的。)
3. I don't like this one. Show me another.
(我不喜欢这个。让我看另一个。)
I don't like this one. Show me the other.
(我不喜欢这个。《两者之中》让我看另一个。)
4. Some of the boys are here, but where are the others?
(有些男孩在这里，但其他人呢?)
5. Some people said yes and others said no.
(有些人说是，其他的说不。)

比较:



Exercise 1:

1. Peter and I are brothers. () share a bedroom together.
2. Sue is not feeling well. Dad is taking () to see a doctor.
3. My brother is a teacher. () teaches English.
4. All his students like ().
5. Children, () are making too much noise!
6. Who are those people? Where are () from?
7. Mum is a doctor. () works in a hospital.
8. The sky is getting dark. () is going to rain.
9. Peter, we are all waiting for you. Are you coming with ().
10. May () borrow your pen?
11. Yes of course. When can you return () to me?
12. What are () reading, Jenny?

Exercise 2:

1. No-one can help us. We have to help ().
2. Jane always makes the bed ().
3. They painted the wall by ().
4. I hurt () in the playground yesterday.
5. John, you must behave ().
6. Children, you must do the homework ().
7. Tim defended () against the bullies.
8. The dog is scratching ().

Exercise 3:

1. () is the matter with you?
2. () invented the computer?
3. () of the twin is older?
4. () do you wish to speak to?
5. () is this car in front of our house?
6. () knows the answer?
7. () came first, the chicken or the egg?
8. () do you like to drink?
9. () of them do you think will win the race?
10. () is the word for a stamp-collector?