

高考总复习

语法专题突破

专题二 代词

英语





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核心考点 课堂突破

[高考感悟]

单句填空

- 1.(2020·全国 I 卷)Data about...,could help China decide whether its (it) plans for a future lunar (月球的) base are practical.
- 2.(2020·新高考全国 I 卷)As well as looking at exhibits,visitors can play with computer simulations(模拟) and imagine themselves (they) living at a different time in history or...
- 3.(2019·北京卷)Nervously facing challenges,I know I will whisper to myself (I) the two simple words “Be yourself”.

4.(2018·全国 I 卷)If you are time poor,you need run for only half the time to get the same benefits as other sports,so perhaps we should all give it a try.

5.(2018·全国III卷)When the gorillas and I frightened each other,I was just glad to find them (they) alive.

6.(2018·浙江卷)Many westerners who come to China cook much less than in their own countries once they realize how cheap it can be to eat out.

[考点归纳]

考点一 代词的分类

代词可以分为以下八大类:

人称代词	主格	I,you,he,she,it,we,you,they
	宾格	me,you,him,her,it,us,you,them
物主代词	形容词性	my,your,his,her,its,our,their
	名词性	mine,yours,his,hers,its,ours,theirs
反身代词		myself,yourself,himself,herself,itself,ourselves,yourselves,themselves

指示代词	this,that,these,those,such,some
疑问代词	who,whom,whose,which,what,whoever,whichever,whatever
关系代词	that,which,who,whom,whose,as
不定代词	普通不定代词 one/ some/ any,each/ every,none/ no,many/ much,few/ little/ a few/ a little,other/ another,all/ both,neither/ either
	复合不定代词 something,anything,nothing,everything,somebody,anybody,nobody, everybody, everyone, no one/none,someone,anyone
相互代词	each other,one another

注意1.形容词性物主代词通常用作定语,修饰名词,形容词性物主代词+名词=名词性物主代词。

2.“of(介词)+名词性物主代词(或名词所有格)”构成双重所有格,如:a friend of mine我的一个朋友。

3.人称代词用在及物动词或介词后必须用宾格形式。

考点二 it的用法

非人称代词	<p>It' s quite hot here in summer,isn' t it?</p> <p>It' s early midnight now.We' d better go to bed.</p> <p>It' s about an hour' s drive from here to Nanchang.</p>	指代日期、时间、季节、天气、温度、距离、重量、环境、情况等
形式主语	It is difficult to understand why she barks every minute she is outside.	真正的主语由不定式、动词- <i>ing</i> 形式或从句充当
形式宾语	Susan made it clear to me that she wished to make a new life for herself.	真正的宾语由不定式、动词- <i>ing</i> 形式或从句充当
强调句型	<p>It was under the bed that my brother hid the ball this morning.</p> <p>It is Mr Bell who/that often comes and looks after the old man.</p>	指人时可以用who或that,其他情况一律用that

常见的it句型

It is a pity/shame that...真可惜.....

It is no wonder that...难怪.....

It seems/appears that...似乎/看起来.....

It looks/seems as if/though...看起来好像.....

It happened that...碰巧.....

It occurs to/comes to/strikes/hits sb.that...某人突然想起.....

It is said/reported that...据说/据报道.....

It is no use /good doing...做.....没有用/好处。

It takes sb.some time to do...做.....花费某人多长时间。

It is certain that... ……是一定的。

See to it that...确保……

Count on/rely on/depend on it that...相信……

as someone puts it 像某人说的那样

When it comes to...当涉及/谈到……

I can't help it...我没办法/情不自禁……

I take it that...我理解的是……

It's (high) time that sb. did sth.是某人该做某事的时候了。

It's the first/second/...time that sb.have/has done sth.这是某人第一次/二次/……次做某事了。

It is/has been...since...自从.....已经过了.....时间了。

It will be/was...before...要过.....时间才...../在.....之前已过了.....时间。

I hate/enjoy/appreciate/dislike/love/like/prefer it when/if...我讨厌/喜欢/感激.....

考点三 it,one,that的区别

it	指代上文提到的表特指的单数可数名词或不可数名词,即“同类又同物”,复数形式为they/them
one	表示“同类不同物”,只能代替可数名词单数,相当于a/an+可数名词单数
that	表示“同类不同物”,指代前文出现的表特指的可数名词单数或不可数名词。(复数名词用those指代)those=the ones

注意the one特指前面的可数名词单数,有时可以用that来代替(尤其是后面有后置定语时);the ones特指上文提到的复数名词,有时可以用those代替,尤其在有后置定语的情况下。

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

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