高考总复习

专题二 代词

语法专题突破

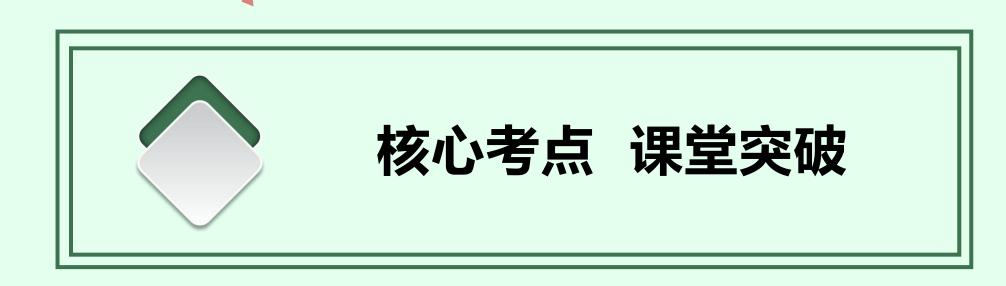
英 语



内容索引

核心考点 课堂突破

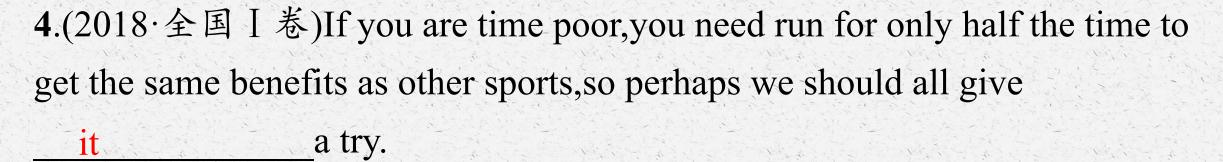
专项训练 巩固提升



[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·北京巻)Nervously facing challenges,I know I will whisper to myself (I) the two simple words "Be yourself".



- 5.(2018·全国III卷)When the gorillas and I frightened each other,I was just glad to find ______ (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 <u>it</u> 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	主格	I,you,he,she,it,we,you,they
代词	宾格	me,you,him,her,it,us,you,them
	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,
(人)	I (IH)	themselves

指示代词	this, that, these, those, such, some		
疑问代词	who, whom, whose, which, what, who ever, which ever, whatever		
关系代词	that, which, who, whom, whose, as		
普通 不定 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		
代词 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	It's quite hot here in summer, isn't it?	指代日期、时间、季节、
代词	It's early midnight now. We'd better go to bed.	天气、温度、距离、重
[] C hh]	It's about an hour's drive from here to Nanchang.	量、环境、情况等
形形式	It is difficult to understand why she barks every	真正的主语由不定式、
式主语	minute she is outside.	动词-ing形式或从句充当
成形式	Susan made it clear to me that she wished to make a	真正的宾语由不定式、
分宾语	new life for herself.	动词-ing形式或从句充当
	It was under the bed that my brother hid the ball this	
强调	morning.	指人时可以用who或that,
句型	It is Mr Bell who/that often comes and looks after	其他情况一律用that
	the old man.	

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

lit	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		
	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)

以上内容仅为本文档的试下载部分,为可阅读页数的一半内容。如要下载或阅读全文,请访问: https://d.book118.com/23701511412
4010001