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## 一、代词定义:

代替名词的一种词类。大多数代词具

# 代词分为几类 呢?



#### 代词分类:

人称代词 疑问代词 物主代词 指示代词 反身代词 不定代词

#### 二、人称代词 Personal Pronouns

#### 1、主格和宾格:

<u> </u>									
		第一人称		第二人称		第三人称		用法	
		单数	复数	单数	复数	单数	复数		
	主格								
	宾格								

#### 二、人称代词 Personal Pronouns

#### 注意:

- 一般情况下,多个人称代词同时出现的顺序是:
  - (1)单数是you, he和 I, 复数是we, you和 they。 (第二、三、一人称) (第一、二、三人称)
  - (2)承认错误时,第一人称代词要放在其他人称前。如: It was I and Tony that made her angry.

## 二、人称代词 Personal Pronouns

2、it的特殊用法:

	<b>→</b> •		
用法		举例	
		This is my new bike. I bought it last weekend.	
		Listen! Someone is knocking at the door. Who is it?	
		He smokes in bed and I don't like it.	
		It's about 2 hours' ride from here to his hometown.	
(5)固定句型	作形式主 语、宾语 、强调句 型		

## 三、物主代词 Possessive Pronouns

	单数					复数		
人称		<u> </u>		$\equiv$			<u> </u>	$\equiv$
形容词 性物主 代词								
名词性 物主代 词								
释义	我的	你的	他的	她的	它的	我们的	你们的	他 (她 、它们 的)

#### 三、物主代词 Possessive Pronouns

1、形容词性物主代词:

具有形容词性的特征,用作定语,

This is my magazine.

Peppa Pig is my favorite cartoon.

2、名词性物主代词:

具有名词的特征,在句中可用作主语、宾语和表语,来避免与前面已提及的名词重复。

These books aren't <u>ours</u>. <u>Ours</u> are new. (our books = ours)

常用

# 四、反身代词 Reflexive Pronouns



人称	第一人称	第二人称	第三人称
单数			
复数			

#### 四、反身代词 Reflexive Pronouns

- 1、反身代词用法:
- ①作动词宾语,表示动作的承受者就是动作的发出者,即**主语和宾语** 是同一个人或同一些人
- Though the boy is only 3, he can dress himself.
- We enjoyed ourselves very much last
- ②用于名词或代词之后或句末,作同位语,必须与被代指的人在人称或数上保持一致,意为"亲自"或"本人".
- I did it myself. = I myself did it.
- ③作介词宾语.
- They can take care of themselves.



	单项选择:
•	

- 1. If you lost your tape player, please \_\_\_\_\_739031603@qq.com.
  - A e-mail me at B. e-mails my at C. e-mail my in D. call me at
- 2. I'm talking to you, Jack. Are you listening to \_\_\_\_\_?
  - A. me B. mine C. my D. I
- 3、Joe's answer is different from \_\_\_\_\_, but I agree(同意) with \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. Jane, her B. Jane's, her C. Jane's, she D. Jane, hers
- 4, \_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_ are good students.
- A. I; he; you B. I; you; he C. He; you; I Q. You; he; I

# Exercise

- 5 Your grandma is sleeping. Don't\_\_\_\_\_.
  - A.wake up her B.wake her up C.to wake up her D.to wake her up
- 6. —Oh, I forgot to bring my eraser today.
  - —Don't worry. You can use \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. I B. me C. my ... mine
- 7. Mr. Li looked carefully at \_\_\_\_\_\_in the mirror before going outside.
  - A. her B. him C. herself D. himself
- 8. —Is this hat \_\_\_\_\_?
  - —No, the red one is \_\_\_\_\_
  - A. Lucy's; her B. Lucy; her Q. Lucy's; hers D. Lucy; hers

# 五、疑问代词 Wh-

疑问	代词	用法	举例
指	who	询问姓名、关系等,作主语、表语(口语中可作宾语,但不能放于介词后)	who wants to go to Beijing?
人	whom	who的宾格,作宾语、表语等,但 不能作定语,可放于介词后	With whom are you going to Beijing? =Whom are you going with?
	whose	who的所有格形式,作主语、宾语、表语和定语	Whose book is this?
指物	what	询问职业、地位等,可作主语、 宾语、表语和定语等	What does your father do?
指人或物	which	意为" <mark>哪一个</mark> ",所指的对象范 围明确	Which of the hats would you like?

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