

世纪应用英语 语法教程

Century Applied English

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A group of diverse students, including a woman with long dark hair, a man with short dark hair, a woman with glasses, a blonde woman, and a woman with dark hair, are gathered around a table. They are looking at a laptop and a large red book. The background is a bright, out-of-focus library or classroom.

第三章

代 词



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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、不定代词和连接代词九种。

种类		例 词						
人称 代词	主格	I	we	you	he	she	it	they
	宾格	me	us	you	him	her	it	them

物主 代词	形容 词性	my	our	your	his	her	its	their
	名词 性	mine	ours	yours	his	hers	its	theirs
反身代词		myself	ourselves	yourself yourselves	himself	herself	itself	themselves



人 称 代 词



数 格 人称	单 数		复 数	
	主 格	宾 格	主 格	宾 格
第一人称	I	me	we	us
第二人称	you	you	you	you
第三人称	he, she, it	him, her, it	they	them

人称代词的主要作用分为：

(1) 主格代词：在句子中作主语。如：

She is a kind woman. 她是一个善良的女人。

(2) 宾格代词：在句子中作动词或介词宾语。如：

His father bought him a car last week. 上个星期，他父亲为他买了一辆车。

His father bought a car for him. 他父亲给他买了一辆车。



物主代词



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



物主代词



物主代词的用法：

(1) 形容词性物主代词作定语。如：

It is my honor to have the opportunity to speak here.

有机会在这里发言实在是我的荣幸。

(2) 名词性物主代词作主语、宾语或表语。如：

This is not my book. Mine is in my bag. 这不是我的书。我的书在我书包里面。(主语)

He is a friend of ours. 他是我们的一个朋友。(宾语)

The book is mine. 这本书是我的。(表语)

(1) 指示代词this, that, these, those

指示代词this, that, these, those 相当于汉语中的“这个，那个，这些，那些”，在句中作主语、宾语、表语或定语。如：

This is a book. 这是一本书。（主语）

I like this. I don't like that. 我喜欢这个而不喜欢那个。（宾语）

My idea is this. 这是我的主意。（表语）

This house is bigger than that one. 这所房子比那个大。（定语）

(2) that 与this

that 通常指代上文提到过的事物，一般只能承上。this 既可承上，又可启下。如：

He didn't attend the lecture. That's why he was criticized by the teacher.

他没有去听讲座，这就是老师批评他的原因。

This is what I learned from the lecture. 我从讲座中学到的就是如此。

(3) that, one, ones, the one, “a /an+ 形容词+ one”, “the + 形容词+ one”

① that

“that” 替代有定冠词或形容词性物主代词的名词，即那些有限定的名词，该名词既可以是不可数名词，又可以是可数名词。另外，“that” 这样用时，必须带后置修饰语。如：

I prefer the climate of Hong Kong to that of Shanghai.

比起上海来，我更喜欢香港的气候。（climate 是不可数名词）

The potato crop in 1999 was inferior to that of 1997.

1999 年的土豆收成不如1997 年。（crop 是可数名词）

Although Anderson has never left the United States, his accent is very similar to that of an Englishman. 安德森从未离开过美国，不过他的口音却非常像英国人的口音。（accent是可数名词）

② one 与 ones

one 替代带不定冠词的名词，即无定的名词。如：

She's looking for a house. She'd like one with a swimming pool.

她正在寻找一幢房子。她想要带游泳池的。

I prefer a flat in Shenzhen to one in Shanghai.

比起上海的单元房，我还是更喜欢深圳的。

A hateful person is one that arouses feelings of hatred in you.

可恨的人就是让你内心产生厌恶感的人。

在复数代词ones 之前一般总有限定词及形容词。如：

The big fish continues to devour the little ones. 大鱼不断地吞食小鱼。

There was one long writing-table and two small ones. 有一张长的写字台和两张小的。

There are only hard chocolates left; we've eaten all the soft ones.

只剩下硬的巧克力了，软的我们都被吃掉了。

③ the one

“the one”只能替代有不定冠词的可数名词。如：

A: I'm looking for a book on grammar.

B: Is this the one you mean?

A: 我正在找一本语法书。

B: 这是不是你所说的那本语法书？

The boy I saw was much more handsome than the one you danced with.

我看到的那个男孩比和你跳舞的那个男孩要英俊得多。（one 可以替代代表人的名词，而that 却不可以）

④ one 与 the one

在同一个句子中，用 “one” 与用 “the one” 意思有一些细微的差别。试比较：

This book is one that is needed by every student of English.

This book is the one that is needed by every student of English.

第一句译为：这是一本每一个研究英语的人所需要的书。

第二句译为：这便是那本每一个研究英语的人都需要的（唯一的）书。

⑤ “a / an + 形容词 + one” 与 “the + 形容词 + one”

前者是泛指，后者是特指。如：

The question is a complicated one. 这个问题很复杂。

Can I borrow your shawl, the black one? 我可以借你那条黑的披肩吗？

(1) 反身代词在句中作宾语:

Please enjoy yourselves. 祝你们玩得开心。

(2) 反身代词在句中作表语:

He is himself again. 他又恢复了常态。

(3) 反身代词在句中作同位语:

The students themselves made the plan. 学生们自己制订了这个计划。

表示相互关系的代词。有些学者认为each other 指两个，one another 指两个或两个以上的人或物，但在现代英语中二者用法基本相同。

(1) 相互代词作宾语：

They often help each other. 他们经常互相帮助。

They have been separated from one another for a long time.

他们已经分开很长一段时间了。

(2) 相互代词表示所有关系：

The students are correcting each other's papers. 学生们在互相批改考卷。

They introduced one another's wives. 他们互相介绍自己的妻子给对方认识。

不具体指明替代任何特定的名词或代词的词称为“不定代词”。常用的不定代词有：

some, any, no, none, many, much, few, little, each, every, both, all, either, neither, one, another, other 等。不定代词具有名词和形容词的性质，并有可数与不可数、肯定和否定之分。注意以下单词的区别：

(1) some 和 any

两者均可作主语、宾语或定语。some 常用于肯定句中，any 常用于否定句和疑问句中。但在表示请求、建议的疑问句中使用some。如：

I have some good books for you to read. 我有一些好书给你读。

Do you have any tickets to spare? 有没有多余的票出让。

Would you like some tea? 要喝点茶吗？

(2) many 和much

many 用于修饰可数名词；much 用于修饰不可数名词。两者均可用于非肯定句中，表示“大量”的意思。many 相当于a large number of, a good many, many a, a lot of, plenty of。much 相当于a large amount of, a lot of, a great deal of。

(3) one, the other 和another

one 或the one 指两个或几个中的一个，the other 指两个中的另一个。如：
I have two sisters. One (The one) is a teacher; the other is a doctor.

我有两个姐姐：一个是教师，另一个是医生。

One of his eyes is better than the other.

他一只眼睛的视力比另一只好。

another 指两个以上的另一个，也可指第三个。如：

There are three apples here, one for Mary, another(or a second) for Peter, and still another(or the third) for me.

The story is too old. Tell us another. 这个故事太老套了，给我们重讲一个。

“one... the other”有时可指“两个以上”，相当于“one... another”。如：
We overtook one car after the other(=...one car after another).

我们超过了一辆又一辆车。

试比较another 作序数词的用法：

I don't like this room. I'd prefer another one. (another 是one other 的轻读形式)我不喜欢这个房间，我更喜欢另一间。

We need another two rooms for the meeting. (another 表示“further”“additional”或“second”之意) 我们还需要另外两个房间开会。

(4) either 和neither

either 指两者之间的任何一人或一物，而neither 指“两者间无一”。它们可作主语或宾语。它们也可以接of 短语，同样也可作主语和宾语。作主语时，谓语动词用原形。如：

A: Which shirt are you going to wear, the red one or the blue one?

你穿哪件衬衫，红的还是蓝的？

B: Either will do. 随便哪件都行。

A: Are the twins good looking? 这对双胞胎漂亮吗？

B: Neither is. 两个都不漂亮。

(5) no 和none

no = not any, 通常在句中作定语, 用来修饰可数以及不可数名词。

none 在句中一般作主语或宾语。代替可数名词的复数时, 接动词的原形更为常见。

none 代替不可数名词时, 谓语动词用单数形式。如:

None of the cement has arrived (. cement为不可数名词) 水泥都没有运到。

There is no (not any) water in the glass. 杯子里面没有水。

No place is absolutely safe. 没有一个地方是绝对安全的。

None of them like(s) English. 他们中没有一个人喜欢英语。

(6) no one 和none

no one 用来指人, none 既可以指人也可以指物。如:

No one came to attend the party. 没人来参加派对。

Please everyone, please none. 使每一个人满意定会使大家都不满意。

(7) each 和every

every 只能用作形容词；each 则可以兼作代词和形容词。但each 强调“个体”，every 强调“全体”。every 只能作定语；each 可以作主语、宾语、定语和同位语。如：

Each of us has got a flower. (主语) 我们每一个人都有一朵鲜花。

Every student is working hard at English (. 定语) 每一个学生都在努力学英语。

(8) both 和all

both 指两者之间，all 表示所有、一切的意思，用于两者以上。如：

Both brothers are here. 两兄弟都来了。

All are present at the meeting. 大家都来开会了。

表示疑问的代词叫疑问代词。疑问代词有who, whom, whose, which, what。who, whom, whose 用来指人；which, what 可指人或物。疑问代词引导的疑问句为特殊疑问句，它们一般位于句首。

(1) who 在疑问句中作主语或表语，whom 在疑问句中作宾语，在口语中who 可以代替whom。如：

Who broke the window? 谁打破了玻璃窗？(主语)

Who(m) did you give the book to? 你把书给了谁？(宾语)

(2) whose 是who 的属格，在疑问句中作主语或宾语，有名词性和形容词性的区分。如：

Whose dictionary is this? 这是谁的词典？(形容词性，作定语)

Whose is this dictionary? 这词典是谁的？(名词性，作主语)

(3) what 在疑问句中可作主语、宾语、表语和定语。如：

What happened? 发生什么事啦? (主语)

What are you looking for? 你们在找什么? (宾语)

What books do you want to borrow? 你想借什么书? (定语)

(4) which 用于指人或物，指人时通常后接介词of，在疑问句中可作主语、宾语和定语。如：

Which do you prefer, tea or coffee? 你喜欢哪样，茶还是咖啡? (宾语)

Which chapters do you like best? 你最喜欢哪几章? (定语)

Which of you will go with me? 你们哪一位愿意和我去? (主语)

关系代词是用作引导定语从句的关联词，它代表先行词，同时在从句中充当一定的句子成分；关系代词有who, whom, whose, which, that, as 等。

(1) who 和whom 用来指人，who 在定语从句中作主语，whom 作宾语，在非正式语体中whom 常被who 代替，但whom 作介词宾语时，当介词位于whom 前，则不能用who代替。如：

The man who owns this shop is my neighbor. 店主是我的邻居。

The man who(m) we spoke to was a rather unusual person.

和我们讲话的那个人非同一般。

The man to whom I spoke a moment ago is my teacher.

刚才和我讲话的人是我的老师。

(2) whose 是who 的属格，在从句中可用来指人和物。如：

The students whose names were called stood up.

被叫到名字的学生站了起来。

This is the house whose roof was damaged in the storm.

这就是那栋在风暴中屋顶被损坏的房子。

(3) which 在定语从句中作主语、宾语、定语和表语。有时可指前面的一个句子，此时不能省略。如：

He lives in the house which was built two hundred years ago.

他住在200 年前建成的那座房子里。

That is the book (which) you wanted. 那是你想要的书。

He looks like a lawyer, which he is not. 他看上去像律师，其实不然。

(作表语)

James drove too fast, which was reckless.

詹姆斯开车太快，这真冒失。（这里的which 指代前面整句）

(4) that 在定语从句中作主语、宾语、表语，用来指人或物，在限制性定语从句中可用来代替who, whom 和which; that 在定语从句中作介词宾语时，介词不可置于that 前面，只能放在句末。如：

He is the man that sells newspapers. 他是个卖报人。

Jack, bring me the mop and put it down in the middle of the room, lazy fellow that you are.

杰克，拿拖把来，放在房间当中，你这懒家伙。

This is the book that I told you about. 这就是我和你提过的那本书。

(5) as 在定语从句中可作主语、宾语和表语等。如：

All the teachers were satisfied with this decision, as was agreed at the meeting.

全体教师对此项决定感到满意，这项决定是在会议上通过的。

As we all know, Taiwan is part of China.

众所周知，台湾是中国领土的一部分。

(6) 关系代词that 在定语从句中的使用：

关系代词which 和that 在定语从句中都可以用来指代物，但在下列情况下只能使用that 而不能用which：

A. 当先行词前有all, only, any, every, no 或序数词、形容词最高级作修饰语时。

B. 先行词本身是不定代词 (something, anything, everything 等) 时。

C. 先行词为既指人又指物的并列名词时。

代词it的主要用法如下：（参阅第十八章）

(1) 表示时间、季节、天气和距离。如：

It is ten o'clock. (表示时间)

It is spring. (表示季节)

It is going to rain. (表示天气)

It is about an hour's drive. (表示距离)

(2) 指代物品、动物、婴儿或不确定的人。如：

It's a good book. 这是本好书。

He helped me a lot. I shall never forget it. 他帮了我很多，我永远不会忘记。

(3) 作先行代词，即形式主语或形式宾语，代替不定式短语、动名词短语或从句。如：

It is important to study English well. 学好英语是重要的。

It didn't occur to her that she was wrong. 她没有想到她错了。

(4) 用于强调句中。如：

It is Peter who must be responsible for the accident. 彼得必须要对这次意外负责。



应试指导



由于英汉两种语言的巨大差异，代词的用法对于中国学生来说不易掌握，如代词such与that 有时可以替换，有时却不行。

I may have offended, but such was not my intention.

我可能有所冒犯，但这并不是我的本意。（such 可以用that 替换）

但在下面的试题中，such 与that 不可互换：

The grain output of this year is much higher than _____ of last year.

A. that B. such C. which D. what

“that” 替代有定冠词或形容词性物主代词的名词，另外，“that” 必须带后置修饰语。因为句中的 “the grain output” 是带有定冠词的名词短语，空格后又有介词短语，所以答案为A。



又如，代词anyone 可译为“任何人”，但它在句中不作连接代词或关系代词用。而whoever或whomever 可译为“任何.....的人”或“谁”，但可作连接代词或关系代词用。

_____ breaks the law will be punished sooner or later.

- A. Who B. Someone C. Anyone D. Whoever

整个句子应该是主从复合句，连接代词whoever 用主格形式还是用宾格形式（whomever），取决于它在从句中的语法地位（如作主语、宾语、表语等）。因空格中的连接代词在句中充当“breaks the law”的主语，故答案是D。

I . Fill in the blanks with the following words or expressions.

someone	somebody	anyone	anybody
everyone	everybody	no one	nobody
something	anything	everything	nothing

1. The meeting is important, so everyone/everybody must attend it.
2. Don't worry. We are going to send someone/somebody to meet you at the airport.
3. Would you like to have something to drink?
4. There's something wrong with the machine; it isn't working properly.
5. Now that everyone/everybody is here, we shall start.

I . Fill in the blanks with the following words or expressions.

someone	somebody	anyone	anybody
everyone	everybody	no one	nobody
something	anything	everything	nothing

6. There must be someone/somebody in the classroom because the light is on.

7. I do hope everything is fine with you.

8. The accident has nothing to do with the bus driver. It is not right to accuse him.

9. Hello, is there anyone/anybody in?

10. It is strange that there is no one/nobody who claims to be the owner of the money.

II. Choose the appropriate word or expression in the brackets to complete each of the following sentences.

1. I haven't got any (some/any/no) money with me right now.
2. Go away. It is none (not/no/none) of your business.
3. There are many (many/much) people in the classroom.
4. How much (many/much) do you spend on meals every day?
5. No (No/Some/Any) country like China is developing so fast.

II. Choose the appropriate word or expression in the brackets to complete each of the following sentences.

6. There is still some (some/no/any) milk in the bottle.

7. Don't drink so much (much/many).

8. Don't you have anyone (any one/anyone) to talk to?

9. The twins are very clever. They are both (both/all) studying abroad.

10. none (No one/None) of the problem is solved.

IV. Choose the best answer from the four choices marked A, B, C and D.

C

1. Relax and make _____ at home.

A. you B. your C. yourselves D. yours

B

2. Bob, Joe and _____, we three friends met at the station.

A. me B. I C. you D. they

C

3. The mother patiently trains the boy to dress _____ when he gets up.

A. him B. he C. himself D. itself

A

4. Everyone in my class is going to the show, except _____.

A. he and I B. he and me C. him and I D. him and me

D

5. The sun is shining, _____ looks like a burning ball.

A. it B. he C. this D. which

IV. Choose the best answer from the four choices marked A, B, C and D.

A

6. His twin brother is as tall as _____.

A. he B. she C. his D. himself

B

7. _____ won't be long before we meet again.

A. There B. It C. This D. That

C

8. It is from the sun _____ we get light and heat.

A. where B. in which C. that D. which

D

9. This is mine. _____ is hers.

A. It B. This C. Those D. That

D

10. So long. Take care of _____.

A. myself B. themselves C. itself D. yourself

IV. Choose the best answer from the four choices marked A, B, C and D.

B

11. Mary and her brother will go to Beijing with a cousin of _____.

A. their B. theirs C. hers D. them

B

12. Practicing _____ is learning.

A. himself B. itself C. herself D. myself

B

13. We should do _____ best in everything.

A. ourselves B. our C. ours D. ours'

A

14. God helps those who help _____.

A. themselves B. them C. oneself D. ourselves

A

15. I want to find someone with _____ I can discuss books and music.

A. whom B. who C. him D. that

IV. Choose the best answer from the four choices marked A, B, C and D.

B

16. Some like physics, while _____ like chemistry.

- A. the other B. others C. any other D. another

B

17. We don't like the color. Could you show me _____?

- A. the other B. another C. other D. others

B

18. Did you say _____ about it? No, I said nothing.

- A. nothing B. anything C. everything D. something

D

19. All the students had gone out. There was _____ in the classroom.

- A. someone B. anyone C. everyone D. nobody

D

20. Don't be discouraged. Have _____ try.

- A. other B. other's C. the other D. another

IV. Choose the best answer from the four choices marked A, B, C and D.

C

21. Let's help and learn from _____ other.

A. every B. one C. each D. the

C

22. Many people have tried, but _____ have succeeded.

A. many B. little C. few D. much

D

23. My friend Mike knows just _____ Chinese.

A. few B. a few C. little D. a little

D

24. We give a thorough cleaning to our bedroom _____ two weeks.

A. all B. each C. both D. every

C

25. We had a very heated discussion about the question. However, it's not easy to tell exactly what _____ person said.

A. every B. all C. each D. either

IV. Choose the best answer from the four choices marked A, B, C and D.

A

26. There are tall buildings on _____ side of the street.

- A. either B. some C. every D. all

C

27. _____ sides of the street are lined with tall buildings.

- A. Each B. All C. Both D. Every

B

28. Her parents are _____ workers.

- A. all B. both C. each D. either

D

29. His classmates are _____ from wealthy families.

- A. every B. both C. either D. all

A

30. All these are fine novels. You can read _____ of them.

- A. any B. either C. little D. much

IV. Choose the best answer from the four choices marked A, B, C and D.

A

31. Both these are fine novels. You can read _____ of them.

A. either B. all C. neither D. any

A

32. _____ child will find his own personal road to success.

A. Each B. All C. Every D. either

A

33. Give the boys two books _____.

A. each B. every C. all D. either

D

34. —Have you any _____? I need a sharp _____.

—I can get you several very sharp _____, but this is the best one I have.

A. knife...knife...knives B. knives...knife...ones

C. knives...ones...ones D. knives...one...ones

B

35. We _____ have our own attitude to bringing up children.

A. each other B. each C. either D. every

IV. Choose the best answer from the four choices marked A, B, C and D.

B

36. You may phone me or contact me by e-mail, _____ way will do.

A. both B. either C. every D. all

B

37. I don't like playing chess, _____ does he.

A. either B. neither C. also D. too

B

38. —What's on the table?

—_____.

A. No one B. Nothing C. Not at all D. No

B

39. Children should be taught how to get on well with _____.

A. another B. others C. other D. any

B

40. Philip and Ben are _____ good at Chinese.

A. all B. both C. each D. either

IV. Choose the best answer from the four choices marked A, B, C and D.

B

41. If you need a dictionary, I'll lend you _____.

A. some B. mine C. another D. it

D

42. Here is a book with _____ pictures in it.

A. any B. much C. little D. some

D

43. I bought some sugar yesterday, but I haven't bought _____ today.

A. some B. many C. few D. any

A

44. Are there _____ letters for me?

A. any B. some C. much D. little

C

45. I can find _____ in this room to eat, which makes me disappointed.

A. many B. anything C. nothing D. everything

IV. Choose the best answer from the four choices marked A, B, C and D.

B

46. Don't hurry. There's still _____ time left.

A. little B. a little C. few D. a few

B

47. I study Chinese, English and some _____ subjects.

A. another B. other C. the other D. ones

C

48. Little Tom is too hungry to wait _____ longer for dinner.

A. much B. some C. any D. more

B

49. She was ill. _____ is why she didn't come today.

A. Therefore B. That C. There D. So

A

50. We have _____ good football players as Ben and Sam.

A. such B. that C. this D. so

IV. Choose the best answer from the four choices marked A, B, C and D.

B

51. The victim's own blood was of a different blood group from _____ found on the floor.

- A. one B. that C. ones D. those

A

52. Social life in a village cannot compare with _____ of a large city.

- A. that B. one C. the one D. those

B

53. A table made of steel costs more than _____ made of wood.

- A. that B. one C. it is D. which is

C

54. The girl I saw was older than _____ you were dancing with.

- A. that B. one C. the one D. one what

B

55. Everyone agrees with the music critic's judgment that Beethoven's later symphonies are more highly refined than _____.

- A. Mozart B. those of Mozart
C. one of Mozart D. ones of Mozart

THANK YOU



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