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代 词

科目：高中英语

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一、代词的种类:



(1) 不定代词both, either, neither, one, the other, another, little, few, some, any, each, every, no, none

(2) 替代词that(those), one (ones), it

(3) 人称代词

(4) 物主代词

(5) 反身代词

二、不定代词的重难点



不定代词	含义	数量关系	作定语时名词的数	作主语时动词的数
both	两者都	=2	复数	复数
either	两者中的任何一个	=2	单数	单数
neither	两者都不	=2	单数	单数
all	三者或三者以上都	>3	单数或复数	单数或复数
none	三者或三者以上都不	>3	0	单数或复数
each	每一个	>2	单数	单数
every	每一个	>3	单数	单数

(一) both, either, neither



both为“两者都”，neither为“两者都不”，either为“两者之一”。这三个单词都用于指两个人或物，在句中可作主语、宾语和定语。

作主语：

(1) Both (of them) enjoyed the rice. 他们两人喜欢吃米饭。

(2) Neither (of us) is a doctor. 我们俩都不是医生。

(3) Either (of you) will go. 随你们哪个去都可以。

注意：作主语时，both后面的谓语动词用复数。neither, either后面的谓语动词一般用单数形式。

作定语：

(1) Both Zhang Hua's father and mother work in a hospital, but neither one is a doctor.

张华的父母亲在一所医院工作，但都不是医生。

(2) You may take either apple.

两个苹果任你拿一个。

作宾语：



(1) I like both of the toys very much.

我非常喜欢这两件玩具。

(2) You may plant either in the street.

你可以种在街道的任一边。

both还可作同位语，它们句中的位置是在动词be，助动词或情态动词的后面，但在实义动词前面。

1) They are both in good health.

他们两人身体都很好。

2) They both agreed to take part in the birthday party.

他们两人都答应参加生日晚会。

此外，**either**可作副词用于否定句，
表示“也”，相当于肯定句中的“too”。

This is not mine. That is not, either.

这不是我的，那也不是。

neither表示“也不”的时候，常用在倒装的结构形式中：

I don't like to play football. Neither does he.

我不喜欢踢足球，他也不喜欢。



注意：both... and...表示“.....和.....”，

连接主语时谓语动词是复数。either... or...表示“不是.....就是.....”；neither...nor...表示“既不.....也不.....”，连接两个并列主语时谓语动词的数一般应与靠近谓语动词的主语保持一致，如：

1) Both Zhang and Wang are good students.

张、王都是好学生。

2) Either you or he is right.

不是你就是他对的。

(二)one, another, the other

1. one常用来作代词，替代前文所出现的可数名词，表示人或物，以避免重复。ones是one的复数形式，能跟定冠词the连用，可以有自己的定语。例如：

I haven't got a ball pen. I'll have to buy one.

(= a ball pen) 我没圆珠笔，我得去买一支。

There are two old chairs and five new ones in the office.

(ones代替前面分句中的chairs，自己的定语是five和new。)



2 . the other, another都可解释为“另一个”。

other加上定冠词用于两者中的另一个，another指三者以上中的另一个。例如：

He has two brothers. One is a doctor, the other is a teacher.

I've just bought three things. One is a walkman, another is a pocket calculator, and the third is a video game.



3 . another还有“再……”的意思，例如：

Have another cup of coffee, please.

再喝一杯咖啡吧！

4 . other有“另外”的含义。例如：

Where are the other students?

其他学生在哪里？



5 . others和the others表示复数的泛指和特指。

例如：

In the park some are playing games. Others are walking near the river.

I have five colour pencils. One is red, another is blue and the others are green.



6 . the rest也可作“其余的”解释。它用作主语时

注意谓语动词的单复数。例如：

The rest of his life was spent in America.

他的余生是在美国度过的。

He has eight books. Two are in English. The rest are in Chinese.

他有几本书，两本是英文，其余的是中文。

(三) little, a little, few, a few

1. little与a little两者都用来修饰不可数名词，little作“很少”，“几乎没有”解，有否定的意思，a little作“少许”、“有一点”解，有肯定的意思，例如：

In this way they can make the trip with just a little money.

用这种方法他们只花很少的钱就能旅行。

There is little left, is there? 没剩多少了，是吗？



2 . few, a few用来修饰可数名词，前者表示否定，

后者表示肯定。

A few of us speak English well.

我们中有几个人英语讲得很好。

There were few eggs in the fridge, so he went to the supermarket and bought some.

冰箱里几乎没鸡蛋了，所以他去超市买了一些。



3 . **few**作主语时 , 谓语动词仍用复数 , 例如 :

Few men know this, do they?

4 . 常用词组有 **quite a few**(好几个) , **only a few**(只有一个) , **very few** (极少数)。例如 :

He studied Chinese for quite a few years.

他学汉语已有好几年了。

(四)some/any, no/none, each/every, many/much



(1)some和any

some(一些, 某个)句中可作主语、宾语、定语等, 常用于肯定句。作定语时, 它可修饰可数名词复数和不可数名词, 意为“一些”; 当可数名词是单数时, some意为“某个”。如:

There are some newspapers on the table.

I am going to buy some orange juice.

I have read that in some magazine.



当说话者表示提议、请求或期望得到肯定回

答时，在疑问句中也可用some。例如：

Could you lend me some money?

any “一些” 用法相同于some，但多用于疑问句、否定句或条件从句。例如：

Is there any ink in your pen?

Put up your hands if you have any questions.

注意：

1 . any 用于肯定句中有“任何一个”解。常用于比较级句子中。

Tom runs faster than any other boy in his class.

Tom runs faster than any of the other boys in his class.



2 . some, any, every, no可以与 body, thing,

one构成合成代词，这些代词都作单数看待，表示人或物。something, someone等和anything, anyone等的区别与some和any的区别一样，前者一般用于肯定句，后者一般用于否定句、疑问句或条件句：

Something is wrong with my bike.

Nobody is absent.

(2) no和none

none(没有一个, 全不, 都不)是名词性的不定代词, 可作主语和宾语, 常和of短语连用, 不可作定语。none作主语代替不可数名词时, 谓语用单数形式。代替可数名词时, 谓语用单、复数均可。例如:

None of us is/are from Beijing.

None of the money is mine.



none与all相对，有“全不”“全部”的含义，

因此all是全肯定，none是all的全部否定，但都指三者以上的人或物。

We all made mistakes.

None of us was correct.

no是形容词性的不定代词，只能用作定语，可修饰可数和不可数名词。no等于not a 或 not any 加上名词。例如：

I have no money. =I have not any money.

no one相当于nobody，意为没有人，谓语用单数。

(3) each和every



each (每个, 各自的) 强调个体, 可作主语、
宾语、定语、同位语。

every (每个, 一切的) 相当于是all, 强调整体, 只能作定语。
each可用于两者、三者或三者以上, 而every只用于三者或三者以上, 因此用于两者时只能用each, 不能用every。如不能说:
There are trees on every side of the road.

Each boy has a dictionary. 每个孩子都有一本词典。

Every boy has a dictionary. 所有的孩子都有一本词典。

注意: every构成的常用词组

every other day 每隔一天 / every other five days 每隔五天
/ every five days 每五天

(4) many和much

many修饰可数名词的复数，谓语用复数，**much**修饰不可数名词，谓语用单数，它们可用在肯定句、否定句和疑问句中，还可在肯定句中作主语或修饰主语。例如：

So much for today.

There are many buses and cars in the street.

many已被a lot of, a large number of, a great many所代替。

much已被a lot of, plenty of, a good deal of, a great (large) quantity of所代替。但a lot of / lots of只能用于肯定句。

三、复合不定代词的用法特点



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复合不定代词包括something, somebody, someone, anything, anybody, anyone, nothing, nobody, no one, everything, everybody, everyone等。它们在句中可用作主语、宾语或表语，但不能用作定语。具体使用时应注意以下几点：

1. 复合不定代词受定语修饰时，定语应放在它们后面。

There is nothing wrong with the radio.

这收音机没有毛病。

Have you seen anyone [anybody] famous? 你见过名人吗?

2 . 指人的复合不定代词若用作主语，其谓语动词一般用单数，相应的人称代词和物主代词也用单数 he, him, his (不一定指男性)。但在非正式文体中常用复数代词 they, them, their。

Everyone knows this, doesn't he [don't they]?

人人都知道这一点，不是吗？

3 . 指事物的复合不定代词若用作主语，谓语动词只能用单数，相应的人称代词也只能用 it，而不用 they。

Everything is ready, isn't it?

一切都准备好了，是吗？

4 . anyone, everyone等只能指人，不能指物，且其后一般不接of短语。若是指物或后接of短语，可用any one, every one (分开写)。

any one of the boys (books)

孩子们(书)当中的任何一个(本)

every one of the students (schools)

每一个学生(一所学校)

四、不定代词的部分否定和完全否定

不定代词all, both, every等与not连用时构成部分否定；若要表示完全否定，则需换用 none, neither, no one等。比较：

All of the students like the novel.

所有这些学生都喜欢这本小说。

Not all of the students like the novel. =All of the students don't like the novel.

并不是所有这些学生都喜欢这本小说。

None of the students like the novel.

这些学生当中没有一个喜欢这本小说。

五、so little与such little的区别



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用so little还是such little取决于little的意思：若表示数量方面的“少”，则用so little；若表示形状体积的“小”，则用such little。

He has so little time for reading.

他读书的时间少得可怜。

I've never seen such little boxes.

我从未见过那样小的盒子。

语法练习题



1 . Some students are absent-minded, so _____ of them heard what the teacher said.

A . all B . none C . every D . not all

2 . We couldn't eat in a restaurant because _____ of us had _____ money on us.

A . all; no B . any; no
C . none; any D . no one; any



3 . Is there anyone who can do the job? _____.

A . None

B . No one

C . Not one

D . Not many ones

4 . There is a desk on _____ side of the room.

A . both B . either

C . all

D . every

5 . If you want to change for a double room you'll have to pay _____ \$ 5.

A . another

B . other

C . more

D . each



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