

中考代词考点梳理

代词在历年中考试题中的出现频率很高，属于是典型的“小题要做大”。中考代词常见的考点分布在对人称代词、物主代词、指示代词和反身代词等知识点的考查上，对不定代词的考查更是重中之重。下面以近几年中考真题为例，对代词的考查热点进行分析归纳，供大家复习参考。

一：对人称代词主格与宾格的考查

英语中的人称代词既有不同的人称，还有主格、宾格以及单复数形式的变化。一般来说，人称代词在句中作主语时要用主格，作宾语时用宾格。

【中考例题】

1. (2015 龙岩) These are _____ coats. Can you look after _____ for me?
A. my; them B. I; they C. me; them D. mine; they
2. (2015 凉山) —Is the man who is singing your teacher?
—Yes, he teaches _____ physics.
A. we B. our C. ours D. us
3. (2015 泰州) Mr. Hu teaches _____ English. We all like _____.
A. our; him B. us; him C. us; her D. our; her
4. (2014 重庆 A) Aunt Tina will visit us soon. _____ is arriving tomorrow morning.
A. He B. She C. His D. Her

二：对物主代词的考查

物主代词分为形容词性物主代词和名词性物主代词。形容词性物主代词相当于形容词，一般放在名词前作定语，可与形容词 own 连用表示强调；名词性物主代词相当于“形容词性物主代词+名词”，在句中用作主语、宾语或表语，并可与 of 连用，构成双重所有格，但不能用作定语。

注意：一些固定结构中常用定冠词，不用物主代词。例如：take sb. by the arm “抓住某人的胳膊”；pat sb. on the shoulder “拍某人的肩膀”；hit sb. on the head / in the face “打某人的头/脸”。

【中考例题】

5. (2015 资阳) —Sally, may I use your iPad? _____ is broken. —OK, here you are.
A. Your B. Yours C. Mine D. My
6. (2015 广安) —I can't find my ruler. May I use _____? —Of course. Here you are.
A. you B. your C. yours D. yourself

7. (2015 南充) —What's _____ name? —_____ is Eric.

A. his; He B. his; His C. he; His D. he; He

8. (2013 黄冈) —Is this _____ football, boys? —No, it is not _____.

A. yours; ours B. your; our C. yours; our D. your;

ours

三：对反身代词的考查

反身代词是表示“我(们)自己”、“你(们)自己”、“他/她/它(们)自己”等的代词。反身代词必须要与被指代人在人称和数上保持一致。反身代词有单复数和人称的变化，在句中可用作宾语、表语或同位语。

常见的反身代词构成的固定搭配有：

enjoy oneself

introduce oneself

make oneself at home

express oneself

help oneself to sth.

look after oneself

learn... by oneself

teach oneself

dress oneself

come to oneself

leave sb. by oneself

lose oneself in...

【中考例题】

9. (2015 连云港) —I'm afraid I won't pass the exam.

—Come on, Bill. You should believe in _____. That's the secret of success.

A. myself B. ourselves C. yourself D.

yourselves

10. (2014 陕西) Don't worry. We're old enough to look after _____.

A. myself B. me C. ourselves D. us

11. (2013 广州) The man called his professor for help because he couldn't solve
t h e p r o b l e m
by _____.

A. herself B. himself C. yourself D.

themselves

12. (2013 陕西) It's very important for us to learn how to learn by _____.

A. ourselves B. itself C. myself D.

themselves

四：对替代词 it / they / them / one(s) / the one(s) / that / those 的考查

it 特指前文中提到过的同一事物，可指代不可数名词或可数名词单数。they 和 them 为其复数形式。it 还可指代时间、距离、金钱、自然现象等。

one 相当于“a / an + 可数名词单数”，表示泛指同类人或物中的某一个。ones 为其复数形式，所替代的是同名异物，表示泛指。the one 指代前面出现过的可数名词单数，表示特指，相当于“the + 可数名词单数”。the ones 为其复数形式。

that 多用于两者进行比较时，为了避免重复，用来替代上文中的可数名词单数或不可数名词，其后通常有限定词修饰。当名词为可数名词单数时，可与 the one

互换。此外，在打电话时，通常用 **this** 指代自己，用 **that** 指代对方。

those 相当于 **the ones**，特指前面出现过的可数名词复数，相当于“**the + 复数名词**”。

【中考例题】

13. (2014 广东) —Hello, Linda speaking. Who's _____? —Hello. This is Martin.

- A. he B. one C. that D. this

14. (2013 鞍山) —What kind of house would you like?

—I'd like _____ with a garden in front of _____.

- A. it; one B. one; one C. one; it D. it; it

15. (2014 乌鲁木齐) Your new backpack is so nice. I want to buy _____, too.

- A. one B. it C. that D. this

16. (2015 菏泽) When we got to the park yesterday, _____ started raining.

- A. that B. it C. this D. one

五：对 **all / both / either / neither / none** 等不定代词的考查

all 表示“三者或三者以上都”；**both** 表示“两者都”；**none** 与 **all** 相反，表示“三者或三者以上都不”；**neither** 与 **both** 相反，表示“两者之中任何一个都不”。**either** 表示“两者之中任何一个”，可以和 **of** 连用。**none** 表示全部否定，而 **all / both** 与 **not** 连用通常表示部分否定。

【中考例题】

17. (2015 重庆 A) *Jiefangbei* is not far from *Chaotianmen*. You can easily visit _____ in a day.

- A. each B. none C. both D. neither

18. (2015 杭州) Unfortunately, I was sitting at the table with smokers on _____ side of me.

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

19. (2015 温州) —Mom, what would you like, coffee or tea? —_____. Just water, please.

- A. Either B. Both C. Neither D. None

20. (2013 陕西) —Which of the two subjects do you like, art or music?

—_____. They are really interesting.

- A. Neither B. Both C. None D. All

21. (2014 苏州) —Could you come this Saturday afternoon or this Sunday morning?

—_____ is OK. I'm free this weekend.

- A. All B. Both C. None D. Either

六：对 **another / other / others / the other / the others** 等不定代词的考

查

other 表示“其它的、另外的”，只与可数名词复数连用，有时可与 some 连用，构成“some other + 名词”结构；the other 可单独使用，表示“两者中的另一个”，用于特指；another 表示“(三者或以上中的)任意的另一个”；“another + 可数名词单数”结构指“(三者或以上中的)另外一个”，用于泛指；“other + 可数名词复数”结构相当于 others；others 和 some 可构成搭配“some... others...”；“the other + 可数名词复数”结构相当于 the others，表示“其余所有的人或物”，用于特指。

【中考例题】

22. (2015 滨州) —I still want to drink something. May I have _____ cup of juice?

—Certainly. Here you are.

A. other B. more C. another D. else

23. (2015 安徽) We can't do it that way—but whether it will work is _____ matter.

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

24. (2014 福州) —Shall we meet at 8 o'clock next Sunday morning?

—I won't be free then. Let's make it _____ day.

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

25. (2014 青海) —Do you keep a pet?

—Yes. I have two dogs. One is white, _____ is black.

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

【注意】“形容词或副词的比较级+ than + any other + 可数名词单数”，“形容词或副词的比较级+ than + any of the other + 可数名词复数”，“形容词或副词的比较级+ than + the others / any of the others”，这三个结构表示“比同一范围中的任何一个人或物都……”，如果比较的双方不属于同一类别或范围，句中则不用 other(s)。

【中考例题】

26. (2014 黄冈) —Everybody knows Canada is the second largest country in the world.

—That is, it is larger than _____ country in Asia.

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

七：对复合不定代词的考查

复合不定代词有表示事物与表示人之分：表示事物的有 something、anything、nothing、everything 等；表示人的有 somebody、anybody、nobody、everybody 等。一般来说，something、somebody、everything、everybody 等用于肯定句，anything

和 anybody 用于否定句、疑问句和条件状语从句；nothing 和 nobody 本身具有否定意义，它们可构成否定句。此外，如果 everything 和 everybody 用于否定句中，则表示部分否定。注意：nobody 在口语中表示“无足轻重的人、小人物”；somebody 表示“大人物、重要人物”。

【中考例题】

27. (2015 烟台) When our teacher heard of the news, he was too angry to say _____.

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

28. (2014 温州) —Look, _____ is dancing under the tree. —Oh, that's my cousin, Anna.

- A. everybody B. anybody C. nobody D. somebody

29. (2013 河南) He thinks himself somebody, but we think him _____.

- A. nobody B. anybody C. somebody D. everybody

30. (2015 南京) —What would you like to drink?

—I'm very thirsty. _____ you can get. Just get it now.

- A. Anything B. Something C. Nothing D. Other things

31. (2013 济南) —Who helped you clean the classroom yesterday?

—_____. I did it all by myself.

- A. Someone B. Anyone C. Nobody D. Everybody

32. (2015 盐城) —Wow, so many new buildings! But it used to be a poor village.

—Yes. _____ has changed in our hometown.

- A. Nothing B. Nobody C. Everything D. Everybody

八：对 that / which / who / whom 等关系代词的考查

关系代词是用来引导定语从句的代词，包括 who, whom, which 和 that 等。注意当关系代词指物时，只能用 that 不能用 which 引导定语从句的情况：

☆当先行词是不定代词 all、few、any、much、little、everything、something、anything、nothing 等时；

☆当先行词被不定代词 all、few、any、much、little、everything、something、anything、nothing 等修饰时；

☆当先行词被序数词或形容词的最高级修饰时；

☆当先行词被 the only (唯一的)、the very (正是、就是)、the right (正是、就是)、the last (最后的) 等词修饰时；

☆当先行词即有人又有物时。

【中考例题】

33. (2015 广州) The stories _____ were written by Mark Twain are often humorous.

- A. that B. those C. who D. what
34. (2014 临沂) After Mandela was free in 1990, he chose to shake hands with the
p e o p l e
_____ wanted to kill him.
- A. whose B. which C. that D. who
35. (2014 黄冈) —In a text message, “88” means “Bye-bye”.
—And another example is F2F _____ stands for “face to face”.
A. that B. who C. whom D. it

近年河北省中考代词真题

1. (2015) My brother likes painting. It's one of _____ hobbies.
A. my B. her C. his D. your
2. (2014) We must protect plants. They are friends of _____.
A. we B. us C. our D. ours
3. (2014) Do you have toys? I'd like to buy _____ for my cousin.
A. it B. one C. this D. that
4. (2013) It is a good habit of _____ to read a few lines before going to bed.
A. I B. me C. my D. mine
5. (2013) You don't have a drink. Can I get you _____?
A. something B. anything C. nothing D.
everything
6. (2013 完形) I can see the reason that he is so positive is because he believes in
_____.
A. itself B. myself C. himself D. yourself
7. (2012) Don't worry about me. I'm old enough to think for _____.
A. himself B. herself C. yourself D. myself
8. (2012) Could you record the football game for me? I can watch _____ later.
A. it B. one C. this D. that
9. (2011) George reads the newspaper every morning. That's _____ habit.
A. he B. him C. his D. himself
10. (2011) We'd better wait _____ more minutes. I think Jeff will come soon.
A. a few B. few C. a little D. little
11. (2011) The teachers _____ came for a visit are foreigners.
A. who B. whom C. whose D. which
12. (2015 邯郸一模) Can you share your book with me? I left _____ at home.
A. me B. my C. mine D. myself

13. (2015 邯郸一模完形) “Is it the day when we were born or the day we die?”
H e a s k e d t h e
wise man. “_____”. The most important day in our life is today.” The wise
man replied calmly.
A. Nothing B. None C. No one D. Neither
14. (2015 邯郸二模) We can't learn _____ in one day. We should work step by
step.
A. something B. anything C. nothing D.
everything
15. (2015 邯郸二模完形) Lenny had treated _____ as a nervous person. He
w o r r i e d a b o u t
many things in his life.
A. herself B. himself C. yourself D. myself
16. (2015 沧州一模) —Do you often study with a group?
—Yes. I find _____ really helpful to study that day.
A. it B. that C. this D. them

近年河北省中考代词真题

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13. (2015 邯郸一模完形) "Is it the day when we were born or the day we die?"
He asked the wise man. "_____. The most important day in our life is today." The wise man replied calmly.
A. Nothing B. None C. No one D. Neither
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—Yes. I find _____ really helpful to study that day.
A. it B. that C. this D. them

参考答案

中考代词考点梳理

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|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1-5. ADBBC | 6-10. CAACC | 11-15. BACCA | 16-20. BCACB |
| 21-25. DCBBB | 26-30. ADDAA | 31-35. CCADA | |

近年河北省中考代词真题

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|------------|-------------|---------------|-------|
| 1-5. CDBDA | 6-10. CDACA | 11-15. ACDDDB | 16. A |
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