语法专题系列

定语 从句

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定语用来**修饰名词或代词**的词、短语或句子，主要由**形容词**担任，此外还有名词，代词，数词，分词，不定式，介词短语，也可由一个句子来担任。放在所修饰的词前的叫**前置定语**。放在修饰的词后的叫**后置定语**。

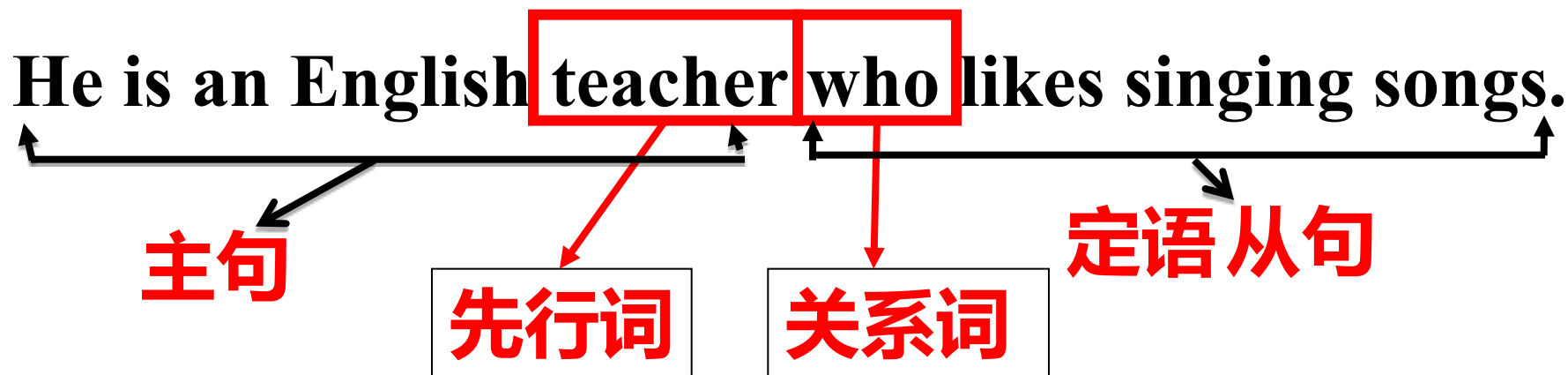|	
my book	a holiday *of seven days*
a *seven-day* holiday	something *important*
a *good* holiday	a country *developing fast*
a *toy* factory	a book *written by him*
a *developing* country	a book *to be published*
a *developed* country	a book *which was written by him*

找出句中的定语成分：

1.Spending time with other children and sharing non-virtual experiences is an important part of a child's development that can not be provided by a computer.

2.Knowing the mother was about to give up the treatment for her child because of the shortage of money and get back their home in Zhangjiakou of North China's Hebei Province, Premier asked his members to arrange treatment for Li Rui at a hospital in Beijing.

定语从句:在复合句中，修饰<u>名词或代词</u>的从句,叫定语从句，它相当于形容词，又称为**形容词性从句**.分为**限制性定语从句**和**非限制性定语从句.**

先行词：所修饰的名词或代词叫先行词。

关系词：连接先行词和定语从句并**代替先行词**在定语从句中**充当某个成分**叫作**关系词**

He is an English teacher who likes singing songs.

主句

先行词

关系词

定语从句

关系词的功能作用

①句：**He is an English teacher** ← **先行词**

共有词

②句： **He likes singing songs.**

连接作用 **代替先行词在从句中充当成分**

who
whom
which
that
whose

关系代词 **关系词** **关系副词**

主 宾 表 定 → **as** 状语

when
why
where

主句 ↓ 从句

He is an English teacher who likes singing songs.

简单句合成定语从句

1.This is a **factory**. **It** makes cars.

2.The **factory** is called "HongQi". My father once worked in **it**.

3.I'll never forget the **day**. **It** brought me much happiness.

4.I still remember the **day**. I went to school **on that day**.

定语从句分类 和形式多样性

限制性定语从句

先行词在意义上不可缺少的定语，如果去掉，主句意思就不完整。从句和主句关系十分密切，写时不用逗号分开。

I was **the only person** <u>that was invited in</u> my office.

非限制性定语从句

和主句关系不紧密，如去掉，主句意思仍然清楚，可译为并列句，用**逗号分开，不可用that引导**。

That is **Mr. Wang**, <u>whose daughter teaches English at a middle school.</u>

分隔式定语从句

The film brought the hours back to me when I was taken good care of in that far-away village .

The days are gone when we suffered so much .

混杂式定语从句

He made another great discovery,which I think is very important to science.

关系词

relatives	used for	used as
which	thing	subject（主语） object（宾语）
that	thing	
	person	
who	person	
whom	person	object（宾语）
whose	person/thing	attribute（定语）

who, whom, whose, which, that

Mr Black , __**whose**__ work is teaching English , is considered to be the best teacher in the school .

relatives	used for	used as
when(in/on/at+which)	time	adverbial（状语）
where(in/on/at+which)	place	
why	reason	

1. Jack will never forget the day __when / on which__ he met Lucy for the first time .
2. I will go back to the place __where/ at which__ I grew up .
3. The reason __why__ Jack saved Lucy is that he loved her very much .
4. This is the farm __where__ / __on which__ we picked apples last year .
5. Summer is the best season __when/in which__ you can go swimming .

关系词as的用法：

引导限制性定语从句，用于such……as, the same……as 和 as many(或as much)……as 结构中

Such books **as** you bought are useless.

Don't do such things **as** you are not sure about.

引导非限制性定语从句，译为"正如…..那样"

如：as is known, as is said, as is reported, as is often the case（就像平常那样），as is expected等结构。

 As is known to us, the moon travels round the earth .

 It is known to us that the moon travels round the earth .

  What   is known to us is that the moon travels round the earth .

	Relative	Refer to	Used as
关系代词	that	P/T	subject object
	which	T	
	who	P	
	whom	P	object
	whose	P/T	attribute
关系副词	when	time	adverbial
	where	place	
	why	reason	

Fill in the blanks with *who*, *whom*, *whose*, *which* *that* and */* .

1.The man __who, that__ came to our school is Mr. Wang.

2.The girl __whom, that, who, /__ I met is Lucy.

3.A child __whose__ parents are dead is called Tom.

4.I like the book __that, which, /__ you bought yesterday.

5. We shall never forget the days __that, which, /__ we spent together.

6.I like the person __to whom__ you just talked.

7. I have a room __whose__ window faces south.

定语从句的特殊情况

在指物时 下列情况下用that而不用which。

(1)先行词为all, everything, nothing, something, anything, little, few, much 等不定代词时。

Is there *anything* else **that** you don't understand

All the books **that** you need are here .

(3)先行词被序数词或最高级修饰时。

(4)先行词被the only, the very, the same, the last修

This is *the same* knife **(that)** I lost yesterday .

(5)先行词既有人又有物时。 she is looking for .

This is *the very* pen **(that)** she is looking for .

He talked about *the teachers and schools* **(that)** he had visited .

只能用which不能用that的情况

(1) 非限定性定语从句

It was felt in Beijing, which was 200 km away.

(2) 以介词开头的定语从句,即介词前置的定语从句

This is the room (which / that) Chairman Mao once lived in.

This is the room in which Chairman Mao once lived.

Fill in the blanks with **which** and **that**.

1. This is the only book _that_ I got last year.
2. Is this the book in _which_ you are interested?
3. This is the largest animal _that_ Tom saw in the zoo.
4. Rose still remembers the trees and teachers _that_ exist (存在)in the mother school.
5. All the desks _that_ are bought look really wonderful.
6. Do you have any money _that_ is used to build the factory?
7. Tom has a toy, _which_ was given by his father.
8. This is the second watch _that_ my father bought for me.

介词+关系代词结构

介词提前时指物只用which 指人只用whom而不能用that.who

介词放在后面，指物用that/which,指人用that/whom/who

1.This is the boy **(whom/who/that)** I sit behind .

This is the boy behind **whom** I sit.

2.The boy **(whom/who/that)** you want to talk to is in the lab.

The boy to **whom** you want to talk is in the lab.

关系代词前介词的确定
一先 二动 三意义
一先：根据先行词确定介词
二动：根据从句的谓语动词来确定介词
三意义：根据从句的意义来确定介词

Fill in the blanks with "prep. + which / whom"

1. Is this the library __from which__ you borrow books?
2. Can you lend me the book __about which__ you talked last night?
3. Do you find the pen __with which__ I wrote just now?
4. He is the kind of boy __at whom__ few people will give a second look .
5. I finish reading the book __in which__ Lu Xun described his childhood .

用介词＋关系代词填空

1. He's the man __from whom__ I learnt the news.

2. Who's the person __with whom__ you just shook hands.

3. I know a lady the husband __of whom__ is a Nobel Prize winner.

4. This is the way __in which__ she studies English.

5. The old man always wears his glasses __without which__ he can't see anything.

6. The key __with which__ she was opening the door broke.

7. No one know the reason __for which__ she is leaving so early.

whose引导的定语从句

whose **可以转换为** " of +which", **即:**

whose + n. = <u>the</u> +n. +of+ which/whom

=of+ which/whom + <u>the</u> +n.

They lived in a room, whose window faces the sea

⟶ They lived in a room, the window of which faces the sea

⟶ They lived in a room, of which the window faces the sea.

as 和which引导非限制性定语从句的区别

①Which引导的从句放在主句之后；而as引导从句位置灵活，可放在主句前，中，后。

②Which既可代指先行词，又可指整个主句,译为"这一点"as代指整个主句。译为"正如..."

Bamboo is hollow, which makes it very light.

We live on the earth, which is much bigger than the moon.

as is known   Einstein   is a famous scientist

定语从句中用who 而不用that 的情况

1).先行词为 one, anyone, all, those等不定代词且指人时

Anyone **who** didn't come must be punished.

Those **who** are singing come from Japan.

2).句中有两个定语从句修饰人,避免重复,引导词用who.

The girl <u>who has blue eyes</u> <u>that is tall</u> is Mary.

3). 先行词为人称代词时,定语从句引导词用who.

He <u>who</u> made mistakes was punished.

She <u>who</u> is into art wants to be an artist.

Who, which做先行词时，引导定语从句用that .

Who _____ you have ever seen can do it better ?

Who _____ you are talking to is the young man ?

Which _that_ they are choosing is better?

先行词是the way 在定语从句中充当状语时引导词通常是 in which/that/省略

I don't understand the way __ACD__ they worked out the problem.

I don't like the way __ACD__ he speaks to me.

I want to know the way __ABD__ he told you yesterday.

He has given you the way __AB__ is best to solve the problem.

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

先行词为**时间地点原因**时关系词的确定：

A. This is the place ___**where**___ he works.

    This is the place ___**which(that)**___ we visited last year.

B. That was the time ___**when**___ he arrived.

    Do you still remember the days ___**that (which)**___ we spent together?

C. This is the reason ___**why**___ he went.

The reason ___**that (which)**___ he gave us was reasonable.

关系词的确定　一定要考虑从句中缺失的成分