

专题 12 定语从句

2023 年高考英语冲刺复习考点通关大全

【考点详解】

【命题解读】

在复合句中，修饰限定某一名词(或代词)的句子，叫定语从句。定语从句是历年高考的重要考点。研究近年的高考真题不难看出，近年高考对名词的考查主语侧重于以下几个方面：

1. 考查关系词
2. 考查定语从句中的主谓一致
3. 考查定语从句中关系代词和关系副词混用

【命题预测】

预计 2022 年高考对语境的要求会更高。侧重考查先行词在具体语境中的含义，同时，对定语从句和名词性从句的辨析也将是命题者测试的考点。

【复习建议】

- 1 掌握关系词的用法
2. 掌握限制性定语从句和非限制性定语从句的区别
3. 熟练掌握句子结构的分析。判断从句中是否缺主语、宾语、定语，如果缺少，则填关系代词；若从句中不缺少主语、宾语、定语成分，则要填关系副词或考虑“介词+关系代词”（注意介词后只能填 which/whom）。

考点一 （关系代词引导的定语从句）

关系代词：who, whom, which, that, whose, as 等。关系代词可在定语从句中作主语、宾语、定语等。

作用：相当于形容词，修饰名词或代词，在句中作定语。

位置：定语从句常置于被修饰词之后；as 引导的非限制性定语从句可置于主句前、句中，也可置于主句之后。

①The students who are from China raise your hands, please.

来自中国的学生请举手。

②As is known to us all, Taiwan is part of China.

众所周知，台湾是中国的一部分。

1. who, whom, that 代替的先行词是表示人的名词或代词, 在从句中可作主语、宾语等。

I've made good friends with several of the students who/whom/that I met in the calligraphy competition last year.

我已与去年在书法演讲比赛中遇到的几个学生结交为好朋友。

【典例剖析】

【2022 全国卷 III】 They were well trained by their masters _____ had great experience with caring for these animals.

【答案】 who

【解析】 考查定语从句。句意：它们被他们的主人训练地很好，它们的主人在照顾这些动物方面很有经验。先行词为 masters（主人），且从句缺主语。故关系词填 who。

2. whose 既可指人又可指物，在定语从句中作定语。指物时，“whose + 名词”可用“the + 名词 + of which”或“of which + the + 名词”来代替。

① Do you know the boy who is standing over there?

你认识站在那边的那个男孩吗？

② I went to a restaurant whose boss is my old friend.

→ I went to a restaurant, the boss of which is my old friend.

→ I went to a restaurant, of which the boss is my old friend.

我去了一家餐厅，餐厅的老板是我的好朋友

【典例剖析】

【2022 高考卷】 Dr. Rowan, _____ secretary resigned two weeks ago, has had to do all his own typing.

A. whose B. of whom C. of which D. which

【答案】 A

【解析】 考查定语从句。句意：罗文博士的秘书两周前辞职了，他现在只能自己打字。_____ secretary resigned two weeks ago 是非限制性定语从句，修饰 Dr. Rowan，引导词在从句中作定语，表示“Dr. Rowan's”，表示“……的”，应用关系代词 whose 引导该从句，故选 A。

【2021 新课标III卷】 In ancient China lived an artist _____ paintings were almost lifelike.

【答案】 whose

【解析】 考查定语从句。句意：中国古代有一位画家，他的画几乎栩栩如生。此处为定语从句修饰先行词 **artist**，且先行词在从句中作定语，故应用关系代词 **whose**。故填 **whose**。

3. **which, that** 所代替的先行词是表示事物的名词或代词，在从句中可作主语、宾语等。

a. 指物时，关系代词 **that** 和 **which** 一般情况下可换用，但以下几种情况下一般用 **that**，而不用 **which**。

(1)先行词是 **all, everything, something, anything, nothing, none, few, little, much** 等不定代词，或先行词被 **all, every, some, any, no, few, little** 等修饰时。

①I have read all the books (that) I borrowed from the library.

所有从图书馆里借的书我都已经读过了。

(2)先行词被形容词的最高级或序数词(如：**the first, the second, ..., the last** 等)修饰时。

②This is the best film (that) I have ever seen.

这是我看过的最好的电影。

(3)先行词被 **the only, the very, the right** 等修饰时。

③The only thing that matters is to solve the problem.

唯一要紧的事情是解决这个问题。

(4)先行词既有人又有物时。

④I remembered the teachers and things (that) I experienced in the school.

我记起来了我在学校里经历过的人和事。

b: 在以下情况中，只能用 **which**，不能用 **that**。

(1)关系代词充当介词的宾语，且介词位于关系代词之前时，只能用 **which**。

⑤The house in which I used to live has become a shoe shop.

过去我居住的房子已变成了一家鞋店。

【典例剖析】

【2020 江苏卷】 Many lessons are now available online, from _____ students can choose for free.

A. whose B. which C. when D. whom

【答案】 B

【解析】 考查定语从句。句意：许多课程现在都可以在网上找到，学生们可以从中免费选择。此处是非限定性定语从句，先行词是 **many lessons**，关系词在从句中做介词 **from**

的宾语，应使用关系代词 **which** 引导。故选 **B**。

(2)在非限制性定语从句中，如果从句中缺少主语或宾语，并指物，只能用 **which**。

⑥Our team won the final, which made us excited.

我们的队赢得了决赛，这使我们非常兴奋。

【典例剖析】

【2022 新课标 II 卷】Now Irene Astbury works from 9am to 5pm daily at the pet shop in Macclesfield, _____ she opened with her late husband Les.

【答案】 **which**

【解析】考查非限制性定语从句。分析句子结构可知，先行词为 **the pet shop**，在非限制性定语从句中作 **opened** 一词的宾语，故用 **which**。

[名师点睛] 使用关系代词时，注意两点：

(1)先行词是“人”还是“物”；

(2)关系代词在定语从句中充当主语或宾语，且在从句中作宾语时可以省略。(非限制性定语从句中的关系代词不可以省略。)

考点二 (as 引导的定语从句)

a: as 作为关系代词，在定语从句中缺少主语或宾语时使用，通常先行词由 **the same, as, such, so** 等修饰时，关系代词用 **as**。

①They could only read such stories as had been rewritten in simple English.(as 作主语)

他们只能读类似这样的一些用简易英语改写的故事。

②These houses are sold at such a low price as people expected.(as 作宾语)

这些房子以人们期望的低价出售。

③This is the same knife as I lost.(as 作宾语)

这把小刀和我丢的那把很相似。

[名师点睛] **such ... as ...** 与 **such ... that ...** 的区别

such ... as ... 中的 **as** 引导的是定语从句，而 **such ... that ...** 中的 **that** 引导的是结果状语从句。当 **as** 引导定语从句时，**as** 在从句中一般作主语或宾语，而 **that** 引导结果状语从句时，**that** 在从句中不作任何成分。

This is such a difficult problem as most of us can't work out.

这是一个我们大多数人都不能解决的难题。

She is such a kind teacher that all the students like her.

她是个善良的老师所以所有学生都很喜欢她。

She ran so fast that no one could catch up with her.

她跑得如此快以至于没有人能赶上她。

(状语从句是完整的句子，前面的 **that** 只起引导从句的作用，在从句中不作成分。)

b: 关系代词 as 与 which 引导非限制性定语从句的区别

(1)位置: **as** 引导的非限制性定语从句可以置于主句之前、之中或之后，而 **which** 引导的非限制性定语从句只能位于主句之后。

①As is often the case, he is always late for school.

他经常上学迟到，这是常见的情况。

②Dickens, as is well known, is a famous writer.

众所周知，狄更斯是一位著名的作家。

③He failed in the exam, which was unexpected.

他考试没及格，这是意料之外的。

(2)意义: **as** 表示“正如，像”，常用于下列习惯用语中: **as we can see** “正如我们都能看到的那样”; **as is well known**=**as is known to all** “众所周知”; **as we had expected** “正如我们所预料的那样”; **as often happens** “正如经常发生的那样”; **as is often the case** “正如经常发生的那样”; **as has been said/seen/heard before** 正如所说/所看/所听到的那样; **as is mentioned above** “正如上面提到的”; **which** 常译作“这一点，这件事”，此时指前面主句所提到的那件事。

④He passed the examination, as could be expected.

不出所料，他反对这个意见。

⑤Jim has made great progress, which makes his parents very happy.

吉姆进步很大，这使他父母很高兴。

(3)用法: 当非限制性定语从句是否定句或表示否定意义时，只能用 **which**。

⑥He failed the examination, which was unexpected/not expected.

他考试失利了，这是未预料到的。

⑦她又缺席了，正如预料的那样。

限时练 1 单句语法填空

①The house _____ windows face the north belongs to him.

②The man _____ you met just now is my old friend.

③The man _____ is walking in the playground is my old friend.

④Take the book _____ is lying on the table.

⑤She is such a girl _____ is always finding fault with other people.

⑥I refuse to accept the blame for something _____ was someone else's fault.

⑦Whenever I met her, _____ was fairly often, she greeted me with a sweet smile.

⑧All the presents _____ your friends gave you on your birthday should be put away.

⑨This is the very book _____ I have been looking for.

⑩He was late for the opening ceremony, _____ was very surprising to me.

She has been absent again, as is expected.

He pretended not to know me, _____ I didn't understand.

【答案】: ①whose ②who/whom/that ③who/that ④which/that ⑤as ⑥that

⑦which ⑧that ⑨that ⑩which as which

考点三 (关系副词引导的定语从句)

when, where, why 是常见的三个关系副词。当定语从句中不缺少主语、宾语、定语和表语时, 用关系副词。

1. 先行词是表示时间、地点或理由的名词, 关系副词 when, where, why 在从句中作状语。

【典例剖析】

【2022 全国高考 I】Because the moon's body blocks direct radio communication with a probe, China first had to put a satellite in orbit above the moon in a spot _____ it could send signals to the spacecraft and to Earth.

【答案】where

【解析】考查定语从句。句意: 由于月球自身阻挡了地球与探测器之间的无线电通信, 中国必须先将一颗卫星送入月球上方轨道的一个位置, 在那里它能够向航天器和地球发送信号。分析句子成分并结合句意可知, 设空处引导定语从句修饰先行词 spot, 且引导词在从句中作地点状语, 应用 where 引导, 故填 where。

①The factory where his father works is the largest one in this city .

他父亲工作的那个工厂是这个城市最大的工厂。

②I'll always remember the day when my son returned from America.

我将永远记得我父亲从美国回来的那一天。

[名师解读] (1)当先行词为一些表示抽象地点的名词, 如: point, situation, case, stage, family 等时, 如果引导词在从句中作状语, 常用关系副词 where 引导定语从句; 如果不作状语, 则用关系代词 that/which。

Remember that there is still one point that/which we must make clear at the conference tomorrow.

记住在明天的会议上我们还有一点必须弄清楚。

She's in a hopeless situation, where we will keep a very close eye on her.

她处于无望的处境中, 在这种情况下我们将密切注意她。

(2) 先行词 occasion 当“时刻”讲时, 用关系副词 when; 当“场合”讲时, 用关系副词 where。

Please describe an occasion where you met real difficulties.

请描述你遇到真正困境的场景。

Occasions are rare when I have the time to spend a day with my kids.

我有时间和孩子们度过一天的时机很少。

【典例剖析】

【2022 高考卷】 We have entered into an age _____ dreams have the best chance of coming true.

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

【答案】 C

【解析】 考查定语从句。句意：我们已经进入到了一个时代，在这个时代梦想实现的机会最大。句中先行词为 **an age**（一个时代），且先行词在从句中做时间状语，所以关系词用 **when**。故选 C。

2. way 后接定语从句的情况。

(1)当先行词是 way(意为“方式、方法”，且关系词在定语从句中作状语)时，引导定语从句的关系词可以是 that, in which 或省略。

①I don't like the way (that/in which) he speaks.

我不喜欢他说话的方式。

限时练 2 单句语法填空

①I want to know the date _____ you were born.

②I have forgotten the date _____ you told me.

③Do you know the reason _____ he is absent today?

④That is the reason _____ I want to know.

⑤This is the factory _____ his father built.

⑥Sales director is a position _____ communication ability is just as important as sales skills.

⑦This is the second time _____ I have been here.

⑧Can you still remember the time _____ we spent together in our childhood?

答案： ①when/on which ②(that/which) ③why/for which ④(that/which)
⑤(that/which) ⑥where ⑦(that) ⑧(that/which)

考点四 (“介词+which/whom”引导的定语从句)

1. 关系代词的确定

在介词后作宾语的关系代词只有 which 和 whom。如果先行词是物，引导词用 which；如果先行词是人，则引导词用 whom。

①This is the train on which Lily went to Shenzhen.

这就是 Lily 去深圳所乘坐的那列火车。

②This is the student for whom I bought the dictionary.

这就是我为他买词典的那个学生。

2. 关系代词前介词的确定

(1)依据定语从句中动词或形容词的习惯搭配来确定。

①The fellow to whom I spoke made no answer at first.

我与之说话的那个人起初没有回答。(speak to)

②The West Lake, for which Hangzhou is famous, is a beautiful place.

西湖是一个美丽的地方，杭州因此而闻名。(be famous for)

(2)根据先行词来确定。

③I'll never forget the time during which I spent my childhood in the country.

我永远不会忘记我在乡村度过的童年时光。(during the time)

④Water, without which man can't live, is really important.

水真的很重要，没有它人类就不能生存。(without air)

3. “名词/代词+介词+关系代词”结构

此类结构常见的有“some/many/most/all/none+of+which/whom”等。

①Here are the questions, some of which I think are easy for you.

问题都在这儿，其中一些我认为对你来说很容易。

②He has three sons, none of whom are soldiers.

他有三个儿子，没有一个是当军人的。

4. “复合介词短语+关系代词 which”引导的定语从句，其从句部分常与先行词用逗号隔开，且从句部分常用倒装语序。

He lived in a big house, in front of which stood a big tree.

他住在一所大房子里，房子前面有一棵大树。

5. “介词+which/whom+不定式”结构

The poor man has no house in which to live.

→The poor man has no house to live in.

→The poor man has no house in which he can live.

那个穷人没房子住。

[名师点睛] 有时为表达清楚，也可以在关系副词 where/when 前加介词 from/to 等，平时也应掌握，但非高考重点。

China is the birthplace of kites, from where kite flying spreads to Japan, Thailand, India and so on.

中国是风筝的发源地，从这里，放风筝传到了日本、泰国、印度等国家。

即时练 3 用“介词+关系代词”填空

①He may win the competition, _____ case he is likely to get into the national team.

②I bought a great many books, _____ I spent all of my money that I saved.

③He paid the boy \$10 for washing ten windows, most _____ hadn't been cleaned for at least a year.

④In the dark street, there wasn't a person _____ she could turn for help.

【答案】: ①in which ②on which ③of which ④to whom

【名师点睛】关系代词在定语从句中作主语、宾语或表语，而关系副词在定语从句中作状语。因此，在选择关系词时，最重要的是分析一下定语从句中的句子成分。

比较: Do you still remember the days that/which we spent in Beijing?

你还记得我们一起在北京度过的日子吗?

Do you still remember the days when we spent the summer holidays in Beijing?

你还记得我们在北京过暑假的日子吗?

【牛刀小试】

单句填空

- 1.1. I have seldom seen a situation _____ made me angry.
2. Describe a situation _____ you failed.
3. This is the age _____ people live in peace and harmony.
4. This is the age _____ people will never forget.
5. The reason _____ he gave us was hard to accept.
6. The reason _____ he was late for school is _____ he missed the first bus.
7. The factory was built in a secret place, around which _____ high mountains.
8. The murder happened in an old building, beside which _____ the city police station.
9. George, with _____ I played tennis on Sundays, was an out-spoken boy.
10. He had a lot of friends, only a few of _____ invited to his wedding.
11. He had a lot of friends, only a few of _____ were invited to his wedding.
12. They put forward a lot of study schedules at home, but none of _____ were carried out in their work.
13. They put forward a lot of study schedules at home, none of _____ were carried out in their work.
14. Why can't you realize the part _____ they have played in our life?
15. David is such a diligent boy _____ all the teachers like.
16. David is so diligent a boy _____ all the teachers like him.
17. We climbed up a mountain from _____ we had fantastic views.
18. Dongan No1 high school from _____ we will graduate, is a booming and striking school.
19. It was Johnson, _____ studied very hard, _____ often offered us help.
20. Is it the years _____ you worked in the factory _____ have a great effect on your works?
21. There are some people _____ faces you can't forget.
22. The house _____ the windows face south is our reading room.
23. I don't like the way _____ he gave us to solve the problem.
24. I like the way _____ she smiles.
25. He _____ would climb the ladder must begin at the bottom.

答案】: 1.that/which 2.where 3.when 4.that/which 5.that/which 6.why
7.are 8.is 9.whom 10.them 11.whom 12.them 13.which
14..that/which 15.as 16.that 17.where 18.which 19.who/ that 20.
where/that 21. whose 22.of which 23.that/which 24.that/in which
25. Who

单项选择

1. Nowadays, there still exist a lot of challenges facing some developing countries, _____ the greatest is hunger.
A. which B. whose C. of which D. to which
2. Contribute to cultivate the level of product as advanced technology could, the green fingers still mean a lot to unsophisticated farmer _____ traditions hold much value.
A. who B. whom C. to whom D. for whom
3. These terraces were built by the local Zhuang and Yao people, _____ Guangxi is home.
A. for which B. for whom C. to which D. to whom
4. The place _____ the bridge is supposed to be built should be _____ the cross-river traffic is the heaviest.
A. which, that B. at which, where
C. at which, that D. where, in which
5. Among the countries listed in the 2021 World Happiness Report, those at the bottom were mainly underdeveloped countries _____ issues such as political conflicts have been widespread in recent years.
A. that B. where C. what D. when
6. He was driving so fast as to get himself into a dangerous situation _____ he is likely to lose the control over his car.
A. which B. that C. where D. when
7. Green Equator Coffee is grown on the Green Equator Estate(庄园), _____ coffee is 100% organic and sells at a very low price.

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