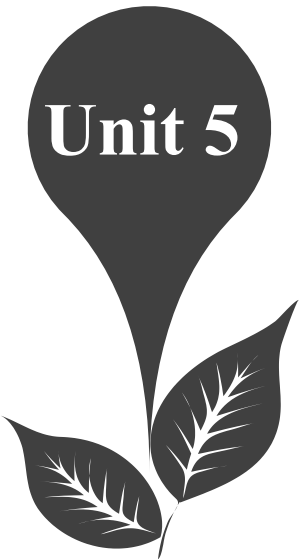


U 5 Discovering Useful
structure
Restrictive relative

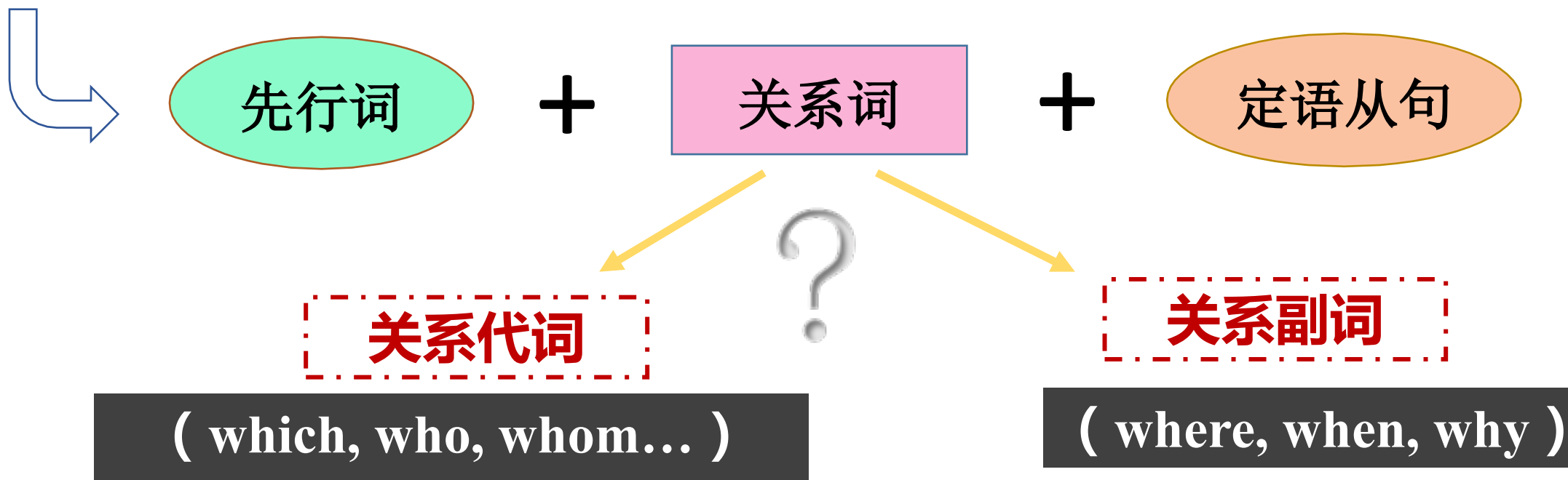
Unit 5

Describe your favourite things



1. Review: What is a restrictive clause? structure?

在复合句中, 修饰某一 名词 或 代词 的从句叫定语从句。被修饰的名词或代词叫 先行词, 定语从句一般放在先行词的 后面, 引导定语从句的词叫做 关系词。



Step 2. Presentation

找出定语从句、关系词及关系词在从句中的充当的句子成分。

1. It was a time when people were divided geographically.
2. Emperor Qinshihuang united the seven major states into one unified country where the Chinese writing system began to develop in one direction.
3. There are many reasons why people learn a foreign language.
4. These were animal bones and shells on which symbols were carved by ancient Chinese people.

关系副词

引导定语从句的关系副词包括when, where, why, 一般代替先行词在从句中作状语, 表示时间、地点、原因。

关系副词	指代	在从句中充当的成分	例句
when	time	时间状语	The time when I arrived.
where	place	地点状语	The mines where I worked.
why	reason	原因状语	The reason why I got a job.



作状语, 即从句**成分齐全**, 不缺主, 宾, 表, 定语。

总结关系副词的作用：

1. 指代**表示时间、地点、原因**的先行词
2. 连接主句和从句
3. 在从句中充当句子成分—**状语**

Eg: I still remember the days when we swam together in the river.

先行词
(表示时间)

关系副词
(作状语)

定语从句

- 如何区分**关系代词**和**关系副词**引导的定语从句：
1. 表示**时间、地点及原因**的名词作先行词时, 关系词在定语从句中**作状语**时, 用**关系副词**;
 2. 若关系词在定语从句中作**主语、宾语**时, 则用**关系代词**。

➤ **方法：分析从句句子成分**

关系副词 — where特殊用法

where 还可用在表示抽象意义的地点名词后, 如 situation (情形), stage (阶段), point (地步), case (情况), position (位置), condition, activity, scene, occasion等, 意思是“到了某种地步, 在某种境况或情况中”。

Eg: The accident has reached to the point where both their parents are to be called in.

重要提示

◆ **并非所有**的表示时间、地点、原因的先行词，后面的定语从句都用when和where引导。如果定语从句中**缺少主语或宾语**，就要用that或which引导。

This is the house that/which my father built last year.

Do you still remember the days that/which we spent in the countryside?

结论：

1. 先行词表时间、地点、原因
2. 关系词在从句中作状语

关系副词

判断先行词在从句中的成分，用正确的关系词填空。

This is **the place** which/that we visited last year.

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

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

Do you still remember **the time** that/which we spent together?

The reason that/which he gave us was quite reasonable.

This is **the reason** why/for which he went.

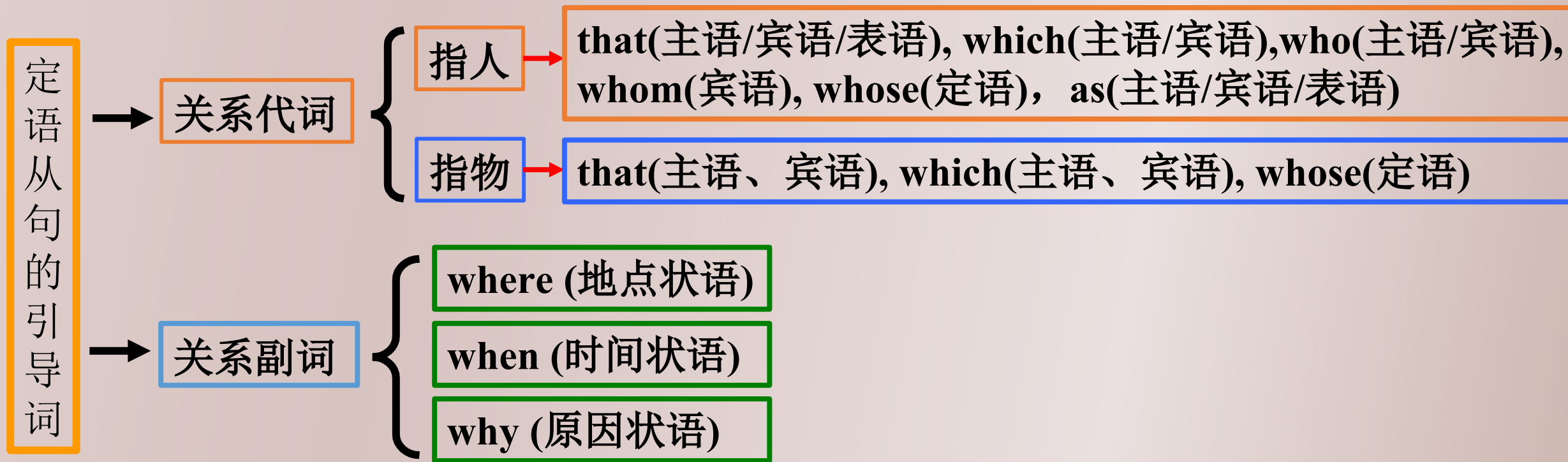


定语从句三步解体法:

一、划出定语从句;

二、判断关系词在从句中做的成分——主宾表: 关系代词; 状: 关系副词

三、根据先行词确定关系词



Ps: 关系词在从句中做状语时, 连接词有时可以用介词+which/whom来替换关系副词

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