

英语语法 定语从句



先行词

(名词、代词、句子)

I like the book that I bought yesterday.

主句

从句

关系词

关系词的作用

连接主句和定语从句

在定语从句中充当某一个句子成分

代替先行词

定语从句为什么缺少句子成分？

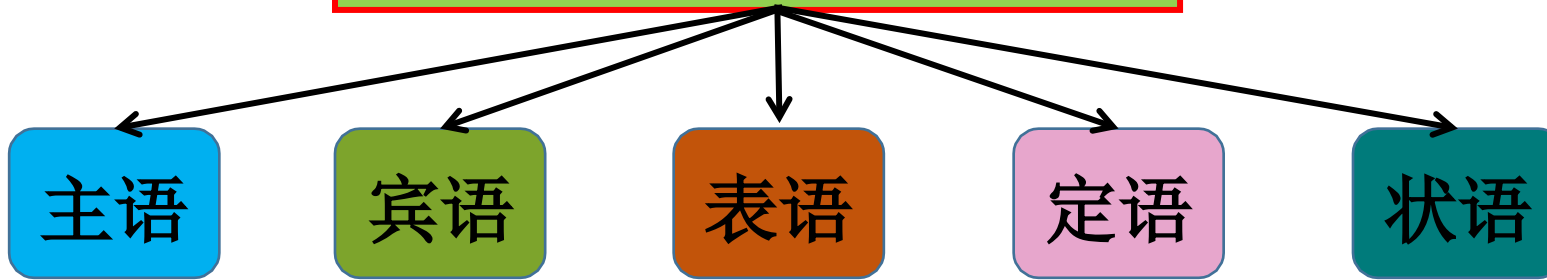


I like the book. + I bought the book yesterday.

I like the book that I bought yesterday.



定语从句所缺句子成分



关系词

关系代词

关系副词

定语从句的位置

定语从句一般紧跟在先行词之后，但有时也会分割开来。

作主语的先行词后跟定语从句和一个较短的谓语时。

He can conquer the whole world who can conquer himself.

The book will sell well, which is written by the famous writer.

作宾语的先行词后跟定语从句和一个较短的宾语补足语或状语时。

The exam made **the boy** worried who had never studied hard.

I will never forget **that afternoon** at the age of six when I had a big aim set in my heart



定语从句的分类

【限制性定语从句 VS 非限制性定语从句】

类别	含义	结构特征	功能	引导词	译法
限制性定语从句	起限定作用，指特定的人或物	不可省略否则句义不完整，同先行词之间无逗号	修饰先行词	关系代词（包括that）和关系副词	译作定语从句
非限制性定语从句	对主句进行补充说明	同先行词之间用逗号隔开，若省去，原句义依然完整	修饰先行词或整个主句	关系代词（不包括that）和关系副词	译作并列句

Water, which is a clear liquid, has many uses.

Do you know the reason why the meeting is cancelled?

He is the only student who passed the exam.



关系代词的用法

【关系代词的用法】

	代替人	代替物	代替人或物	代替句子
主语	who	which	that	which 或 as
宾语	who 或 whom	which	that	which 或 as
定语	whose=of whom	whose=of which		
表语	that			

关系代词作宾语时
可以省略

He is the man who(that) is equal to his words.

The table which(that) stands in the corner is made of wood.

He becomes a scientist, which makes his family proud.

As is known to us, he has sacrificed a lot to love his wife.

The boy who/whom the teacher is punishing is a bad boy.



whose的用法

whose+名词

=

the+n+of whom/which

of whom/which+the+n

He lives in a house **whose windows** face south.

(=He lives in a house **the windows of which** face south.

或者He lives in a house **of which the windows** face south.)

The girl **whose hair** is yellow is my sister.

(=The girl **the hair of whom** is yellow is my sister.

或者The girl **of whom the hair** is yellow is my sister.)

用定语从句表示所属关系时，用“名词（代词或数词）+of+whom/which”结构；of whom和of which也可提到先行词前面。

Our class has 40 students, six of whom are boys.

Our class has 40 students, of whom six are boys.

He wrote many books, most of which are novels.

He wrote many books, of which most are novels.



as的用法

引导限制性定语从句

+

引导非限制性定语从句



as引导限制性定语从句

在限制性定语从句中，当先行词被**such, the same**修饰时，定语从句用**as**引导。

Such a meeting as is being held is very important.
He is not the same man as we knew before.

the same.....as “同一类”
the same.....that “同一个”

This is the same pen that I lost yesterday. You should return it to me.
You wear the same coat as my mother bought me last month.

as引导非限制性定语从句

引导非限制性定语从句时，**as**多代替整个句子，位置比较灵活，可以位于主句前面、中间或后面，一般用逗号同主句隔开，表示“正如……一样，正像……一样”。

常用于下列结构中：

as we all know(as is known to us或as is well known) 众所周知

as is reported 据报道

as is often the case 情况常常如此

as is expected 正如期望的那样

as has been said before 如前所述

The weather, as may be predicted , is very bad.

He is a gentleman, as is shown in his behavior.

As is supposed, he succeeds in the end.

As we know, the scenery of the city is beautiful.

as引导非限制性定语从句代替整个句子
与
which引导非限制性定语从句代替整个句子的区别

as可位于句首、句中或句尾，which只能放在句尾。

More American troops are sent to the Middle East, **as/which I have learnt from the newspaper.**

As I have learnt from the newspaper, more American troops are sent to the Middle East.

More American troops, **as I have learnt from the newspaper,** are sent to the Middle East.

以上内容仅为本文档的试下载部分，为可阅读页数的一半内容。如要下载或阅读全文，请访问：
<https://d.book118.com/727061132123006125>