

# The Attributive Clause

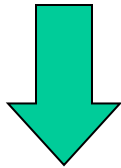
## 定语从句



**1.定义:** 在复合句中用来用来修饰**名词或代词**的从句叫定语从句。

**2.先行词:** 被定语从句所修饰的名词或代词叫**先行词** (antecedent) 。

**3.关系代词、关系副词:** 引导定语从句的词



**关系代词:** Who, whom, whose, which, that等

**关系副词:** When, where, why等

## 关系代词和关系副词的作用：

Eg: 1. Those **who** want to go please sign your names here.

2. This is the house **where** he was born.

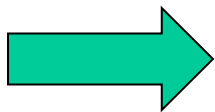
3. Bill, **who** was here yesterday, asked me a lot of questions.



1、引导作用

2、替代作用

3、在定语从句中担当某个成分的作用



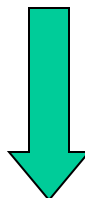
## 关系代词的用法



	指代	所作成分	是否可省略
That	人；物	主语；宾语	作宾语可省
Which	物	主语；宾语	作宾语可省
Who	人	主语；宾语	作宾语可省
Whom	人	宾语	可省
whose	人、物	定语	不可省



# 关系副词的用法



	指代	所作成分	是否可省略
When	时间	状语	否
Where	地点	状语	否
why	原因	状语	否

## 关系代词which和that的区别:

### A. 关系代词必须用that的情形:

This is the best film that I have ever seen.

The first man arrived at the class was our headteacher.

This is the only ticket that I got yesterday.

This is the very book that I'm looking for.

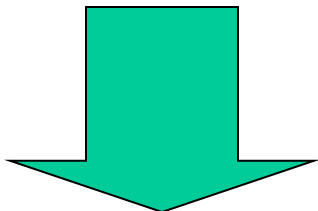
Is there anything that I can do for you?

All that you have to do is to press the button.

There is no time that we can waste.

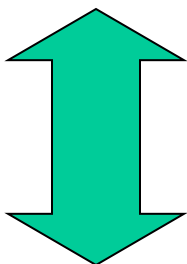
The car and its driver that knocked down the old lady have been taken to the police station.

## Summarize: 只能用that引导定语从句的几种情况



- 1) 先行词被 *序数词* 或 *形容词最高级* 所修饰时。
- 2) 先行词被 *the only, the very, the same, the last* 修饰时。
- 3) 先行词是 *不定代词*  
*all, few, little, much, something, nothing, anything* 等。
- 4) 先行词被 *all, any, every, each, few, little, no, some* 等修饰。
- 5) 先行词既有 *人* 又有 *物* 时。

B.指物时，作介词的宾语，关系代词只能用which

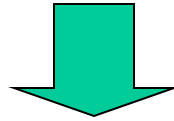


This is the question about which we've had so much discussion.





## Practice:



1. They asked him to tell them everything **B** he saw at the front.

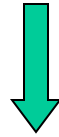
A. what   B. that   C. which   D. where

2. In the dark street, there wasn't a single person **D** she could turn for help. (1992)

A. that   B. who   C. from whom   D. to whom

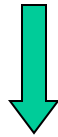
## Correct the following sentences:

1. This is the best film **which** I have seen.



This is the best film **that** I have seen.

2. That's all **which** want to say.



That's all **that** I want to say.

3. Is there anything **which** you want in this shop?



Is there anything **that** you want in this shop?

4. He talked about some writers and books

**which/who** were unknown to us all.

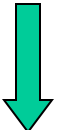

He talked about some writers and books **that** were unknown to us all.

5. The room in **that** she lives is a large one.



The room in **which** she lives is a large one.

# 关系副词when, where, why的用法

1. Do you still remember the day **when** we went to visit the museum together?  

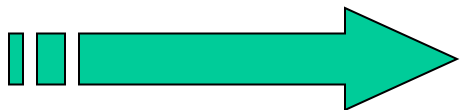
Do you still remember the day **on which** we went to visit the museum together?

 2. This is the factory **where** my father once worked.

 This is the factory **in which** my father once worked.

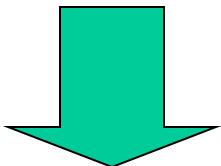
 3. This is the reason **why** he was late.

 This is the reason **for which** he was late.

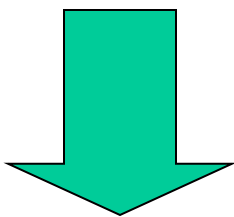


## Summarize

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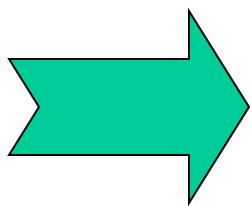
在定语从句中关系副词都等于一个适当的介词加上which，在从句中作状语



When=**in/at/on/...**+which;

Where=**in/at/on/...**+which;

Why=**for /...**+which



## Practice:

1.---- I drove to Zhuhai for the air show last week. (1999)

--- Is that the reason <sup>A</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ you had a few days off?

A.why B. when C. what D. where

2.I'm going to visit the school <sup>A</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ my mother taught physics ten years ago.

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

3.Do you still remember the day <sup>C</sup>\_\_\_\_\_ I first came to Beijing?

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

# 主动表示被动：

1. 某些感官动词和系动词加形容词可以表示被动意义，如look, smell, taste, feel, prove, wear, sound等
  - 1) The flower smells sweet.
  - 2) The dish tastes delicious.
  - 3) The cloth feels very soft.
  - 4) The stones have worn smooth.

2. 某些及物动词后加副词（有些可不加副词）表示事物固有的属性或特征,也可以表示被动意义, 如wash, write, sell, read, open, cut, lock, peel, pack, play, shut, spot, split, strike, record, act, clean, draw, iron, keep, photograph等

- 1) This type of recorder sells well.
- 2) That kind of shirt washes very well.
- 3) Ripe apples peel easily.
- 4) The plays won't act.
- 5) Nylon dries quickly.



- 6) The novel **reads well**.
- 7) The door **opens with difficulty**.
- 8) The wood **won't burn**.
- 9) Water **heats rapidly**.
- 10) This kind of shirt **cleans easily**.
- 11) Her coat **caught** in the door/ on the nail.

- 比较：
  1. The box doesn't lock.  
这个箱子锁不上。（箱子本身的性质）
  2. The box was not locked.  
这个箱子没有上锁。（箱子当时的状态）
  3. The theory proved to be correct.  
那个理论证明是正确的。（含有自身证明的特征）
  4. The theory was proved to be correct.  
那个理论被证明是正确的。（被人证明）

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