Talk about Disasters

Questions:

1. How many kinds of natural disasters do you know?

①earthquake; ②typhoon; ③hurricane; ④tsunami;

⑤mudslide; ⑥snow slide; ⑦volcano eruption

2. How can you describe a disaster?

①signs; ②environment; ③people's reaction;

④horrible sights; ⑤injury and death; ⑥ damage and loss

3. How can we protect ourselves in a disaster?

①run away; ②hide; ③call for help

hundreds of   成百上千，数以百计

thousands of   成千上万，数以千计

tens of thousands of   几万，上十万

hundreds of thousands of   数十万，上百万

限制性定语从句

定语从句(Attributive Clauses)在句中做定语，修饰一个名词或代词，被修饰的名词,词组或代词即先行词。定语从句通常出现在先行词之后，由关系词(-关系代词或关系副词）引出。

关系代词有：**who, whom, whose, that, which**等。

（一）关系代词的用法

1．**which**用于指物，在句中作主语或宾语，作主语不可省略，作宾语可省略。

例如：**The building which stands near the train station is a supermarket.**

位于火车站附近的那座大楼是一家超市。（作主语）

The film（which）we saw last night was wonderful.

我们昨天晚上看的那部电影很好看。（作宾语）

2．who，whom用于指人，**who** 用作主语，**whom**用作宾语。在口语中，有时可用**who**代替**whom**，也可省略。

例如：

The girl who often helps me with my English is from England.

经常在英语方面帮助我的那个女孩是英国人。（作主语）

Who is the teacher（whom）Li Ming is talking to？
正在与李明谈话的老师是谁？（作宾语）

3．that 既可以用于指人，也可以用于指物。在从句中作主语或宾语，作主语时不可省略，作宾语可省略。例如：

Mary likes music that is quiet and gentle.
玛丽喜欢轻柔的音乐。（that作主语）

The coat（that）I put on the desk is blue.
我放在桌子上的那件外套是蓝色的。（that作宾语）

4．whose用来指人或物，(只用作定语,若指物，它还可以同**of which**互换），例如：

They rushed over to help the man whose car had broken down.
那人车坏了，大家都跑过去帮忙。

Please pass me the book whose (of which) cover is green.
请递给我那本绿皮的书。

（二）只能用**that**的情况

　　a. 先行词被序数词或形容词最高级所修饰，或本身是序数词、基数词、形容词最高级时，只能用**that**，而不用**which**；

例如：

　　He was the first person that passed the exam.

　　他是第一个通过考试的人。

　　b. 被修饰的先行词为**everything**， **anything**，**all**， **any**，**much**， **many**， **none**， **the one**等不定代词时，只能用**that**，而不用**which**；

例如：

All that is needed is a supply of oil.

所需的只是供油问题。

Finally, the thief handed everything that he had stolen to the police.

那贼最终把偷的全部东西交给了警察。

Is there anything that you want to buy in the shop？

你在商店里有什么东西要买吗？

c.先行词被**the only**，**the very**，**the same**，**the last**，**little**，**few**，**all** ,**any, every, much, no, one,of,**等词修饰时，只能用**that**，而不用**which**；

例如：

This is the same bike that I lost.

这就是我丢的那辆自行车。

d. 先行词里同时含有人或物时，只能用**that**，而不用**which**；
例如：

I can remember well the persons and some pictures that I saw in the room.

我能清楚记得我在那个房间所见到的人和一些照片。

e.以**who**或**which**引导的特殊疑问句，为避免重复，只能用**that**；
例如：

Who is the girl that is crying？ 正在哭泣的那个女孩是谁？

f.主句是**there be** 结构，修饰主语的定语从句用**that**，而不用**which**；
例如：

There is a book on the desk that belongs to Tom.
桌子上那本书是汤姆的。

g.先行词是主句的表语或关系代词在定语从句中作标语时。

China is no longer the country that it used to be.

关系副词引导的定语从句

1．when指时间，在定语从句中作时间状语。

I still remember the day when I first came to this school.

我仍然记得我第一次来到这所学校的那一天。

The time when we got together finally arrived.

我们团聚的时刻终于到了。

October 1, 1949 was the day when the People's Republic of China was founded.

1949年10月1日是中华人民共和国成立的日子。

Do you remember the years when he lived in the countryside with his grandparents.

你还记得在农村和你祖父母一起生活的那些年吗？

2． where指地点，在定语从句中作地点状语。

Shanghai is the city where I was born.

上海是我出生的城市。

The house where I lived ten years ago has been pulled down.
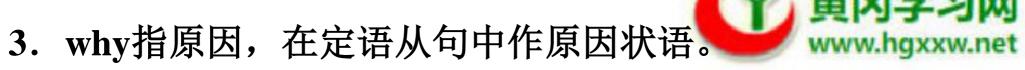
我十年前住的房子已经被拆掉了。

I visited the farm where a lot of cows were raised .

我参观了那个饲养了许多奶牛的农场。

Is this the place where they fought the enemy?

这是他们当初打敌人的地方吗？

3．why指原因，在定语从句中作原因状语。

Please tell me the reason why you missed the plane.

请告诉我你误机的原因。

The reason why he was punished is unknown to us.

他受惩罚的原因我们都不知道。

I don't know the reason why he looks unhappy today.

我不知道他今天为什么看上去不愉快。

课后作业：

1. I still remember the night _____I first came to the house.

2. I'll never forget the day_____ we met each other last week.

3. I will never forget the days _____I spent with your family.

4. This is the school _____I used to study.

5. Do you still remember the place_____ we visited last week?

6. Do you still remember the place_____ we visited the painting exhibition?

7. This is the very novel about____we've talked so much.

8. Who is the student _____was late for school today?

9. He lives in the room____window faces to the south.

10. Winter is the time of year_____the days are short and nights are long.