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# Talk about Great Persons

# 一、单词风暴



## Questions:

**1. Who is your idol(偶像)? Why do you look up to him or her?**

**Great persons' qualities: devoted, generous, selfless, reliable, determined, honest, active, hard-working, brave, optimistic**

**2. What effect do you think great persons have on people, the society or the world?**

**①inspire/encourage people; ②bring benefit; ③improve the development**

## 二、灵犀一点



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如何用英语询问看法:

**What do you think of ...?**

**How do you like ...?**

**What's your opinion?**

**What are your ideas?**

**How do you feel about ...?**

**Do you have any thoughts on ...?**

## 非限制性定语从句

### (一) 限制性与非限制性定语从句区别

#### 1. 在句中作用不同

限制性定语从句对被修饰的先行词有限定制约作用,使该词的含义更具体,更明确。限制性定语从句不能被省略,否则句意就不完整。

非限制性定语从句与先行词关系不十分密切,只是对其作一些附加说明,不起限定制约作用。如果将非限制性定语从句省去,主句的意义仍然完整。

## 2. 外在表现形式不同

限制性定语从句因与先行词关系密切,所以不可以用逗号将其与主句隔开;而非限制性定语从句与先行词关系不十分密切,所以用逗号将其与主句隔开。

**例: Do you remember the girl who taught us English?**

你还记得教我们英语的那个女孩吗?

**Clock is a kind of instrument which can tell people time.**

钟是一种能够告诉人们时间的仪器。

**This is the place where he used to live.**

这就是他过去居住的地方。

**Mr. Zhang, who came to see me yesterday, is an old friend of mine.**

张先生昨天来看我, 他是我的一位朋友。

**We walked down the village street, where they were having market day.**

我们沿着村里的大街向前走去, 村民们正在那里赶集。

### 3. 先行词内容有所不同

大多数限制性和非限制性定语从句的先行词往往为某一个词或短语,而特殊情况下非限制性定语从句的先行词也可为整个主句,此时非限制性定语从句常由 **which** 引导。

**例: A middle-aged woman killed her husband, which frightened me very much.**

一个中年女子杀害了自己的丈夫,这令我十分恐惧。

**A five-year-old boy can speak two foreign languages, which surprises all the people present.**

一个五岁男孩会讲两门外语,这令所有在场的人感到非常惊讶。

#### 4. 关系词的使用情况有所不同

① **that**不可用于引导非限制性定语从句

所有关系代词和关系副词均可引导限制性定语从句,大多数关系代词和关系副词可引导非限制性定语从句,但 **that** 不可。

例1. 他送给他母亲一台彩电作为生日礼物,这使她非常高兴。

误: He gave his mother a color TV set for her birthday, **that** pleased her a lot.

正: He gave his mother a color TV set for her birthday, **which** pleased her a lot.

例2. 他没通过这次考试,令我很失望。

误: He didn't pass the exam, **that** disappointed me.

正: He didn't pass the exam, **which** disappointed me.

②关系代词**whom**在限制性定语从句中作宾语时可用**who**代替**whom**，但**whom**在非限制性定语从句中作宾语时不可用**who**来代替。

**例1. This is the girl whom I met in the street.**

这是我在街上遇到的那个女孩。

**例2. A young man had a new girl friend, whom he wanted to impress.**

一个年轻的小伙子新交了一个女朋友，他想给她留下深刻的印象。



## 5. 关系代词省略情况不同

关系代词在限制性定语从句中作宾语时可以省去,非限制性定语从句的所有关系词均不可省。

**例1. This is the book (which/that) he lost yesterday.**

这就是他昨天丢的那本书。

**例2. The book, which he lost yesterday, has been found.**

他昨天丢了这本书,但现在已找到了。

## (二) 判断关系代词与关系副词

方法一：用关系代词，还是关系副词完全取决于从句中的谓语动词。及物动词后面无宾语，就必须要求用关系代词；而不及物动词则要求用关系副词。例如：

**This is the mountain village where I stayed last year.**

**I'll never forget the days when I worked together with you.**

判断改错：

**This is the mountain village where I visited last year.**

**I will never forget the days when I spent in the countryside.**

**I'll never forget the days (which) I spent in the countryside.**

方法二：准确判断先行词在定语从句中的成分(主、谓、宾、定、状)，也能正确选择出关系代词/关系副词。



例1. Is this museum \_\_\_ you visited a few days ago?

A. where      B. that      C. on which      D. the one

例2. Is this the museum \_\_\_\_\_ the exhibition was held.

A. where      B. that      C. on which      D. the one

例1变为肯定句：This museum is \_\_\_ you visited a few days ago.

例2变为肯定句：This is the museum \_\_\_ the exhibition was held.

在句1中，所缺部分为宾语，而where, that, on which都不能起到宾语的作用，只有the one既做了主句的表语，又可做从句的宾语，可以省略关系代词。

而句2中，主、谓、宾俱全，从句部分为句子的状语表地点，既可用副词where，又因in the museum 词组，可用介词in + which 引导地点状语。

关系词的选择依据在从句中所做的成分，先行词在从句中做主、定、宾语时，选择关系代词 (**who, whom, that, which, whose**); 先行词在从句中做状语时，应选择关系副词 (**where** 地点状语, **when** 时间状语, **why** 原因状语)。

特殊: **way** 后面的定语从句:

- **I think the way that/ which he told me is the best.**
- **Please tell me the way in which you did the job.**
- **Please tell me the way that you did the job.**
- **Please tell me the way you did the job.**

总结：如果先行词way在定语从句中作宾语或主语，  
则用that或which引导。

如果先行词way在定语从句中作状语，则用in which  
或that或\（什么也不用）来引导。

即学即用：

①What surprised me was not his words but the way  
\_\_\_\_\_ he said it .

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

②The way \_\_\_\_\_ he explained to us was quite simple.

A. that      B. in which

C. what      D. in that

## 课后作业:



1. She heard a terrible noise, \_\_\_\_\_ brought her heart into her mouth.  
A. it      B. which      C. this      D. that
2. Have you ever been to Xi'an, \_\_\_\_\_ I left ten years ago.  
A. which      B. whose      C. that      D. /
3. The weather turned out to be very good, \_\_\_\_\_ was more than we could expect.  
A. what      B. which      C. that      D. it
4. His English, \_\_\_\_\_ used to be very poor is now excellent.  
A. which      B. that      C. it      D. whom
5. Some of the roads were flooded, \_\_\_\_\_ makes our journey more difficult.  
A. that      B. it      C. which      D. who



6. I'll find a nice girl, \_\_\_\_\_ I want to marry.  
A. who      B. whom      C. that      D. which
7. I'll come at ten, \_\_\_\_\_ I'll be free.  
A. which      B. that      C. when      D. what
8. She has two brothers, \_\_\_\_\_ are teachers.  
A. who      B. that      C. whom      D. /
9. This is the factory \_\_\_\_\_ I visited yesterday.  
A. that      B. which      C. /      D. where
10. I still remember the days \_\_\_\_\_ I spent in Beijing.  
A. when      B. what      C. that      D. during



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