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# Talk about music

# 一、单词风暴



## Questions:

1. How much do you know about music?

① popular music; ②folk music; ③classical music;  
④Jazz; ⑤supertar; ⑥conductor; ⑦composer;  
⑧musician; ⑨Architecture is the frozen music ;Music is  
the flowing architecture

2. Why pop music is well received by people?

①be familiar to our life; ②set up good images for public;  
③stand for fashion; ④powerful advertisement

## 二、灵犀一点



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### 三、语法沙龙



“介词+关系代词”引导的定语从句

(一)、关系代词在定语从句中作介词宾语时，从句常常由“介词+关系代词”引出。

**The school (which / that) he once studied in is very famous.**

**The school in which he once studied is very famous.**

他曾经就读过的学校很出名。

**Tomorrow I'll bring here the magazine (which / that) you asked for.**

**Tomorrow I'll bring here the magazine for which you asked.**

明天我将把你要的杂志带来。

**This is the boy (whom / who / that) I played tennis with yesterday.**

We'll go to hear the famous singer (whom / who / that) we have often talked about.

We'll go to hear the famous singer about whom we have often talked.

我们将去听那位我们经常谈论的著名歌唱家演唱。

The manager whose company I work in pays much attention to improving our working conditions.

The manager in whose company I work pays much attention to improving our working conditions.

我工作的那家公司的经理十分注意改善我们的工作条件。

## (二)、注意事项:

1. 含有介词的短语动词一般不拆开, 介词仍放在短语动词的后面。如: **look for, look after, take care of** 等。

**This is the watch (which / that) I am looking for. (正)**

这是我正在找的手表。

**This is the watch for which I am looking . (误)**

**The babies (whom / who / that) the nurse is looking after are very healthy. (正)**

那个保姆照看的小宝宝们都很健康。

**The babies after whom the nurse is looking are very healthy. (误)**

2. 若介词放在关系代词前，关系代词指人时只可用whom，不可用who, that；关系代词指物时只可用which，不可用that。关系代词是所有格时用whose。

**The man with whom you talked just now is my neighbour.**

(正)

你刚才跟他谈话的那个人是我的邻居。


**The man with that / who you talked just now is my neighbour. (误)**

**The plane in which we flew to Canada was really comfortable. (正)**

我们去加拿大所乘坐的飞机实在很舒服。

**The plane in that we flew to Canada was really comfortable. (误)**



3. “介词+关系代词”前还可有**some, any, none, all, both, neither, many, most, each, few**等代词或者数词。如：黄冈学习网  
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**He loves his parents deeply, both of whom are very kind to him.**

他深深地爱着他的父母，他们俩待他都很好。

**In the basket there are quite many apples, some of which have gone bad.**

篮子里有好些苹果，有些已经坏了。

**There are fifty students in our class in all, most of whom are from big cities.**

我们班总共有50个学生，大多数来自大城市。

**Up to now, he has written ten stories, three of which are about country life.**

迄今为止，他写了10部小说，其中3部是关于农村生活的。





4. “of which / whom”有时可以用 “whose + 名词” 结构来改写。

例如：

**The building whose roof was damaged in the earthquake has been repaired.**

**= The building of which the roof was damaged in the earthquake has been repaired.**

(三)、关系副词引导的定语从句经常可以用“介词+关系代词”引导的定语从句来表示。

1、当先行词表示地点，定语从句中缺少地点状语时，通常用关系副词where引导，此时也可选用表示地点的介词+which来代替关系副词where。

例如：

**I visited the village where many children couldn't go to school because of poverty.**

**=I visited the village in which many children couldn't go to school because of poverty.**

2、当先行词表示时间，定语从句中缺少时间状语时，通常用关系副词**when**引导，此时也可选用表示时间的介词+**which**来代替关系副词**when**。

例如：

**We'd better fix a date when we will practice speaking English next week.**

**= We'd better fix a date on which we will practice speaking English next week.**

3、当先行词为**reason**，定语从句中缺少表示原因状语时，通常用关系副词**why**引导，此时也可以用**for which**来代替关系副词**why**。

例如：

**Can you tell me the reason why you were late for school?**

(四)、使用“介词+关系代词” 选用介词的依据:

1、根据定语从句中谓语动词的搭配习惯(即固定短语)。例如:

**Yesterday we visited the West Lake for which Hangzhou is famous.**

2、根据先行词的搭配习惯(约定俗成, 不一定是短语)。例如:

**The old woman with whom you talked just now is a famous artist.**

3、根据句子的意思来选择。例如:

**The naughty boy made a hole in the wall through which he could see what is happening outside.**

4、表示“所有”关系或“整体中的一部分”时, 通常用介词of。

例如:

**I have about 20 books, half of which were written by Bing Xin, the famous writer.**

## 课后作业:



1. Do you know the man \_\_\_\_\_?  
A. whom I spoke  
B. to who spoke  
C. I spoke to  
D. that I spoke
2. Do you know the year \_\_\_\_\_ the Chinese Communist Party was founded?  
A. which  
B. That  
C. when  
D. on which
3. The factory \_\_\_\_\_ we'll visit next week is not far from here.  
A. where  
B. to which  
C. which  
D. in which
4. Can you lend me the book \_\_\_\_\_ the other day?  
A. about which you talked  
B. which you talked  
C. about that you talked  
D. that you talked



5. The pen \_\_\_\_\_ he is writing is mine.

A. with which

B. in which

C. on which

D. by which

6. They arrived at a farmhouse, in front of \_\_\_\_\_ sat a small boy.

A. whom

B. who

C. which

D. that

7. The engineer \_\_\_\_\_ my father works is about 50 years old.

A. to whom

B. on whom

C. with which

D. with whom



8. Li Ming, \_\_\_\_\_ to the concert enjoyed it very much.

A. I went with

B. with whom I went

C. with who I went

D. I went with him

9. In our factory there are 2,000 workers, two thirds of \_\_\_\_\_ are women.

A. them

B. which

C. whom

D. who

10. I lost a book, \_\_\_\_\_ I can't remember now.

A. whose title

B. its title

C. the title of it

D. the title of that



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