谈定语从句的用法(1)

定语从句（**Attributive Clauses**）

一个名词或代词的定语如果是一个句子，那么这个句子就是一个<u>定语从句</u>。被修饰的名词或代词叫<u>先行词</u>。定语从句位于先行词之后，由<u>关系代词</u>或<u>关系副词</u>引导。

This is an interesting book.

This is an interesting book <u>(that/which) he bought yesterday</u>.

He is a good history teacher <u>(that/who) many students love</u>.

一、关系代词的用法

关系代词有：**who, whom, whose, which, that, as**。它们的用法如下：

1. 当先行词为人时用**who** 作主语。

Some people who are successful language learners often fail in other fields .

有些在语言学习上很有成就的人, 在其他领域常常一无所成。

I have no idea about the man who wrote the article.

我不认识写这篇文章的那个人。

2. whom 用于代替"表示人的意义"的先行词，并且在从句中作动词或介词的宾语。在现代英语里，如果whom在从句中作动词的宾语，它与who可以通用；但是如果whom在从句中作介词的宾语，那么就只能用whom，而不能与who通用了。当然，如果在口语或非正式文体中，介词没有提前，也就没有这点要求了。例如：

Who is the girl whom (who) you talked to just now ?

刚才和你说话的那个女孩子是谁？

Yesterday, I happened to meet, in the shopping center, the professor who (whom) I got to know at a party.

昨天在购物中心，我碰巧遇见了那位我在一次聚会上认识的教授。

3. which 用于代替"表示事物意义"的先行词，

在从句中作主语、宾语。例如：

Views which are entirely new or foreign may also be hard to accept.

那些全新的或是来自国外的观点或许也很难被接受。

I've got a novel which you may like to read.

我弄到一本你或许想看的小说。

That was a fault which could not be forgiven.

那是不能饶恕的错误。

4. that既用于代替"表示人的意义"的先行词，也用于代替"表示事物意义"的先行词；在从句中既可以作主语，也可以作谓语动词的宾语，但是不能作介词的宾语。在一定范围内，**that=who/whom/which** 。例如：

Views that (which) are entirely new or foreign may also be hard to accept.

那些全新的或是来自国外的观点或许也很难被接受。

Salaried people that (who) earn more than a few thousand dollars must pay a certain percentage of their salaries to the federal government.

工薪在几千美元以上的人必须将工资中的一定百分比交付给联邦政府。

5. whose 用于代替"表示人或物意义"的先行词，在从句中作定语，往往与它所修饰的名词一起构成一个名词短语在从句中担当成分。whose常表达"某人的、某物的"之意。例如：

Do you know the name of that girl whose brother is your roommate?

你知道她的哥哥与你同寝室的那位女孩的名字吗？

Water whose boiling point is at 100 degree Centigrade has no color, no flavor.

沸点在摄氏100度的水无色、无味。

	先行词是人	先行词是物
先行词在从句中作主语	who, that	that, which
先行词在从句中作宾语	who, whom, that	that, which
先行词在从句中作定语	whose	whose

The old man (who/whom/that) we visited yesterday is a famous artist.

His parents wouldn't let him marry anyone whose family was poor.

二、关系代词用that，而不宜用 which的情况

1．先行词为不定代词**all, much, something, everything, anything, nothing, none, the one**等。

  We should do all that is useful to the people.

  There's nothing that I can do about it.

2．先行词被**only, any, few, little, no, just, very, one of**等词修饰时。

  That's the very word that is wrongly used.

  Mr. Smith is the only foreigner that he knows.

3．先行词为序数词时或被序数词修饰时。

When we talk about Wuxi, the first that comes into mind is Tai Lake.

This is the third film that has been shown in our school this term.

4．先行词是最高级或被最高级修饰时。

This is the best film that I have ever seen.

The most important thing that should be done right now is how to stop him from going on.

5．先行词既有人又有物，用which和who都不适合，这时宜用that。

The writer and his novel that you have just talked about is really well known.

The rider and his bike that had run over an old woman were held up by the police.

6．被修饰词为数词时。

Yesterday I caught two fish and put them in a basin of water. Now you can see the two that are still alive.

7．如果有两个从句，其中一个关系代词已用which，另一个关系代词宜用that，以避免语言的单调或重复。

Edison built up a factory which produced things that had never been seen before.

8． 疑问词是who或which，关系代词宜用that，以避免重复。

> **Which is the book that you like best?**

> **Who is the man that is standing at the gate?**

9． 主句是There be结构，修饰其主句的定语从句宜用that作关系代词。如：

> **There is still a seat in the corner that is still free.**

10． 被修饰成分为表语时，或者关系代词本身是定语从句的表语时，该关系代词宜用that。

> **China is not the country that it was.**

> **My home village is no longer the place (that) it used to be.**

1．当关系代词的前面有介词时。

　　This is the room in which my father lived last year.

　　Is this the room in which Mr. White lives?

2．在非限制性定语从句中。

　　Football, which is an interesting game, is played all over the world.

　　More and more people are beginning to learn English, which is becoming very popular in our country. (which指代主句)

3．在一个句子中有两个定语从句，其中一个定
语从句的关系代词用that，另一个宜用which。

Let me show you the novel that I borrowed from the library which was newly open to us.

At the station I bought some magazines that might help me to pass the time on the train and which I could pass on to others when I finished them.

4．当关系代词后面带有插入语时。

Here's the English grammar which, as I have told you, will help improve your English.

5．先行词本身是that，宜用which。

What's that which she is looking at?

四、as作关系代词的用法

1．引导限制性定语从句时，用在 "such...as", "the same...as",
"as...as"， " as many…/much as…"等结构中，常译作
"像……一样的人（或物）"， "凡是……的人（或物）"。

He wished to be such a man as Lei Feng was.

My hometown is no longer the same as it was.

This is the same book as I read last week.

I don' like such books as he recommends.

Such a clever boy as he can learn anything quickly.

2．引导非限制性定语从句时，用来指代整个句子或短语(即先行句)，意思是"这一点"。这个分句可以位于句首、句中或句末。

As is well known, oceans cover more than 70% of the earth.

He passed the exam, as was expected.

She is late, as is often the case.（先行词是整个主句）

To shut your eyes to facts, as many of you do, is foolish.（先行词是不定式短语）

注意比较下面的三道题：

1. ____ is reported that talks between the two countries are making progress.

  A. it   B. As   C. That   D. What

2. ____ is reported is that talks between the two countries are making progress.

  A. it B. As   C. That   D. What

 3. ____ is reported, talks between the two countries are making progress.

  A. it B. As   C. That   D. What

This elephant is like a snake, as/which everybody can see.

=As everybody can see, this elephant is like a snake.

Tom didn't pass the physics exam, which made his parents very angry.

这两个例句中，**as**和**which**所代表的都是整个主句所表示的内容。但有两点不同之处：

1．在形式上**as**引导的非限制性定语从句可位于主句的后面，也可位于主句的前面或中间；而**which**引导的非限制性定语从句只能位于主句的后面，不能位于主句的前面。

2．在意义上，as引导的定语从句和主句的关系一般为一致关系，常译为"正如……"，"就像……一样"，表示的是积极的东西；而which引导的定语从句和主句的关系是因果关系，或表示消极的东西。因此，在意思通顺的情况下，which可代替as，而as许多时候不能代替which，如句2。再如：

He was late again, as/which we had expected.

=As we had expected, he was late again.

The street hasn't been cleared for weeks, which makes it very dirty. （不用as）

The young man cheated his friend of much money, which was disgraceful. （不用as）

He takes exercise everyday, which has done a lot of good to his health. （不用as）

As has already been pointed out, English is rather difficult for a foreigner.

1．when的用法

when指时间，修饰表时间的先行词，在定语从何中作时间状语。

We don't know the exact time when (at which) the English Evening will be held . 我们不知道英语晚会举行的确切时间。

    July and August are the months when (in which) the weather is hot.

六、关系副词的用法

2．where的用法
　　where指地点，修饰表地点的先行词，在定语从句中作地点状语。
He is living in a newly-built house where (in which) there used to be a pond . 他现在居住的新房是原先一个池塘的旧址。
That is a beautiful campus where (in which) I made a lot dreams .
那是一座我曾经在那儿有过许多梦想的美丽的校园。

注意比较下面的四道题：

1. Is this school ____ you visited last year?

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

2. Is this school ____ you visited last year?

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

3. Is this the school ____ you visited last year?

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

4. Is this the school ____ you studied last year?

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

3．why的用法

why指原因，修饰名词reason，在定语从句中作原因状语。

Tell me the reason why (for which) you came late.

This is the reason why (for which) he did so.

1．用五种方式（定语从句）翻译句子。

这是他工作的工厂。

2．I was born in New Orleans, Louisiana, a city _____ name will create a picture of beautiful trees and green grass in our mind.

A．which   B．of which   C．that D．whose

3．After graduating from college, I took some time off to go traveling, ＿＿ turned out to be a wise decision.

　　A．that　　　　　　B．which

　　C．when　　　　　　D．where

4．I've become good friends with several of the students in my school ＿＿＿＿ I met in the English speech contest last year.

　　A．who　　　B．where　　C．when　　　　D．which

5．—Can you believe I had to pay 30 dollars for a haircut?

　　—You should try the barber's ＿＿＿ I go. It's only 15.

　　A．as　　B．which　　C．where　　D．that

6. –Where did you get to know her?

–It was on the farm _____ we worked.

A. that　B. there　　C. which　　D. where

7. You are saying that everyone should be equal, and this is _____ I disagree.

A. why　　B. where　　C. what　　D. how

8. York, _____ last year, is a nice old city.

A. that I visited　　　　B. which I visited

C. where I visited　　　D. in which I visited

9. (1) A team of 15 Indian experts are organizing a workforce of 400 Cambodians, most of _____ women.

(2) A team of 15 Indian experts are organizing a workforce of 400 Cambodians, and most of _____ women.

(3) A team of 15 Indian experts are organizing a workforce of 400 Cambodians, most of _____ are women.

　A. them　B. them are　C. whom　D. that

10. Put the book _____.

A. which it belonged　　　B. where it belongs
C. which it belonged to　　D. where it belonged to