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# 谈定语从句的用法(2)

# 一、非限制性定语从句

非限制性定语从句的作用是对所修饰的成分作进一步说明，通常是引导词和先行词之间用逗号隔开，将从句拿掉后其他部分仍可成立。

如： **Huanggang Middle School, which is very famous in China, is situated in Hunaggang, Hubei.**

## 1. who引导的非限制性定语从句

**Our guide, who was a French Canadian, was an excellent cook.**

我们的向导，一个法裔加拿大人，擅长于烹调。

**My gardener, who is very pessimistic, says that there will be no apples this year.**

我家的园丁非常悲观，他说今年将不结苹果。

## 2. whom引导的非限制性定语从句

关系代词whom用于指人，在句中作动词宾语和介词宾语，作介词宾语时，介词可位于句末。如：

**Peter, whom you met in London, is now back in Paris.**

彼得现在回巴黎了，你在伦敦见过他。

**Mr. Smith, from whom I have learned a lot, is a famous scientist.**

史密斯先生是一位著名的科学家，我从他那儿学了许多东西。

### 3. whose引导的非限制性定语从句

**whose**是关系代词**who**的所有格形式，在从句中作定语。

**whose**通常指人，也可指动物或无生命的事物。如：

**The boy, whose father is an engineer, studies very hard.**

那位小男孩学习很努力，他的父亲是位工程师。

**The play, whose style is rigidly formal, is typical of the period.**

这剧本是那个时期的典型作品，风格拘谨刻板。

#### 4. which引导的非限制性定语从句

**which**指代主句中的名词，被指代的名词包括表示物、婴儿或动物的名词、表示单数意义的集体名词以及表示职业、品格等的名词。如：

**These apple trees, which I planted three years ago, have not borne any fruit.**

这些苹果树是我三年前栽的，还没有结过果实。

**She is an artist, which I am not.**

她是一位艺术家，而我不是。



**Water, which is a clear liquid, has many uses.**

水是一种清澈的液体，有许多用途。

**The two policemen were completely trusted, which in fact they were.**

那两个警察完全受到信任，事实上，也真是如此。

**He said that he had never seen her before, which was not true.**

他说以前从没见过她，这不是真的。

## 5. when引导的非限制性定语从句

关系副词**when**在非限制性定语从句中作时间状语，指代主句中表示时间的词语。如：

**He will put off the picnic until May 1st, when he will be free.**

他将把郊游推迟到5月1号，那时他将有空。

**We'll graduate in July, when we will be free.**

我们将于七月份毕业，到那时我们就自由了。



## 6. where引导的非限制性定语从句

关系副词**where**在非限制性定语从句中作地点状语，指代主句中表示地点的词语。如：

**Last Sunday they reached Nanjing, where a conference was to be held.**

他们上周日到达南京，有个会议要在那里举行。

**They went to London, where they lived for six months.**

他们去了伦敦，在那儿呆了六个月的时间。

**They reached there yesterday, where a negotiation of sale will be held.**

他们昨天抵达那里，有一个关于销售的谈判在那儿举行。

## 7. as引导的非限制性定语从句

as引出非限定性定语从句时，代替整个主句，对其进行说明但通常用于像**as we all know, as it is known, as is known to all, as it is, as is said above, as is always mentioned above, as is usual, as is often the case, as is reported in the newspaper**等句式中。as在非限定性定语从句中作主语、表语或宾语，且引出的从句位置比较灵活，可位于句首或句末，也可置于主句中间。通常均由逗号将其与主句隔开。as有“正如……，就像……”之意。如：

**As it known to the United States, Mark Twain is a great American writer.**

美国人都知道，马克.吐温是一位伟大的美国作家。(as在从句中作主语)

**He forgot to bring his pen with him, as was often the case.**

他忘了带笔，这是常事。(as在从句中作主语)

# 注意:

1. 当先行词是专有名词、物主代词或指示代词所修饰时，其后的定语从句通常是非限制性的，例如：

**Charles Smith, who was my former teacher, retired last year.**

查理·史密斯去年退休了，他曾经是我的老师。

**My house, which I bought last year, has got a lovely garden.**

我去年买的的那幢房子带着个漂亮的花园。

**This novel, which I have read three times, is very touching.**

这本小说很动人，我已经读了三遍。

2. 非限定性定语从句可将整个主句作为先行词, 对其进行修饰, 这时从句谓语动词要用第三人称单数, 例如:

**He seems not to have grasped what I meant, which greatly upsets me.**

他似乎没抓住我的意思, 这使我心烦。

**Liquid water changes to vapor, which is called evaporation.**

液态水变为蒸汽, 这就叫做蒸发。

3. 在非限定性定语从句中，不能用关系副词**why**可用**for which**代替，也不能用关系代词**that**，此时用**which**来代替。

**None of us accepted the reason he explained, for which he was absent.**

我们没有一个人接受他所解释的缺席的理由。

**York, which I visited last year, is a nice old city.**

我去年访问过的约克是个古老而美丽的城市。

## 二、限制性定语从句与非限制性定语从句的区别



### 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. 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,所以可用逗号将其与主句隔开。

**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。



**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。

**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。

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

他送给他母亲一台彩电作为生日礼物,这使她非常高兴。

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

他没通过这次考试,令我很失望。

## (2) 关系代词替代情况不同

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。

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

这是我在街上遇到的那个女孩。

析:先行词 **the girl** 在限制性定语从句中作宾语, 可用 **who** 代替 **whom**。

**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。

析:先行词 **a new girl friend**在非限制性定语从句中作宾语,不可用 **who**代替**whom**。

在限制性定语从句中,先行词指人时可用**that**代替**who/whom**,但在非限制性定语从句中先行词指人时,不可用**that**代替**who/whom**。

例:她有一个姐姐,她是教师。

误: **She has a sister, that is a teacher.**

正: **She has a sister, who is teacher.**

### (三)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。

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

这就是他昨天丢的那本书。

析:先行词 **the book** 在限制性定语从句中作宾语,关系代词 **which** 或 **that** 可以省略。

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

他昨天丢了这本书,但现在已找到了。

析:先行词 **the book**在非限制性定语从句中作宾语,关系代词 **which**不可省。

# 三、限制性定语从句与非限制性定语

## 从句的区别



定语从句类型	关系词	主格	宾格	所有格
限制性定语从句	关系代词	who, that, which	whom, which, that	whose
非限制性定语从句	关系代词	who, which	whom, which	whose

类型	限制性定语从句	非限制性定语从句
作用	修饰先行词	补充说明先行词
形式	不用逗号隔开	用逗号隔开
先行词	意义不完整	意义完整
关系词	(1) 宾语可省略 (2) 可用 <b>that, why</b>	(1) 不可以省略 (2) 不用 <b>that, why</b>
翻译	通常译成一个定语	通常译成并列句

比较:

**His brother, who is 22, is a PLA man.**

他的弟弟，22岁，是一个解放军战士。（只有一个弟弟。）

**His brother who is 22 is a PLA man.**

他的22岁的弟弟是一个解放军战士。（不止一个弟弟。）



## 四、关系代词与关系副词的区别



方法一：句子成份法：关系代词在句中充当主语、宾语、定语；关系副词在从句中作状语。

**This is the factory (that/which) they built last year.**

**I won't forget the time that we spent in the countryside.**

**We can still remember the days \_\_\_\_\_ we worked together on the farm.**

**We can still remember the days \_\_\_\_\_ we spent together on the farm.**

方法二：句子完整法：关系代词引导的定语从句不完整；关系副词引导的定语从句是完整的。

1. — Do you have anything to say for yourselves?  
— Yes, there is one point \_\_\_\_\_ we must insist on.  
A. why      B. where      C. how      D. X
2. After graduation she reached a point in her career  
\_\_\_\_\_ she needed to decide what to do.  
A. that      B. what      C. which      D. where

## 五、定语从句与其它从句的比较



比较:

1. He is such a good teacher \_\_\_\_\_ all of us like him.

A. who

B. That

C. as

D. which

2. He is such a good teacher \_\_\_\_\_ all of us like.

A. who

B. That

C. as

D. which

在第一小题中，因为all of us like him是一个完整的句子，所以答案选B。so...that...“如此.....以致.....”。整个句子的意思是“他是如此好的一个老师，以致我们都喜欢他。”在第二小题中，因为all of us like意思不完整，缺少宾语，所以应该是一个定语从句，又因为先行词前有such，故要用关系代词as，所以答案选B。整个句子的意思是“他是如此好的一个我们都喜欢的老师。”

**Focus in:** 状语从句是一个完整的句子。

## 练习题:



1. Anyway, that evening, \_\_\_\_\_ I'll tell you more about later, I ended up staying at Rachel's place.

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

2. The house I grew up \_\_\_\_\_ has been taken down and replaced by an office building.

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

3. Her sister has become a lawyer, \_\_\_\_\_ she wanted to be.

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

4. If a shop has chairs \_\_\_\_\_ women can park their men,  
women will spend more time in the shop.

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

5. I refuse to accept the blame for something \_\_\_\_\_ was  
someone else's fault.

A. who      B. that      C. as      D. what

6. In the office I never seem to have time until 5:30 p.m., \_\_\_\_\_  
many people have gone home.

A. whose time      B. that  
C. on which      D. by which time

7. The film brought the hours back to me \_\_\_\_\_ I was taken  
good care of in that far-away village.

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

8. He made another wonderful discovery, \_\_\_\_\_ of great  
importance to science.

A. which I think is      B. which I think it is  
C. which I think it      D. I think which is

9. His glasses, \_\_\_\_\_ he was like a blind man, fell to the ground and broke.

A. which    B. from which    C. with which    D. without which

10. It was at the school \_\_\_\_\_ was named after a hero \_\_\_\_\_ he spent his childhood.

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





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