定语从句

定语从句，简言之，就是用于修饰名词或代词的一个具有完整主谓结构的句子。这个被修饰的名词或代词因为总是在定语从句的前面，所以我们称之为先行词。而引导定语从句的连词，称为关系词，关系词包括关系代词或关系副词。

定语从句的三种功能：

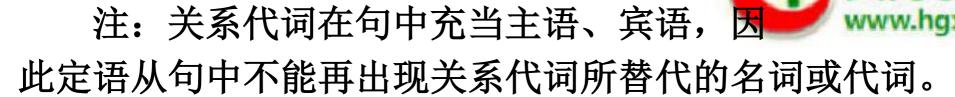1．连接功能：连接从句，引导一个定语从句

2．指代功能：指代先行词

3．语法功能：在定语从句中充当句子成分

1．关系代词

关系代词	先行词	关系代词所作成分
that	人或物	作主语、宾语或表语
which	物	作主语、动词宾语或介词宾语
who	人	作主语
whom	人	作宾语
whose	人或物	作定语，相当于先行词的所有格
as	人或物或整句话	作主语

注：关系代词在句中充当主语、宾语，因此定语从句中不能再出现关系代词所替代的名词或代词。

(1)关系代词在从句中作主语时不能省略

① A plane is a machine *which/that* can fly.（作主语）

② The number of people *who/that* lost homes reached 250,000.

(2)关系代词在句中作宾语时可省略

① The noodles *that/which* I cooked were delicious.（作宾语）

② The girl *who/that* we saw yesterday is Mary.

③Mr. Li is a man *whom/who/that* we should learn from.

(3)关系代词在从句中做定语

① The novel *whose* cover was broken belongs
   to me.

② Henry is the boy *whose* mother is our English teacher.

(4)关系代词在句中作表语时可省略（只能用that）

She is not the girl *that* she was.

(5)在限制性定语从句中，当先行词被the same，such，so等修饰时，通常用as引导定语从句，as作宾语一般不省略。

He is such a person as is respected by all of us.

比较：

They are such beautiful pictures _____ attracted many people's attention.

They are such beautiful pictures _____ they attracted many people's attention.

2．关系副词

关系副词	与先行词关系
when	先行词是表示时间的名词，when在从句中作时间状语，相当于"介词during/on/in/ ...+which"。[注]表示时间"time"一词的定语从句只用when引导，有时不用任何关系代词，当然也不用that引导。
where	先行词是含有地点意义的名词，或表示抽象境地的名词case, point, situation等。where在从句中作地点状语，相当于"介词in/at/ on/...+which"。
why	先行词是表示理由的名词(reason)，why在从句中作原因状语，相当于"for which"。

注意：(1)介词后面的关系代词不能省略。

(2)that前不能有介词。

(3)某些在从句中充当时间，地点或原因状语的"介词+关系

词"结构可以同定语从句中关系副词when，where和why互换。

This is the house <u>in which</u> I lived two years ago.

 =This is the house <u>where</u> I lived two years ago.

Do you remember the day <u>on which</u> you joined our club?

=Do you remember the day <u>when</u> you joined our club?

This is the reason <u>why</u> he came late.

=This is the reason <u>for which</u> he came late.

二、限制性定语从句和非限制性定语从句

1．限制性定语从句和主句关系密切，如果去掉，主句的意思就不完整或失去意义；非限制性定语从句和主句关系不太密切，往往用逗号和主句隔开，去掉后主句的意思仍然清楚。

2．限制性定语从句的先行词是一个名词或代词，而非限制性定语从句的先行词可以是一个名词，也可以是整个主句。关系代词代替整个主句时，一般用**which**或**as**引导。

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

The earth turns around the sun, as is known to us all.

3．当先行词为整个句子时，引导词只有**as**和**which**，它们的区别是：

　　as的用法：**(1)**意为"正如，正像"，常作主语或宾语；**(2)**其引导的定语从句既可放在主句之前，也可插在主句之中，还可放在主句之后。多用于固定搭配中，如：**as is often the case**(这是常有的事)，**as was expected**(不出所料)，**as is mentioned above**(正如上面所提到的)等。

　　As we expected, we won the game at last.

　　which的用法：**(1)**表示主句和从句之间是因果关系，意为"因此，这样，这一点"；**(2)**其引导的非限制性的定语从句只能放在主句之后，可用**and this/ that/ it**来代替。

　　The road was too slippery, <u>which</u> caused lots of accidents.

=and this/ that/ it

三、定语从句只能用that、who或which的 几种情况

1． 只用that

(1)先行词为不定代词all，everything，nothing，anything，little，much，none，the one(指物)时或被这些词修饰时，关系代词只用that。

All *that* can be done has been done.

(2)当先行词被形容词的最高级修饰时，只用that。

This is the most beautiful park *that* I have visited.

The Titanic is the most dangerous film *that* I've ever seen.

(3)当先行词被序数词**the first**，**the second**，**the last**等修饰时，只用**that**。

The first lesson *that* **we have learned will never be easily forgotten.**

This is the last class *that* **we will have this term.**

(4)当先行词被**the only**，**the very**，**the last**，**some**，**any**，**few**，**much**，**no**，**very**，**only**修饰时，只用**that**。

The only student *that* **may be elected is in our class.**

I have no question *that* **will be asked.**

There was little *that* **interested him at the meeting.**

(5)当先行词既指人又指物时，只用that。

We often talk about the persons and things *that* we remember.

The characters and the animals *that* are in the picture are very native.

The train ran over a boy and his dog *that* were just crossing the railroad.

(6)当主语是以who或which开头的疑问句时，为避免重复而用that。

Who is the girl *that* is standing there?

Which is the hotel *that* you stayed at last month?

(7)当way做先行词时，关系代词可以有三种形式 ①that ② in which ③×

I don't like the way *that / in which / ×* you speak to your mother.

(8)先行词在句中作表语。

Shanghai is no longer the city *that* it used to be.

2. 只用who，不用that

(1)当先行词是one, ones, anyone, those表人时。

Do you know the one _____ gave me the book?

Is there anyone _____ is absent today?

(2)有两个定语从句时，当代指人时，一个已经用了that，另一个宜用who。

The girl that you met yesterday is an English teacher _____ teaches well.

(3)在there be句型中先行词为人。

There are many young people _____ are for him.

(4)当先行词是I，you，he，they等时(常用于谚语之中)。

He who plays with fire gets burned. 玩火者必自焚。

He who doesn't reach the Great Wall is not a true man. 不到长城非好汉。

3．只用which，不用that

(1)在非限制性定语从句中，当先行词是物，或代指前面整个主句时，只能用which。

    Beijing, _____ is capital of China, is very beautiful.

    He failed in the exam, _____ made him very sad.

(2)关系词前面有介词，而且先行词是物时，只能用which。

    This is the school in _____ you will study.

(3)有两个定语从句时，其中一个关系代词已经用了that，另外一个最好用which。

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

四、定语从句中动词的数

1．关系代词作从句的主语时，从句中谓语动词的人称和数要与先行词保持一致；先行词是句子时，从句的谓语动词用第三人称单数形式。如：

The recorder that <u>has been given</u> to me is home-made.

I, who <u>am</u> your classmate, will share the work with you.

2．"one of +复数名词"位于关系代词前作先行词时，从句的动词通常要用复数；当one前有the (only), the (very)等修饰时，从句的谓语动词要用单数。如：

He is one of the students who <u>have made</u> great progress.

Mr. Wang is the only one of my friends who <u>has been invited</u> to have dinner with us.

五、 "介词+关系代词"引导的定语从句须注意以下几点

1．部分含有介词的动词短语一般不拆开使用，如：**look for**，**look after**，**take care of**等。

我照顾的那个老人好多了。

The old man <u>after</u> whom I am <u>looking</u> is better. 误
The old man whom I am <u>looking after</u> is better. 正

2．若介词放在关系代词前，关系代词指人时用**whom**，不用**who**或**that**；指物时用**which**，不能用**that**，关系代词是所有格时用**whose**。

The pen with which he is writing is mine.

The person to whom you'll write is Mr. Ball.

The old man was talking with Mr. Smith, in whose hospital I was operated on.

3．"介词+关系代词"前可有some，any，none，both，all，neither，most，window，five等代词、名词或数词。

He has two sons, both of whom were killed in the war.

I lived in a house, the window of which faces the south.

Tom has eight pencils, five of which are yellow.

4．介词由定语从句中谓语动词的习惯搭配或先行词的习惯搭配来决定，即"瞻前顾后"。

In the street there wasn't any person <u>to whom</u> she could <u>turn</u> for help.

The boss <u>in</u> whose company my father <u>worked</u> is a very kind person.

六、定语从句中关系代词与关系副词的选择

比较：

I'll never forget the days *that/which* I spent with my teacher.

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

It is the house *that/which* was built two years ago.

It is the house *where /in which* I was born.

The reason *which/that* he gave was an excuse.

The reason *why* he was late was the rain.

1. 明确关系代词、关系副词在定语从句中的不同作用

关系代词**which, that, who**在定语从句中作主语或在及物动词或介词后作宾语。

关系副词**when, where, why**在定语从句中作状语，即定语从句中不缺主语、宾语，只缺时间、地点或原因状语。

2. 分析句子结构，明确句法成分

关系词在从句中作宾语还是作状语，关键取决于从句中的谓语动词。如果定语从句中谓语动词是及物动词，应观察其后有无宾语。如果没宾语，则应考虑使用能充当宾语的关系代词**which**或**that**。如果句子中有宾语，就考虑关系副词**when**或**where**等。

七、定语从句和同位语从句的区别

1．定语从句修饰先行词，它和先行词是修饰和被修饰的关系；同位语从句说明或解释前面的名词的具体内容，是补充说明的关系。

The plane that has just taken off is for London. (定语从句，**that**在从句中作主语)

The fact that he has been dead is clear. (同位语从句，**that**在从句中不作成分)

2．定语从句由关系代词或关系副词引导，关系词在从句中充当成分；同位语从句主要由连词**that**引导，在从句中不作成分，从句也可由**when**，**where**，**how**，**why**，**whether**等词引导。

The problem (that) we are facing now is how we can collect so much money.(定语从句，**that**作宾语)

The problem how we can collect so much money is difficult to solve.(同位语从句)

1．在定语从句中，适当加入插入语。如：

①He 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

②Not having been there before, he simply had no idea about the place, _____ is worth visiting.

   A．where everyone says   B．which everyone says

   C．everyone says this   D．everyone says that

2．把先行词与定语从句隔开

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

3．把定语从句和强调句型放在一起考

It was in the small house ＿＿＿＿ was built with stones ＿＿＿＿ he spent his childhood.

　　A．that；that　　　　　B．which；which

　　C．which；that　　　　　D．that；which

4．定语从句与其它从句

①All _____ I need is a good rest.

_____ I need is a good rest.

A．What B．All what C．That D．Which

②The police ruled out the possibility_____ Justin told them.

The police ruled out the possibility _____ Justin was taken away by the aliens.

A．that B．which C．of which D．what

③ A modern city has been set up in the place _____ was a wasteland ten years ago.

A modern city has been set up in _____ was a wasteland ten years ago.

A．what B．which C．that D．where

1．This is the bag _____ my mother bought yesterday.

A．that　　　　　B．who

C．whom　　　　　D．this

2．October 15th is my birthday, _____ I will never forget.

A．when　　　　　B．that

C．what　　　　　D．which

3．Do you still remember the day _____ we first met?

A．that　　　　　　B．when

C．what　　　　　　D．on that

4．The treatment will continue until the patient reaches the point _____ he can walk correctly and safely.

  A．when   B．where

  C．which   D．whose

5．The only language _____ is easy to learn is the mother tongue.

  A．which   B．that

  C．/   D．it