

ATTRIBUTIVE CLAUSE

**Grammar**

**定语从句**

**定义**

**定语从句是在复合句中修饰名词或代词起定语作用的从句，被定语从句修饰的词成为先行词。定语从句有关系代词或关系副词引导。关系代词有that, who等，关系副词有when, where等。**

**分类**

**1. 限定性定语从句**

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。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。That引导的是限定性定语从句。如：

I came back for the key that I had forgotten. 我回来去我忘带的钥匙。

Those who wish to go to the park must be at the gate by 7:50 am.

想去公园的人必须在早上7:50到大门口集合。

**2. 非限定性定语从句**

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。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，不可用that引导。如：

The 8:30 train, which is usually very punctual, was late today.

8:30的那列火车通常是准时的，今天却晚了。

Mr. Zhang, who came to see me yesterday, is an old friend of my father’s.

张先生昨天来看我，他是我父亲的一位老朋友。

**关系代词引导的定语从句**

1.who指人，在从句中做主语

The boys who are playing football are from Class One.

Yesterday I helped an old man who lost his way.

2. whom指人，在定语从句中充当宾语，常可省略。

Mr. Liu is the person (whom) you talked about on the bus.

Mr. Ling is just the boy whom I want to see.

3. which指物，在定语从句中做主语或者宾语，做宾语时可省略

Football is a game which is liked by most boys.

This is the pen (which) he bought yesterday.

4. that指人时，相当于who 或者whom；指物时，相当于which。在宾语从句中做主语或者宾语，做宾语时可省略。

The number of the people that/who come to visit the city each year rises one million.  Where is the man that/whom I saw this morning?

5. whose通常指人，也可指物，在定语从句中做定语

He has a friend whose father is a doctor.

I once lived in a house whose roof has fallen in.

whose指物时，常用以下结构来代替

The classroom whose door is broken will soon be repaired.

The classroom the door of which is broken will soon be repaired.

**介词+关系代词引导的定语从句**

关系代词在定语从句中做介词宾语时，从句常由介词+关系代词引导。如：

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

The school in which he once studied is very famous.

Tomorrow I will bring here a magazine (that/which) you asked for.

Tomorrow I will bring here a magazine for which you asked.

**注意**：

1. 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

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

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

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

The man with whom you talked is my friend. (T)

The man who/that you talked with is my friend. (F)

3.“介词+关系代词”前可有some, any, none, both, all, neither, most, each, few等代词或者数词

He loved his parents deeply, both of whom are very kind to him.

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

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

**关系副词引导的定语从句**

1. when指时间，在定语从句中做时间状语

I still remember the day when I first came to the school. The time when we got together finally came.

2. where指地点，在定语从句中做地点状语

Shanghai is the city where I was born.

The house where I lived ten years ago has been pulled down.

3. why指原因，在定语从句中做原因状语

Please tell me the reason why you missed the plane.

I don't know the reason why he looks unhappy today.

注意：关系副词引导的从句可以由“介词+关系代词”引导的从句替换

The reason why/ for which he refused the invitation is not clear,

From the year when/in which he was going to school he began to know what he wanted when he grew up.

**练习**

1. Finally, the thief handed everything \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ he had stolen to the police.

A. after B. what C. whatever D. that

2. His parents wouldn’t let him marry anyone \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_family was poor.

A. of whom B. whom C. of whose D. whose

3. All \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is needed is a supply of oil.

A. the thing B. that C. what D. which

4. She heard a terrible noise, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_brought her heart into her mouth.

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

5. In the dark street, there wasn’t a single person \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_she could turn for help.

A. that B. who C. from whom D. to whom

6. Who is the man \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is standing over there?

A. whom B. which C. that D. he

7. Who is the man \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_you just talked to?

A. / B. which C. whoever D. whose

8. Wang Hai is the student \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_home caught fire last night.

A. which B. that C. whom D. whose

9. Is this the pen \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_you were writing?

A. with that B. with which C. to that D. to which

10. Her bag, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_she put all her books, has not been found.

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

11. The solider ran to the building, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_flew a flag.

A. on the top of which B. on the top of that

C. on the top of it D. which

12. I still remember the day \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_we got married.

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

13. The factory \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_his mother works is in the east of the city.

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

14. The house\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ windows open to the south is Zhang Shan’s.

A. which B. that C. whose D. its

15. The shop isn’t far away, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_I bought three pairs of compasses.

A. which B. where C. at the place D. at the place where

16. He tried to find a hammer \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_he could repair the desk.

A. through which B. with which C. by which D. using which

17. He came to the city, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_there is a famous tower called Yellow Carne Tower.

A. on which B. in where C. which D. where

18. They talked for about an hour of things and persons \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_they remembered in the school.

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

19. That is the only dictionary \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_he often turns to for help.

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

20. All the pencils \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_she had bought at a chap price broke.

A. which B. that C. what D. those other