

This material is for:

- ① lesson planning (for T);
- ② after-class use (for S).

If you are using ClassIn, please go to:

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本课件仅可用于:

- ① 老师课前备课;
- ② 学生课后自习。

如果正在使用ClassIn软件上课, 请老师在右侧操作栏的[Authorized Resources]文件夹中找到PPT课件并打开, 以获得最佳上课体验。

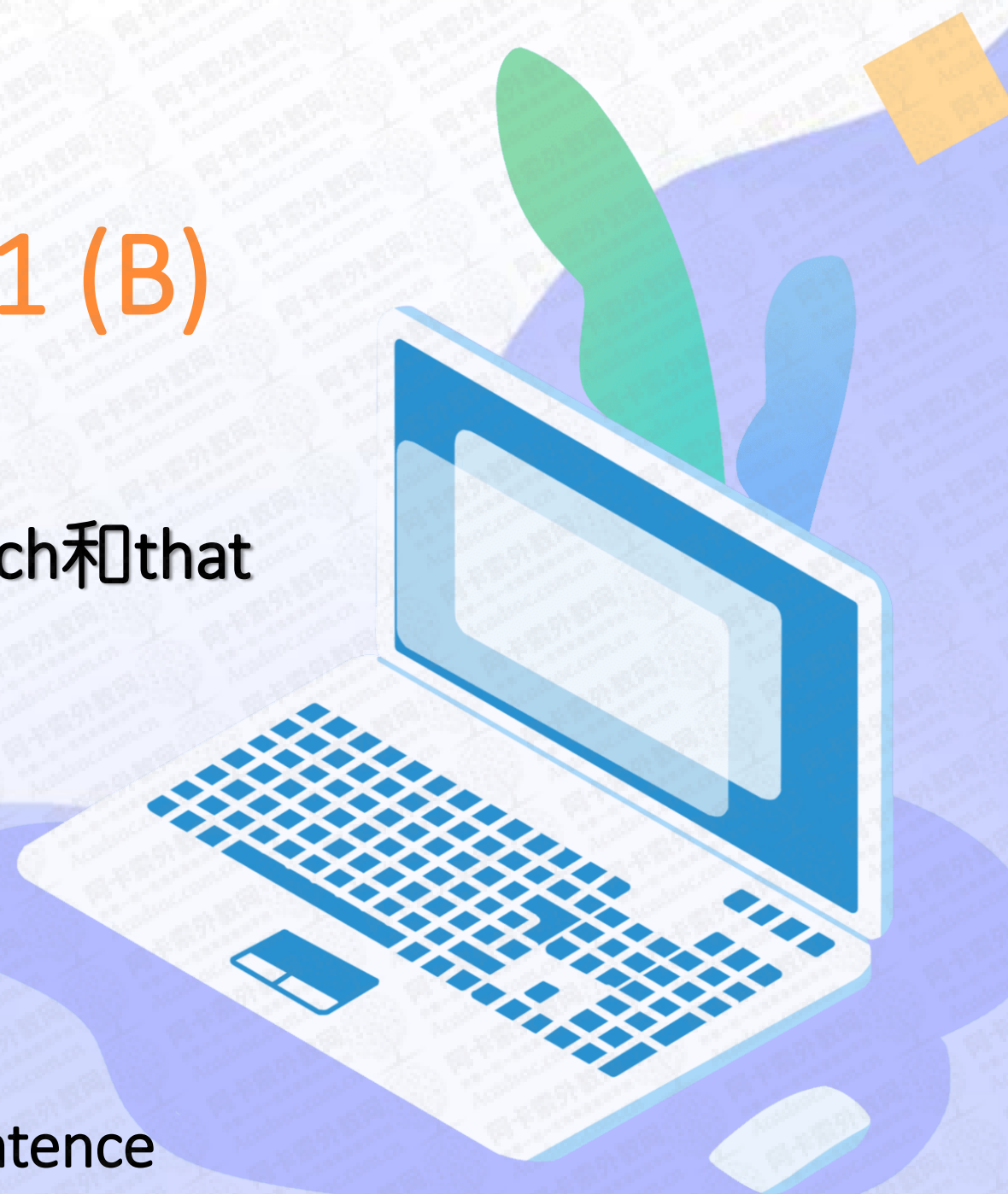


Acadsoc New Classic English 1 (B)

Lesson 55 who, which and that (1) 定语从句中的关系代词 who, which和that (第一讲)

Learning Objectives:

- 1 grammar point
 - learn to use “who”, “which” and “that” in a sentence



(3 mins)

A. Warm up

Look, read and click.

The lady **who** is standing behind the counter served me an hour ago.

He says he's the man **who** bought these books.

I bought the books **which** are on the counter.

The man **who** I served was wearing a hat.

Is this the man **that** you served?



Which of the following is correct?

A. The red words are used to divide the sentences into two parts.

B. The green words are used to describe the purple words.

C. The purple words are used to describe the green words.



A. Warm up

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Which of the following is correct?

A. The red words are used to divide the sentences into two parts.



The green words are used to describe the purple words.

C. The purple words are used to describe the green words.



◆ B. Dialog – Listen

(1.5 min)

- Listen to the text and pay close attention to the **highlighted** words.

<http://www.acadsoc.com.cn/IES/Aplayer.aspx?code=F198D30015610220>



who/that



who/that



who/that



which/that

◆ B. Dialog – Learn

(5 mins)

Relative pronouns (who, which, that) in attribute clauses 定语从句中的关系代词who, which和that

The meaning of attribute clauses & relative pronouns

关系代词与定语从句的
含义

- ① Attribute clauses are placed **behind nouns** to modify them.
定语从句位于**名词后面**，起修饰(形容)名词的作用。
- ② Attribute clauses are led by **relative pronouns: who, which, that**.
定语从句由关系代词**who, which和that**引导。

Usage 用法

- ① We use “**who**” and “**that**” to describe **people**. 我们用**who**和**that**修饰**人**.
 - He’s the **person who/that** carried my suitcase.
 - She’s the **girl who** met me yesterday.
- ② We use “**which**” and “**that**” to describe **things**. 我们用**which**和**that**修饰**物**.
 - These are the **oranges which/that** I bought yesterday.
 - The **book which/that** is on the desk is mine.

◆ B. Dialog – Read

(1 min)

- Listen again and read the dialogs.

<http://www.acadsoc.com.cn/IES/Aplayer.aspx?code=696A863A298D3E02>

LILY: Who served you?

AMY: The man who/that is standing behind the counter.



<http://www.acadsoc.com.cn/IES/Aplayer.aspx?code=8D6C87B57080DFF4>

LILY: Who is making all that noise?

AMY: The men who/that are repairing the road (修路).



◆ B. Dialog – Read

(1 min)

- Listen again and read the dialogs.

<http://www.acadsoc.com.cn/IES/Aplayer.aspx?code=788BE21C3D865881>

LILY: I served him yesterday.
He is the man who/that I served yesterday.



<http://www.acadsoc.com.cn/IES/Aplayer.aspx?code=3CF3A8289941C832>

LILY: Which dog is yours?
AMY: The dog which/that is carrying the basket.



◆ C. Practice

(4 mins)

■ Fill in the blanks with “who” “which” or “that” 用单词who, which或that填空。

(1) This is the car _____ the mechanic repaired yesterday.

(2) He is the man _____ I invited to the party.

(3) I am the person _____ wrote you a letter.

(4) She's the woman _____ he loves.

(5) They are the people _____ came here last week.

(6) I found the laptop _____ cost ten thousand dollars.

◆ C. Practice

■ Fill in the blanks with “who” “which” or “that” 用单词who, which或that填空。

(1) This is the car which/that the mechanic repaired yesterday.

(2) He is the man who/that I invited to the party.

(3) I am the person who/that wrote you a letter.

(4) She's the woman that/who he loves.

(5) They are the people who/that came here last week.

(6) I found the laptop which/that cost ten thousand dollars.

◆ C. Practice

(4 mins)

■ Connect the sentences with “who” “which” or “that” 用单词who, which或that连接句子。

E.g. Let me show you the novel. I borrowed the novel from the library.

Answer: Let me show you the novel **which/that** I borrowed from the library.

(1) He is the policeman. He caught the thieves.

(2) The book is very interesting. I am reading the book.

(3) The phone is expensive. The phone is on the counter.

(4) She is the nurse. She looked after me.

◆ C. Practice

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He is the policeman who/that caught the thieves.

(2) The book is very interesting. I am reading the book.

The book which/that I am reading is very interesting.

(3) The phone is expensive. The phone is on the counter.

The phone which/that is on the counter is expensive.

(4) She is the nurse. She looked after me.

She is the nurse who/that looked after me.

C. Practice

(4 mins)

Use “which”, “that” or “who” to describe the following pictures. Use words in the brackets if necessary.
用单词which, that或who来描述下列图片。如有必要, 可使用括号中的提示词。

1.



(walk with, look at, phone)

3.



(point at, girl, stand, behind, counter)

2.



(touch, TV, cost)
*touch 摸



(yell at, hang, clock)
*yell at 对...叫; hang 悬挂

◆ C. Practice

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用单词which, that或who来描述下列图片。如有必要, 可使用括号中的提示词。

1.



(walk with, look at, phone)

The girl is walking with the guy who is looking at his phone.

3.



(point at, girl, stand, behind, counter)

The man is pointing at the girl who/that is standing behind the counter.

2.



(touch, TV, cost)

*touch 摸

The boy is touching the TV that/which costs \$5,000.



(yell at, hang, clock)

*yell at 对...叫; hang 悬挂

The girl is yelling at the boy who/that is hanging the clock.

◆ D. Review

(1.5 mins)

■ In this lesson, you've learned:

Grammar

- ① Attribute clauses (定语从句) are placed **behind nouns** to modify (修饰) them.
- ② Attribute clauses are led by **relative pronouns** (关系代词): who, which, that.
 - ★ use “**who**” and “**that**” to describe **people**
 - ★ use “**which**” and “**that**” to describe **things**

See you next time!

同学对本节课还满意吗？
请给我们五星好评哦！

