（A）关系代词引导的定语从句

1．**who** 指人，在定语从句中作*主语*。

2．**whom** 指人，在定语从句中做*宾语*，常可省略。

3．**which** 指物，在定语从句中做主语或宾语，做*宾语*时常可省略。

4．**that** 指人或物。指人时，相当于 **who** 或 **whom**；指物时，相当于 **which**。在定语从句中作主语或宾语，作*宾语*时常可省略。

5．**whose** 在定语从句中作定语，对从句中的名词进行修饰，**"whose+名词"**在从句中做主语或宾语。整个从句所修饰的先行词是人/物。

注：当 **whose** 引导的定语从句先行词是物或抽象名词时，可以和**"of which"**结构互换.

Exercises:

Mr Liu is the person _____ you talked about on the bus.

The film _____ they went to see last night was not interesting at all.

This book is especially written for the students _____ native language is not English.

The policemen were sure that the murderer was the man _____ gun was found beside the dead body.

That house, the doors _____ are painted white, is my grandpa's house.

（B）"介词+关系代词"引导的定语从句

关系代词在定语从句中作介词宾语时，可以把介词提前，即由"介词+whom/which"引出定语从句。介词提前时，关系代词不能用 **that**。

Exercises:

The man _____ you shook hands just now is head of our department.

In the dark street, there wasn't a single person _____ she could turn for help.

Antarctic _____ we know very little is covered with thick ice all year around.

The only thing _____ I took pride was the first prize I got in a singing competition.

The two things _____ they felt very proud were their house and the diamond ring.

He walked slowly to the door _____ he could enter the reading room.

They will give you some desks and chairs _____ you can furnish the room.

At that exciting moment, we lacked words _____ to express our thanks.

Where is the man _____ you gave the book?

Can you tell me the name of the factory _____ you paid a visit last week?

(Can you tell me the name of the museum _____ you visited last month?)

（C）关系副词引导的定语从句（when/where/why = 介词＋关系代词）

1. **when** 指时间，在定语从句中作时间状语。

2. **where** 指地点，在定语从句中作地点状语。先行词也可以是具有地点意义的抽象名词，如 **point, situation, case** 等。

3. **why** 指原因，在定语从句中作原因状语。 Please tell me the reason <u>why</u> you missed the plane.

4. 判断是否选用关系副词：不要一看到先行词表示时间、地点或者原因就用关系副词，如果先行词能在从句中做主语、宾语或定语，要用关系代词，否则再选用关系副词。如：

    I still remember the day (<u>that/which</u>) we spent today.

(the day 可以在从句中做宾语，所以要用关系代词，the day 不指人，所以用 that/which)

    I still remember the day <u>when</u> I first came to this school.

(the day 不能在从句中做主语、宾语或定语，所以要用关系副词，the day 表示时间，所以用 when。)

Exercises:

Teachers should create an environment _____ children are taught how to solve problems by themselves.

I can think of many cases _____ students obviously knew a lot of English words and expressions but couldn't write a good essay.

He's got himself into a dangerous situation _____ he is likely to lose control over the plane.

February, 29, 1990 was the day _____ I'll always remember. I left Shanghai for Australia.

I will never forget those days _____ we lived happily together on the farm.

Mont Blanc, _____ we visited last summer, is the highest mountains in Europe.

The other day, he showed me the house _____ he was born.

They showed us around the factory _____ is equipped with modern facilities.

The school _____ I visited last year was not the one _____ I once worked.

Have you ever asked him the reason _____ may explain his absence?

I don't know the reason _____ she was late.

This is the reason _____ he left the company.

The is the reason _____ he gave us for his absence.

（D）只能用 that 引导定语从句的情况

1. 当先行词前面有 **who, which** 等疑问代词时

Which is the T-shirt _____ fits me most?

Who _____ has common sense will do such a thing?　　A. which　　　　B. who　C. whom　D. that

2. 当先行词是指人又指物的并列名词短语时

The writer and his books _____ are known to us all are very popular here.

Watch the girl and her dog _____ are crossing the bridge.

3. 当先行词含形容词最高级、序数词时

Of all the questions in this paper, the second question _____ with pollution was the most difficult.

A. which has something to do　　　B. has something to do

C. that has something to do　　　　D. that has anything to do

This is the biggest laboratory _____ we have ever built in our school.

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

4. 当先行词被 **all, the very, the only** 等词修饰时

All the books there _____ have beautiful pictures in them were written by Mr. Zhu.

This is the very dictionary _____ I want to buy.

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

5. 当先行词为指物的不定代词如 **all, much, little, few, everything, nothing, some, any, anything** 等时

*I am interested in _____ *you have told me about "Education in Canada"*.

填 **all** 和 **what** 都对，填 **all**，从句则为省略了 **that** 的定语从句；填 **what**，从句则为 **what** 引导的宾语从句，如 **I don't know** *what you're talking about.*

I will tell you _____ the teacher told me yesterday. I will tell you all _____ the teacher told me yesterday.

Finally, the thief handed everything _____ he had stolen to the police.

当先行词为指人的不定代词如 everyone, everybody, anyone, anybody, nobody 等时，用 who 引导

　　Is there anyone _____ can lend me a little money?

6. 注意区分定语从句和强调句：

　　在强调结构"**It ＋ is/was ＋** 被强调部分 ＋ **who/that ＋** 句子其他成分"中

　　*当被强调的成分是人时，关系代词可以用 **who/that**，否则关系代词一律用 **that**

　　*如果强调的成分是句子中的时间或地点状语，连接词仍用 **that**，不用 **when** 或 **where**

　　*将句中的 **it is...** 和连接词去掉，句子仍保持完整则是强调句，否则则是定语从句。

Exercises:

It is *on the farm* _____ they worked last week.

It was *midnight* _____ they arrived at the place.

It is at 3 o'clock _____ we have the meeting.

It was in the classroom _____ we have Economics classes _____ I found my cell phone.

限制性定语从句对先行词具有限制和确定作用，如果去掉，主句的意义就会变得不明确。书面上，限制性定语从句前后没有逗号。如：

This is a shop <u>that</u> sells personal computers. The watch <u>(that)</u> I bought yesterday works well.

非限制性定语从句与先行词之间只有松散的关系，对先行词起说明、描绘的作用。如果去掉，不影响主句的意义。书面上，非限制性定语从句前后用逗号和主句分开。如：

Yesterday I happened to see John, _____ I hadn't met for twenty years.

Shakespeare, _____ plays are popular, was a great writer.

My sister, _____ I went to the concert last night, will leave soon.

The museum, _____ we stayed for two hours, was a major tourist attraction.

The year 1968, _____ the American astronauts first landed on the moon, was historic.

1. that, why 不能引导非限制性定语从句

2. 在非限制性定语从句中，**of which/whom** 常用于基数词或 **some, any, none, all, both, either, neither, many, most, each, few** 等词之后，如：

The teachers speak highly of the workbooks, all _____ have come out.

The committee consists of 20 members, five _____ are women.

*The teachers speak highly of the workbooks. All of _____ have come out.

*The old woman has two sons. Both of _____ are engineers.

3. 非限制性定语从句的先行词可以是主句中的一部分，也可以是整个主句。

Even at that moment he didn't come to our help, _____ made us very disappointed.

He was very rude to the Customs officer, _____ of course made things even worse.

1. 关系代词 **as** 可指人也可指物，多与 **such, the same** 连用，构成 **such...as, the same...as** 结构。

　a. such...as 意为"诸如...之类的"，**as** 在从句中作主语、宾语或表语

　注：区分 such...as 引导的定语从句和 such ... that 引导的结果状语从句

　b. the same...as 意为"与...相同的"，**as** 在从句中作主语、宾语或表语。在意义上，定语从句指与先行词同<u>一类</u>人/物。*注：the same...that 在意义上，定语从句指与先行词是同<u>一个</u>人/物。*

Such books _____ you bought yesterday are good.　　　　　(_____从句)

Never read such books _____ will do you harm.　　　　　(_____从句)

They talked in such simple English _____ children could understand.　(_____从句)

They talked in such simple English _____ children could understand it.　(_____从句)

He is such a good teacher _____ we all love and respect.　　(_____从句)

He is a good teacher _____we all love and respect.　　　　(_____从句)

He is such a good teacher _____ we all love and respect him.　(_____从句)

I want to buy the same pen _____ you are using.　　　　(_____从句)

I'd like to buy the same dress _____ she wears today.　　(_____从句)

You have to go back the same way _____ you came.　　　(_____从句)

Made By Cathy

2. as 和 **which** 引导非限制性定语从句时，其用法有相同之处，也有不同之处。具体情况是：

a. as 和 **which** 都可以在定语从句中做主语或宾语，代表前面整个句子。

b. as 引导的非限制性定语从句可以放在主句之前、主句之后，甚至还可以分割主句，而 **which** 引导的非限制性定语从句只可放在主句之后。另外，**which** 表示"这件事，这一点/个"，意思相当于"**and that/this**"，而 **as** 常常有"正如、正像"的含义。

c. 当主句和从句之间存在着逻辑上的因果关系时，关系词往往用 **which**，不用 **as**。

d. as 从句通常在意义上与主句保持和谐一致，多为肯定句。若意义上与主句有悖，则用 **which**

Exercises:

She was terrified, _____ I could see from her eyes.

_____ is often the case, we have disagreement about the plan.

Tom was late for school again and again, _____ made his teacher very angry.

The defending champion didn't win, _____ was unexpected.

（G）其他情况

*以 the way 为先行词的限制性定语从句通常由 in which 或 that 引导，而且通常可以省略。

*but 有时也用作关系词引导定语从句，相当于 who/that/which do not。如：

There are very few <u>but</u>(=who don't) admire his talents.　少有人不赞赏他的才干的。

*嵌入式定语从句：某些结构可以理解成插入语，如果去掉，并不影响句子的完整。

Exercises:

I will hire the man _____ they say is a good English speaker.

I have an idea _____ *I'm sure* will interest you.

We can define a joke as something you say _____ causes laughter.

Let's go and visit Mr. Brown, _____ you know visited us last year.

I don't like _____ you speak to her.

A. the way　　　　　B. the way in that　 C. the way which　　　　　D. the way of which

The old couple raised quite a few children _____ were orphans.

A. who they said　　　　　　　B. they said who

C. whom they said　　　　　　 D. they said they

The librarian has recommended some books _____ will certainly interest you.

A. which I am sure　　　　　　B. I am sure which

C. of which I am sure　　　　　D. and I am sure which

判断先行词

Is this the museum _____ you visited the other day?

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

Is this museum _____ some German friends visited last Wednesday?

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

He is the only one of the students _____ the truth.

A. who know　　　B. who knows　　　C. that know　　　　D. who are knowing

Emile is one of the four daughters _____ high education.

A. who have received　　　　　　　B. who has received

C. that have been received　　　　　D. that has received

I, who _____ your friend, will try my best to help you.

A. be　　　　　B. am　　　　　C. are　　　　　D. is

这是你上次想要借的书吗？

Is *this* **the book** you wanted to borrow last time? = _____