

# 管理类联考英语

## 定语从句

# III 定语从句的定义

- ① I know the girl.
- ② The girl comes from Beijing.

# III 定语从句的定义

- ① I know the girl.
- ② The girl comes from Beijing.

**I know the girl who comes from Beijing.**

# III 定语从句的定义

**步骤：**

- 1.找到两个句子中相同的名词；**
- 2.将两个名词中的一个进行替换，若是人，用who替换；若是物，用which替换；that既可以指人，又可以指物；**
- 3. 将who 或which引导的句子放在相同名词之后；**

# III 定语从句的定义

① I like reading books.

② The books were written by O Henry.

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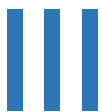
**I like reading books which were written by O Henry.**

# III 定语从句的定义

我有一个给我买别墅的男朋友。

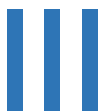
I have a boyfriend who has bought a house for me.

先行词 关系词

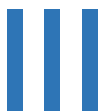


谓语动词（结构）和后面的介词有两种关系：**关系紧密** & **关系疏远**；





谓语动词（结构）和后面的介词有两种关系：**关系紧密** & 关系疏远；  
look for, look after,



谓语动词（结构）和后面的介词有两种关系：关系紧密 & 关系疏远；

be interested in

This is the book which you are interested in.

This is the book in which you are interested .

## III 关系词的选择

解题技巧

定语从句主句一定完整

1. 从句不完整的时候选择:

which / that / who / whom

我有一个给我买别墅的男朋友。

I have a boyfriend

**who** bought a house for me.

## III 关系代词

**先行词指人：who, whom**

**先行词指物：which**

**先行词指人或物均可：that whose**

## III 关系代词

**先行词指人：who, whom**

**先行词指物：which**

**先行词指人或物均可：that whose**

# ||| who/whom

**The woman who lives next door is a famous dancer.**

**关系词who既指代the woman，同时又在从句中作成分——从句的主语。**

# ||| who和whom的区别

1. Who在定语从句中可作主语、宾语或表语，但是who之前不可用介词（比如，不能说with who，而是with whom）。

I like the people **who** I work with.

我喜欢同我一起工作的那些人。（who做介词with的宾语。）

I like the people **with whom** I work.

I' m talking about friends **who** you can share almost everything with.

我说的是那些可以分享 一切的朋友。

I' m talking about friends **with whom** you can share almost everything.

# ||| who和whom的区别

**2. Whom在定语从句中不能作主语、但可以作宾语或表语。**

**A rich person is not one who has the most, but is one who needs the least.**

**一个富有的人，不是因为他拥有的最多，而是因为他需要的最少。**

**Only the people \_\_\_\_\_ have the patience to do simple things perfectly will acquire the skill to do difficult things easily.**

**只有有耐心圆满完成简单工作的人，才能够轻而易举地完成困难的事。**



# ||| who和whom的区别

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## III 关系代词

先行词指人：who, whom

先行词指物：which

先行词指人或物均可：that whose

# ||| which

**We are studying sentences which contain adjective clauses.**

**我们正在学习带有形容词从句的句子。**

**which可以指代单个名词：**

**Anger is a wind which blows out the lamp of the mind.**

**愤怒是吹灭心灵之灯的风。**

# ||| 关系代词

**先行词指人：who, whom**

**先行词指物：which**

**先行词指人或物均可：that whose**

# ||| which

**which也可以指代前面整个句子：**

**Tom was late, which surprised me.**

**He tore up my photo, which upset me. (主句He tore up my photo 作which的先行词。)**

# ||| that

**that既可指人，也可指物；that不用在非限制性定语从句中；that不能用在介词后面，这同who一样。**

**the world in which we live is made up of matter.  
我们所生活的世界由物质组成。**

**=The world that which we live in is made up of matter.**

# ||| whose

表示人或物的所有关系，用whose。其作用如同物主代词my, your, her, his, their, our一样，whose后边要接名词。Whose可以指人也可以指物。

“whose+名词”在从句中可作主语、动词宾语或介词宾语。

When I looked through the window, i saw a girl **whose beauty** took my breath away.  
(做主语, whose指人a girl)

It was a meeting **whose importance** i did not realize at the time.  
(作动词宾语, whose指事物a meeting)

Atlas (in Greek mythology) was a kneeling man **on whose shoulders** the world rested.  
(作介词宾语, whose指人a kneeling man)

# || 关系词的选择

## 解题技巧

### 定语从句主句一定完整

#### 1. 从句不完整的时候选择:

which / that / who / whom

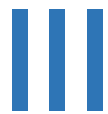
#### 2. 从句完整的时候选择:

when / where / why / whose

我的别墅位于很多人住的市中心。

My house is located  
in center of the city  
**where** many people live.





# 关系副词

# ||| when

**when**引导限制性和非限制性定语从句，其先行词须是表示时间的名词，如day, year, time等。when可用on which来替换。

**I'll never forget the day when i met you.**

**I'll never forget the day on which i met you.**

**We will put off the outing until next week, when we won't be so busy.**

# ||| when

**注意：表示时间的先行名词，若定语从句不是缺状语，而是缺少主语或宾语，要用which或that来引导定语从句。因为用when来引导定语从句的前提条件是：when在其引导的定语从句中作时间状语。**

**I'll never forget the day when we first met in the park. (when作时间状语，修饰met)**

**I'll never forget the time which i spent on campus. (which作spent的宾语)**

# ||| when

**where**引导定语从句，其先行词必须是表示地点的名词，如place, house。

**Do you know any place where I can buy Clint's grammar book?**

**Do you know any place at which I can buy Clint's grammar book?**

# ||| when

**注意：与when类似，并非凡是先行词表示地点的名词，都得由where来引导定语从句，这得看关系词在从句中充当的成分。where在定语从句中作地点状语，若定语从句缺主语或宾语，要用which后that引导定语从句。**

**This is the town where i spent my childhood.**

**This is the town which i told you about before. (which作about的宾语)**

## III why

**用来表示原因，只引导限制性定语从句，先行词是reason等表示原因的名词。**

**This is the reason why i didn't come here. (此处why= for which)**

# III 关系词的选择

定语从句主句完整

从句缺成分（主宾表）		从句不缺成分	
物	人		
which	who - 主格	when - 时间	whose - 谁的
	whom - 宾格	where - 地点	
that		why - 原因	

# III 关系词的选择

定语从句主句完整

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物	人		
which	who - 主格	when - 时间	whose - 谁的
	whom - 宾格	where - 地点	
that		why - 原因	

没有what





**During my childhood, I always lingered at the theater () my mother worked.**

**A. that**

**B. where**

**C. which**

**D. in that**



**During my childhood, I always lingered at the theater () my mother worked.**

**A. that**

**B. where**

**C. which**

**D. in that**



**Nobody can explain the reason ( ) the project was abandoned two years ago and then renewed earlier this year.**

**A. that**

**B. why**

**C. which**

**D. how**



**Nobody can explain the reason () the project was abandoned two years ago and then renewed earlier this year.**

**A. that**

**B. why**

**C. which**

**D. how**



**At present she's focused on next month ()  
will see her set on her biggest UK tour to  
date.**

**A. what**

**B. it**

**C. when**

**D. that**



**At present she's focused on next month ()  
will see her set on her biggest UK tour to  
date.**

**A. what**

**B. it**

**C. when**

**D. that**

# ||| which与that的区别

常考考点:

1. 必须选which的情况

前有逗号, 前有介词

我擅长英语,

这符合你们的要求。

I am good at English,

which meets your requirement.

# || which与that的区别

常考考点:

1. 必须选which的情况

前有逗号, 前有介词

2. 必须选that的情况

六种情况 (不用背)

以下六种情况下必须用that (不用背)

1) 当先行词是指物的不定代词much, little, none, all, few, everything, anything等

2) 当先行词前面用the only, the very, any, every, some等词修饰时

3) 当先行词是形容词最高级或先行词的前面有形容词最高级修饰时

4) 当先行词是序数词或前面有序数词修饰时

5) 当先行词既有人, 又有物

6) 当先行词前面有who, which等疑问代词时





**All () glitters is not gold.**

**A. which**

**B. who**

**C. /**

**D. that**



**All () glitters is not gold.**

**A. which**

**B. who**

**C. /**

**D. that**



**I hope that the little ( ) I' ve done is of some help to you.**

**A. that**

**B. which**

**C. what**

**D. when**



**I hope that the little ( ) I' ve done is of some help to you.**

**A. that**

**B. which**

**C. what**

**D. when**



**To improve people's living environment, considerably cutting carbon emissions has become something () the leadership must achieve as soon as possible.**

**A. which**

**B. that**

**C. where**

**D. when**



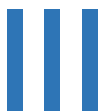
**To improve people's living environment, considerably cutting carbon emissions has become something () the leadership must achieve as soon as possible.**

**A. which**

**B. that**

**C. where**

**D. when**



# 限制性定语从句和非限制性定语从句

## ||| 不用逗号隔开——限制性定语从句

**作用：提供必要的信息**

**I don't like people.**

**I don't like people who are never on time.**

**I don't like people who never keep their words.**

**I don't like people who are lazy.**

**I don't like people who are selfish.**



## || 用逗号隔开——非限制性定语从句

**作用：提供附加的而非必要的信息**

**Beijing, which is the capital of China, has developed into international city.**

**My mother, who is 50 this year, lives with me now.**

**Einstein, who was a great Jewish scientist, created the theory of relativity.**



## 用或不用逗号隔开句义有差别

- ① He has a daughter who works in a hospital.
- ② He has a daughter, who works in a hospital.



## 用或不用逗号隔开句义有差别

① He has a daughter who works in a hospital.

② He has a daughter, who works in a hospital.

① 表示他有多多个女儿，其中有一个在医院工作的女儿。

② 强调他有一个女儿，不是儿子，“在医院工作”纯粹是为了补充信息。



## 用或不用逗号隔开句义有差别

- ① The food which wasn't in fridge all went off.
- ② The food, which wasn't in fridge all went off.



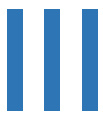
## 用或不用逗号隔开句义有差别

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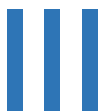
② The food, which wasn't in fridge all went off.

① 没有放在冰箱的那部分食物坏了。

② 食物都坏了，因为没有放在冰箱里。此时定语从句补充说明了食物变质的原因，是因为没有放在冰箱里。



复习一下

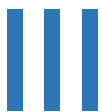


## 一、先行词与关系词

### A. 什么是先行词

被定语从句修饰的名词、代词称为先行词。我们可以这样认为, 之所以称它为先行词, 是因为修饰它的定语从句总是放在它之后, 先行词总是出现在定语从句之前, 而不同于普通形容词修饰名词时, 形容词位于名词之前。

Don' t forget the book that I told you to bring. (the book为先行词)  
别忘了把我让你带的书带过来。

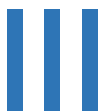


## **B.先行词与关系词的关系**

**引导定语从句的词被称为关系词。关系词根据其在定语从句中的功能可分为关系代词和关系副词。关系代词在定语从句中作主语、宾语、表语、定语等,关系副词在定语从句中作状语。**

**含有定语从句的句子一般分为两层:即主句层(第一层), 定语从句层(第二层)。**

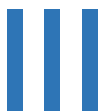




## **C.先行词与关系词的种类**

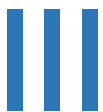
### **1. 常见的关系代词**

### **2. 常见的关系副词**



## 二、限定性定语从句与非限定性定语从句

**根据定语从句与先行词间关系的紧密程度, 我们将定语从句分为限定性定语从句和非限定性定语从句。**



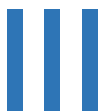
## A. 限定性定语从句

限定性定语从句又称限制性定语从句, 用来修饰和限定先行词, 与先行词间的关系非常密切, 它所修饰的先行词代表一个(些)或一类特写的人或物, 从

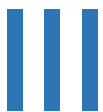
句用来说明先行词的性质、身份、特征等状况, 如果去掉, 则意思含混不清。

**A doctor is a person who looks after people' s health.**

(who引导的限定性定语从句, 修饰先行词a person。who在从句中作主语。)医生就是照顾病人的人。



## **B.非限定性定语从句**

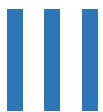


## 1.非限定性定语从句的特点

非限定性定语从句起补充说明作用,也不会影响全句的理解,译为汉语时常常不译作定语,而根据句意翻译为相应的其他形式的从句。对它与主句的关

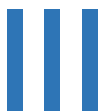
系不如限定性定语从句的关系紧密,只是对先行词作些附加说明,即使去掉,主句的意思依然清楚。在非限定性定语从句的前面往往有逗号隔开,如若

将非限定性定语从句放在句子中间,其前后都需要用逗号隔开。



## **C.限定性定语从句和非限定性定语从句的区别**

**限定性定语从句和非限定性定语从句在结构、用法及意义上差别很大。**



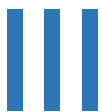
**This is an old computer. It works much slower. (It代替an old computer.)**  
**这是一台旧电脑, 工作起来速度较慢。**

**This is an old computer which/that works much slower. (which/that 代替an old computer。)**  
**这是一台工作起来速度较慢的旧电脑。**

**普通代词只起替代作用, 如在上例中It替代an old computer。**

**Those shall be punished. + Those break the rules.**  
**Those who break the rules shall be punished.**

**(who是关系代词, 在定语从句中替代先行词those, 同时作从句中的主语, 也起连接词的作用, 把两个简单句连接起来。)**  
**违犯制度的人将会受到处罚。**

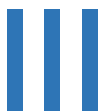


### **三、由关系代词引导的定语从句**

**常用的关系代词有:who, whom, whose, that, which, as等。这些关系代词在定语从句中作主语、宾语、表语、定语等。**

**关系代词主要起三个作用:代替先行词、在定语从句中作成分、连接先行词与定语从句。**





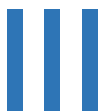
## A.who/whom的用法

二者都用于指人。who在定语从句中作主语、宾语, whom在定语从句中作宾语。

In this earthquake, the number of people who lost homes reached as many as 250,000. (who在定语从句中作主语。)在这次地震中无家可归的人数多达250000人。

I have many friends to whom I am going to send postcards. (whom在定语从句作介词to的宾语。)

我有很多朋友, 我都打算给他们寄贺卡。



## B.whose的用法

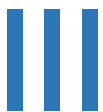
**whose一般指人, 但有时也指物。在定语从句中作定语。**

**You' re the only one whose advice he might listen to. (whose在定语从句中作advice的定语。)**

**只有你的建议他可能会听。**

**I' d like a room whose window looks out over the sea.**

**(whose在从句中作window的定语。)我想要一个窗朝大海的房间。**



## C.which的用法

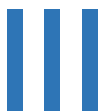
**which**一般指物, 在定语从句中作主语、宾语, 偶尔作定语。which在指人时往往指婴儿或指人的品质。

**The river which runs through the centre of the city brings us lots of pleasures.**

**(which在从句中作主语。)穿过市中心的那条河给我们带来很多欢乐。**

**They stayed with me for three weeks during which time they drunk all the wine I had.**

**(which在从句中作定语修饰time。)他们和我一起呆了三周, 在这期间他们喝光了我所有的酒。**



## D.that的用法

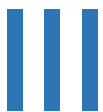
**that指人或物, 在从句中可作主语或宾语, 还可作表语。作宾语或表语时可省略。作介词宾语时, 介词不可提到that之前, 此时需要用which或whom 等其他词替代。**

**The picture (that) we are studying was drawn by a fifteen-year-old student.(that在从句中作宾语。)**

**我们正看的这幅画是一个十五岁的学生画的。**

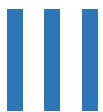
**Who is it that won the first prize in the latest National Maths Competition? (that在从句中作主语。)**

**谁在最近的国家级数学竞赛中获得了第一名?**



## E.as的用法

**as引导定语从句常出现于the same...as..., such...as..., as...as..., so...as...中。as引导的定语从句常用省略形式。as在从句中既可指人、物, 也可指整个句子。**



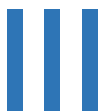
## 1. 置于主句句尾的从句

**as引导定语从句时, 在从句中常作主语、宾语、表语等。**

**The explorer took only such men and things as he really needed into the jungle.**

**(as作needed的宾语。)这个探险者进入丛林时仅带一些他确实需要的人和东西。**

**Such people as have made great contributions to the world should be greatly respected.**



## 1. 置于主句句尾的从句

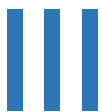
**as引导定语从句时, 在从句中常作主语、宾语、表语等。**

**(as在定语从句中作主语。) 那些对世界做出巨大贡献的人应受到极大的尊重。**

**Let' s meet at the same place as we did yesterday. (as在定语从句中作状语。) 咱们在昨天见面的地方见面吧。**

**You can take as many as you need. (as在从句中作needed的宾语。) 你可以根据需要尽量拿。**

**Shakespeare is a famous writer, as every body knows. (as作knows的宾语。) 莎士比亚是著名的作家, 这众人皆知。**



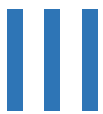
## 2. 置于句首的从句

**as引导的这种从句如若放于句首时, 往往被看作是状语从句。**

**As everybody knows, Shakespeare is a famous writer.**  
**每一个人都知道, 莎士比亚是一位著名的作家。**

**有时, as引导的从句可以放在主语与谓语之间。因此上句可改为:**  
**Shakespeare, as everybody knows, is a famous writer.**





**THANK YOU**