定语： 用来修饰名语的成分。可以是形容词、名词、介词短语、副词、不定式、分词，也可以是定语从句。

关系代词有：who,whom,whose,that,which等。

关系副词有：when,where,why等。

名语作定语，就是两个名词前在一起，用前面一个名词（定语）修饰后面一个名词。

**冠词**

抽象名词前一般不加冠词。

抽象名词特指时加冠词。

物质名词前一般不加冠词。

物质名词特指时加冠词。

That 和 those 的特殊用法。

That 可代表前面提到的名词防止重复。

Life today is much better than that in the old days.

Those 可代表前面提到的复数名词。

His stories are more interesting than those I told.

疑问代词

Who whom whose what which

连接代词 （差别是引导从句，疑问代词引导问句。 连接代词引导的从句在句中占一个成分。） 主语从句、宾语从语、表语从句。

Who whom whose what which

主语从句

What she saw give her a little fright.

宾语从句

I cannot do what you ask me to do.

表语从句

Your mother’s health is not what it ought to be.

关系代词 (用来引导定语从句 – 代表前面的名词)

Who whom whose that which

I met someone who said he knew you.

The man whom I saw told me to come back today.

A mental patient is one whose mind is diseased.

That 和 which的用法

That可代表东西也可代表人.

The man that I spoke to told me to wait.

The stairs that lead to the cellar are rather slippery.

That在定语从句修饰宾语时常可省略。

This is the best hotel (that) I know.

Which 只能代表东西和动物。 可在定语从句中做主语、宾语和介词宾语。

She was not in the train which arrived just now. 主语

There are the conditions which we have to accept. 宾语

The day on which I saw him was the greatest of my life. 介词宾语

That’s a formality which we have to go through. 介词宾语

Which 在宾语从句修饰宾语和介词宾语时常可省略。

That’s the house (which/that) we built.

There are difficulties (which / that) we got into.

但紧跟介词时只能用which且不能省略。

介词宾语：介词后面的宾语

The city isn’t much different from **what** it was ten years ago.