

# 英语语法

从入门到高级（放弃）

定语从句（形容词）

Jack M.

# 定语从句

用一个句子代替句子的定语，修饰先行词（名词或代词）

定语从句=先行词+关系词+从句

He is the man that I saw yesterday.

他就是我昨天见的那个人

# 定语从句

用一个句子代替句子的定语，修饰先行词（名词或代词）

修饰人who, whose, whom, that

修饰物which, that, whose

修饰其他when, where, why

# 定语从句

who指人，在定语从句作主语，后面跟动作

The boy **who** is playing basketball is from our class.

打篮球的男孩是我们班的

# 定语从句

**whom**指人，在定语从句作宾语，可以省略，后面跟完整句子

Peter is a good boy **whom** I want to see.  
皮特是我想见到的好男孩

# 定语从句

**which**指物，在定语从句作主语或者宾语，做宾语可以省略

Football is a game which is liked by most boys.  
足球是大部分男孩都喜欢的游戏

# 定语从句

that指人，相当于who和whom，指物相当于which，在定语从句作主语或者宾语，做宾语可以省略

He is the man whom/ that I saw yesterday.  
他就是我昨天见的那个人

The package which/that you are carrying is about to come unwrapped.  
你拿的包快散了

# 定语从句

whose指人，也指物，在从句中做定语

He has a friend whose father is a doctor.  
他有一个做朋友的父亲是医生



# 定语从句

指物时候，whose等于of which

The car whose engine is broken.  
引擎损坏的车

The car engine of which is broken.  
引擎损坏的车

# 定语从句

介词后面只能跟which

The school (that/which) he once studied in is very famous.  
他曾经就读的学校非常有名

The school in which he once studied is very famous.  
他曾经就读的学校非常有名

# 定语从句

## 定语从句做什么怎么看

后面是动作就是做主语

The boy **who is playing** basketball is from our class.  
打篮球的男孩是我们班的

后面是完整句子就是做宾语

Peter is a good boy **whom I want to see**.  
皮特是我想见到的好男孩

先行词和后面从句翻译要有的字就是做定语

He has a friend **whose father is a doctor**.  
他有一个做朋友的父亲是医生

# 定语从句

when指时间

The time when we got together finally arrived.  
我们在一起的时间终于到了

# 定语从句

where指地点

China is the country where I was born.  
我出生在中国这个国家

# 定语从句

why指原因

The reason why she was moved to China.  
之所以她搬到中国

# 定语从句

关系副词 (when、where、why) 定语从句可以替换成  
介词+which引导的定语从句

The time when we got together finally arrived.  
The time in which we got together finally arrived.  
我们在一起的时间终于到了

China is the country where I was born.  
China is the country in which I was born.  
我出生在中国这个国家

The reason why she was moved to China.  
The reason for which she was moved to China.  
之所以她搬到中国

# 定语从句

## 关系词修饰总结

修饰对象	充当句子成分	关系词	是否能省略关系词
人	主语	that、who	
人	宾语	that、whom	能省略
人	定语	whose	
物	主语	that、which	
物	宾语	that、which	能省略
物	定语	whose、介词+which	
时间	定语	when、介词+which	
地点	定语	where、介词+which	
原因	定语	why、介词+which	



# 定语从句

## 只能用that的定语从句

先行词是everything, anything, nobody, nothing等代词，先行词被every, any, all, some, little等代词修饰

You have everything that you could ever need.  
你有你所能需要的一切

先行词是序数词或被序数词修饰

She is the first that you were loved.  
她是第一个被你爱的人

先行词是最高级或被最高级修饰

This is the best car that I have ever seen.  
这是我见过最好的车

# 定语从句

## 只能用that的定语从句

先行词被the only、the very修饰

It is the only thing that might work.

只有那样才管用

先行词前面有who、which等疑问代词

Who is the man that is standing by the gate?

站在门口的人是谁？

先行词是人和动物，人和物

We talking about the car and Peter that is so funny.

我们正在聊这车和皮特真的很搞笑

# 定语从句

只能用which不能用that的定语从句

指物时候的引导非限定性定语从句

I have a car, which is a sport car.

我有一辆车，它是一辆跑车

关系词之前有介词

The school in which he once studied is very famous.

他曾经就读的学校非常有名

# 定语从句

只能用who不能用that的定语从句

先行词为one、anyone、those

We were the ones who killed her.

我们才是杀害她的凶手

先行词是人称代词

Only you who can save her.

只有你能救她

# 定语从句

## 限制定语从句和非限定定语从句

用逗号与主句隔开，只对先行词补充说明，删掉以后不影响主句，主句意思还是完整的，翻译成主句的并列句

限定定语从句： Peter was the only person who is a policeman.  
皮特是唯一的警察

非限定定语从句： I have a car, which is a sport car.  
我有一辆车，它是一辆跑车



谢谢观看

