第12讲　定语从句（二）

在非限制性定语从句中，限定词如some, many, any, all, most, both等可与of which和of whom连用。

I have three brothers, all of whom are studying at university.

我有三个兄弟，全都在读大学。

I bought a dozen eggs, some of which broke on my way home.

我买了一打鸡蛋，可在回家路上打碎了几个。

The factory has 1000 workers, two thirds of whom are women.

这家工厂有1000名工人，其中三分之二是女工。

I can lend you five books, two of which you can keep for two weeks.

我可以借给你五本书，其中两本你可以借两个星期。

注意：whom用以指人，which用以指物。紧跟在介词后的关系代词不能用that。

试比较下列两个句子：

(1) You will meet a lot of people there, two of whom speak English.

(2) You will meet a lot of people there; two of them speak English.

你将见到许多人，其中有两个人是说英语的。

关系副词 when, where, why

高中语法
Grammar

➲ 关系副词when时，它的先行词是表示时间的名词；

➲ 用where时先行词是表示地点的名词；

➲ 用why时它的先行词是reason。

(1) 先行词是表示时间、地点、原因的名词时，并非一定要用关系副词when, where, why。关系词的选择主要是看先行词在从句中所作的成分。如：

This is the city where I was born.   这就是我出生的城市。

This is the city(which/that) he has visited.   这就是他访问过的城市。

I don't know the reason why she is late.

我不知道她为什么迟到的原因。

That's the reason(which/that) everybody knows.

那是众所周知的原因。

Do you still remember the day when he arrived?

你还记得他到达的那一天吗?

Do you still remember the day (that/which) we spent together?

你还记得我们一起度过的那一天吗?

(2) 关系副词 when, where, why可由"介词 + which"的结构来替代。

Is this the reason for which they came? 这是他们来的理由吗?(for which=why)

He left the day on which I came. 他是我来的那天走的。(on which=when)

(3) 当"介词+which"替代关系副词时，句子结构变化的情况如下：

I have never been to the house where he lives.　　我从未去过他居住的房子。

(in which替代where)　　　in which he lives.

(介词in后置)　　　　　　which he lives in.

(which省略)　　　　　　(　)he lives in.

(4) 关系副词在定语从句中不能作主语。

X This is a factory where makes watches.

√ This is a factory which/that makes watches.

这是一家生产手表的工厂

(5) how不能用来引导定语从句

X This is the way how he did it.

√This is the way (in which/that) he did it.

这是他做这件事的方式

√This is how he did it.(表语从句)

简单句合成定语从句的具体步骤

They moved to a small town. There are only three or four thousand people there.

第一步：确定先行词（被修饰语）

They moved to a small town. There are only three or four thousand people there.

第二步：用作定语的从句紧跟其后

They moved to a small town. **There are only three or four thousand people there.**

第三步：根据先行词在从句中的位置确定关系词

They moved to a small town. **There are only three or four thousand people (there).**

先行词在从句中做状语，表示地点，选用关系副词where。

第四步：用关系词替代在定语从句中与先行词意义相同的那个词，并放在先行词和定语从句之间

They moved to a small town where **there are only three or four thousand people （   ）.**

Where is the book store? You bought that useful dictionary from the store.

第一步：确定先行词（被修饰语）

Where is the book store?   You bought that useful dictionary from the store.

第二步：用作定语的从句紧跟其后

Where is the book store?   **You bought that useful dictionary from the store.**

第三步：根据先行词在从句中的位置确定关系词

Where is the book store? You bought that useful dictionary (from the store).

先行词在从句中做状语，表示地点，选用关系副词where，或用"介词+which"替代where。

第四步：用关系词替代在定语从句中与先行词意义相同的那个词，并放在先行词和定语从句之间

Where is the book store where you bought that useful dictionary (   )?

Where is the book store from which you bought that useful dictionary (   ) ?

The sky looks blue. Do you know the reason?

第一步：确定先行词（被修饰语）

The sky looks blue. Do you know the reason?

第二步：用作定语的从句紧跟其后

Do you know the reason?   **The sky looks blue**.

第三步：根据先行词在从句中的位置确定关系词

Do you know the reason?   **The sky looks blue**.

先行词在从句中做状语，表示原因，选用关系副词why。

第四步：关系词放在先行词和定语从句之间

Do you know the reason why **the sky looks blue**?

高中语法 Grammar

When is he leaving for England?   Do you know the time?

第一步：确定先行词（被修饰语）

Do you know the time?   Do you know the time?

第二步：用作定语的从句紧跟其后

Do you know the time?   **When is he leaving for England?**

第三步：根据先行词在从句中的位置确定关系词

Do you know the time?   **When is he leaving for England?**

先行词在从句中做状语，表示时间，选用关系副词when。

第四步：关系词放在先行词和定语从句之间

Do you know the time when **he is leaving for England?**

which用于非限制性定语从句

在非限制性定语从句中，which指代的先行词不仅可以是一个单词，而且可以是前面的整个句子。

He lost his new bike, which (=and this/that) made him very angry.

他丢了新自行车，这使他很有生气。

He admires Mr. Brown, which I find rather strange.

他仰慕布朗先生，这使我感到很奇怪。(= and I find it rather strange)

I lent the book to Joan, after which it was never seen again.

我把书借给了琼，从此这本书就不见了。（=after I lent the book to Joan）

(1) 与 the same, such连用

- I live in the same building as he (lives in).

我和他住在同一幢大楼里。

- I hope to get such a tool as he is using.

我希望得到像他正在使用的那样的工具。

- This is the same book as I read last week.

这和我上周读的那本书是一样的。

- Such books as I have read are classical works.

我读过的书都是些经典著作。

as用作关系代词的用法

(2) 指代整个主句或整件事，这时as引导的从句可置于主句的后面，也可置于主句前面。如：

He comes from Shanghai, as I know from his accent.

他是上海人，我是听他的口音知道的。(as在从句中作宾语)

As is well known, the earth moves around the sun.

众所周知，地球绕着太阳转。(as在从句中作主语)

He admires Mr. Brown, which I find rather strange.