

第12讲

定语从句（一）



They have a **clever** son.

他们有一个**聪明的**儿子。

I have something **important** to tell you. 我有一些**重要的**事情告诉你。

} **单词作定语**

Do you know the young man **over there**? 你认识**那里的**那位年轻人吗?

The students **in our class** like swimming. **我们班里的**学生喜欢游泳。

} **短语作定语**

I know the man **who wrote the book**. 我认识写这本书的人。

句子作定语

构成定语从句的几个要点

(1) 定语从句的前面都有先行词(被修饰语)。

This is the **boy** whom we are looking for.

这就是我们在找的那个孩子。

Is this the **factory** which you visited last year?

这是你去年参观过的工厂吗？

(2) 定语从句应紧紧跟在先行词之后。

The **book** which you want is on my desk.

你要的书在我桌上。

The **man** who gave you the book has left.

给你书的那个人已走了。

The man, who gave you the book, has left.



构成定语从句的几个要点

(3) 先行词与定语从句之间要有关系词(有时可省略)。

The letter **which** I received yesterday was from a friend of mine.

我昨天收到的那封信是我的朋友寄来的。

He is the man **whom** I have been looking for.

他就是我一直在找的那个人。

(4) 关系词在定语从句中充当某一成分。

The girl **who is standing under the tree** is my sister.

站在树下的那个女孩是我的妹妹。

The man **whom you want to see** has come. 你要见的那个人已经来了。



关系代词who, whom, whose, which的基本用法

定语从句中的关系词主要用来表示被修饰语在定语从句中所处的位置即充当的成分。

	主 格	宾 格	所 有 格
人	who	whom	whose
物	which	which	of which

The **letter** **which** I received () **yesterday** was from a friend of mine.

我昨天收到的那封信是我的朋友寄来的。

The **girl** **who** () **is standing under the tree** is my sister.

站在树下的那个女孩是我的妹妹。

He is the **man** **whom** I have been looking for ().

他就是我一直在找的那个人。



简单句合成定语从句的具体步骤

My friend helped me find the key. The key was lost yesterday.

第一步：确定先行词（被修饰语）

My friend helped me find the key.

The key was lost yesterday.

第二步：用作定语的从句紧跟其后

My friend helped me find the key.

The key was lost yesterday.

第三步：根据先行词在从句中的位置确定关系词

My friend helped me find the key.

(The key) was lost yesterday.

先行词在从句中做主语，根据关系词的用法，选用which。

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

My friend helped me find the key which was lost yesterday.



简单句合成定语从句的具体步骤

The children have become college students. You taught them before.

第一步：确定先行词（被修饰语）

The **children** have become college students. You taught them before.

第二步：用作定语的从句紧跟其后

The **children** **You taught them before** have become college students.

第三步：根据先行词在从句中的位置确定关系词

The **children** **you taught (them) before** have become college students.

先行词在从句中做宾语，根据关系词的用法，选用whom。

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

The **children** **whom** you taught () before have become college students.



简单句合成定语从句的具体步骤

A friend telephoned you just now. His name is Martin.

第一步：确定先行词（被修饰语）

A **friend** telephoned you just now.

His name is Martin.

第二步：用作定语的从句紧跟其后

A **friend** **his name is Martin** telephoned you just now.

第三步：根据先行词在从句中的位置确定关系词

A **friend** (**his**) **name is Martin** telephoned you just now.

先行词与从句的name是所属关系词，选用whose。

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

A **friend** **whose** name is Martin telephoned you just now.



简单句合成定语从句的具体步骤

She lives in that flat. Its window faces the street.

第一步：确定先行词（被修饰语）

She lives in that **flat**.

Its window faces the street.

第二步：用作定语的从句紧跟其后

She lives in that **flat**.

Its window faces the street.

第三步：根据先行词在从句中的位置确定关系词

She lives in that **flat**.

(Its)window faces the street.

先行词与从句的window是所属关系词，选用whose，或用 the window of which

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

She lives in that **flat** **whose** window faces the street.

She lives in that **flat** the window **of which** faces the street.



选择关系代词要注意的几个问题

关系词的选择主要是看先行词在从句中所充当的句子成分。

(1) who常可用来替代whom，特别是在从句以介词结尾的情况下，如：

This is the man **whom/who** I telephoned () this morning.

这位就是我今天早晨给他打电话的那个人。

I don't know the boy **whom/who** they are looking for () .

我不认识他们正在寻找的那个男孩。

注意：当从句结尾的介词前置时，只能用宾格关系代词，也即关系代词直接位于介词之后要用宾格。

The friend **whom/ who** I travelled **with** spoke French.

The friend **with whom** I travelled spoke French.

和我一起旅行的那个朋友讲法语。



选择关系代词要注意的几个问题

(2) 作宾格的关系代词whom, which常可省略。

He is the man(whom) I have been looking for ().

他就是我一直在找的那个人。

Is this the dictionary(which) you want ()?

这就是你要的词典吗?

注意：关系代词直接位于介词之后时不能省略，**试比较：**

This is the man (whom/who) I learned the news from.

这就是我从他那里得知消息的那个人。

This is the man from whom I learned the news.



选择关系代词要注意的几个问题

(3) **whose**除表示人的所属关系外，也可表示物之间的所属关系。

I know the woman **whose** car was stolen.

我认识那个汽车被盗的女人。

He is the man from **whose** house the pictures were stolen.

他就是那个家里藏画被盗的人。

The book **whose** cover (=the cover of which) has come off is hers.

那本封皮脱落了的书是她的。

This is the building **whose** windows (=the windows of which) were all painted green. 这是一幢窗都漆成绿色的大楼。



that用作关系代词

✓ **that**一般可以用来代替who , whom, which,作宾语时可以省略。

Do you remember the teacher **that/who** () taught us English?

你记得教我们英语的那位老师吗?

A bookstore is a store **that/which** () sells books.

书店是卖书的商店。

The man(**that/whom/who**) you know () is a famous professor.

你认识的那个人是位著名的教授。



(1)whom, which作介词宾语时，不能用that 替代 whom, which。介词后面不能用that做关系词。

She is a good student **from whom** we should learn.

她是我们应该学习的一位好学生。

Telescope is just like a window **from which** we look out into space.

望远镜就像窗户一样，我们通过它来观察太空。



that不能用来替代who, whom, which的两种情况

(2) 在非限制性定语从句中， “ , ” 后面不能用that做关系词。

She sang a new song, **which** we like very much.

她唱了一首新歌，我们非常喜欢这首歌。

The student, **whom** we are talking about, is good at physics.

我们正在谈论的那个学生擅长物理。

注意：非限制性定语从句的关系代词不能省略。



(1) 先行词为all, much, little, something, anything, everything, nothing 等代词。

Is there **anything** (that) I can do for you?

有什么事我可以帮你忙吗?

All (that) you have to do is to press the button.

你只要把电钮一按就成了。

There was **little** (that) I could do for you.

我不能为你干什么。



用that不用which的一些特殊情况(that作宾语时可省略)

注意：all 指人时关系词也用 that; those指人时作主格的关系词则用who ,

例如：

All that drive cars must have licenses. 凡是开车的人必须持有执照。

Those who want to visit the language lab write your name here.

想去参观语言实验室的人在这里签名。

注意： anyone, anybody, everyone, everybody, someone等不定代词作先行词，通常只用who或whom。

例如： There is someone who is waiting for you. 有人在等你。



(2) 先行词前有形容词最高级修饰。

That's the **fastest train** **that** goes to Beijing. 这是到北京的最快的一班车。

This is the **most exciting report** **that** I have ever read.

这是我所读过的最激动人心的报告。

(3) 先行词前有 first, last, next, only, very, all, any 等词修饰。

The **first step**(that) we are to take is very difficult. 我们要走的第一步很难。

That's the **only step**(that) we can take at the moment.

那是我们此刻所能采取的唯一措施。

I can lend you **any books**(that) you want. 凡是你要的书我都借给你。



(4) 先行词同时含有“人”和“非人”时，用that不用which，也不能用who或whom，如：

He talked about the people and the books that interested him.

他谈到那些使他感兴趣的人和书。