第 12 讲　定语从句（一）　　(1)

定语是修饰名词或代词的成分，定语可由单词(如形容词、名词、副词)、短语(如介词短语)来充当。汉语的定语总是放在被修饰语之前，但英语则不同，一般情况下英语的定语位于被修饰语之前，然而定语放在被修饰语之后情况也不少。

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)

当我们用一个句子(从句)来充当名词或代词的修饰语时，这种起定语作用的句子就被称为定语从句。定语从句总是放在被修饰语之后的。

I know the man **who wrote the book**.　我认识写这本书的人。(句子作定语)　　（2）

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。
有时，主句先行词与定语从句被逗号分开，这被叫做非限制性定语从句。
The man，**who gave you the book，** has left.　　　　（3）
很多情况下，主句先行词与定语从句被逗号分开后，不改变句意。如上述例句。但有时，则句意不同。

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。(who 在从句中作主语)

The man **whom** you want to see has come.   你要见的那个人已经来了。(whom 在从句中作宾语)   （4）

关系代词 who,whom,whose,which 的基本用法

什么叫关系词？

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。

其基本用法归纳如下：

	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。   （5）

接着我们一起来做练习。我们将把两个简单句合并成定语从句。通过此项练习，我们会对定语从句的构成有进一步的理解。

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

2

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.　　　　　　(6)

再做一例：

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.　(7)

再做一例：

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关的那个词，并放在先行词和定语从句之间

A friend (whose)name is Martin telephoned you just now.   (8)

最后再做一例：

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关的那个词，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.   (9)

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。
请记住以下几条：
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. 和我一起旅行的那个朋友讲法语。

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

（10）

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.   （11）

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。(which 指代 book)

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。(which 指代 building)   （12）

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。   （13）

that 不能用来替代 who,whom,which 的两种情况

1) whom, which 作介词宾语时，不能用 that 替代 whom,which。

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。

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。   （14）

注意：非限制性定语从句的关系代词不能省略。

用 that 不用 which 的一些特殊情况(that 作宾语时可省略)

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。

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，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 不用 that。例如：

There is someone who is waiting for you.　有人在等你。　　　　　　　　　　　　（15）

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。(关系代词that 作宾语可省略)

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。　　　　　（16）

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。　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　（17）

练习：（合并下列句子）

1. Is this the book?

    We are going to use the book next term.

2. The building is at the other end of the streed.

     She is looking for the building.

3. I came here by bus.

    The bus was very crowded.

4. Mr. Lin is my best friend.

I have worked with him for over ten years.

5.   She found a large old envelope.

There was much money inside it.

6.   He soon saw a big tree.

Some young men wre putting up a tent under it.

7.   He showed me a piece of paper.

He had written three questions on the paper.

8.   The man is Mr. White.

His hair is brown.

答案：

1.   Is this the book (which/ that)we are going to use next term?

2.   The building (which/ that) she is looking for is at the other end of the streed.

3.   I came here by bus (which/ that) was very crowded.

I came here by bus , which was very crowded.

4.   Mr. Lin with whom I have worked for over ten years is my best friend.

Mr. Lin (whom/who)I have worked with for over ten years is my best friend.

5.   She found a large old envelope inside which there was much money.

6.   He soon saw a big tree under which some young men were putting up a tent.

7.   He showed me a piece of paper on which he had written three questions.

8.   The man whose hair is brown is Mr. White.

第 12 讲 定语从句（二）

限定词或数词+of+whom/which 引导的定语从句

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。还请注意比较下列两个句子：

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。

这两句中的标点很重要，第一句中用逗号说明这两个句子之间不仅在意义上有联系，而且在语法结构上也相互依存，也即前面是主句，后面是从句，用 two of whom 把句子连接起来,构成定语从句。第二句用分号，相当于并列连接词 and，从语法结构上讲前后两个句子相互独立，因此，第二句用 two of them，而不能用 two of whom。

关系副词 when,where,why

用关系副词 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。使用时应该注意以下几点：

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。(先行词 city 表明出生的地点，在从句中作状语)
This is the city (which/that) he has visited. 这就是他访问过的城市。(先行词 city 是 visit 的宾语，在从句中作宾语，故不能用 where，应该用 which 或 that，也可省略不用。)

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。(reason 在从句中作 know 的宾语)
Do you still remember the day when he arrived? 你还记得他到达的那一天吗?(day 在从句中作状语表示到达的时间)
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? (day 在从句中作 spent 的宾语)   （4）

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.   （5）

4）关系副词在定语从句中不能作主语。

× This is a factory where makes watches. ⎫ 这是一家生产手表的工厂。
√ This is a factory which/that makes watches. ⎭

5) how 不能用来引导定语从句

10

×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)

接着我们一起来做练习。我们将用关系副词把两个简单句合并成定语从句。

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 (   ). (7)

再做一例：

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 (　)?　(8)

再做一例：

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?　(9)

最后再做一例：

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

第一步：确定先行词（被修饰语）

When is he leaving for England?　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

12

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?　　(10)

切记：从句要用主谓结构。

which 用于非限制性定语从句指代前面整个句子

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 made him very angry.　他丢了新自行车,这使他很有生气。(=and this/that made him very angry)

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）　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　（11）

as 用作关系代词的用法

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。
　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　（12）

2) 代表整个主句或整个一件事，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)

注意：which 代表整个主句或整个一件事，只能置于主句的后面。

He admires Mr. Brown, which I find rather strange.　　　　　　　　　　　　（13）

练习一：（用关系代词或关系副词填空）

1. Can you tell me the reason _____ she was absent from class yesterday?

2. He died in 1991 _____ his second was just born.

3. He often takes a walk along the road _____ there are many trees on both sides.

4. The woman _____ you saw just now is a famous writer _____ novels are widely read?

5. He told me everything _____ happened in his office.

6. The place _____ we used to live is now turned into a theatre.

7. Do you know the man _____ is lying under the big tree?

8. The shop _____ she often does shopping is now closed down.

9. He is going to open up another shop _____ will sell clothes.

10.They went to visit the place at the time _____ there were few tourists.

11.Miss Li often helps us with our study, _____ is very kind of her.

12. He seldom did his homework, _____ was the reason _____ he failed in the exam again.

13. I hope to get such a dictionary _____ he is using.

14. This is the same book _____ I read last week.

答案：

1. why　　2. when　　3. where　　4. (whom/who/that); whose　　5. (that)先行词是 everything 不能用 which　　6. where / in which　　7. who/ that　　　8. where / in which　　9. which/that 10. when　　11. which　　12. which;　 why　13. as 先行词前有 such　　14. as 先行词前有 the same