**定语从句**

I. 定语从句起了形容词的作用，在句中修饰一个名词或代词。被修饰的词叫做先行词，引导定语从句的词叫关系词，他的作用一是放在先行词与定语从句中间起了连接作用，二是在从句中担当一个成分，并与先行词保持数的一致。

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| 关系词 | | 先行词 | 从句成分 | 例句 | 备注 |
| 关系代词 | who | 人 | 主语 | Do you know the man who is talking with your mother? | whom, which和that在从句中做宾语时，常可以省略，但介词提前时后面关系代词不能省略，也不可以用that |
| whom | 人 | 宾语 | Mr. Smith is the person with whom I am working  The boy (whom) she loved died in the war.. |
| whose | 人，物 | 定语 | I like those books whose topics are about history.  The boy whose father works abroad is my deskmate. |
| that | 人，物 | 主语，宾语 | A plane is a machine that can fly.  She is the pop star (that) I want to see very much. |
| which | 物 | 主语，宾语 | The book (which) I gave you was worth $10.  The picture which was about the accident was terrible. |
| as | 人，物 | 主语，宾语 | He is such a person as is respected by all of us.  This is the same pen as I lost yesterday. | as做宾语一般不省略 |
| 关系副词 | when | 时间 | 时间状语 | I will never forget the day when we met there. | 可用on which |
| where | 地点 | 地点状语 | This is the house where I was born. | 可用in which |
| why | 原因 | 原因状语 | I can’t imagine the reason why he turned down my offer. | 可用for which |

II. that与which, who, whom的用法区别：

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| 情况 | 用法说明 | 例句 |
| 只用that的情况 | 1. 先行词为all, everything, anything, nothing, little, much,等不定代词时。 2. 先行词被all, any, every, each, much, little, no, some, few等修饰时 3. 先行词有形容词最高级和序数词修饰时 4. 先行词既指人又指物时 5. 先行词被the only, the very修饰时 6. 句中已经有who或which时，为了避免重复时 | 1.He told me everything that he knows.  2.All the books that you offered has been given out.  3.This is the best film that I have ever read.  4.We talked about the persons and things that we remembered.  5.He is the only man that I want to see.  6.Who is the man that is making a speech? |
| 只用which, who, whom的情况 | 1. 在非限制性定语从句中，只能用which指代物，用who/whom指人 2. 在由“介词+关系代词”引导的定语从句中，只能用which指物，whom指人。 3. 先行词本身是that时，关系词用which, 先行词为those, one, he时多用who。 | He has a son, who has gone abroad for further study.  I like the person to whom the teacher is talking.  Those who respect others are usually respected by others. |

III. as与which的区别：

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| 定语从句 | 区别 | 例句 |
| 限制性定语从句中 | 名词前有such和the same修饰时，关系代词用as,不能用which | He is not such a fool as he looks.  Don’t read such books as you can’t understand. |
| 非限制性定语从句中 | as和which都可以指代前面整个主句。如果有“正如，象”的含义，并可以放在主句前，也可以放在后面，那么用as；而which引导的从句只能放主句后，并无“正如”的意思。 | They won the game, as we had expected.  They won the game, which we hadn’t expected.  As is well known, he is a famous film star in the 1980s. |

IV. 限制性定语从句与非限制性定语从句的区别：

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| 类别 | 语法意义及特征 | 例句 |
| 限制性定语从句 | 对先行词起修饰限制作用，如果去掉，主句意思就不完整明确，这种从句与主句的关系十分密切，写时不用逗号分开。 | The accident happened at the time when I left. |
| 非限制性定语从句 | 对先行词作附加的说明，与主句的关系不十分密切，较松散。从句和主句之间用逗号分开，相当于一个插入语，不能用that引导，关系代词做宾语时也不能省略。 | His mother, whom he loved deeply, died ten years ago. |

**名词性从句**

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| 种类 | 作用 | 常用关联词 | 例句 |
| 主语从句 | 在复合句中做主语，相当于名词，一般置谓语之前，也可用it作形式主语，主语从句放主句之后 | that, whether, if, as if, as though, who, whose, which, how, when, where, why, what, whatever, whoever, wherever | Whether he will come or not doesn’t matter much.  Whoever comes here will be welcome. |
| 表语从句 | 在复合句中做表语，相当于名词，位于系动词之后 | It looks as if it is going to snow. |
| 宾语从句 | 在复合句中做宾语，相当于名词 | He asked me which team could win the game. |
| 同位语从句 | 放在名词之后(news, problem, idea, suggestion, advice, thought, hope, fact等) 表明其具体内容 | You have no idea how worried we are.  The fact that he lied again greatly surprised us. |

**状语从句**

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| 种类 | 连接词 | 注意点 |
| 时间状语 | when, whenever, while, as, before, after, until, till, by the time, as soon as, hardly…when, no sooner…than, the moment, the minute, immediately, directly, instantly | 主句表示将来意义时，从句须用一般现在时；while引导的从句中动词一般是延续性的；until用在肯定句中主句动词是延续性的，而否定句中主句动词为短暂性的。 |
| 地点状语 | where, wherever |  |
| 原因状语 | because, as, since, now that | because语气最强，since较弱，表示大家都明了的原因，as又次之。 |
| 条件状语 | if, unless, once, in case, as long as, on condition that | 从句中动词时态不可用将来时，常用一般时代替 |
| 目的状语 | so that, in order that, for fear that | so that和in order that后常接may, should, could, would等情态动词 |
| 结果状语 | so…that, such…that |  |
| 比较状语 | than, as…as, not so/as…as, the more…the more |  |
| 方式状语 | as if, as though, as | as if 和as though引导的从句一般用虚拟语气。 |
| 让步状语 | though, although, even if, even though, as, no matter what, whatever, no matter who, whoever, no matter which, whichever, no matter how, however, no matter when, whenever | as在让步状语从句中常用倒装形式；although和though用正常语序，可和yet连用，但不可和but连用 |