

四 六 研



大学生必会语法

10大词法 | 10大句法 | 3类长难句解析



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精彩课程马上开始 >>

课 程 说 明

- 一、电子版讲义（pdf 形式）
- 二、支持随时暂停+变速播放
- 三、每节课跟随课后练习讲解带练（录播）

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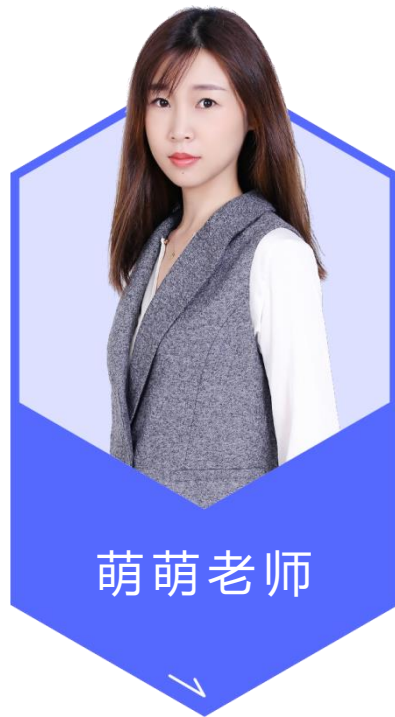
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第 13 课时

定语从句

That you are here is true.

I know that you are here.

The truth is that you are here.

The truth that you are here is true.

名词性从句

That you are here is true.

I know that you are here.

The truth is that you are here.

The truth that you are here is true.

The girl **who smiles at you** is my sister.

I got a gift **which is valuable.**

形容词性从句

The girl **who smiles at you** is my sister.

I got a gift **which is valuable**.

定语从句

定语从句的两个重要概念:

➤ 先行词

➤ 关系词

定语：描述名词或代词的修饰语

前置定语

后置定语

(一) 先行词

先行词：被定语从句所修饰的对象称为先行词。

(一) 先行词

先行词可以是一个**词**、**短语**、**分句**。

先行词是词：

- There is this difference between happiness and wisdom: **he** who thinks himself the happiest man really is so: but **he** who thinks himself the wisest is generally the greatest fool.

先行词是短语：

- In Europe, as elsewhere, multi-media groups have been increasingly successful **groups** which bring together television, radio, newspapers, magazines and **publishing houses** that work in relation to one another. (考研翻译)

先行词是分句：

- He said that he had no time, which isn't true.

先行词是分句：

- The Greeks assumed that the structure of language had some connections with the process of thought, which took root in Europe long before people realized how diverse language could be.

关系词 有 三重作用

- ① **代词的作用**：重复指代先行词
- ② **定语从句中充当一定成分**：主语、宾语、表语、状语
- ③ **连接作用**：连接主句和从句

(二) 定语从句的关系词

关系词	词形	所修饰的先行词	在句中所作的成分
关系代词	who	人	主语、宾语
	whom	人	宾语
	which	物	主语、宾语
	that	人或物	主语、宾语、表语
	whose	人或物	定语
关系副词	when	时间名词	时间状语
	where	地点名词	地点状语
	why	原因名词	原因状语

1. that: (可代人/物) (作主/宾/表成分)

- He that would eat the fruit must climb the tree.
- All the apples that fall are eaten by wild animals.

在从句中作宾语时，关系代词常可省略：

- There are lots of things (that) I need to buy.
- Who is the man (that) you were talking to?

2. which (代物) (作主/宾成分)

- Don't receive a task which is far beyond your ability.
- Friendship is a plant which must be often watered.
- His mind was full of ideas (which) he wanted to share.
- These are the conditions (which) we have to accept.

3. who与whom (代人) (作主/宾/表成分)

- A rich person is not **one** who has the most, but is **one** who needs the least.
- The **man** (whom) you saw just now is our manager.

4. whose (代人/物) (作定语)

“谁的”

whose+名词

“whose+名词”在从句中可作主语、宾语。

4. whose

- I know a friend whose brother is a pop singer.
- These children sit in a schoolroom whose windows are all broken.
- It was a meeting whose importance I did not realize at the time.

5. 关系代词as

as引导非限定性定语从句，放在句首，as指代后面的整个主句。

- As is so often pointed out, knowledge is a two-edged weapon which can be used equally for good or evil.

- There is, as has been suggested, a growing body of research literature in journalism and broadcasting, but very little significant attention has been devoted to the study of the interview itself.

练习

_____ is known to us all, the whale is not fish but mammal.

_____ is known to us all that the whale is not a fish but a mammal.

_____ is known to us all is that the whales not a fish but a mammal.

一些特殊情况：

1. 先行词中同时出现“人”和“物”时，用that。

- The writer and his novels that the article deals with are quite familiar to us.

2. 先行词为指“物”的all, little, few, much, none和the first时, 用that.

- All that glitters is not gold.
- The book contains little that is useful.
- There is not much that can be done.

3. 先行词被any/ only/ all/ every/ no/ some/ much/ few/ little/the only/the very, 序数词,形容词的最高级等成分修饰时, 用that。

- Tell us **all** **things** **that** you know.
- There is **no** **difficulty** **that** they can 't overcome.
- **The only** **thing** **that** we should do is to find our way home.

4. 不能在that/who前面使用介词。

- The world in which we live is made up of matter
- I 'm talking about friends who you can share almost everything with.
- I'm talking about friends with whom you can share almost everything.

练习：填入正确的关系代词

1. He is the man ____ picked up my purse yesterday.
2. Do you know the girl ____ French is excellent?
3. The train ____ has just left is for Xian.
4. This is the book ____ you need for the exam.

5. The sick man ____ Mary is looking after is her father.

6. Views ____ are entirely new or foreign may also be hard to accept.

7. He is a great hero, ____ is described in the report.

8. Please pass me the book ____ cover is green.

(二) 定语从句的关系词

关系词	词形	所修饰的先行词	在句中所作的成分
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	that	人或物	主语、宾语、表语
	whose	人或物	定语
关系副词	when	时间名词	时间状语
	where	地点名词	地点状语
	why	原因名词	原因状语

1. when

- ✓ when在定语从句中作**时间状语**，修饰从句谓语动词。
- ✓ 其前面的**先行词**必须是表示**时间**的名词。

- The day when we stop learning is the day when we die.
- April Fool's Day is that special day of the year when you should play a joke on someone.

试比较:

- I'll never forget the day when we first met in the park.
- I'll never forget the time which I spent on campus.

2. where

- where在定语从句中作**地点状语**，修饰从句谓语动词。
- 其前面的**先行词**通常是表示**地点的名词**。

A: Since you work in the theater, can't you get me a free ticket now and then?

B: Certainly if you bring me a few notes now and then from the bank where you work.

试比较:

- This is the town where I spent my childhood.
- This is the town which I told you about before.
- The library where students often study was on fire last night.
- The library, which was built in the 1930's, needs to be renovated.

2. where

- You know that **dream** where you're walking down the street naked and everyone is looking at you?
- Cheating is most likely in **situations** where the vital interests are high and the chances of getting caught are low.
- He has reached **the point** where a change is needed.

Until such time as mankind has the sense to lower its population to the point where the planet can provide a comfortable support for all, people will have to accept more unnatural food.

练习

I've never been to Beijing, but it's the place_____.

- A. I'd like to visit
- B. in which I'd like to visit
- C. I most want to visit
- D. that I want to visit it most

3. why

- why在定语从句中作**原因状语**,修饰从句的谓语动词
 - 其**先行词**必须是表示**原因的名词**,
-
- This is the reason why I didn't t come here.

关系副词有how吗？

关系副词有how吗?

The way + (that/in which/省略) + 从句

限制性定语从句

不用逗号隔开限制性定语从句，是用来对一个名词提供必要的信息。若去掉限制性定语从句主句部分的含义不明确。

限制性定语从句

- I don' t like people **who** are never on time.
- I don' t like people **who** never keep their word.
- There are two factors **which** determine an individuals intelligence.

非限制性定语从句

- The little boy can speak four languages, **which** surprises all the people present.
- Miss Green, **who** came to see me yesterday, is an old friend of mine.

试比较:

- I like the book which I bought yesterday.
- I like the book , which I bought yesterday.

非限制性定语从句

- **that/why**不能引导非限制性定语从句。

练习:

- Great changes have taken place since then in the mountain village ____ I lived ten years ago.

- Is this the reason ____ she refused to offer help?

- We are not about to go back to the days _____
Congress openly worried about inferior races
polluting America' s bloodstream.

介词+关系代词

关系代词(**which, whom和 whose**)前面带有介词。

- **The girl** **with whom** **you work** is his girlfriend.
- He is **the man** **on whom** I think **you can depend**.

介词+关系代词

1. I' ll never forget the days on which(when) we lived together.
2. The year in which(when) the Tangshan earthquake happened was 1976.
3. This is the town in which(where) Shakespeare was born.
4. I' d like you to explain the reason for which(why) you were late again.

练习

This is the faith _____ which I come back.

- The goals ____ which he had fought all his life no longer seemed important to him.

- He referred me to some reference books ____ which I am not very familiar.

定语从句与同位语从句

从**结构上**区分：that是否作成分

定语从句：名词+that+**不完整**的句子

同位语从句：名词+that+**完整**的句子

定语从句与同位语从句

- The fact that we talked about is very important.
- The fact that he succeeded in the experiment pleased everybody.

(五) 阅读中的难点——分裂结构:

1. 先行词+其他定语+定语从句

- There comes **a time** in most couples 'lives when a break-up seems inevitable.

- The mineral elements from the soil that are usable by the plant must be dissolved in the soil solution before they can be taken into the root.

- For example, changes in the economy that lead to fewer job opportunities for youth and rising unemployment in general make gainful employment increasingly difficult to obtain.

2. 先行词+状语+定语从句

- Never leave things until tomorrow which you can do today.

- If there is **anything** in the world that a young man should be more grateful for than another, it is the poverty which necessitates starting life under very great disadvantage.

3. 作主语的先行词+谓语部分+定语从句

- It can be predicted, however, that from time to time **questions** will arise which will require specific scientific answers.

并列定语从句

指两个或两个以上的定语从句,通过 **and, but, or** 等并列连词连接共同修饰一个先行词。

- The errors occurring in the exam often result from the things that you don't know or that you think you know.

- He found a dollar bill that he had forgotten in a suit that he was sending to the cleaner.

- Social science is that branch of intellectual enquiry which seeks to study humans and their endeavors in the same reasoned orderly, systematic, and dispassioned manner that natural scientists used for the study of natural phenomena.

- At the same time, the American Law Institute - a group of judges, lawyers, and academics whose recommendations carry substantial weight-issued new guidelines for tort law stating that companies need not warn customers of obvious dangers or bombard them with a lengthy list of possible ones.

- This trend began during the Second World War, **when** several governments came to the conclusion that the specific demands that a government wants to make of its scientific establishment cannot generally be foreseen in detail.



课后练习

翻译

1. The professor and his lecture (报纸上提到的)
caused heated discussion among us.

2. The prevention and treatment of AIDS is
(我们可以合作的领域).

3. He had a lot of friends there, (其中相当多的是商人).

4. Anyone (能忍受...的人) the poor working conditions there can take the job.

5. She got to know the young man very well

(和他已经一起工作了那么长时间).

6. Unable to control themselves, some teenagers get hooked by online games, (这成了老师和家长始终担心的事).

7. On their way home, they came over to help
the man (那人的车坏了).

8. This book is designed for the learners (母语
不是英语).