



WEEK2

定语从句

Chapter 4 名词性从句



The departure time is unclear

When we need to leave is unclear. - It's unclear when we need to leave.

一个句子充当名词。

名词可以做什么成分：主宾表同

It's widely believed that people on earth need to focus on environment.

That people on earth need to focus on environment is widely believed.

It's good news that we won the game.

That we won the game is a good new.

Chapter 4 名词性从句



I know the plan.

I know what I need to do.

一个句子充当名词。

名词可以做什么成分：主宾表同

Jessica told me his name, but I forgot.

Jessica told me who sits here, but I forgot.

THAT 不能在介词后面引导宾语从句

we need to think about that we should raise money for our school.

Chapter 4 名词性从句



一个句子充当名词。

名词可以做什么成分：主宾表同

主语从句

What you say is always right.

It's important *that we eat well*.

宾语从句

We knew *that we should go home*.

They are talking about *whether it will rain tomorrow*.

Can you tell me *what they are doing*.

表语从句

The problem is *that I have lost my purse*.

That is *what his parents are worried about*.

同位语从句

The fact *that you don't love me* hurts me

Chapter 4 名词性从句



一个句子充当名词。

名词可以做什么成分：主宾表同

1. The king ordered that the traitor should be put to death.
2. He said that he would not go.
3. That he is not interested in the offer is known to us.
4. He said that he was not feeling well.
5. I cannot rely on what he says.
6. I don't know where he has gone.
7. He asked whether the servant had polished his shoes.
8. The news that he is alive has been confirmed.
9. The belief that the soul is immortal is almost universal.
10. It is certain that we will have to admit defeat.
12. The report that only ten persons were killed in the riots is not true.

Chapter 4 名词性从句



一个句子充当名词。

名词可以做什么成分：主宾表同

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Chapter 4 名词性从句



GROUP1 主宾表

what /which / who /whom+ ever

GROUP 2 状语

when/where/why/how + ever.

GROUP 3 形容词

what which whose + ever

GROUP 4

that

Whether/if

1. I want to know she is angry with me.
2. He asked me I knew his name.
3. She said she would not come.
4. I feel that I will fail.
5. Everyone can participate in_____ activity they want.
6. I thought she would arrive.
7. you cheat me hurts me.
8. I don't know he wants.
9. I went to see had happened.
10. Pay careful attention to I am going to say.

Chapter 4 名词性从句



⚠ 注意

1) 陈述句语序

I don't know what I can do ...

2) 宾语从句的第一个that 可以省略。

I think (that) - you are smart.

3) If / whether

If - 引导宾语从句- vt后面

4) 介词后面不用that引导

it depends on whether you are a good person.

5) 宾语从句的时态

I told you that I had finished / would finish (have finished)

I told you that a man has (have) 204 bones.

I believe that I will be (be) the richest woman one day.

I believe that I loved (love) you.

主句过去时，从句过去/一般现在

主句现在是，从句随便

6) 否定前移

我认为你不蠢 i think you are not stupid

I don't think you are stupid

Chapter 4 定语从句



Review

我喜欢那个女孩

I like that girl.

我喜欢那个漂亮的女孩

I like that beautiful girl.

我喜欢那个漂亮的并且英语说的很好的女孩。

I like that beautiful ____? ____ girl.

Chapter 4 定语从句



Review

我喜欢那个女孩

I like that girl.

我喜欢那个漂亮的女孩

I like that beautiful girl.

我喜欢那个漂亮的并且英语说的很好的女孩。

I like that beautiful girl who can speak good English.

Chapter 4 定语从句



定语的位置?

我喜欢那个女孩
I like that girl.

我喜欢那个漂亮的女孩
I like that beautiful girl.

我喜欢那个漂亮的并且英语说的很好的女孩。

I like that beautiful girl who can speak good English.

前短后长

定语从句的位置?

紧紧跟在修饰的n的后面

There are two apples in the basket which is lying on the table.
There are two apples in the basket which are lying on the table.

You can find two apples which I bought in the basket.
You can find two apples in the basket which I bought.

先行词？关系词？是什么关系？

主句 先行词 关系词 从句

关系代词有哪些？在定语从句中充当什么成分？

- 主宾表 - WHICH/ THAT / WHO/ WHOM

关系副词有哪些？在定语从句中充当什么成分？

状语- WHEN/WHERE/WHY = 介词+WHICH

关系形容词怎么用？

WHOSE=OF WHOM/WHICH

Chapter 4 定语从句



关系词练习

The museum is located in the city where/in which I was born(in the city) .

The company where / in which /for which the employees work hard (for the company) is thriving.

The company where/in which/ for which she works is a multinational corporation.

The second place (that) /which we visited on our trip was amazing.

She is the third person who/that has asked me that question.

The camera records the time when/ at which the photo is taken(at the time).

Do you know the date when/on which we have to hand in the essay?

Chapter 4 定语从句



关系词练习

关系代词：主宾表

Which, that, who, whom

关系副词 状语

When, where, why = 介词+which

关系形容词

whose = of whom/which

This is the restaurant _____ we had our first date.

Can you tell me the reason _____ he's always late?

The book _____ you recommended was fantastic.

The day _____ we met was sunny and warm.

The doctor _____ I saw yesterday was very helpful.

The movie _____ we watched last night was a comedy.

The car _____ he borrowed is a classic.

Chapter 4 定语从句



把下面两句话连成定语从句

1. *Oliver said something. (I couldn't hear it clearly)*

Oliver said something (that / which) I couldn't hear clearly.

2 Eva's father has just come back from a skiing holiday. (he is over 80)

Eva 's father whose age is over 80 has...

Eva's father who is over 80 had just come back from a skiing holiday.

.

3 The problems faced by the company are being resolved. (I'll look at these in detail in a moment)

The problems which I'll look at in detail in a moment are being resolved, faced by the company,

4 He pointed to the stairs. (they led down to the cellar)

.

5 These drugs have been withdrawn from sale. (they are used to treat stomach ulcers)

6. The singer had to cancel her concert. (she was recovering from flu)

Chapter 4 定语从句



常用**that**:

Way / the first time作先行词

I don't like the way that he treated me.

The way that he explained to us is quite simple.

This is the first time that I come here.

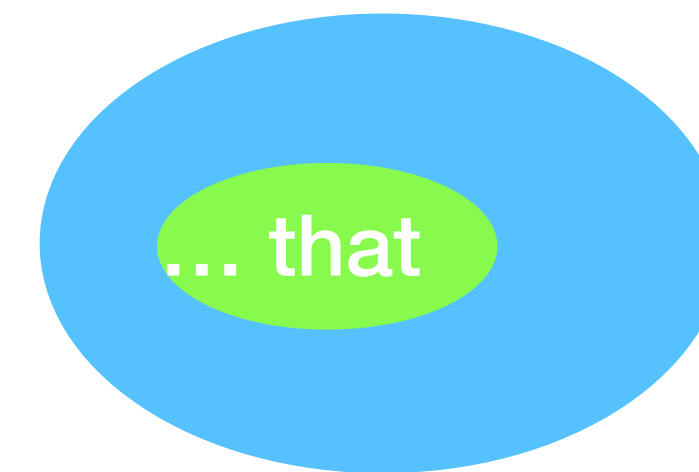
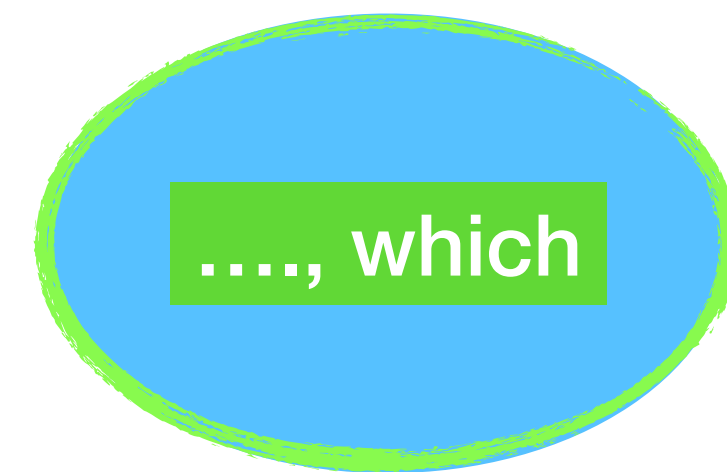
This is the last time that I shall give you a lesson.

All / everything / all / little / much... 作先行词

To share **all that** has come before, and look towards **all that** will follow.

It becomes difficult for children to cope with **everything that** happens around them.

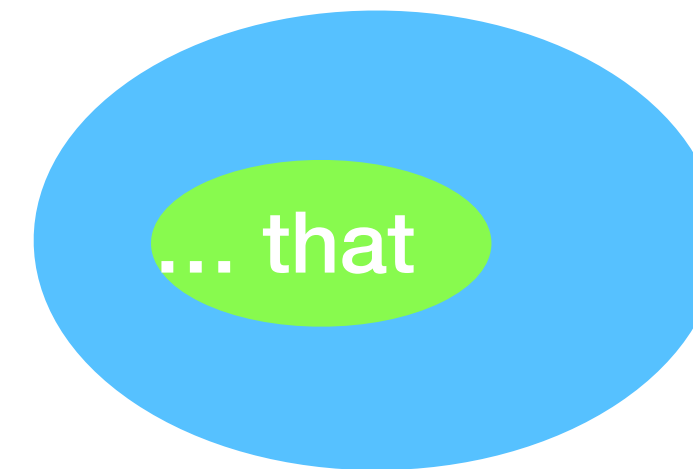
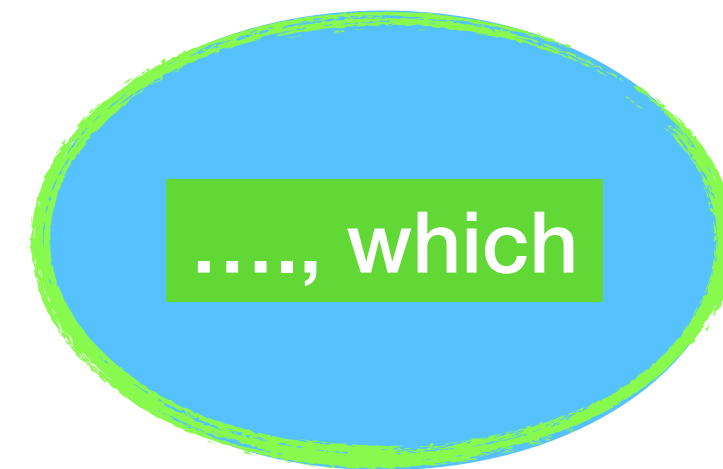
非限定性定语从句 vs 限定性定语从句



I met your **friend** who is staying in Paris.

I met your **mother**, who is staying in Paris.

非限定性定语从句 vs 限定性定语从句



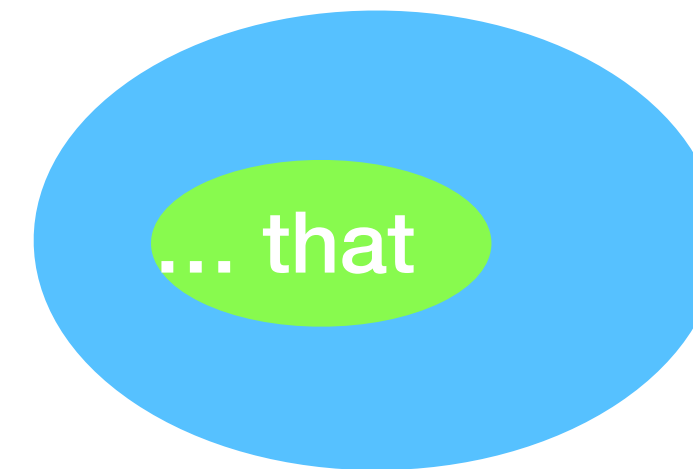
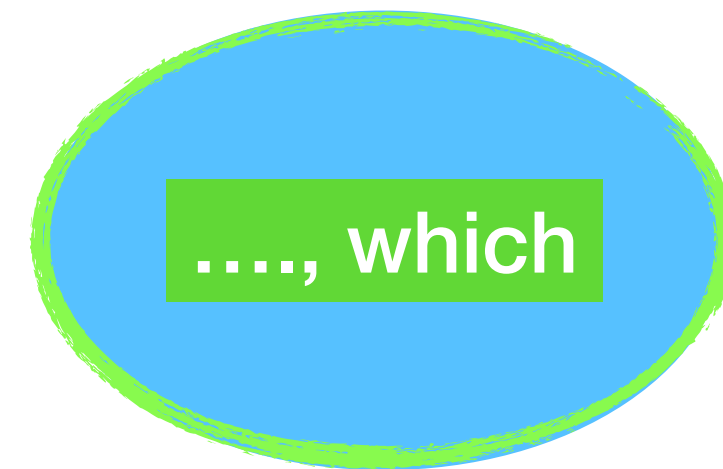
The cat that always sleeps on the couch is mine.

My favorite movie, which is a classic, is playing at the theater.

Animals which live in a non-domesticated environment are called wild animals.

Penguins, which have tightly packed feather to keep them warm, live in cold climates.

非限定性定语从句 vs 限定性定语从句



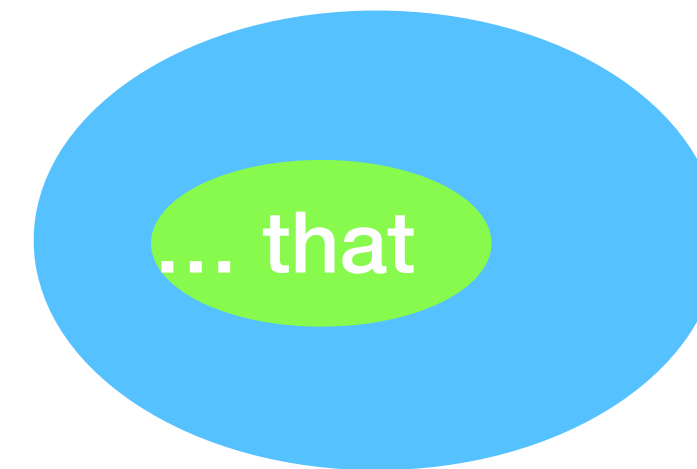
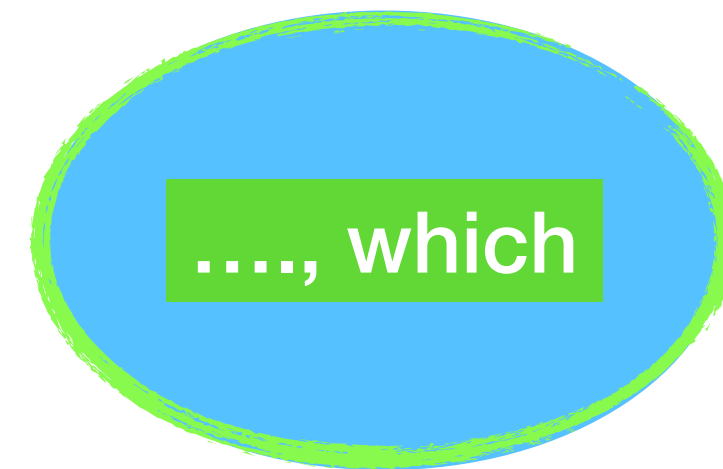
R: **The cat** that always sleeps on the couch is mine.

NR: **My favorite movie**, which is a classic, is playing at the theater.

R: **Animals** which live in a non-domesticated environment are called wild animals.

NR: **Penguins**, which have tightly packed feather to keep them warm, live in cold climates.

非限定性定语从句 vs 限定性定语从句



My brother, who lives in New York, is visiting next week. _____

The book on the shelf, which is red, belongs to me. _____

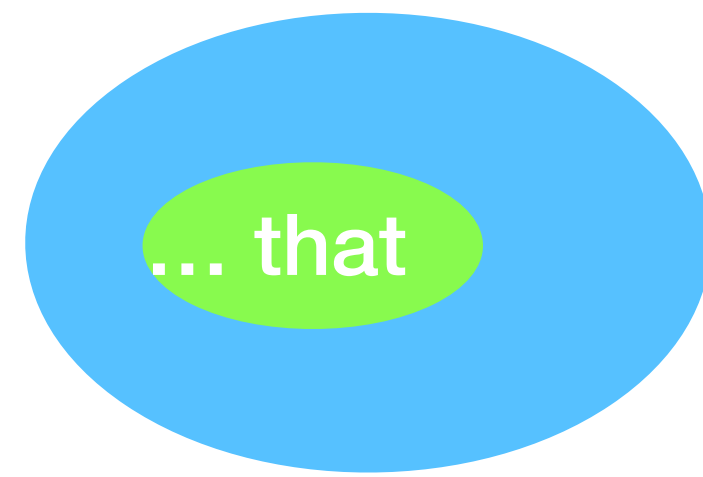
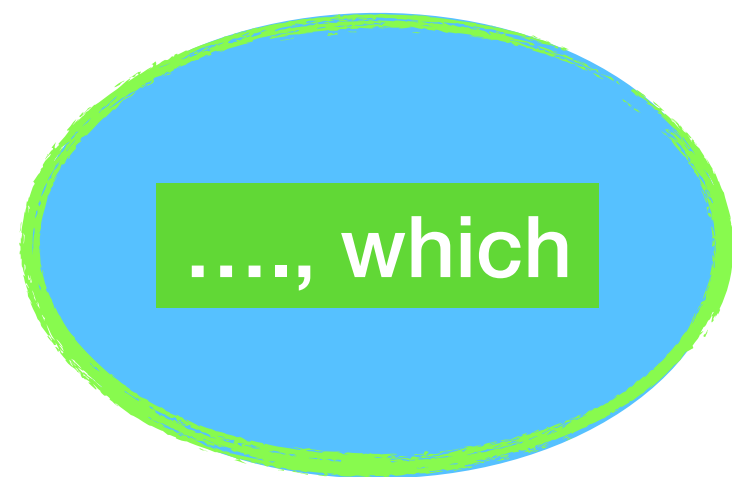
The Eiffel Tower, which is in Paris, is an iconic landmark. _____

My best friend, who I've known since childhood, is coming to the party. _____

Chapter 4 定语从句



非限定性定语从句 vs 限定性定语从句



那位穿红色衣服的女士是我的姐姐。

这是我买的那辆新车。

他们正在建的大桥将连接两个城市。

这是我们要去的那家餐厅。

他的妈妈，她是位医生，经常帮助他人。.

我的朋友，他们都是工程师，正在参加国际会议。

她的家庭，有两个孩子，总是充满欢笑。

Chapter 4 定语从句



非限定性定语从句修饰一整句话

Which

The weather was beautiful today, **which** made our picnic even more enjoyable.

Our team played exceptionally well in the tournament, **which** was quite unexpected.

The conference lasted for three days, **which** exceeded our expectations.

She completed the marathon, **which** left her feeling proud and accomplished.

Chapter 4 定语从句



非限定性定语从句修饰一整句话

As

The Eiffel Tower, *as you may know*, is an iconic landmark in Paris.

The Eiffel Tower is an iconic landmark in Paris, *as we all know*.

As we all know, The Eiffel Tower is an iconic landmark in Paris.

Which / as

They found the murder, which surprised me.

The team, as everyone expected, won the championship.

Chapter 4 定语从句



非限定性定语从句

非限定性定语从句的先行词有什么特征？

非限定性从句可以删除吗？

非限定性从句的其他功能？

非限定性定语的关系词？

Chapter 4 定语从句



非限定性定语从句

非限定性定语从句的先行词和形式上有什么特征？

先行词唯一，不需要被限定。

有逗号。

非限定性从句可以删除吗？

可以，补充信息

非限定性从句的其他功能？

修饰整个句子，中文中翻译为“这件事”

非限定性定语的关系词？

除了that之外都可以用

Chapter 4 定语从句



非限定性定语从句修饰一整句话

as

The Eiffel Tower, *as you may know*, is an iconic landmark in Paris.

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Which / as

They found the murder, which surprised me.

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Chapter 4 定语从句



同位语从句 VS 定语从句

同位语:

The man, my uncle Louis, looked longingly at the red sports car.

The man, a tired old geezer in a blue coat, looked longingly at the red sports car.

The man, a man I had seen many times before, looked longingly at the red sports car.

Chapter 4 定语从句



同位语从句 VS 定语从句

同位语:

The man, my uncle Louis, looked longingly at the red sports car.

The man, a tired old geezer in a blue coat, looked longingly at the red sports car.

The man, the man I had seen many times before, looked longingly at the red sports car.

名词

名词短语

句子

Chapter 4 定语从句



同位语从句 VS 定语从句

同位语从句

The belief, that **honesty is the best policy**, guided her throughout her life.

The principle, that **every individual deserves equal opportunities**, is the foundation of our democracy.

The fact, that **time waits for no one**, is a constant reminder to make the most of each moment.

抽象名词

,

完整句子

,

Chapter 4 定语从句



同位语从句 VS 定语从句

同位语从句

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抽象名词, is, 完整句子,

Chapter 4 定语从句



同位语从句 VS 定语从句

同位语从句

is

The belief, that **honesty is the best policy**, guided her throughout her life.

is

The principle, that **every individual deserves equal opportunities**, is the foundation of our democracy.

is

The fact, that **time waits for no one**, is a constant reminder to make the most of each moment.

is

抽象名词

,

完整句子

,

Chapter 4 定语从句



同位语从句 VS 定语从句

A misunderstanding about artificial intelligence is the belief that it will replace employees.

A misunderstanding about artificial intelligence is the belief that they have.

抽象名词

,

完整句子

,

抽象名词

,

缺少成分

■

Chapter 4 定语从句



同位语从句 VS 定语从句

A misunderstanding about artificial intelligence is the belief that it will replace employees. —————→ 同位语

A misunderstanding about artificial intelligence is the belief that they have. —————→ 定从

抽象名词, 完整句子, —————→ 同位语从句

抽象名词, 缺少成分, —————→ 定从

Chapter 4 定语从句



怎么写？怎么说？

Step 1: 找框架

成都是一个有各种各样工作的机会的城市。

Chapter 4 定语从句



怎么写？怎么说？

Step 1: 找框架

成都是一个有各种各样工作的机会的城市。

Chengdu is a city.

Chapter 4 定语从句



怎么写？怎么说？

Step 1: 找框架

成都是一个有各种各样工作的机会的城市。

Chengdu is a city.

Step 2: 关系词

成都是一个有各种各样工作的机会的城市。

Chengdu is a city. has many job opportunities

Chapter 4 定语从句



怎么写？怎么说？

Step 1: 找框架

成都是一个有各种各样工作的机会的城市。

Chengdu is a city.

Step 2: 关系词

成都是一个有各种各样工作的机会的城市。

Chengdu is a city which has many job opportunities.

Chengdu is a city where has many job opportunities.

Chapter 4 定语从句



怎么写？怎么说？

Step 1: 找框架

成都是一个有各种各样工作的机会的城市。

Chengdu is a city.

Step 2: 关系词

成都是一个有各种各样工作的机会的城市。

Chengdu is a city which has many job opportunities.

Chengdu is a city where there are many job opportunities.

Chapter 4 定语从句



怎么写？怎么说？

Step 1: 找框架

成都是一个有各种各样工作的机会的城市。

Chengdu is a city.

Step 2: 关系词

成都是一个有各种各样工作的机会的城市。

Chengdu is a city which has many job opportunities.

Chengdu is a city where there are many job opportunities.

Chapter 4 定语从句



怎么写？怎么说？

Step 1: 找框架

成都是一个你可以品尝到各国美食的一个多元文化的城市。

Chapter 4 定语从句



怎么写？怎么说？

Step 1: 找框架

成都是一个你可以品尝到各国美食的一个多元文化的城市。

Chengdu is a city.

Chapter 4 定语从句



怎么写？怎么说？

Step 1: 找框架

成都是一个你可以品尝到各国美食的一个多元文化的城市。

Chengdu is a 1 city. 2

Chapter 4 定语从句



怎么写？怎么说？

Step 1: 找框架

成都是一个你可以品尝到各国美食的一个多元文化的城市。

Chengdu is a multicultural city. You can enjoy cuisines from all over the world.

Chapter 4 定语从句



怎么写？怎么说？

Step 1: 找框架

成都是一个你可以品尝到各国美食的一个多元文化的城市。

Chengdu is a multicultural city. You can enjoy cuisines from all over the world.

Step 2: 关系词

Chengdu is a multicultural city _____ You can enjoy cuisines from all over the world.

Chapter 4 定语从句



怎么写？怎么说？

Step 1: 找框架

成都是一个 你可以品尝到各国美食的 一个多元文化的 城市。

Chengdu is a multicultural city. ____ You can enjoy cuisines from all over the world.

Step 2: 关系词

Chengdu is a multicultural city where you can enjoy cuisines from all over the world.

Chapter 4 定语从句



Your turn!

间隔年不是仅限于那些有钱可以旅行的学生。

一个直接从高中到大学的年轻人是相当缺乏社会经验的。

那些已经花时间去谋生或去其他地方旅行的人拥有更广阔的人生观。

有工作经历的人会更加独立，这是学术学习和研究中很重要的因素。

许多员工愿意在那些可以获得晋升机会的公司工作。

这就是为什么如今的文员经常有健康问题原因。