今天我们肝定语从句

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一、定语从句中只能用that 引导的情况

1．当先行词为all, much, little, something, everything, anything, nothing, none, few, the one等词时。

2.当先行词被the very（恰恰，正好），the only，any，few，little，no，all修饰时。

3．当先行词是形容词最高级或被形容词最高级修饰时。

4. 当先行词是序数词或被序数词修饰时。

5．当主句的主语是疑问词who或which时。

6．当先行词既有人又有物时。

7．先行词在定语从句中做表语,而关系代词在从句中也做表语时。

二、定语从句中只能用which引导的情况

1.当关系代词的前面有介词时。

2.在非限制性定语从句中。

3.在一个句子中有两个定语从句，其中一个定语从句的关系代词用了that，另一个宜用which。

4.当关系代词后面带有插入语时。

5.先行词本身是that，宜用which。

三、定语从句中只能用who引导的情况

1.先行词是one，ones和anyone时，宜用who。

2.先行词是those时，宜用who。

3.当先行词有较长的后置定语时，宜用who。

4.一个句子带有两个定语从句时，其中一个定语从句的关系代词是that，另一个宜用who。

5.在there be 开头的句子中，宜用who。

四、as在定语从句中的用法

1.as用作关系代词和关系副词引导限制性定语从句，并在从句中作主语、宾语、状语或表语，构成the same。

2.as引导非限制性定语从句。as在定语从句中作主语、表语或宾语。as代指整个主句，而as引导的这个定语从句是用来补充说明整个主句的，可以放在主句之前或者之后。

一、定语从句中只能用that 引导的情况

1．当先行词为all, much, little, something, everything, anything, nothing, none, few, the one 等词时。

Everything that he said was true.

2.当先行词被the very（恰恰，正好），the only，any，few，little，no，all修饰时。

This is the very grammar book (that) I want to buy.

The only thing that is constant is change.

There was little that we could do to help her.

3．当先行词是形容词最高级或被形容词最高级修饰时。

This is the best that has been used against pollution.

This is the most interesting film that I've ever seen.

4. 当先行词是序数词或被序数词修饰时。

The first place that they visited in London was the Big Ben.

What is the first American film that you have seen?

5．当主句的主语是疑问词who或which时。

Who that has common sense will believe such nonsense?

Which is the T-shirt that fits me most?

6．当先行词既有人又有物时。

Do you know the things and persons that they are talking about?

7．先行词在定语从句中做表语,而关系代词在从句中也做表语时。

She is no longer the sweet girl (that) she used to be.

He is not the man (that) he seems.

二、定语从句中只能用which引导的情况

1.当关系代词的前面有介词时。

A zoo is a park in which many kinds of animals are kept for exhibition.

Is this the room in which Mr. White lives?

2.在非限制性定语从句中。

Crusoe's dog, which was are now very old, became ill and died .

More and more people are beginning to learn English, which is becoming very popular in our country.

3.在一个句子中有两个定语从句，其中一个定语从句的关系代词用了that，另一个宜用which。

Let me show you the novel，that I borrowed from the library which was newly open to us.

4.当关系代词后面带有插入语时。

Here's the English grammar which, as I have told you, will help improve your English.

5.先行词本身是that，宜用which。

What's that which she is looking at?

三、定语从句中只能用who引导的情况

在定语从句中who和that指代人时常可以通用，但在下列情况中只能用who，而不能用that。

1.先行词是one，ones和anyone时，宜用who。

One who has nothing to fear for oneself dares to tell the truth.

The ones who flatter me don't please me.

Anyone who fails to finish the task given should be criticized.

2.先行词是those时，宜用who。

No words are strong enough to express our thanks to those who worked hard to rescue survivors in the earthquake.

3.当先行词有较长的后置定语时，宜用who。

I met a girl in the street yesterday who grew up in western Yunnan province.

4.一个句子带有两个定语从句时，其中一个定语从句的关系代词是that，另一个宜用who。

The boy that you met last night is the group leader who studies very hard.

5.在there be 开头的句子中，宜用who。

There is a young man who wants to see your father.

There are many old men who are against this plan.

四、as在定语从句中的用法

1.as用作关系代词和关系副词引导限制性定语从句，并在从句中作主语、宾语、状语或表语，构成the same。

先行词之前一旦出现same, such, so, as这些词时，而先行词的后面又跟着一个从句，这时就要考虑是不是要用as作为关系词来连接这个词和这个句子。

No period in history has had as many important changes ashave taken place in the past century. (as 作主语)

It is so easy a book as every schoolboy can read. （as作宾语）

2.as引导非限制性定语从句。as在定语从句中作主语、表语或宾语。as代指整个主句，而as引导的这个定语从句是用来补充说明整个主句的，可以放在主句之前或者之后。

As we all know, he studies very hard. (as代整个句子，作宾语)

As is known to all, he is the best student in our class. (as代整个句子，作主语)