**概念：用句子修饰另一句子中的概念(词 to 整个句子)**

**e.g.** *单词：The* ***woman*** *who lives next door is a famous dancer.*

**e.g.** *短语：He likes* ***climbing mountains****, which is a good exercise.*

**e.g.** *分句：He said* ***that he had no time****, which isn’t true.*

**e.g.** *整句：****He arrived an hour later****, which annoyed his girlfriend very much.*

**形成：两个句子共用的概念为连接点**

**e.g.** ***He*** *laughs best who laughs last*.

句子**1**. he laughs best 句子**2**. he laughs last 关系词 who

**共用He，句1：*描述事实*，句2：*限定作用***

**种类：形式区别：有无 “，”**

**限 制 性：提供必要信息，若去掉，含义不明**

**e.g.** *I don’t like people* **意思不明**

*I don’t like people who never keep their words*.

**非限制性：补充附加信息，若去掉，含义仍明**

**e.g.** *Beijing, which is the capital of China, has developed into an international city*.

**关系词：根据关系词在从句中充当的成分，被分为：关系代词，关系副词**

**关系代词**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 关系代词 | 用法 | 例句 |
| who:只指人 | 前不可加介词 | *The girl who you work with is his girl friend* |
| whom:只指人 | 只宾/表,宾语非限制性必用 | *Li, with whom you work, is his girl friend* |
| which:不指人 | 非限制性句首时用as | *As I expected, he didn’t believe me* |
| that:指人or物 | 不加介词，无非限制性 | *The world in which we live is made up of matter.* |
| whose+名词  指人or物 | whose = of which | *These children sit in a schoolroom of which all the windows are broken.* |

**特殊关系代词**

**as：正如**

**限制性：只能用在such，the same，as，so**

**e.g.** *a. He’ll repeat* ***such*** *points as are discussed in the book*.

*b.* ***Such*** *a student as works hard will be sure to succeed*.

*c. He tried to make* ***as*** *few mistakes as he could avoid*.

*d. He is not* ***the same*** *playboy as we knew*.

**非限制性：位于句首必须用as**

**e.g.** *As is known, the whale is not fish but a mammal*.

**代替全句：as：主从句内容一致 which：主从句内容互斥**

**e.g.** *She has married again, as was expected*.

*She has married again, which was unexpected*.

**what：= 先行词 + 关系词**

**单独使用：不能有先行词**

**e.g.** *She is not* ***what*** *she used to be = She is not* ***the girl that*** *she used to be*.

**what+名词：所有的…**

**e.g.** *a. I will give you* ***what help*** *I can*.

*b.* ***What money*** *I have has been given to you = All* ***the money that*** *I have…*

**辨析：结构上也可以理解成名词从句，意思上如下**

**名词从句：整个句子的意思**

**e.g.** ***What he said*** *shows that he is cruel*.

**what从句：只指what这个人或物**

**e.g.** *He is not* ***what*** *he was a few years ago*.

**than：主句有比较级**

**e.g.** *a. Don’t drink more wine* ***than is good for health***.

*b. Don’t give him more money* ***than is needed****, since money will burn a hole in his pocket*.

**but：= that/who/whom…not**

**e.g.** a. *There is no man* ***but errs*** *= There is no* ***man who doesn’t err***.

b. *There are few* ***but admire his talent*** *= There are few* ***who don’t admire his talent*.**

c. *There are very few people in this club* ***but he knows*** *=****whom he doesn’t know*.**

**关系副词**

**限制性 or 非限制性 从句中必做状语**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 关系副词 | **先行词** | 例句 |
| when=  on which | 时间:day,year,time | I’ll never forget the day (**when**) I met you(**紧随其后可省略**)  I’ll never forget the time which I spent on campus(不做状语时) |
| where=  in/at which | (抽象)地点place,house  situation, point,joint | When you read books, you had better make a mark at **the spot** where you have any question(**定语从句修饰spot**)  When you read book, you had better make a mark **where** you have any question(**状语从句**) |
| why**无**非限制性 | 原因:  why等 | This is the reason **why** I didn’t come here  **why = for which** |
| 方式  the way | in which  that  省略 | You know the old golden rule, “Care for others the way in which you would like them to care for you” |

**介词+关系代词(whom/which/whose)**

动词/形容词搭配的介词，可前可后

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 线索 | 说明 | 例句 |
| 从句中介词和  动词搭配  形容词搭配  名词搭配 | 最常用  常见  较少 | He is the man **on** *whom* I think you can depend.  He referred me to some books **with** *which* I am not very familiar.  I am sending you an inquiry, **to** *which* your prompt attention is highly appreciated. |
| 介词先行词搭配 | at the rate  with ease | **The speed at** which an animal lives is determined by measuring **the rate at** which it uses oxygen. |
| 修饰部分  of which | 最高级+of whom/which | The total cultivated area is 13,000 acres, of which 10,000 acres are irrigated fields. |
| in which to do | 此结构注意 | A house in which to store grains = A house to store grains in  ~~I can’t think of anybody whom to invite~~ \* **没有介词不能用**  **介词不能置后**  **不能用关系副词代替** |

**引导词辨析**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 从句 | that | which |
| 定语从句 | **充当成分**  The rumor that **he spread everywhere** turned out to be untrue.(充当定语) | **单独使用**  Anger is a wind **which** blows out the lamp of the mind. |
| 名词从句 | **不当成分**  THe rumor that **Tom was a thief** truned out to be untrue.(句子完整) | **which + 名词连用**  You should vote for **which candidate** you assume best. |

**复杂定语从句**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 定语从句后置 | 先行词和定语从句  分开 | Consequently, nothing seems good or normal that **does not accord with the requirements of the free market**. |
| 带有  插入语 | 表达个人观点  **紧跟关系词后** | He ran all the way from the station, which I thought **was incredible**. |
| **并列**定语从句 | and/or/but连接多个从句修饰同一词 | I’d much rather receive a gift that **was unique** or that **I knew my friend had put some thought into**. |
| 嵌套修饰 | 定语从句**修饰**“先行词+定语从句” | He is the only person that we know who speaks so many foreign languages. |