

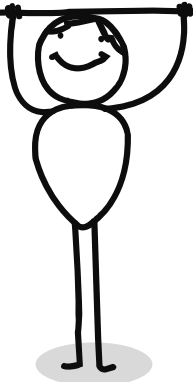
Adjective Clauses

定语从句



Part 01

什么是定语从句？



定语从句是指在句子中修饰或限定某一名词或代词的从句。被修饰的词叫先行词。

正在打电话的那个女孩子最漂亮。

That girl is making a phone call and she is the most beautiful one.

➡ The girl who is making a phone call is the most beautiful one.



Part 02

为什么要用定语从句

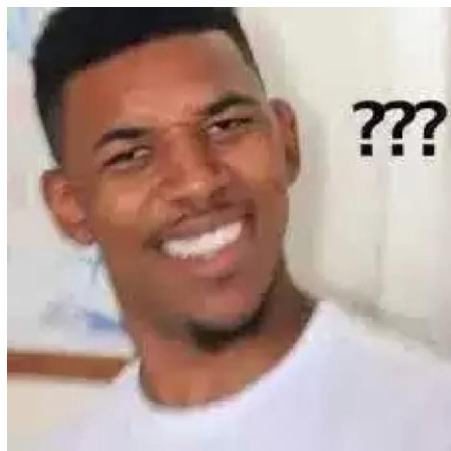
(1) 对句子中的名词或相当于名词的词进行具体说明时

Tony is studying online courses at Koolearn.

托尼是谁？

什么在线课程？

Koolearn是干啥的？






Part 02

为什么要用定语从句

(1) 对句子中的名词或相当于名词的词进行具体说明时

Tony is learning online courses at Koolearn.

➡ Tony, who is going to Harvard University next year, is studying online courses that can improve his English skills at Koolearn, where you can find the best teachers.






Part 02

为什么要用定语从句

(2) 连接句子

从前有座山，山上有个庙，庙里有个老和尚，老和尚在给小和尚讲故事。

Once there was a mountain. On the top of the mountain there was a temple. In the temple there was an old monk. The old monk was telling a story to a young monk.






Part 02

为什么要用定语从句

(2) 连接句子

从前有座山，山上有个庙，庙里有个老和尚，老和尚在给小和尚讲故事。

➡ Once there was a mountain, on the top of which there was a temple, in which there was an old monk, who was telling a story to a young monk.

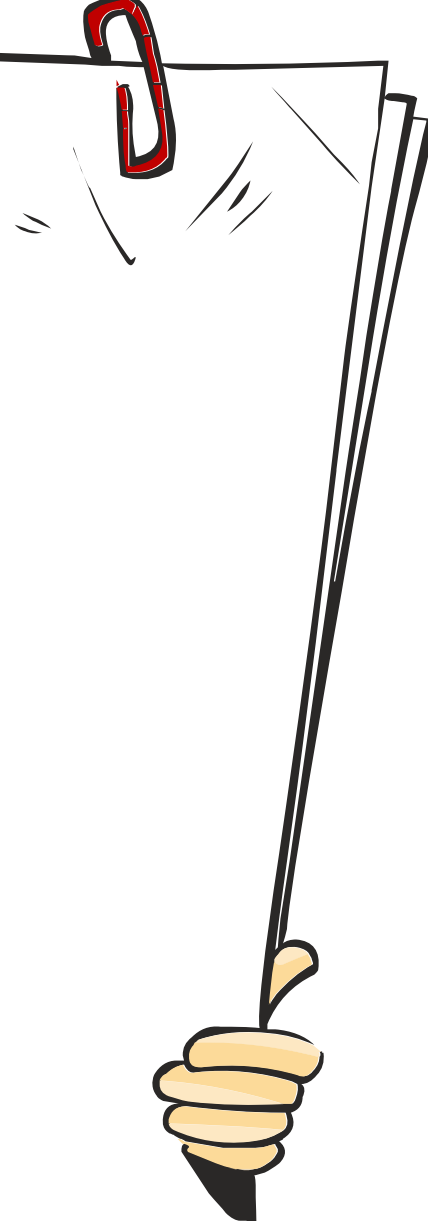




Part 03

引导定语从句的关系词

关系代词	who, whom, whose, that	指人
	which, whose, that	指物
关系副词	when, where, why	时间/地点





Part 03

关系代词

(1) who, whom, whose, that

- Tony is the only boy in the class who has long hair.
- Tony was the boy whom/that I saw yesterday.
- They rushed to help Tony whose hair was caught in the door.



Part 03

关系代词

(2) which, that

- The new hairstyle which is very popular among young students is designed by Tony.

Practice: 托尼的家乡出现了前所未有的繁荣。

- A prosperity that/which had never been seen before appeared in Tony's hometown.





Part 03

关系代词

(2) which, that

当先行词被最高级、表示程度的词、序数词等修饰的时候用that

The hairstyle is the best one that I have ever had.

Please tell me anything that you know about Tony.





Part 03

关系代词

(2) which, that

介词+which

The house **which** Tony lives **in** is very big.

→ The house **in which** Tony lives is very big.

Practice:

- 这就是老师谈论的那本参考书。
- This is the reference book of which the teacher is speaking.



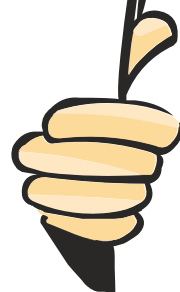
Part 03

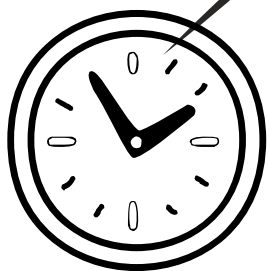
关系副词

(1) when, where, why

- There were occasions **when** Tony felt inspirations were gone.
- Chengdu is **where** Tony found the inspirations for his new art work.
- Is this the reason **why** he chose to stay?

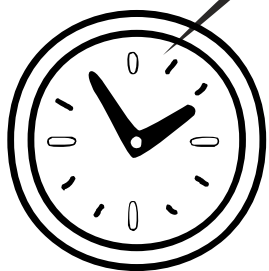
用关系代词还是关系副词？看后面的句子完不完整。





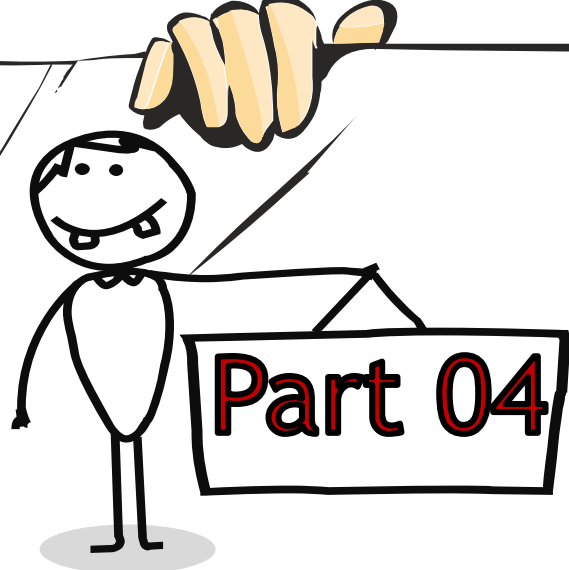
填空

1. I will never forget the day _____ I spent in Paris.
2. This is the temple _____ I visited last year.
3. This is the temple _____ I met the monk.
4. He lives in a room _____ window faces south.
5. The reason _____ he came here was to ask for our help.



填空

1. I will never forget the day that I spent in Paris.
2. This is the temple that/which I visited last year.
3. This is the temple where I met the monk.
4. He lives in a room whose window faces south.
5. The reason for which /why he came here was to ask for our help.



限制性定语从句和非限制性定语从句

This is my girlfriend who works in the hospital.

This is my girlfriend, who works in the hospital.

请问哪个句子里我有很多女朋友呢？

限制性定语从句表示“多选一”的概念

非限表示进一步补充说明

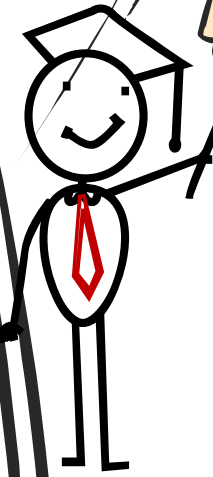


Part 05

定语从句在写作中的应用

如果先行词是一个较为模糊的笼统概念，则使用限定性定语从句使其具体化：

1. Second, technology has equipped children with professional apparatus **which** could finally realize their imagination.
2. In addition, there are many computer games **which** contain lots of violent scene that is harmful to children.
3. We have several methods, such as Television and Internet, to get information. These are resources **which** can be easily accessed.



Part 05

定语从句在写作中的应用

Practice:

- 海外生活可以提供各种在国内生活中难以获得的生活体验和生活方式。
- Foreign life can serve various life experiences and lifestyles **which** are hardly acquired in domestic life.





Part 05

定语从句在写作中的应用

如果先行词是一个明确的具体概念，可以使用非限定性定语从句对名词结构进行信息的补充，或对整个句子进行结果性说明。

- Children **who** share similar occupations with their parents can at least inherit the experiences of the parent, **which** would save them much time and energy along the way.
- Several decades ago, people treasured their friends and maintained relatively close interpersonal relations, **which** is much more enjoyable than the estrangements we are experiencing.



Part 05

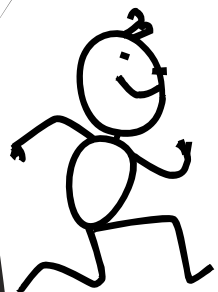
定语从句在写作中的应用

Practice:

- 学生们可以培养归属感并体验团队精神，这二者对成就一番事业可能都非常重要。
- Students can develop a sense of belonging and experience team spirit, **both of which** may prove very important in building a career.



定语从句



关系代词	who, whom, whose, that	指人
	which, whose, that	指物
关系副词	when, where, why	时间/地点

限制性定语从句表示“多选一”的概念，使笼统模糊变得具体化。

非限制性定语从句表示进一步补充说明。



