

赖世雄15堂必胜语法

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Lesson 5

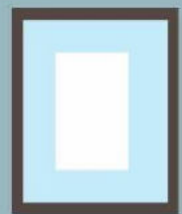
关系词（下）



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Lesson 5

- ① 复合关系代词
- ② 准关系代词



一、复合关系代词

① 复合关系代词 what (所.....的东西) 的检查法：

- a. 之前不可有先行词 (即名词)
- b. 将 what 视作 the thing(s) which
- c. which 在所引导的定语从句中应作主语、宾语或 be 动词的表语

What / The thing which he says is true.

(他所说的是事实。)

Tell me what / the thing which happened last night.

(告诉我昨晚发生的事。)

Hard work has made him what / the thing that he is today.

(努力使他有今日的成就。)



② 复合关系代词 whatever (任何.....的东西) 的检查法：

whatever 与 what 作复合关系代词时，意思相同；只是 whatever 强调的意味更浓。

- a. 之前不可有先行词 (即名词)
- b. 将 whatever 视作 anything which
- c. which 在所引导的定语从句中应作主语、宾语或 be 动词的表语

Whatever / Anything which he says is true.

(他所说的任何话都是事实。)

Give him whatever / anything which he needs.

(他需要什么就给什么。)



注意：

whatever 也可作副词连词，等于 no matter what (不论什么)，引导状语从句，以逗号与主句相隔。

Whatever he says, it must be a lie.

= No matter what he says, it must be a lie.

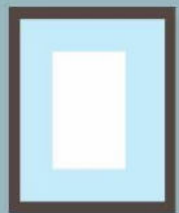
(不论他说什么，那一定都是谎言。)

比较：

Whatever he says must be a lie.

= Anything which he says must be a lie.

(他所说的任何话一定是谎言。)



③ 复合关系代词 whoever (任何.....的人) 的检查法：

- a. 之前不可有先行词 (即名词)
- b. 将 whoever 视作 anyone who
- c. who 在所引导的定语从句中应作主语

Whoever does it shall be punished.

= Anyone who does it shall be punished. (任何做这件事的人将受到处罚。)

主语 及物动词

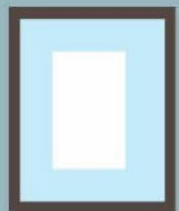
I'll punish whoever / anyone who does it. (我会处罚任何做这件事的人。)

注意：whoever 也可作副词连词，等于 no matter who (不论谁)，引导状语从句，以逗号与主句相隔。

Whoever does it, he shall be punished.

= No matter who does it, he shall be punished.

(不论谁做这件事，他都将受到惩罚。)



④ 复合关系代词 **whomever** (任何.....的人) 的检查法：

- a. 之前不可有先行词 (即名词)
- b. 将 **whomever** 视作 **anyone whom**
- c. **whom** 在所引导的定语从句中应作宾语

I trust whomever you trust.

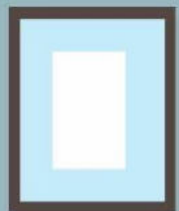
= I trust anyone whom you trust. (你信任的人我都信任。)

宾语 及物动词

⑤ 复合关系代词 **whichever** (同类的任何一个) 的检查法：

- a. 之前不可有先行词 (即名词)
- b. 将 **whichever** 视作 **any one which**
- c. **which** 在所引导的定语从句中应作主语或宾语

There are three apples here. You may choose **whichever** / **any one which** you like. (这儿有三个苹果。你喜欢哪一个就选哪一个。)



⑥ wherever 的用法

wherever 是副词连词，等于 no matter where (不论何处)，引导状语从句，以逗号与主句相隔。

Wherever you are, I'll find you.

= No matter where you are, I'll find you. (不论你在哪儿，我都会找到你。)

⑦ whenever 的用法

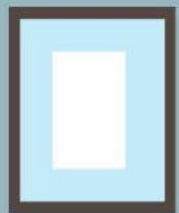
whenever 也是副词连词，等于 no matter when (不论何时)，引导状语从句，以逗号与主句相隔。

Whenever you see him, he is studying.

= No matter when you see him, he is studying.

= Each time you see him, he is studying.

= Every time you see him, he is studying. (每次你见到他，他都在学习。)



⑧ however 的用法

a. 副词

表“然而”，可置于句首，之后置逗号；或插入句中，两旁置逗号。

He is nice; however, I don't like him.

= He is nice; I, however, don't like him.

= He is nice. However, I don't like him.

/ I, however, don't like him. (他很好，不过我不喜欢他。)

b. 副词连词

表“无论如何”，引导状语从句，以逗号与主句相隔。

However nice he may be, I don't like him.

= No matter how nice he may be, I don't like him.

(不论他有多好，我就是不喜欢他。)



二、准关系代词

① but 可作准关系代词，用于下列句型中：

There is no... **who...not...** / **whom...not...** / **which...not...**

= There is no... but...

没有.....不..... = 凡.....必.....

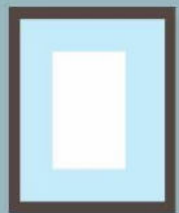
a. 句中有 be 动词时，保留该 be 动词。

There is no one in the office who isn't sick of that lazybones.

= There is no one in the office but is sick of that lazybones.

(办公室内无人不讨厌那个懒家伙。)

* lazybones ['lezi,bonz] n. 懒人 (单复数同形)



b. 句中有一般助动词 (如 can、will、should 等) 时, 保留该助动词。

There is nothing which he cannot do.

= There is nothing but he can do.

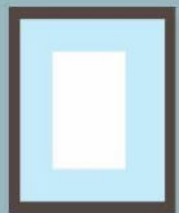
(他什么都会做。)

c. 句中有 do / does / did 时, do / does / did 予以删除, 再将原形动词还原成应有的人称或时态变化。

There is no one who doesn't love music.

= There is no one but loves music.

(无人不喜欢音乐。)



② as 可作准关系代词，用于下列句型中：

such...as... 像这样的..... / the same...as... 和.....相同的.....

上列句型中，as 之前若有名词时，as 可作准关系代词：

a. 将 as 视作 as the + 先行词 (即 as 之前的名词) + who / whom / which

b. 再确定 who / whom / which 在所引导的定语从句中，who 应作主语，whom 应作宾语；which 则可作主语或宾语。who 及 which 也可作 be 动词之后的表语，但一律以 that 代替。

1) 主语

Such a man as lies isn't worth our praise.

主语 不及物动词

= Such a man as the man who lies isn't worth our praise.

主语 不及物动词

(像这样说谎的人不值得我们赞美。)



2) 宾语

This is exactly the same car as I bought a month ago.

宾语 及物动词

= This is exactly the same car as the car which I bought a month ago.

宾语 及物动词

(这辆车和我上个月所买的车完全相同。)

3) be 动词之后的表语 (此时 be 动词往往予以省略)

Such an honest man as Peter (is) is worth our praise.

表语 be 动词

= Such an honest man as the man that (非 who) Peter (is) is worth our praise.

表语

be 动词

(像彼得这样的老实人值得我们赞美。)



注意：

the same...as... 和.....相同的.....(两个) / the same...that... 同一个..... (一个)

I have the same car as he is driving.

(我有一辆车，与他正在开的那一辆相同。)

I have the same car that (非 which) he is driving.

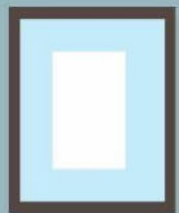
(我有一辆车，就是他正在开的那一辆。)

③ which 代替整句时，也可用 as 取代 which，只是 which 引导的定语从句只能置于主句之后，而 as 引导的从句则可置于主句前后。

He is nice, **which** / **as** we all know.

= As we all know, he is nice. (我们都知道，他为人不错。)

但：Which we all know, he is nice. (×)



④ than 也可作准关系代词，用于下列句型中：

more + 名词 + than...

上列句型中，than 之前若有名词时，than 可作准关系代词：

- a. 将 than 视作 than the + 先行词 (即 than 之前的名词) + who / whom / which
- b. 再确定 who / whom / which 在所引导的定语从句中，who 应作主语，whom 应作宾语，which 则可作主语或宾语。who 及 which 也可作 be 动词之后的表语，但一律以 that 代替。

1) 主语

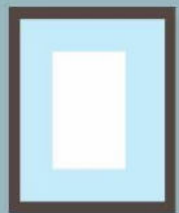
I have more money than is needed.

名词 主语 动词

= I have more money than the money which is needed.

主语 动词

(我的钱比需要的还多。)



2) 宾语

I have more money than you need.

名词 宾语 及物动词

= I have more money than the money which you need.

宾语 及物动词

(我的钱比你所需要的还多。)

3) be 动词之后的表语 (此时 be 动词往往予以省略)

He is a better student than you (are).

表语 be 动词

= He is a better student than the student that (非 who) you are.

(他这个学生要比你好。)



