

定语从句进阶补充

定语从句的结构和功能总述

2 易混淆的关系代词

关系代词as和which

as既可指人又可指物，主要用于as...as...as; the asme...as...; such...as...等结构中，在从句中作主语、宾语。引导的从句可位于句中、句首、句末，如：As is reported in the newspaper, talks between the two countries are making progress. Talks between the two countries , as is reported in the newspaper ,are making progress. Mary was late for school, as is often the case. as引导的非限制性定语从句，**修饰前面整个句子**，而**which**不仅可**修饰整个句子**还可以**修饰单个名词**：**引导限制和非限制性从句，从句要放在句末**。如：The meeting**g**which was held in the park, was a success. 【主句：The meeting was a success.】 【从句：The meeting was held in the park.】 The meeting was a success, as was expected. 【主句：The meeting was a success.】 【从句：It was expected.】 The meeting is very important, as indeed it is. 【as 作it is 的表语】 【主句：The meeting is very important.】 【从句：It is that (as替换) indeed.】 那个会议的确很重要， 的确是。 **放在主句之前时，as通常作主语**；如：As is known to all ,she is the youngest and prettiest girl in our class. 【主句：She is the youngest and prettiest girl in our class.】 【从句：It is known to all.】 众所周知， 是我们班里最年轻漂亮的女孩。 **放在其他位置时，as在从句中可作主语或宾语**； He made a long speech, as was expected, 他做了个长报告， 不出所料。 【主句：He made a long speech.】 【从句：It was expected.】 而**which**引导非限制性定语从句时，不但可以代替全局内容， 也可以代替某个词或短语， 在从句中除了可作主语外， 还可作宾语、表语、等成分， **其位置时尽量靠近被说明的先行词， 决不能置于句前**。 如果as 有“正如”之类的意思， 它所引导的就不是定语从句， 而是状语从句。 另外， 非限制性从句若是肯定句， 用which， as均可， 若是否定式或意思否定的句子， 则多用which， 如： She has married again, as was expected. 她又结婚了这是大家意料之中的事。 She has married again , which was unexpected. 她又结婚了， 真是没想到。 【总结： which （代指整句话）引导的非限制性定语从句， which的位置均可被as取代， 并将从句提至全句的句首， 中间用逗号与主句隔开。】

先行词时人时，关系代词可用who(m),that 引导定语从句，但下列情况一般用who， 而不用that。 ①先行词是one, ones, anyone 或 anybody, those时， 如： Anyone who breaks the law should be punished. 【主句： Anyone should be punished.】 【从句： Anyone breaks the law.】 ②一个句子中带有两个定语从句其中一个的关系代词时that时， 如： The student that won the first prize is the monitor who speaks English best in our class. 【主句： The student is the monitor.】 【从句： The student won the first prize.】 【从句： The monitor speaks English best in out class.】 ③在there be 句型中和非限制性句型中， 如： There is a person who wants to see you. 【主句： There is a person.】 【从句： A person wants to see you.】 I met an old classmate yesterday, who is now a manager of a big company. 【主句： I met an old classmate yesterday.】 【从句： An old classmate now a manager of a big company.】

who 和that 的区别

who 指人，在定语从句中作主语 whom指人，在定语从句中作宾语 Take your problem to the person who you think can help you. 【主句： Take your problem to the person.】 【从句： You think the person can help you.】 She is the girl (who/whom) I will go to Shanghai with. 【主句： She is the girl.】 【从句： I will go to Shanghai with the girl.】 whose既可指人，也可指物，在从句中作定语。如： George Orwell , whose real name was Eric Arthur,wrote many political novels. 【主句： George Orwell,wrote many political novels】 【从句： George Orwell's real name was Eric Arthur.】 The libraian refused to accept the book,whose cover was gone when it was returned. 【主句： The libraian refused to accept the book.】 【从句： The book's cover was gone when it was returned.】

who,whom和whose 【不常用】

3 关系词的省略

①作宾语的关系代词（who, that, which）可以省略，但前面不能有介词，如： This is the man (whom/that) we have talked about. (口语中who和whom一般不做区分。) 【主句： This is the man.】 【从句： We have talked about the man.】 He is the man (whom) I saw at the park this morning. 【主句： He is the man.】 【从句： I saw the man at the park this morning.】 他就是我今天早晨在公园里看见的那个人。 **关系代词直接跟在介词后作其宾语时不可省略，但分词时可省略**。例如 It sounds like the trip on which I'm really keen. 【主句： It sounds like the trip.】 【从句： I'm really keen on the trip.】 It sounds like the trip (which)I'm really keen on 听起来好像是我想去旅游。 This is the village in which was born. 【主句： This is the village.】 【从句： I was born in the village.】 这是我出生的村庄。 This is the village (which) I was born in. ②关系代词作表语时，也可以省略（一般不要省略）， 如： Beijing is no longer the city (that) is used to be. ③口语中，关系副词可以省略（尤其是先行词为time,way,reason等时）， 如： This is the reason (why) I did it. I don't know the time (that) he arrived.

7 特别讲解-关系代词 but

but作关系代词引出定语从句，**对此一般书上很少讲**。把but 作为关系代词用时，有四点要注意： 第一： But 引出的是限定性定语从句， 其意思是“无、不” (=who not, -which not) ； 第二： but 的先行词可以是人， 也可以是物； 第三： but在从句中只做主语； 第四： but的主句（也可称先行项）中常带有否定词或含有否定意义的词（如few、 little、 no、 not）， 所以这种复合句（双种否定表肯定）表示的往往是肯定的意思。如： There are few of us but admire your determination. 【主句： There are few of us.】 【从句： Few of us don't admire your determination】 but = 先行词 + 否定结构 我们中间很少有人不服你的决心。 There is no rule has exception. 【主句： There is no rule.】 【从句： No rule don't has exception.】 没有无例外的规则。 There is not one of us but wishes to help you. 【主句： There is not one of us.】 【从句： No one of us doesn't wishes to help you.】 No 通常表形容词； not 表副词 我们没有一个不想帮助你。 Nobody knew him but respected him. 【主句： Nobody knew him】 【从句： Nobody did not respected him.】 认识他的人都尊敬他。 None sought his aid but were helped. 【主句： None sought his aid.】 【从句： None were not helped.】 【None 在否定代词中等同于all 的反义词， 视为复数。】 but = 先行词 + 否定结构 = none + not Hardly a man came to the exhibition but was deeply impressed by the originality of his works. 【主句： Hardly a man came to the exhibition.】 【从句： Hardly man was not deeply impressed by the originality of his works.】 【此处特殊处理： 由于从句的否定含义借用主句的hardly 故， 改为上句】 来参观展览的人几乎没有一个不对他作品的新颖风格印象深刻。

由but引导的定语从句。

奥秘在于对先行词在从句中充当何种状语的定位是关键。

用关系副词where、when、why、as、that 引导定语从句（as,that一般不用）。

当先行词是表示地点的名词（如： house、 place、 town、 village等）， 而且从句中的谓语动词时不及物的， 那就用where引出定语从句

当前行词是表示原因方面的名词（如 reason）， 而且从句里的谓语动词是不及物的， 那就用关系副词why引出定语从句；

2 关系副词的用法

如果从句里的谓语动词是及物的， 那就要用which 或that引出定语从句； 试比较下面两组句子：

第一组： This is the house where he lived last term. 这是他上学期住过的房子。 This is the house in which he lived last term. 【主句： This is the house.】 【从句： He lived in the house last term.】 in the house = in which = where This is the house which/that they visited last term. 这是他们上学期看过的房子。

解析： 从第一组可见， 两句的先行词都是house， 但第一句是用关系副词where引出的定语从句， 在从句中作地点状语， 这是因为从句中的谓语动词是及物动词lived， 而第二句却用了关系代词which/that 引出定语从句， 在从句中作宾语， 因为从句中的谓语动词visited是及物动词。

第二组： We will never forget the happy days when we lived and worked together. 【主句： We will never forget the happy days】 【从句： In the happy days, we lived and worked together.】 我们永远也不会忘记我们一起生活、工作的那些快乐日子。 We will never forget the happy days that/which we spent together. 【主句： We will never forgot the happy days.】 【从句： We spent the happy days together.】 我们永远也不会忘记我们一起生活、工作的那些快乐日子。

再说第二组， 两句的先行词也一样， 是表示时间的days， 但第一句是用关系副词when引出的定语从句， 在从句中作时间状语， 这是因为从句中的谓语动词lived和worked是不及物动词， 而第二句却用了关系代词which/that 引出定语从句， 在从句中作宾语， 因为从句中的谓语动词spent是及物动词。

She came the same day as I left 【主句： She came the same day.】 【从句： The same day, I left.】 她在我离开的那天来的。 The day that she got there was Wednesday. 【主句： The day was Wednesday.】 【从句： On the day, she got there.】 她到达的那天是星期三。

这两句中的as 和that 的先行词都是day， 它们在从句中都做状语。

(1) 当先行词在定语从句中作状语时， 要用关系副词。 其中： when = 表示时间的介词（如： in, at, during等）+which; I still remember the day when I first came to Beijing.(when = on which) 【主句： I still remember the day.】 【从句： I first came to Beijing on the day.】 where = 表示地点的介词（如： in, at, on, under等） +which; Can you tell me the office where he works?(where = in which) 【主句： Can you tell me the office?】 【从句： He works in the office.】 Why= 表示原因的介词（如： for） + which。 由关系副词why 引出的定语从句在其先行词reason名词之后。 Do you know the reason why he is absent? (why = for which) 【主句： Do you know the reason?】 【从句： He is absent for the reason.】

(2) 介词+关系代词（which） = where/when。 有时为表达清楚， 还可以在关系副词where/when前加介词from,to等。如： China is the birth place of kite, from where kite flying spread to Japan,Korea,Thailand and India. 【主句： China is the birth place of kites.】 【从句： Kite flying spread from the birth place, kite flying spread to Japan,Korea,Thailand and India.】

(3) 高考对关系副词where 的考查 高考试题中对于where 的考查趋于复杂， 从先行词由“明显的地点”转为“地点的模糊化”。 事实上， 对于where 这个词， 考生不能只理解为表示地点。 当先行词表示某人物的处境、 或某事所发展的阶段、 或表达某事的某个方面时都可用where这个关系副词。 如： The accident had reached to a point where both their parents are to be called in. 【主句： The accident had reached to a point.】 【从句： Both their parents are to be called in the point.】 事情发展到如此程度， 不得不请双方家长来一趟了。