

# 商鞅变法与秦国讲解课件



# 定语从句:

I have found the bike **that / which** he wants.

先行词(名/代)

被定语从句修饰的词

关系词: 引导定语从句的词, 在从句中代替先行词, 并担任一个**成分**

关系代词: **that, who, which, whose, whom**

关系副词: **when, where, why**

# Have a try

指出关系代词（副词）在定语从句中的成份，并找出从句局部：

1. The man who came to our school is Mr. Wang.

( )

2. The girl (whom) I met is Lucy.      主语      )

3. A child whose parents are dead is called Tom.      宾语

( )

4. I like the book (which) you bought yesterday.      定语

( )

宾语

# Have a try

5. His parents wouldn't let him marry anyone **whose** family was poor. 定语 ( )

6. I like the person **to whom** you just talked. 介宾 ( )

7. We shall never forget the days **(that)** we spent together. 宾语 ( )

8. We shall never the days **when** we lived

# 定语从句高考点

## that , which

1. He did all / everything that he could to help me.
2. This is the very thing that I am after.
3. We talked about the men and the things that we remembered at school.

**4. He is the only man that can do the work.**

**5. This is the first thing that I want to say.**

**6. He is the finest man that I have ever worked with.**

**7. Who is the man that spoke to you at the gate?**

**8. Which is the star that is nearest to the earth?**



# 考点一: *that*和*which*

区别:

只能用*that*的五种情况

先行词为不定代词或先行词由不定代词修饰时

先行词前有最高级或序数词修饰时

先行词即有人又有物时

先行词前有*the very, the only, the last, the same*修

主句为*which*,或*who*引导的特殊疑问句时

*that* 不能引导非限制性定语从句

*that*不能置于介词之后〔介词后指物用*which*,指人用*whom*〕

- They had a long talk about the persons
- and things C they both knew.  
A. whom    B. what    C. that    D. which
- Stephen Hawking believes that earth is unlikely to be the only plane B life has developed gradually.
- A. that    B. where    C. which    D. whose

# 考点二：关系代词前介词确实定

1. 根据从句中动词与先行词的逻辑关系，

e.g. Is that the newspaper **for which** you often write articles?

2. 根据从句中动词或形容词的习惯搭配，如：

e.g. Can you explain to me how to use these idioms **about which** I'm not sure.

3. 根据先行词与介词的搭配习惯，请体会：

e.g. 1949 was the year **in which** the P.R.C. was founded.

## 考点二：关系代词前介词确实定

4. 非限制性定与从句中，要表示先行词的一局部时，可用“数词/代词 + of + 关系代词”的结构，如：

e. g. There are 50 students in our class, two-thirds of whom have been to Beijing.

# 关系代词前的介词确实定

- 5. whose + n.
- 此结构可以换成是the+n.+of+which引导定语从句或者可以换成是of which +the+n.

e.g. They live in a house, whose door opens

~~to the south~~  
They lived in a house, **of which the door** opens to the south.

→ They lived in a house, **the door of which** open to the south.

*Can you work them out??????*

**Fill in the blanks with proper prepositions:**

1. The sun gives us heat and light,  
\_\_\_\_\_ which we can't live.

2. The student \_\_\_\_\_ whom we were  
talking just now is the best student in our  
class.

3. I'll never forget the day \_\_\_\_\_ which she  
said good-bye to me.

9. (10浙江) The settlement is home to nearly 1,000 people, many of A left their village homes for a better life in the city.

A. whom

B. which

C. them

D. those

10.(09湖南) I was born in New Orleans, Louisiana, a city D name will create a picture of beautiful trees and green grass in our mind.

A. which

B. of which

C. that

D. whose

1. The newly built café, the walls of     D     are painted light green, is really a peaceful place for us, specially after hard work.

- A. that    B. it    C. what    D. which

John invited about 40 people to his wedding, most of     D     are family members.

- A. them    B. that  
C. which    D. w hom

Children who are not active or     B     diet is high in fat will gain weight quickly.

- A. what    B. whose  
C. which    D. that



# 考点三:关系副词的运用

先行词表示时间、地点、原因时，在定语从句中作状语，选择相应的关系副词when、where、why引导定语从句。假设其在定语从句中作主语或宾语，那么选择关系代词引导定语从句。

When = in/ at /on/during    which

Where= in/ at    which

Why = for which

1 The days are gone   **A**   physical strength was all you needed to make a living.

A. when

B. that

C. where

D. which

2 I walked up to the top of the hill  
with my friends,     B     we  
enjoyed a splendid view of the lake.

A. which

B. where

C. who

D. that

3.(2011·高考安徽卷)Whatever is left over may be put into the refrigerator, C it will keep for two or three weeks.

A. when

B. which

C. where

D. while

## 考点四: *as* 与 *which* 引导的定语从句

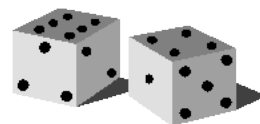
1. 关系代词引导的定语从句居句首时。

e.g. **as** \_\_\_\_\_ we all know, the earth is round.

2. 当与 *such* 或 *the same* 连用时, 一般用 \_\_\_\_\_ **as** \_\_\_\_\_。

e.g. Such books \_\_\_\_\_ you ~~as~~ tell me are interesting.

I have the same plan \_\_\_\_\_ you.



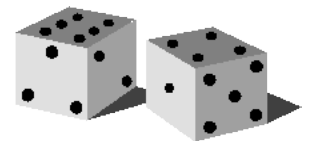
3. 当从句和主句语义一致时，用 as，  
反之那么用 which。

e.g.

She has married again, as was  
expected.

which

She has married again, \_\_\_\_\_ was  
unexpected.



**as 的这种用法通常出现在一些固定短语之中如：**

**1. as has been said before 如上所述**

**2. as may be imagined 正如可以想象出来**

**的那样**

**3. as is well known 众所周知**

**4. as was expected 正如预料的那样**

**5. as has been already pointed out**

**正如已经指出的那样**

**6. as we all can see 正如我们都会看到的**

**那样**

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