

专题 8 定语从句

考情解读

定语从句的用法较为复杂，高考除了单独考查定语从句知识外，还常常结合句式结构、时态等来综合考查。纵观近几年各地高考试题，不难发现其考点主要包括：

1. 考查关系代词和关系副词的区分。如：that, which 和 where, when 的区分；that, which 和 why 的区分等。

2. 考查 whose 的使用。whose 可以指代人或物，在定语从句中作定语，后跟名词。指物时，whose + 名词 = 名词 + of which = of which + 名词。如：

The classroom whose door/the door of which/of which the door is broken is on the second floor.

3. 考查 as/which 引导的非限制性定语从句。尤其要重视 which, as 引导的非限制性定语从句和 it, what 引导的主语从句的区分。

4. 考查定语从句中的主谓一致现象。如：

I, who am your close friend, will try my best to help you whenever you are in trouble.

5. 考查“介词 + 关系代词”引导的定语从句。“介词 + 关系代词”引导的定语从句，关系代词指人时用 whom，指物时用 which，不能用 that。关系代词作定语时也可用 whose。如：

The teacher in front of whose house stands a tall tree is very patient with his students.

同时还要重视“复杂介词或代词”出现时与并列句的区别。如：

He loved his parents deeply, both of whom are very kind to him. (定语从句)

He loved his parents deeply and both of them are very kind to him. (并列句)

此外，“介词 + which + 名词”结构，也是一个较为特殊的结构。如：

He was very ill, in which case (= and in this case) we sent him to hospital first.

6. 考查一些特殊的先行词。如：当 situation, point, case, activity, scene 及 period, festival, occasion 等出现时，要注意具体情况具体分析；作主语、宾语和表语时，用关系代词 that/which；作状语时，用关系副词 where/when 或“介词 + which”，表示在某种特定的情形下。

7. 考查定语从句、强调句、时间状语从句等的区别。如：

The news that he had passed the exam pleased him and his family. (同位语从句)

The news (that) he told me this morning is not interesting. (定语从句)

It was 1914 when the war broke out.(时间状语从句)

It was in 1914 that the war broke out.(强调句)

重点知识梳理

知识点一、定语从句与并列句的区别

请观察下面三个句子：

1. Wang Hong failed in the College Entrance Examination, _____ disappointed his mother.
2. Wang Hong failed in the College Entrance Examination and _____ disappointed his mother.
3. Wang Hong failed in the College Entrance Examination; _____ disappointed his mother.

第一句话：句中有逗号，根据句意可知，空白处的内容应该指的是前面整个句子的内容，是对前文信息的补充说明，因此，此句是非限制性定语从句，用关系代词 **which**；

第二句话：句中有并列连词 **and**，因此整个句子是一个并列句，所以可以用代词 **it** 指代前面句子的内容。

第三句话：句中有分号，这表明整个句子是一个并列句，因此可以用代词 **it** 指代前面句子的内容。

【解题技巧】

判断是定语从句还是并列句，要注意句中的标点符号和句中的连接词。如果句与句之间有连词或者分号，则是并列句；如果是逗号，且逗号后的内容是对前面某一名词的补充说明，则是非限制性定语从句，应该使用关系词。

知识点二、“介词+关系代词”引导的定语从句中介词的选择

“介词+关系代词”引导的定语从句中介词的选择是一个常考点，也是一个难点。请看下面三个句子，填上合适的介词，并从中发现一些规律。

1. He was educated at a local grammar school, _____ which he went on to Cambridge.
2. This is the farm _____ which he worked two years ago.
3. In the dark street there was not a single person _____ whom she could turn for help.

第一句话：根据句意可知，他在一所当地的语法学校学习之后去了 Cambridge，故介词用 **after**。此句中介词的使用与句子的意义有关。

第二句话：把从句补充完整为 **he worked two years ago on the farm** (“在农场”为“on the farm”)，句中介词的选用取决于先行词的意义，即介词跟先行词的搭配。

第三句话：在黑暗的街道上，没有一个她可以求助的人。“向某人求助”这个短语是“**turn to sb. for help**”，

因此此处用介词 to。此中介词的选用取决于从句中的动词固定搭配。

因此，考生在确定其中的介词时，可从以下三方面入手：

1. 句子的意思；2. 先行词的意义；3. 从句中的动词固定搭配。

【特别提醒】

注意 way(方式)后接定语从句时的引导词。

先行词是 way, 当引导词在从句中作状语时, 关系词用 in which, that 或者省略; 当引导词在从句中作主语或宾语时, 用 that/which 引导(作宾语时, 引导词也可以省略)。比较:

The way(that/which) he explained to us was quite simple.(把从句补充完整: he explained the way to us, 可以看出引导词在从句中作 explained 的宾语)

The way(that/in which) he explained the sentence was simple.(把从句补充完整: he explained the sentence in the way, 可以看出引导词在从句中作状语)

知识点三、引导词 as, which 的区别

1. 引导非限制性定语从句, 指代整个主句内容时的区别:

(1)表达“正如”之意时, 用 as, 如果仅指代整个主句内容而没有“正如”之意, 则用 which。

He went abroad, which was unexpected.

他出国了, 这让大家感到很意外。

She is a good doctor, as her mother used to be.

她是一个很出色的医生, 和她母亲当年一样。

(2)当从句位于主句前面时, 只用 as。

As is known to everybody, the moon travels round the earth once every month.

2. 限制性定语从句中有 such, the same 时, 其后常用 as 引导定语从句(the same 后也可用 that, 但意义不一样)。

He is such a good teacher as we all love and respect.

他是一个我们都爱戴和尊敬的好老师。

This is the same pen as I lost.

这支钢笔和我丢的那支一样。

3. as 引导非限制性定语从句时, 只能指代整个主句内容, 而 which 既可以指代整个主句内容, 又可以指代先行词。

The river, which flows through London, is called the Thames.

这条流经伦敦的河叫泰晤士河。(不用 as)

4. as 常与从句中的 know, see, hear, expect 等动词连用，也常用于 as often happens, as is often the case(常有的事)等句子中。

He was absent from school, as is often the case.

他缺课了，这是常事。

知识点四、分隔定语从句

一般情况下，定语从句紧跟先行词，可是有的时候，先行词与定语从句之间插入了另外一些内容，这样就把先行词与定语从句分隔开了，这类定语从句叫分隔定语从句。这类句子应特别注意：不要误把插入部分当先行词。

I was the only person in my office who was invited.(先行词是 person 而不是 office)

知识点五、关系代词和关系副词的区别

当先行词为表示时间、地点的词时，引导词用关系代词还是关系副词是定语从句学习中的一个难点。要确定引导词在从句中所作的成分(如果引导词在从句中作状语，则用 why, when 或 where，否则用 that 或 which)，考生可以采用“补全法”，即依据句意把从句补充完整(补上去的部分在从句中所作的成分就是引导词在从句中所作的成分)，这样就可以很容易地判断出引导词在从句中所作的成分。

1. Do you still remember the chicken farm _____ we visited three months ago?

分析：把从句补充完整为“we visited the chicken farm three months ago”，考生据此可以判断出引导词在从句中作宾语，因此填关系代词 that/which。

2. In an hour, we can travel to places _____ would have taken our ancestors days to reach.

分析：把从句补充完整为“the places would have taken our ancestors days to reach”，考生据此可以判断出引导词在从句中作主语，因此填关系代词 that/which。

3. Some pre-school children go to a day care center, _____ they learn simple games and songs.

分析：把从句补充完整为“in (at) the day care center they learn simple games and songs”，据此可以判断出引导词在从句中作地点状语，因此用 where/in(at) which。

【解题技巧】

遇到时间和地点，判断成分是关键；主语、宾语用关代，状语才能用关副。(关代：关系代词；关副：关系副词)

在考查定语从句时，有时命题人故意在空格处设置一些插入语等干扰信息迷惑考生。解题时，考生可以将其忽略，从而排除干扰。

—Is that the small town you often refer to?

—Right, just the one _____ you know I used to work for years.

分析：空白处应填 **where**。此题很容易受 **you know** 的影响而误填关系代词。其实 **you know** 是插入语，解题时可以将其忽略，简化句子结构：**just the one _____ I used to work for years**，这样考生就很容易判断出引导词在从句中作地点状语，故用关系副词 **where**。

【特别探究】

表示时间、地点的先行词的模糊化。研究高考试题后，考生会发现近几年高考试题中表示时间、地点的先行词有些已经不是一个明显的表示时间、地点的词语，如：period, ten years ago, the street, the museum, 而是已经模糊化的词语，如：activity, business, occasion, point, case 等。解题时考生要弄清这些词汇在句中的意义，并结合其在从句中所作的成分选用恰当的引导词。

【特别提醒】

point, situation, case 后的定语从句的引导词并非总是由 where 来引导，只有当引导词在从句中作状语时，才用关系副词 where，否则用关系代词。

知识点六、定语从句用法的其他要点

(一)关系代词在定语从句中作主语时，不可省略

(二)定语从句中的谓语动词的形式与先行词的单复数保持一致

当引导定语从句的关系代词在从句中作主语时，那么定语从句中的谓语动词在人称、数方面应该与先行词保持一致。

1. one of+ 复数名词+关系代词+复数形式动词。如：

The Great Wall is one of the world-famous buildings that draw lots of visitors.

长城是吸引大批游客的世界著名的建筑之一。

2. the only one of+ 复数名词+关系代词+单数形式动词。如：

The Great Wall is the only one of the buildings on the earth that is seen from the moon.

长城是地球上唯一一个能从月球上看到的建筑物。

Titanic is the only one of these wonderful movies that has been produced in Hollywood.

在这些精彩的电影中，《泰坦尼克号》是唯一一部由好莱坞制作的电影。

3. 当关系代词 as 与 which 引导非限制性定语从句，修饰主句内容时，若 as 与 which 作主语，则从句的谓语动词用单数形式。如：

Great changes have taken place in China, as is known to all.

众所周知，中国发生了巨大的变化。

He has passed the College Entrance Examination, which makes his parents quite happy.

他通过了高考，这让他父母很高兴。

4. 其他情况。如：

I, who am your teacher, will try my best to help you.

我作为你的老师，会尽全力帮助你的。

(三)注意way 和 time 后接的定语从句的情况

1. 当先行词是 way(意为“方式、方法”)时, 引导定语从句的关系词有下列三种形式。如:

What surprised me was not what he said but the way

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{in which} \\ \text{that} \\ \text{不填} \end{array} \right\}$ he said it.

最让我吃惊的不是他的话, 而是他说话的方式。

注意下面两个句子中关系词的不同, 试比较:

The way $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{that} \\ \text{which} \\ \text{不填} \end{array} \right\}$ he explained to us was quite simple.

他向我们解释的那种方法很简单。

The way $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{that} \\ \text{in which} \\ \text{不填} \end{array} \right\}$ he explained the sentence to us was not difficult to understand.

他向我们解释句子的那种方法不难理解。

2. 先行词是 time 时, 若 time 作“次数”讲时, 应用关系代词 that 引导定语从句, that 可省略; 若 time

作“一段时间”讲时, 应用关系副词 when 或介词 at/during+which 引导定语从句。如:

This is the second time (that) the President has visited the country.

这是总统第二次访问这个国家。

This was at a time when/during which there were no radios, no telephones or no TV sets.

曾经有一个时期, 没有收音机, 没有电话, 也没有电视。

高频考点突攻

高频考点一、考查关系代词引导的定语从句

例 1. (2018·北京卷)She and her family bicycle to work, _____ helps them keep fit.

A. which B. who

C. as D. that

【举一反三】(2018·天津卷)Kate, _____ sister I shared a room with when we were at college, has gone to work in Australia.

- A. whom B. that
C. whose D. her

【变式探究】(2017·江苏卷)In 1963 the UN set up the World Food Programme, one of _____ purposes is to relieve worldwide starvation.

- A. which B. its
C. whose D. whom

【变式探究】I live next door to a couple _____ children often make a lot of noise.

- A. whose B. why
C. where D. which

高频考点二、考查关系副词引导的定语从句

例 2. (2019·江苏卷)We have entered into an age _____ dreams have the best chance of coming true.

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

【举一反三】(2019·江苏卷)We have entered into an age _____ dreams have the best chance of coming true.

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

【变式探究】(2018·江苏卷)Self-driving is an area _____ China and the rest of the world are on the same starting line.

- A. that
B. where
C. which
D. when

【变式探究】(2018·江苏卷)Self-driving is an area _____ China and the rest of the world are on the same starting line.

A . that

B . where

C . which

D. when

【举一反三】The old couple will never forget the days _____ they made a living by picking up rubbish on the street.

A. where B. when

C. which D. as

高频考点三、“介词+关系代词”引导的定语从句

例 3. Many young people, most _____ were well-educated, headed for remote regions to chase their dreams.

A. of which B. of them

C. of whom D. of those

【举一反三】He wrote many children's books, nearly half of _____ were published in the 1990s.

A. whom B. which

C. them D. that

【变式探究】Creating an atmosphere _____ employees feel part of a team is a big challenge.

A. as B. whose

C. in which D. at which

用 where 或“介词+which”引导，根据与先行词 an atmosphere 的搭配可判断介词用 in，故选 C 项。

【举一反三】She produced another new record in 2017, _____ she celebrated her 38th birthday.

A. at which B. in that

C. with which D. about that

【变式探究】There were twenty students in this small sized class, _____ came from the same mountain village.

A. most of whom B. most of them

C. most of which D. most of that

高频考点四 特殊定语从句

例 4. I borrowed the book *Sherlock Holmes* from the library last week, _____ my classmates recommended to me.

A. who B. which

C. when D. where

【举一反三】 We'll reach the sales targets in a month _____ we set at the beginning of the year.

- A. which B. where
C. when D. what

【变式探究】Recently I have bought an iPad on the website of *Taobao.com*, _____ the price is very reasonable.

- A. on which B. in which
C. of which D. from which

真题感悟

1. (2019·江苏卷) We have entered into an age _____ dreams have the best chance of coming true.

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

2. (2019·江苏卷) We have entered into an age _____ dreams have the best chance of coming true.

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

1. 【2018·天津】Kae, _____ sister I shared a room with when we were at college, has gone to work in Australia.

- A. whom B. that
C. whose D. her

2. 【2018·江苏】Self-driving is an area _____ China and the rest of the world are on the same starting line.

- A. that B. where
C. which D. when

3. 【2018·北京】She and her family bicycle to work, _____ helps them keep fit.

- A. which B. who C. as D. that

1. (2017·北京) The little problems _____ we meet in our daily lives may be inspirations for great inventions.

- A. that B. as C. where D. when

2. (2017 江苏) In 1963 the UN set up the World Food Programme, one of _____ purposes is to relieve worldwide starvation.

- A. which B. it's C. whose D. whom

3 . (2017·江苏卷·单项填空) In 1963 the UN set up the World Food Programme, one of _____

purposes is to relieve worldwide starvation.

A. which B. its C. whose D. whom

4. 【2017·江苏】28. In 1963 the UN set up the World Food Programme, one of _____ purposes is to relieve worldwide starvation.

A. which B. it's C. whose D. whom

5. (2017·江苏卷) In 1963 the UN set up the World Food Programme, one of _____ purposes is to relieve worldwide starvation.

A. which B. its C. whose D. whom

6. (2017·江苏卷·单项填空) In 1963 the UN set up the World Food Programme, one of _____ purposes is to relieve worldwide starvation.

A. which B. its C. whose D. whom

7. (2017·江苏卷) In 1963 the UN set up the World Food Programme, one of _____ purposes is to relieve worldwide starvation.

A. which B. its C. whose D. whom

8. 【2017·江苏】28. In 1963 the UN set up the World Food Programme, one of _____ purposes is to relieve worldwide starvation.

A. which B. it's C. whose D. whom

9. (2017·江苏) 28. In 1963 the UN set up the World Food Programme, one of _____ purposes is to relieve worldwide starvation.

A. which B. it's C. whose D. whom

10. (2017·江苏) In 1963 the UN set up the World Food Programme, one of _____ purposes is to relieve worldwide starvation.

A. which B. its C. whose D. whom

11. My eldest son, _____ work takes him all over the world, is in New York at the moment.

A. that B. whose C. his D. who

1. 【2016·北京】22. I live next door to a couple _____ children often make a lot of noise.

A. whose B. why C. where D. which

2. 【2016·江苏】23. Many young people, most _____ were well-educated, headed for remote regions to chase

their dreams.

A. of which

B. of them

C. of whom

D. of those

3. 【2016·天津】9. We will put off the picnic in the park until next week, _____ the weather may be better.

- A. that B. where C. which D. when

4. 【2016·浙江】11. Scientists have advanced many theories about why human beings cry tears, none of _____

has been proved.

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

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考查。纵观近几年各地高考试题，不难发现其考点主要包括：

1. 考查关系代词和关系副词的区分。如：that, which 和 where, when 的区分；that, which 和 why 的区分等。

2. 考查 whose 的使用。whose 可以指代人或物，在定语从句中作定语，后跟名词。指物时，whose + 名词 = 名词 + of which = of which + 名词。如：

The classroom whose door/the door of which/of which the door is broken is on the second floor.

3. 考查 as/which 引导的非限制性定语从句。尤其要重视 which, as 引导的非限制性定语从句和 it, what 引导的主语从句的区分。

4. 考查定语从句中的主谓一致现象。如：

I, who am your close friend, will try my best to help you whenever you are in trouble.

5. 考查“介词+关系代词”引导的定语从句。“介词+关系代词”引导的定语从句，关系代词指人时用 whom，指物时用 which，不能用 that。关系代词作定语时也可用 whose。如：

The teacher in front of whose house stands a tall tree is very patient with his students.

同时还要重视“复杂介词或代词”出现时与并列句的区别。如：

He loved his parents deeply, both of whom are very kind to him.(定语从句)

He loved his parents deeply and both of them are very kind to him.(并列句)

此外，“介词+which + 名词”结构，也是一个较为特殊的结构。如：

He was very ill, in which case(=and in this case) we sent him to hospital first.

6. 考查一些特殊的先行词。如：当 situation, point, case, activity, scene 及 period, festival, occasion 等出现时，要注意具体情况具体分析；作主语、宾语和表语时，用关系代词 that/which；作状语时，用关系副词 where/when 或“介词+which”，表示在某种特定的情形下。

7. 考查定语从句、强调句、时间状语从句等的区别。如：

The news that he had passed the exam pleased him and his family.(同位语从句)

The news (that) he told me this morning is not interesting. (定语从句)

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