



# 专题四、三大从句与特殊句式

语法专题突破

# 第一讲 定语从句的复习



# 定语从句在高考中的运用

	2021	2022	2023
	<b>无词填空</b>		
语法填空	新高考 II 卷	新高考全国 I 卷 全国甲卷	全国甲、乙卷
阅读理解 七选五 完形	<b>增加阅读和理解难度</b> 思起有年，... ...，对正确理解句子意		
书面表达	是高考英语写作的一项基本要求，适当运用定语从句有助于提高写作得分。		

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(2021·新高考 II 卷)I decided that if I learned of a company which/that used a lot of plastic, I'd send it an email urging it to cut back.

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(2022·新高考 I 卷)The GPNP is intended to provide stronger protection for all the species that live within the Giant Panda Range and significantly improve the health of the ecosystem in the area.

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(2023全国乙卷) But for all its ancient buildings, Beijing is also a place 43 ~~which~~/~~that~~ welcomes the fast-paced development of modern life, with 21st-century architectural 44 (wonder) standing side by side with historical buildings of the past.



栏目导航

复习定语从句基础知识



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- 一、定语从句的概念
  - 在复合句中，修饰某一名词、代词或修饰整个句子的从句叫**定语从句**，又称为形容词性从句，译为“……的”。
  - 定语从句位于 其修饰的名词或代词后 判断从句类型)
  - 被修饰的名词或代词 叫**先行词**，
  - 引导定语从句的词 叫**关系词**。（语法考点）



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 找一找

定从，先行词，关系词

- Xiao Meng is a girl **who/that**<sup>①</sup> loves reading and she is also a girl **who/whom/that**<sup>②</sup> teachers often praise. Books **that/which**<sup>③</sup> talk about love or adventures are her favorite.

## • 二、定语从句的分类(了解)

◆限制性定语从句：对先行词起修饰、限制作用，为句中不可缺少的部分，主句和从句关系非常紧密，不能用逗号分开。

例：The book that you were looking for was sold out.

The people who work in my office are very friendly.

◆非限制性定语从句：对先行词起补充说明的作用，若将其去掉，不影响主句意思的完整，主句和从句之间必须用逗号分开。

除了that以外，其他的关系代词和关系副词都和限制性定语从句用法相同，只是所有关系词都必须写上，不能省略。

例：The small town, where he once worked, has turned to be a modern industry city.



### 三、关系词的选择（重点，要求能识别和会填空）

- 1、关系代词（在从句中做主语，宾语）
- that / which （先行词是物）
- that/ who （先行词是人）
- whom 先行词为人，从句中只做宾语
- 2、关系副词（在从句中做状语）
- where （先行词为地点）
- when （先行词为时间）
- why （先行词为reason）

### • 3.关系代词**whose**

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- 译为“……的”，既可以**指人**，又可以**指物**，先行词与关系词后面的名词是所属关系时，选择whose。
- 口诀：**whose 前后名，后名属前名**
- This is the girl whose name is Li Mei.

## • 4. as 关系代词

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• as 引导非限定从句，常位于句首，作为固定搭配，译为“正如”。

• as we all know                      as is known to us all                      as is reported

• as the old saying goes

• As was expected, he came late again.

• 正如我们所预料的那样，他又迟到了。

定语从句中的谓语动词要与先行词的数保持一致。

- **关系词在句中的作用：**
- 1. 连接作用，连接主句和定语从句，
- 2. 指代前面的先行词，关系词与先行词是等量关系（设置考点）
- 3. 在定语从句中担当成分(主、宾、表、状)
- The boy who **is** (be) standing there is our monitor.
- The boys who **are** (be) standing there used to be my classmates.

- 在阅读中的应用:

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- Ten healthy volunteers(志愿者) were given theobromine, codeine or placebo, a pill that contains no medicine, during the experiment. Neither the volunteers nor the researchers knew who received which pill. The researchers then measured levels of capsaicin, which is used in research to cause coughing and as a sign of how well the medicine are stopping coughs.

- *What was used in the experiment to cause coughing?*

- *A. Theobromine. B. Codeine.  Capsaicin. D. Placebo.*

关系代词which指代先行词

## 四、特殊情况

- 1. 只用that
- 指物时只用that不用which的情况的口诀：very、only序最高，人物、不定that好。
- ①先行词指物被the very、the only、序数词、形容词最高级修饰时
- ②先行词既包括人也包括物时
- ③先行词指物是某些不定代词或被某些不定代词修饰时。常考不定代词all, much, few,等以及复合不定代词。



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- ① This is the third apple that she has eaten in the afternoon.
  - ② This is the only/very thing that I can do to solve the tricky problem.
  - ③ Everything is ready, and all that we need is an east wind.
  - ④ When they met again, the two friends talked about lots of things and persons that they could remember in the school.
  - ⑤ This is the best film that I have ever seen.

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