

The Attributive clause 1 定语从句 Unit4



Aims



- Learn the sentences with “that/who/whom/which/whose” clauses to attribute the noun./pron.



- Find the rules and learn to use it freely.





Proverbs

■ He **who** laughs last laughs best.

● 谁笑到最后谁笑得最好。

■ All is well **that** end well.

● 结局好，一切都好。

■ Friendship is like health, the value of **which** is

● 真正的友谊犹如健康的身体，失去时方知其可贵。

seldom know until it is lost.



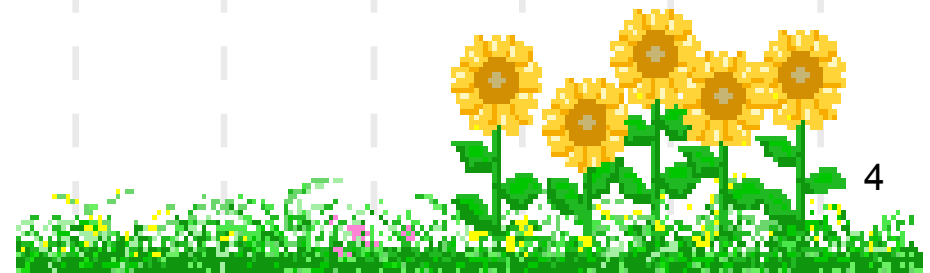
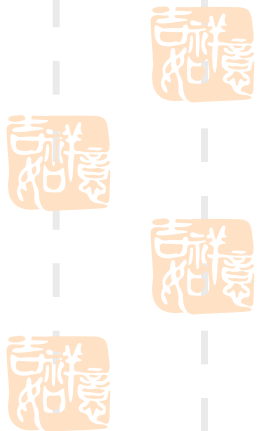
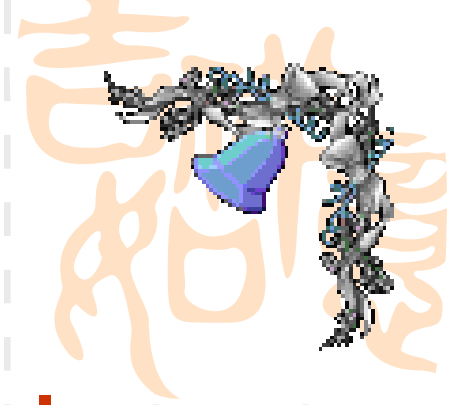
translation

自助者天助之

God helps those **who help themselves.**

不到长城非好汉

He **who doesn't reach the Great Wall is not a true man.**



Fine the rule:

修饰, 限定



The kinds of attribute(定语):

1. He is an honest boy.

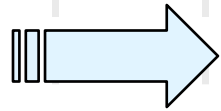
2. We love our country.

3. What's your telephone number?

4. Marx found it important to study the situation in Russia.

5. The foreigner who visited our school yesterday is from Canada.

The positions of the attribute:



(定语的位置)

1. This is a flower basket.
2. This is a basket full of flowers.
3. This is a basket that I want to put flowers in. (单个的词作定语时要放于被修饰词的前面，短语或从句作定语时要放于被修饰词的后面。)

定语从句相关概念

- 概念：在复合句中，修饰某一名词或代词的从句叫**定语从句**。它分为限制性定语从句和非限制性定语从句。被定语从句所修饰的那个词称为**先行词**。



The girl who is standing there is Mary.

2. 先行词：被定语从句所修饰的词。

3.

关系词：引导定语从句的词。





定语从句的组成部分

He is an English **teacher** who likes singing songs.

被修饰:
先行词

修饰 (定语从句)

引导连接:
关系词

关系词: who, whom, whose, which, that,
where, when, why

The apple is mine.

?



The apple which is red is mine.

The apple which is green is yours.

The apple which is red is small.

The apple which is green is big.

the handsome
the tall
the strong
the clever
the naughty

boy



The **boy** is Tom.

The **boy** who is handsome is Tom.

The **boy** who is tall is Tom.

The **boy** who is strong is Tom

The **boy** who is clever is Tom

The **boy** who is naughty is Tom.

Practice



---A girl

---She is a girl.

---She is a beautiful girl.



---She is a beautiful girl who study very well.



把下列句子分成两层意思:

The one million people of the city, **who** thought little of these events, went to bed as usual that night.



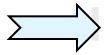
1 **The one million people** of the city went to bed as usual that night.

2 **The one million people** of the city thought little of these events.

把下列句子分成两层意思：



It was heard in Beijing, **which** is one hundred kilometres away.



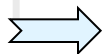
1 It was heard in **Beijing**.

2 **Beijing** is one hundred kilometres away.



把下列句子分成两层意思:

The number of people who were killed or Injured reached more than 400, 000.



- 1 The number of people reached more than 400, 000.
- 2 A number of people were killed or injured.

把下列句子分成两层意思：

Workers built shelters for survivors whose homes had been destroyed.



Workers built shelters for survivors.

The survivors' homes had been destroyed.

把两个句子合成一个复合句

- 1 The woman is a teacher.
- 2 The woman lives next door.



The woman **who lives next door** is a teacher.

Practise:

1. [The boys are from Grade one.
The boys are playing basketball.

→ The boys **who/that are playing basketball**
are from Grade One.

The boys **who/that are from Grade one**
are playing basketball.



- 2. { The nurse is kind.
The nurse looks after my sister.

⇒ The nurse **who/that** looks after my sister is kind.

- 3. { We watched the play “Teahouse”.
The play was written by Lao She.

⇒ We watched the play “teahouse” **which/that** was written by Lao She.

**5. [This is the house.
Lu Xun once lived in the house.**

→ This is the house **which/that** Lu Xun once lived in.

**6. [Where is the girl?
You talked with her last Sunday.**

→ Where is the girl **who/whom/that** you talked with last Sunday?

Have a try

指出关系代词（副词）在定语从句中的成份：

1. The man **who** came to our school is Mr. Wang. 主语
2. The girl (**whom**) I met is Lucy. 宾语
3. A child **whose** parents are dead is called Tom. 定语
4. I like the book (**which**) you bought yesterday. 宾语

Have a try



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

定语

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

宾语





引导词3个作用：

1. 引导定语从句。
2. 代替先行词。
3. 在定语从句中担当一个成分。



例 1. The man **that/who** gave you
the talk yesterday is our teacher.

指人: **that/who** (主语)



例2: **The boy** (who/whom/that) **the nurse is looking after** **is my friend.**

指人: **who/whom/that**(宾语,可省略)



例3: The car that/which is red was damaged yesterday.

指物: **that/which** (主语)





**例4: The question (that/which)
I don't understand is about
grammar.**

指物: that/which (宾语,可省略)



例5. Yesterday she talked with one woman B husband died in that accident.

A. which

B. whose

C. of which

D. that

关系代词表示先行词的所属关系，指人和物时都用whose，可理解为“...的”

Which baby is Jack?



Jack

穿红裤子的baby是Jack。

The baby whose trousers are red is Jack.

The baby who is wearing red trousers is Jack.

Which house is mine?



My house

房顶是棕色的房子是我的。

The house whose roof is brown is mine.

Summary

关系代词用法

关系代词	指代	在从句中的作用
that	人 / 物	主 / 宾
which	物	主 / 宾
who	人	主 / 宾
whom	人	宾
whose (=of which)	人 / 物	定

关系副词的用法

关系副词	指代	在从句中的作用
when (=at/in/on/during which)	时间	时间状语
where (=in/at which)	地点	地点状语
why (=for which)	原因	原因状语

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