



关于高一英语定语 从句

定语从句的基本概念1

定语从句是整个句子充当定语，来修饰名词或代词。被定语从句所修饰的词叫先行词，定语从句一般紧跟先行词。定从一般用关系代词或关系副词引导，关系词在含义上替代先行词，并在定语从句中充当一个成分。

定语从句的基本概念2

- ❖ The man who came to see me this morning is my cousin.
- 先行词 关系代词作主语，不可省 定语从句

今天早晨来看我的人是我表弟。

定语从句的基本概念3

- ❖ 关系代词:
- ❖ 代人: **who** (主语/宾语), **whom** (宾语)
- ❖ 代物: **which** (主语/宾语)
- ❖ 代人或物: **that** (主语/宾语)
- ❖ **Whose** 某人的/某物的, (先行词的所有格);
- ❖ 关系代词在从句中**做主语, 不能省略;**
- ❖ **做宾语, 可以省略。**

定语从句的基本概念4

- ❖ **关系副词：**
- ❖ **Where** 表示地点，在定从中作**地点状语**；
- ❖ **When** 表示时间，在定从中作**时间状语**；
- ❖ **Why** 表示原因，在定从中作**原因状语**。

- ❖ 关系代词
- ❖ which
- ❖ who / whom
- ❖ that

- ❖ 关系副词
- ❖ when
- ❖ where
- ❖ why

- ❖ 诀窍：
 1. 先找定语从句所修饰的先行词；
 2. 再判断定从里缺少成分吗？
 3. 如缺成分，缺的是
什么成分？主语
还是宾语？

- ❖ 1. Do you know *the lady* _____ gave us a speech last week ?
 - ❖ (who, that)

- ❖ 2. *The book* _____ cost me 1,200 yuan is an encyclopaedia.
 - ❖ (which, that)

❖ 3. He is *a man* _____ we should learn from.

❖ (whom, who, that, /)

❖ 4. That is *the place* _____ I was born.

❖ (where)

❖ 15. *The tool _____* he is working with is called a tin opener.

❖ (which, that, /)

❖ The tool with _____ he is working is called a tin-opener.

❖ (which)

- ❖ eg: The book is for the people whose native language is
- ❖ eg: whose cover is red.
I bought a book { the cover of which is red.
- ❖ of which the cover is red.
- ❖ eg: Children whose parents are dead are called orphans.

❖ 16. The gift was sent by her son _____ is serving in the army.

❖ (who, that)

❖ 17. The gift was sent by her son, who is serving in the army.

❖ (16, 限制性定从, 限定作用;

❖ 17, 非限制性定从, 补充修饰作用)

- ❖ 18. How many students are there in *your class* _____ homes are in Pudong new area?
- ❖ (whose)

- ❖ 19. They have invited us to visit their school, which is very kind of them.
- ❖ (非限制性定从中的which还可以指代前面一句话!!!)

❖ 20. The road was widened, which was exactly what we wanted.

只用that, 不能用which的5种情况

A. 当先行词是不定代词时 (anything, everything, nothing, all, little)

1. Do you have **anything that** you don't understand?

2. **Everything that** can be done has been done.

3. I'm not interested in **all that** he told me.

=I'm not interested in what he told me. (宾从)

- ❖ **B. 当先行词被最高级形容词所修饰时,**
- ❖ 1. This is the highest building that I have ever seen.
- ❖ 2. Do you think this is the most powerful computer that has ever been invented?

- ❖ **C. 当先行词被序数词修饰时**
- ❖ 1. The second question that was discussed at the meeting was the most important.
- ❖ 2. This is the last book that is on my reading list.

❖ D.当先行词被**all, no, only, any, very, just, much**等词修饰时

This is the very book that I've been looking for.

This is the only example that I can give you.

E.当先行词由人和物共同组成

Here are the people and the books **that / O I**
love.

不能用that的两种情况

❖ A. 在非限制性定语从句中

- ❖ 1. We've collected many stamps, which are all very nice.
- ❖ 2. This note was left by Mr. Wu, who was here a moment ago.

❖ B. 在介词后面

- ❖ 1. This is country to which he wants to go.
- ❖ 2. At our school, there are about 200 foreign students, most of whom are from Europe.

AS

As也是关系代词，用于

1. **Such...as...** 和 **the same...as...**结构中

I want to buy such a skirt as you are wearing.

I want to buy **the same skirt as** you are wearing.

(比较: I want to buy **the same skirt that** you are wearing.)

AS

- ❖ 2. 或在非限制性定语从句中表示前面整个句子.
- ❖ She has done a good job, as we all know.
- ❖ As we all know, she has done a good job.

Way做先行词?

- ❖ **Way**做先行词, 表示方式方法:
- ❖ 定语从句中, 可以用
- ❖ **1. in which**
- ❖ **2. that**
- ❖ **3. O**

Way做先行词?

- ❖ 1. Wallace and Darwin agreed on ***the way in which*** different forms of life had begun.
- ❖ 2. ***The way in which*** these comrades look at problems is wrong.
- ❖ 3. ***The way that*** these comrades look at problems is wrong.

Way做先行词?

- ❖ 4. **The way** these comrades look at problems is wrong.
- ❖ 5. Musicians rarely agree on **the way** a piece of music should be played.

以上内容仅为本文档的试下载部分，为可阅读页数的一半内容。如要下载或阅读全文，请访问：<https://d.book118.com/886020201020010110>