

考点定位 >

定语从句

难度星级 >

★★★★★

命题可能 >

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【命题说明】定语从句是高考命题中最难的考点之一,定语从句的命题形式灵活多样,正确判断和使用关系词是定语从句主要的命题形式。定语从句主要以语法填空、短文改错、单项填空的形式进行考查.高考范文中含有定语从句的句子也是判断高级句型的体现。

精确解读 >

定语从句的核心考点

考点 1 关系代词引导的定语从句

1. who, whom, whose 引导的定语从句

①Some people who are successful language learners often fail in other fields.

有些在语言学习上很有成就的人,在其他领域常常一无所成。

②The man (who/whom) you met just now is called Jim.

你刚才遇见的那个人叫吉姆。

③Children who are not active or whose diet is high in fat will

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gain

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weight quickly.

很少进行体育锻炼或饮食富含脂肪的孩子体重会增加很快。

考点总结

1. **who** 和 **whom** 指人,**who** 在定语从句中作主语 ; **whom** 在定语从句中作宾语, 在限制性定语从句中可省略.在口语中可用 **who** 代替 **whom**。

2. **whose** 指人或物, 在定语从句中作定语, 指物时可用 **of which** 代替, 指人时可用 **of whom** 代替。

2. **that, which** 引导的定语从句

① [2015·福建]***China Today*** attracts a worldwide readership, which shows that more and more people all over the world want to learn about China.

《今日中国》吸引了世界各地的读者, 这表明世界上越来越多的人想了解中国.

②[2016· 浙江] When the time came to make the final decision for a course, I decided to apply for the one that reflected my interest.

当到了最后决定课程的时候, 我决定申请能反映我兴趣的课程。

③All the people that come from the country work much harder.

所有来自农村的人都工作更努力。

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④The first place that they visited in Guilin was Elephant Trunk Hill。

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在桂林他们参观的第一个地方是象鼻山.

⑤ This is the book which you are looking for.

这正是你在找的那本书。

⑥ He talked about the people and the place that he had visited in that country.

他谈到了他在那个国家所见到的人和所参观的地方。

考点总结

1. **that** 多指物，有时也指人,在定语从句中作主语、表语或宾语，作宾语或表语时可省略。

2. **which** 指物，在定语从句中作主语和宾语，作宾语时，在限制性定语从句中可省略。另外，**which** 可用来指代前面句子的部分或全部内容。

3. 下列情况只用 **that** 不用 **which** :

① 先行词是 **all, something, everything, anything, nothing, little, much, few** 等不定代词；

② 先行词被 **all, any, every, no, little, much, some** 等词修饰；

③ 先行词被序数词、形容词最高级修饰或先行词本身是序数词；

④ 先行词被 **the only, the very** (正是，恰是), **the last** 修饰；

⑤ 先行词中既有人也有物；

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⑥在 **which** 或 **who** 的特殊疑问句中含有定语从句。

考点 2 关系副词引导的定语从句

① [2015·北京]Opposite is St. Paul's Church, where you can hear some lovely music.

对面是圣保罗教堂，在那里你能听到一些优美的音乐。

② [2016·天津]We will put off the picnic in the park until next week, when the weather may be better.

我们将把去公园野餐推迟到下周，那时天气可能更好。

③ The reason why I don't trust him is that he often tells lies.
我不信任他的原因是他常常撒谎。

④ They have reached the point where they have to separate with each other.

他们已经到了必须分手的地步。

考点总结

1. 先行词是表示时间、地点或原因(一般为 **reason**) 的名词，从句中缺少状语时用关系副词 **when, where, why**。有时可用“介词 + **which**”结构替换。

2. 当定语从句中缺少主语或宾语时，即使先行词是表示时间、地点和原因的词仍用 **which/that**。

3. 当先行词为一些表示抽象地点的名词，如 **point, situation, case, stage** 等，如果引导词在从句中作状语，常用关系副词 **where** 引导定语从句；如果作主语、宾语或表语，则用关系代词

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that/which。

考点 3 “介词+关系代词”引导的定语从句

① Trading leather shoes is the business to which the Greens are devoted.

皮鞋生意是格林一家所致力于的事业。

② [2016·浙江] The study suggests that the cultures we grow up in influence the basic processes by which we see the world around us.

研究表明我们成长的文化影响我们看周围世界的基本过程。

③ Recently I bought an ancient vase, the price of which (= whose price) was very reasonable.

最近我买了个古代的花瓶，它的价钱很合理。

④ His head soon appeared out of the window, from where he saw nothing but trees.

他的头很快从窗口探了出来，从那里除了树木他什么也看不到。
(from where 相当于 from out of the window，而不是 from the window)

考点总结

1. 若介词放在关系代词之前，关系代词指人时常用 **whom**，指物时常用 **which**。另外，**whose** 也可以放在介词后，即“介词+whose+名词”结构。

2. 该结构中介词的选用

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(1)一般来说,确定关系代词前的介词,可以从以下三方面入手:

①先行词的意义;

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②从句中的动词或形容词与先行词的固定搭配；

③句子的意思。

(2)表示“整体和部分关系”，介词常用 **of**。常见结构：

①在 **some, any, few, little, none, all, both, neither, many, most, each** 等代词或数词的前、后可以用 **of which/whom**。

②**the** + 比较级或最高级前、后用 **of which/whom** 等。

(3)有时介词 + **where**”可以引导定语从句,此时要和介词 + **which**”引导的定语从句从意思上加以区别。

考点 4 **as, which** 引导的定语从句

① [2015·江苏] The number of smokers, as is reported, has dropped by 17 percent in just one year.

正如报道的那样，吸烟的人数仅在一年内就已经减少了百分之十七。

② [2015·湖南] It is a truly delightful place, which looks the same as it must have done 100 years ago with its winding streets and pretty cottages.

这真是一个令人愉快的地方，它看上去和 100 年前的样子一样，有蜿蜒的街道和漂亮的村舍。

③ Last term our maths teacher set so difficult an examination problem as none of us worked out. (定语从句)

Last term our maths teacher set so difficult an examination

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problem

that none of us worked it out. (结果状语从句)

上学期数学考试老师出了一道很难的数学题,没有一个人能解出来。

④ **I would like to use the same tool as you used yesterday.**

我想用你昨天用的那种工具。

I would like to use the same tool that you used yesterday.

我想用你昨天用的那件工具。

考点总结

1. **as** 作关系代词用来引导非限制性定语从句，意为“正如，正像”，**as** 引导的句子可放在句首、句末或句中。

2. **as** 常用在下列习惯用语中：

as (it) often happens, as I remember, as is often the case, as is expected, as is known to us, as is shown 等。

3. **which** 引导定语从句代指前面整句话内容则只能位于句末。

4. “**such/so... that..**”表示“如此.....以致.....”的意思，用来引导一个结果状语从句；而“**such/so... as...**”表示“像.....这样.....”的意思，用来引导定语从句，**as** 在从句中充当主语、宾语或表语等。

5. “**the same... that...**”表示同一个人或物，而“**the same... as...**”表示同种类的人或物。

考点 5 way 和 time 后接定语从句的

情况

①What surprised me was not what he said but the way he said it.

让我吃惊的不是他说的话，而是他说话的方式。

②The way he explained to us was quite simple.

他向我们解释的那种方法很简单。

③It's not the first time (that) you've found yourself in this situation.

你陷入这种状况已经不是第一次了。

④There was a time when/during which each teacher spent an hour, one day a week, testing pupils in every subject.

曾经，每个老师每周都有一天花上一小时对学生的每门功课进行测试。

考点总结

1. 在定语从句中，**the way** 在从句中充当方式状语时，其后的关系词可以是 **in which**，**that** 或省略；但是当它在从句中充当主语、宾语等成分时，其后的关系词就用 **that** 或 **which**。

2. 先行词 **time** 作“次数”讲时，应用关系代词 **that** 引导定语从句，**that** 可省略；当先行词 **time** 作“一段时间，时代”讲且作状语时，应用关系副词 **when** 或“介词 **at/during** + **which**”引导定语从句。

精准剖析 >

一、介词+关系代词的用法

“介词+关系代词”引导的定语从句多用于正式文体，使用的关系代词一般是 **which**, **whom**, 它既可以引导限制性定语从句，又可以引导非限制性定语从句。常见的有以下几种结构：

(1) 介词+关系代词

Mandela was the black lawyer to whom I went for advice. =Mandela was the black lawyer whom I went to for advice. 曼德拉是我寻求帮助的一位黑人律师。

(2) 名词/代词/数词+介词+关系代词

① Last Sunday I bought some books from the bookstore, three of which were English novels. =Last Sunday I bought some books from the bookstore, of which three were English novels. 上个星期天，我从书店买回几本书，其中三本是英文小说。

② He wrote a book, the name of which I've completely forgotten. 他写了一本书，书名我完全给忘记了。

③ The old man has two daughters. both of whom are doctors. 那位老人有两个女儿，她们都是医生。

(3) 形容词最高级+介词+关系代词

China has thousands of islands, the largest of which is Taiwan. 中

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国有成千上万的岛屿，其中最大的是台湾。

(4)介词+关系代词+名词

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I called him by the wrong name. for which mistake I apologized. 我叫错了他的名字，为此我向他表示了歉意。(不能使用 whose)

二、that 和 which 的用法区别：

在定语从句中，关系代词 which 和 that 都可指物，一般情况下，可以互换使用。但在下列情况下值得注意：

A. 只能用 that 而不能用 which 的情形

(1) 当先行词为：all, little, few, much, none 及 some-, any-, no-, every- 与 thing 所组成的复合单词时，只能用 that。如：

There is nothing that will stop us making progress. 没有事情会阻止我们进步。

(2) 当先行词前面有 only, some, any, no, every, little, few, much, all, very 等形容词修饰时，只能用 that。如：

This is the only problem that we can't work out. 这是我们不能解决的唯一的一个问题。

(3) 当先行词由形容词的最高级或序数词修饰时，只能用 that。如：
This is the most interesting book that I have ever read. 这是我读过的最有趣的书。

(4) 当先行词同时包括人和物时，只能用 that。如：

Luxun and his works that we are familiar with are considered great.
人们认为我们所熟识的鲁迅及其作品都很伟大。

(5) 当先行词在定语从句中作表语时，只能用 that。如：

This is a book that I have been looking for since last week. 这就是那本自上周以来我一直在寻找的书。

(6) 当主句是以 which 开头的特殊疑问句时，只能用 that。如：

Which is the picture that you drew yesterday? 你昨天画的那张画是哪一张？

B. 只能用 which 而不能用 that 的情形

(1) 当非限制性定语从句中的先行词指物时，只能用 which。如：

The pencil-case, which I bought last week, is missing. 那个铅笔盒，我上周买的，现在不见了。

(2) 关系代词前面有介词时，只能用 which。如：

The tree under which we used to take a rest has been cut down. 我们过去常在下面休息的那棵树已砍掉了。

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(3) 先行词为代词 **that** 或 **that** 所修饰时,只能用 **which**。如：

I don't take that which is too expensive. 我不要太贵的那一个。

who (whom) 和 **that** 的用法区别详解：

在定语从句中,关系代词 **who (whom)** 和 **that** 都可指人和物，在一般情况下，可以互换使用,但在下列情况下值得注意：

一、用 **who (whom)** 而不用 **that** 的情形

(1) 在非限制性定语从句中的先行词指人时，只能用 **who (whom)**。如：

My sister, who is studying abroad, sent me a beautiful present just before this Christmas. 我姐姐，她在国外学习，就在圣诞节前给我寄来了漂亮的礼物。

(2) 当定语从句对指人的先行词进行隔位修饰时，只能用 **who (whom)**。如：

Do you know the girl in front of the blackboard who is speaking to the students? 你认识黑板前面正在给学生们讲话的那位女孩子吗？

(3) 当先行词为 **people** 和 **those** 时,只能用 **who (whom)**。如:

Those who want to go there come here please. 那些想去那儿的人请来这边。

(4) 当先行词为 **one, ones, anyone, everyone, none, all**(指人) 时，只能用 **who (whom)**。如：

Anyone who is against us is our enemy. 任何反对我们的人就是我们的敌人。

(5) 先行词指人，而关系代词在从句中作主语时，一般多用 **who**。

如：

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The man who came here yesterday said he would come again in a few days. 昨天来这儿的那个人说过几天他会再来。

(6) 在 **there be** 句型中名词的定语从句多用 **who (whom)**。如：

There are students in our class who / whom you have met. 我们班有些学生你见过。

(7) 当句子中有两个指人的先行词分别带有两个定语从句时，若一个定语从句的引导词为 **that**，那么，另一个定语从句的引导词必定为 **who**。如：

The boy that you met just now is Li Ming's brother who just graduated from a university. 刚才你会到的那个男孩是李明的刚从大学毕业的弟弟。

二、用 **that** 而不用 **who (whom)** 的情形

(1) 当先行词前面有形容词的最高级或序数词修饰时，引导词只能用 **that**。如：

The tallest player that plays football for our team is from Shandong. 在为我们队踢足球的最高哪个运动员来自山东。

(2) 当先行词前面有 **only, some, any, no, every, little, few, much, all, very** 形容词修饰时，引导词只能用 **that**。如：

He is the only student that said "no" to the teacher. 他是唯一的一个对老师说“不”的学生

(3) 当主句是以 **who** 开头的特殊疑问句时，引导词只能用 **that**。如：
Who is woman that you talked with just now? 刚才跟你谈话的那位妇女是谁？

(4) **the same as** 与 **the same that**

the same as 所引导定语从句的内容与先行词同类而不同物;
the same that 表示所引导的从句内容与先行词同类同物,即：同一事物。
如：

She is wearing the same coat that I lost a few days ago. 她正穿着我几天前所丢失的上衣。(暗含:她偷了我的上衣)

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She is wearing the same coat as I lost a few days ago。

她正穿着跟我几天前所丢失的上衣同样的上衣。(暗含：她所穿的上衣不是我所丢失的那一件)

典例呈现 >

1. 【语法填空】

1. [2017·全国卷 I] Like anything, it is possible to have too much of both, 70. _____ is not good for the health.

【解析】70. which 考查非限制性定语从句。分析句子结构可知 which is not good for the health 为非限制性定语从句，先行词为前文中的 to have too much of both，即“摄入过多的脂肪和盐”。故填 which。

2. [2017·全国卷 III] But Sarah, 64. _____ has taken part in shows along with top models, wants to prove that she has brains as well as beauty.

【解析】64. who 考查定语从句。分析句子结构可知，空后面是一个定语从句，缺少连接词，代指先行词 Sarah，在从句中作主语，故填 who。

3。

[2017·浙江卷 6 月考] Pahlsson and her husband now think the ring probably got swept into a pile of kitchen rubbish and was spread over the garden, 64. _____ it remained until the carrot's leafy top accidentally sprouted (生长) through it.

【解析】64. where 考查定语从句。此处先行词是 the garden，在从句中充当地点状语，故填 where。

4. (2016 年江苏) Many young people, most of _____ were well educated, headed for remote regions to chase their dreams.

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解析：句意：许多年轻人都前往偏远地区追逐梦想，他们中大多数人受过良好的教育。此处考查“代词+of+whom”引导的非限制性定语从句，修饰 many young people。

答案：whom

5. (2016 年浙江) Scientists have advanced many theories about why human beings cry tears , none of _____ has been proved.

解析：句意：人类为什么能哭出眼泪,关于这一点科学家们提出了很多理论,但没有一个得到证实.分析句子结构可知,逗号后是“代词+of+which /whom”引导的非限制性定语从句。先行词是 many theories, 指物，故关系代词只能用 which.

答案:which

6. (2016 年北京)I live next door to a couple _____ children often make a lot of noise.

解析：句意：我住在一对夫妇的隔壁,他们的孩子经常吵吵闹闹.whose 引导定语从句，且在从句中作 children 的定语。

答案：whose

7. (2016 年天津)We will put off the picnic in the park until next week, _____ the weather may be better.

解析：句意:我们将把去公园的野餐推迟到下周，那时天气可能更好.分析句子成分可知定语从句中缺少时间状语，故用 when 引导。

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答案：when

8. (2015 年重庆)He wrote many children's books,nearly half of

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