New Literacy English

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学业提升篇（第二版）

新素养英语 拓展模块

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学业提升篇

人民邮电大学出版社

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关系词

所谓从句，就是一个主谓结构相当于整个句子（这样的句子叫复合句）的一个成分。因此，从句不能单独使用。在复合句中修饰名词等、作定语的句子叫作定语从句。定语从句是我们学英语的难点之一。

The boys who are playing football are from Class One.

Yesterday I helped an old man who lost his way.

定语从句所修饰的部分叫作"先行词"，因为它一般位于定语从句之前，即比定语从句先行一步，如例句中的 the boys 和 an old man。

引导定语从句的词叫作关系词，包括关系代词和关系副词，如例句中的两个 who。

一 **5个关系代词：who，that，whom，which，whose**

指人作主语用 who 或 that；指人作宾语用 whom 或 that（可以省略）；指人作定语用whose。指物作主语用 which 或 that；指物作宾语用 which 或 that（可以省略）；指物作定语用 whose 或 of which。

I have a friend and his father is a famous scientist. = I have a friend whose father is a famous scientist.

Tom has a wallet and its design is very unique. = Tom has a wallet whose design is very unique.

二 **3个关系副词： when, where, why**

when 指时间，在定语从句中作时间状语；where 指地点，在定语从句中作地点状语；why 指原因，在定语从句中作原因状语，一般修饰 reason。

Can you tell me the reason why you were absent from my class?

三 如何通过关系代词合并句子

1. 找相同。

首先找出两个句子当中相同的部分，定语从句修饰的就是这一部分。

2. 找替换。

要把其中一个句子变成定语从句，就要把这句中相同的那个部分用一个关系词来代替；代替时，先看被代替的部分是指人还是指物，再看它作什么句子成分。指人并作主语的，就用 who 或 that；指人并作宾语的，就用 whom 或 that；指人并作定语的，就用 whose；指物并作主语的，就用 which 或 that；指物并作宾语的，就用 which 或 that；指物并作定语的，就用 whose 或 of which。

3．放关系代词和从句。

这样找好并替换以后，再把这个关系代词放到要变成定语从句的那个句子的最前面（被代替的部分不能再保留，其他部分一律不变），这个句子就变成了定语从句。然后，再把这个定语从句整个放在被修饰的词后面。最后，如果还有其他句子成分，就把它们放到定语从句的后面。

Have you found <u>the book</u>? You were looking for the book yesterday.

Have you found <u>the book</u> that/which you were looking for yesterday?

在这两个句子中，the book 是相同的，定语从句修饰的就是 the book。把后面这一句变成定语从句，找个关系词来代替 the book；在将要被变成定语从句的句子中，the book是物并作宾语，所以用 which 或 that 代替它。然后把 which 或 that 放到本句的最前面，其他的词和语序一律不变。这时，就成了"that/which you were looking for yesterday"，再把这个定语从句整个放在被修饰的词后面，就成了"Have you found the book that/which you were looking for yesterday?"定语从句就完成了，主句是问句，所以句末用问号。that/which 代替的是原句中的宾语，原句变成了从句，它们仍然作从句的宾语。关系代词在从句中作宾语时可以省略。

02

关系词的用法

一 指人的关系代词的用法

1. 作主语（who, that ）

Those <u>who are going to play in the match</u> are to meet at the gate at 1:30 after lunch.

在本句中，先行词是 those；关系代词 who 引导定语从句，同时代替先行词在从句中作主语。

The man <u>who/that is talking with Mr. Wang</u> is a famous doctor.

在本句中，先行词是 the man; 关系代词 who/that 引导定语从句，同时代替先行词在从句中作主语。

2. 作宾语（whom, that）

此种情况下的关系代词一般可以省略。

This is the man <u>(whom/that) I want for the job.</u>

在本句中，先行词是 the man；关系代词 whom/that 引导定语从句，同时代替先行词在从句中作宾语。

3. 当关系代词紧跟介词作介词宾语时，不能用 **that**，也不能省略。

Who is the boy <u>with whom you were talking a moment ago?</u>

当介词放在从句末尾时，作为介词宾语的关系代词可以用 that 并且可以省略。如上面例句可改为：

Who is the boy <u>(that/whom) you were talking **with** a moment ago?</u>

4. 作定语（**whose**）

The man whose clothes are new is my brother.

二 指物的关系代词的用法

1. 作主语（which, that）

This is the instruction manual which/that tells you how to operate the computer.

2. 作宾语（which, that）

此种情况下的关系代词一般可以省略，但当关系代词紧跟介词作介词宾语时，不能用that，也不能省略。

The chair (which/that) you broke yesterday is now being repaired.

The film (which/that) I saw last night was about a soldier who fought in WWII.

This is the bike for which I paid $100.

二 指物的关系代词的用法

3. 作定语（**whose, of which**）

The car whose lights (of which the lights/the lights of which) were all broken was my father's.

That is the book whose cover (of which the cover/the cover of which) was broken.

4. 关系代词作从句的主语时，从句谓语动词的单复数必须和先行词一致。

These are the operating **instructions** that/which **are** written in English.

Are you staying at **the house** which/that is newly completed and which/that **has** 15 bedrooms, 3 kitchens and 4 toilets?

三 关系副词的用法

关系副词的用法与关系代词类似，只是关系副词代替的是原句中的状语。

This is the house. I was born and brought up in the house.

在这两个句子中，把后面这一句变成定语从句，句中 in the house 是地点状语，所以用 where 来代替它。然后再把 where 放到本句的最前面，其他的词和语序不变。这时，就成了 "where I was born and brought up"。再把这个定语从句整个放在被修饰的词后面，就成了 "This is the house where I was born and brought up." 其中，where 代替的是原句中的状语，原句变成了从句，它就作从句的状语。

03 非限定性定语从句

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定语从句又分为限定性定语从句和非限定性定语从句。限定性定语从句对先行词起限定的作用，是先行词必不可少的修饰语；没有它，整个句子的意思就会受到影响。非限定性定语从句对先行词几乎没有限定的作用，不是先行词必不可少的修饰语，只对先行词起补充说明的作用；没有它，整个句子的意思不会受到影响。非限定性定语从句相当于一个分句，翻译时也是把它当作分句处理的。非限定性定语从句和它的先行词之间要用逗号隔开；而限定性定语从句和它的先行词之间不能用逗号隔开。非限定性定语从句中除了不用that 以外，其他关系词都可以使用，使用方法与在限定性定语从句中一样。

I've been to London, which is a beautiful city.

Your father, whom I respect very much, is a kind man.

Nanjing, where I lived for five years, is very hot in summer.

在以上三例当中，定语从句不是限定性的。

另外，非限定性定语从句的先行词还可以是整个主句所表达的意义。这时关系词一般用 which。

He did well in the physics exam, which surprised me.

04

定语从句考点

一 用关系代词还是用关系副词

1. 用关系代词还是用关系副词完全取决于从句中的谓语动词。及物动词后面无宾语，则用关系代词；而不及物动词，则要求用关系副词。

This is the mountain village <u>that I like best.</u>

I'll never forget the days <u>when I worked together with you.</u>

2. 准确判断先行词在定语从句中的成分（主、宾、定、状），也能正确选择关系代词或关系副词。先行词在从句中作主语、宾语、定语时，选择关系代词（who, whom, that, which, whose）；先行词在从句中作状语时，选择关系副词（where，when，why）。

This is the room (that/which) we'll celebrate the New Year in.（作宾语）

This is the room where/in which we'll celebrate the New Year.（作状语）

二 关系代词 that 的用法

1. 不能用 that 的情况

（1）在引导非限定性定语从句时不能用

The tree, which is four hundred years old, is very famous here.

（2）介词后不能用

We depend on the land from which we get our food.

2. 只能用 that 的情况

（1）由不定代词，如 all, no, much, little, none, any, every 等作先行词时，只能用that，不能用 which。

（2）先行词由the one, the only, the same, the very, the first, the last修饰时，只能用that。

（3）先行词为序数词、形容词最高级时，只能用 that。

（4）先行词既有人又有物时，只能用 that。

二 关系代词 **that** 的用法

All <u>that is needed is</u> a supply of oil.

Finally, the thief handed **everything** <u>that he had stolen</u> to the police.

Edison was one of **the greatest inventors** <u>that ever lived.</u>

This is **the best film** <u>that I've ever seen.</u>

We were deeply impressed by **the workers and their working conditions** <u>that we had known about.</u>

We listened to him talk about **the men and the books** <u>that interested him.</u>

三 关系代词 **who** 的用法

当先行词是 those，he，they，the person，the people 等时，关系词一般用 who。

He <u>who doesn't know English</u> can't understand this book at all.

When we drink water, we can't forget **those** <u>who dug the well.</u>

The person <u>who stands there</u> is my father.

四 限定性和非限定性定语从句

　　1. 定语从句有限定性和非限定性两种。限定性定语从句是先行词不可缺少的部分，去掉它主句意思往往不明确；非限定性定语从句是先行词的附加说明，去掉了也不会影响主句的意思，它与主句之间通常用逗号分开。

　　This is the house which we bought last month. （限定性）

　　The house, which we bought last month, is very nice. （非限定性）

　　2. 当先行词是专有名词或由物主代词和指示代词所修饰时，其后的定语从句通常是非限定性的。

　　Charles Smith, who was my former teacher, retired last year.

　　My house, which I bought last year, has got a lovely garden.

　　3. 非限定性定语从句还能以整个主句作为先行词，对其进行修饰，这时关系词一般用 which，从句谓语动词一般要用单数。

　　He seems not to have grasped what I meant, which greatly upsets me.

　　Liquid water changes to vapor, which is called evaporation.

五 介词 + 关系词

1. 介词后面的关系词不能省略。
2. 可以用"介词 + 关系词"结构的只有 which，whom，whose 三个词。
3. 某些在从句中充当时间、地点或原因状语的"介词 + 关系词"结构可以同关系副词when，where，why 互换。

关系副词	常见先行词	在从句中的作用	说明
when（=at/on/in/during which）	时间名词	时间状语	在非正式文体中，有时用 that 代替关系副词
where（=in/at which）	地点名词	地点状语	
why（=for which）	reason	原因状语	

五 介词 + 关系词

This is the house in which I lived two years ago. = This is the house where I lived two years ago.

Do you remember the day on which you joined our club? = Do you remember the day when you joined our club?

4. 在"介词 + 关系词"结构中，也可用复杂介词，如 by means of（用，依靠），as a result of（作为结果）等固定搭配。

I have three children, one daughter and two sons, all of whom graduated from the same university.

This is the desk by means of which he jumped over the wall.

She was running a fever, as a result of which she failed in the exam.

六　as, which 引导的非限定性定语从句

1. as 和 which 的区别：

as 和 which 可指代整个主句，相当于 and this 或 and that。as 一般位于句首，which 一般位于句中。

As we know, smoking is harmful to one's health.

The sun heats the earth, which is very important to us.

2. as 的用法：

（1）the same…as；such…as 是固定结构，意为"和……一样……"。

I have got into the same trouble as he has.

（2）as 引导非限定性定语从句时，常带有"正如"的意思。

As we know, reading more books is good for us.

（3）当 as 在从句中作主语时，常用于以下结构：as is known, as is said, as is reported, as is announced 等。

As is known to all, the earth revolves round the sun.

七 定语从句中的时态

1. 如果主句是一般将来时或过去将来时，从句的动作与主句的动作同时发生，那么该从句要用一般现在时表示一般将来时，用一般过去时表示过去将来时。

Anyone who/that touches the wire will get an electric shock.

I would give her anything that she asked for.

The first person who/that opens the door will get a shock.

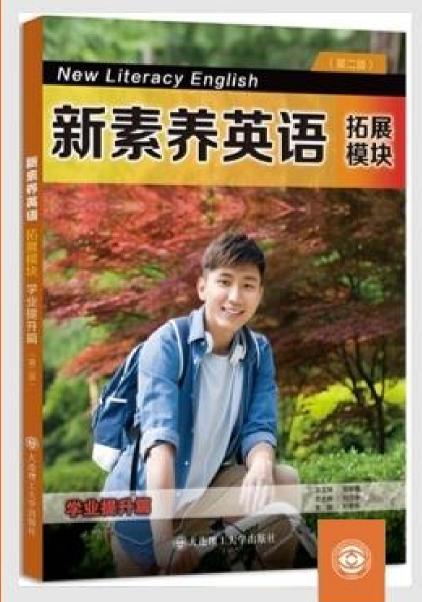There will be a special price for anybody who orders a suit in the next two weeks.

2. 如果从句和主句的动作在将来不同的时间发生，则两部分都要用将来时。

Those who will go abroad for training next year will start learning English tomorrow.

八 定语从句可以用动词不定式替代，而且一般情况下，只能以"介词＋关系词"的形式出现，介词不能后置。

She is looking for something with which to clean the window.

He is looking for a place in which to meet his friends.

THANKS