

世纪应用英语 语法教程

Century Applied English

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A group of diverse students are gathered around a table in a classroom or library setting. They are looking at a laptop and a large red book, appearing to be in a collaborative learning session. The background is slightly blurred, focusing attention on the students and the text overlay.

第十六章

定语从句



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在复合句中，修饰某一名词或代词的从句叫做定语从句。被修饰的名词或代词，叫先行词。引导定语从句的词叫做关系词。关系词分为关系代词和关系副词。关系词放在先行词和定语从句之间，起连接作用，同时又作定语从句中的一个成分，代替先行词在从句中充当成分。关系代词和关系副词的使用是根据先行词及其在从句中所充当的成分来确定的。

关系词		先行词	功能	例句
关系代词	who	人	主语	He is the man who lives next door.
	whom	人	宾语	The man whom we have just seen is a famous writer.
	that	人、物	主语 宾语	The train that has just left is for Shenzhen. Where is the book that I bought last week?
	which	物	主语 宾语	This is a book which tells about China. The book which you lent me last week is interesting.
	whose	人、物	定语	He is the boy whose mother is a doctor. The room whose door is red isn't mine.

关系词		先行词	功能	例句
关系副词	when	时间	状语	Don't forget the day when we met here.
	where	地点	状语	This is the place where we lived last year.
	why	原因	状语	I don't know the reason why he didn't go.

在复合句中起定语作用的从句，称为定语从句。它位于某一名词或代词之后，由关系代词或关系副词引导，在句中起着修饰、限定的作用。

关系代词常见的有：who, whom, whose, which, that.

关系副词常见的有：when, where, why.

如：

The girl who lives next door is a famous singer.

住在隔壁房间的那个女孩儿是位著名的歌唱家。

I found a door that/which was unlocked. 我发现一扇没有锁上的门。

This was the time when(=at which) she left for Paris. 这就是她动身去巴黎的时间。

We'll start at the point where we left off. 我们将从上一次停下来的地方开始。

— 限定性定语从句和非限定性定语从句



定语从句可以划分为限定性定语从句和非限定性定语从句。它们的用法主要有以下几点：

1. 一般说来，限定性定语从句紧跟在先行词之后，两者之间没有逗号，它对先行词的意义进行限定，如果去掉该限定性定语从句，那么就不能确切表达先行词的意义了。而非限定性定语从句，从结构上来说，一般有一个逗号将它与先行词分开，它与先行词的关系不是非常密切，没有它，并不影响先行词所指的意义。如：

They have two children who were still at school.

他们有两个还在上学的孩子。（限定性定语从句）

They have two children, who were still at school.

他们有两个孩子，还在上学。（非限定性定语从句。中心意思是他们只有两个孩子。）

— 限定性定语从句和非限定性定语从句



2. 非限定性定语从句有逗号与主句分开，它既可修饰先行词，也可修饰前面整个主句，关系词不能用that。如：

I want to buy the house, which has a garden.

我想买那座房子，它有一个花园。

The sun warms the earth, which makes it possible for plants to grow.

太阳温暖了大地，这才使植物有可能生长。

— 限定性定语从句和非限定性定语从句



3. 非限定性定语从句在语义上常与并列关系很相似，或与状语性主从关系很相似。如：

Then he met Mary, who invited him to a party.

那时，他遇到了玛丽，她邀请他去参加聚会。

= Then he met Mary and she invited him to a party.

= Then he met Mary; she invited him to a party.

My brother, who has lived in Sweden since boyhood, can still speak fluent Chinese.

尽管我弟弟自幼在瑞典生活，但中文仍然讲得很流利。

= My brother can still speak fluent Chinese, and he has lived in Sweden since boyhood.

= My brother can still speak fluent Chinese although he has lived in Sweden since boyhood.

关系代词用来指代先行词是人或物的名词或代词。关系代词who 指人，which 指物，that 和whose 既可指人，也可指物。它们的用法分类列表如下：

功能 作用	限定性定语从句或非限定性定语从句		仅限于限定性定语从句
	代替人	代替物	代替人或物
主语	who	which	that
宾语	whom	which	that
定语	whose (=of whom)	whose (=of which)	



关系代词的用法和选择



如：

Where is the girl who (或that) was injured in the accident?

在事故中受伤的那个女孩儿在哪儿？

He found the watch which (或that) he had lost. 他找到了他丢的那块

表。

如果关系代词是名词短语中的所有格限定词，它的形式是whose。如：

The professor whose son teaches you physics is Dr. Williams.

他儿子教你物理的那位教授是威廉斯博士。

The house whose roof was damaged has now been repaired.

那个屋顶有破损的房屋现在已经修好了。

2. 在非正式的会话中，在定语从句里起宾语作用的关系代词常常省去。如：

Have you found the book (that) you want? 你找到你想要的书了吗？

The pen (that) he bought yesterday writes smoothly. 他昨天买的笔书写流畅。

3. “介词+ 关系代词”结构是一种相当正式的语体。关系代词指人时只用whom, 指物时只用which。如:

Who is the girl with whom you were talking just now? (正式语体)

你刚才和那个女孩儿谈话, 她是谁?

但当介词不放在关系代词之前时, 或关系代词充当动词的宾语时, 在正式语体中多用whom; 在非正式语体中多用who, 或省略不用。如:

Who is the girl whom you were talking with just now? (正式语体)

Who is the girl who you were talking with just now? (非正式语体)

Who is the girl you were talking with just now? (非正式语体)

The person who(m) he met is our headmaster (. 关系代词充当动词的宾语)



关系代词的用法和选择



4. 当先行词是all, everything, something, nothing, 或被first, last, only 等以及形容词最高级修饰时, 应该用关系代词that, 不用which。如:

I am interested in all that you have told me.

我对你告诉我的一切都感兴趣。

That's the only step that we can take at the moment.

那是我们此时可采取的唯一措施。

1. 关系副词when 表示时间, where 表示地点, why 表示原因, 它们表达的意思相当于“介词+ which”, 分别在定语从句中作时间状语、地点状语和原因状语。

用法 关系副词	被替代的先行词	在从句中的作用
when(=at/in/on/during which)	表示时间的名词	时间状语
where(=in/at which)	表示地点的名词	地点状语
why(=for which)	表示原因的名词	原因状语



关系副词的用法和选择



如：

We shall never forget the year 1949, when China was liberated.

我们永远也忘不了1949 年，那是中国解放的一年。

This is the school where he studies.

这就是他就读的学校。

This is the reason why we do it this way.

这就是我们这样做的理由。

2. 在表示时间或地点的名称后，选择关系代词还是关系副词，取决于该关系词在从句中所担当的成分。如果是作状语，就应选关系副词。试比较：

We visited the house which he had bought. 我们去看了他买的房子。

We visited the house where (=in which) the hero was born.

我们参观了那位英雄出生的房子。

He will always remember the day when (=on which) he received his university admission notice. 他永远也不会忘记他收到大学录取通知书的那一天。（因从句中缺少状语，故用关系副词或“介词+ 关系代词”。）

He will never forget the day (which) he spent in receiving foreign guests.

他永远也不会忘记他接待外宾的那一天。（因从句中缺少宾语，故用关系代词，不用关系副词。）

1. 在非限定性定语从句中，关系代词as 代替整个主句。as 引导定语从句位置比较灵活，可以放在主句前面、中间或后面，一般用逗号与主句隔开，通常译为“（正）如……一样；（正）像……一样”。

2. 关系代词which 指代前面的一个句子或一个词组所包含的内容；而as 既可以指我们已经提到的情况，又可以指后面提到的情况。

3. “as is/was + 过去分词”中的is 或was 可省去；而which 后的is 或was 在同样情况下不可省。

4. 定语从句中若出现expect, know, show, point out, illustrate, imagine 等词，关系代词一般用as。下面是常见的as 引导的结构：

as is often/always the case 情况常常如此

as is natural 很自然

as has been said before 如前所述

as (is) shown in the figure 如图所示

1. 定语从句的引导词包括关系代词和关系副词，引导词的选择是定语从句的一个主要考点。如：

That is the very man _____ house was burned down last week.

A. which B. of whom C. his D. whose

关系代词中可以表示“所有”并能作定语的，只有whose。据题意，答案是D。

一般来说，对于该类题目，应当注意掌握每个关系词的基本用法，然后再依据题意进行选择。

2. 下列先行词的定语从句都由that 来引导：

(1) 先行词是all, anything, everything, nothing 等时；

(2) 先行词为形容词的最高级所修饰时或为序数词时。

3. 当定语从句的引导词位于介词后面时，该引导词应当是which。如：

The old teacher still remembered my name and the year _____ I had studied.

A. in that B. in which C. on that D. on which

答案是B。

4. 非限定性定语从句可以由关系代词which, who, whose 及关系副词where, when 引导，而且从句与主句间用逗号隔开。如：

Our department has a large collection of books, _____ are in English.

A. many of which B. many of them
C. many ones D. their many

答案是A。

5. as 可以引导定语从句，常用于 “such (或the same) ...as”中。

如：

_____ is known to all, China is a developing country.

A. Which B. What C. As D. That

答案是C。

Choose the best answer from the four choices marked A, B, C and D.

B

1. He is a good physician _____ cures himself.

A. which B. who C. whom D. of whom

A

2. He is a man _____ you can safely depend on.

A. / B. on whom C. which D. what

B

3. Football, _____ is a very interesting game, is played all over the world.

A. that B. which C. whose D. who

B

4. Who is the girl with _____ you were talking just now?

A. who B. whom C. which D. that

A

5. Everything _____ he said seemed quite reasonable.

A. that B. which C. what D. whose

Choose the best answer from the four choices marked A, B, C and D.

D

6. The student _____ father is a math teacher studies very hard.

A. that B. which C. who D. whose

B

7. The factory _____ I am working is a large one.

A. which B. where C. that D. /

A

8. He was one of the greatest writers _____ ever lived.

A. that B. who C. whom D. which

B

9. This is the school _____ he studies.

A. when B. where C. why D. which

C

10. The reason _____ he missed the bus was that he got up late.

A. where B. which C. why D. when

Choose the best answer from the four choices marked A, B, C and D.

A

11. The pen _____ you gave me is very nice.

A. that B. of which C. whose D. why

C

12. They will fly to Kunming, _____ they plan to stay for two or three days, and then go on to Guilin.

A. which B. that C. where D. how

A

13. Let's discuss only such questions _____ concern every one of us.

A. as B. that C. which D. whose

B

14. We shall start at the point _____ we left off.

A. when B. where C. why D. which

A

15. He _____ would eat the fruit must climb the tree.

A. that B. which C. when D. why

Choose the best answer from the four choices marked A, B, C and D.

- D** 16. Edward is the boy _____ I think scored the winning points for the basketball team.
A. whom B. which C. that D. who
- A** 17. He admires Mrs. Brown, _____ I find strange.
A. which B. who C. that D. whom
- D** 18. In New China, _____ was once regarded as impossible has now become a reality.
A. that B. which C. who D. what
- A** 19. I will briefly discuss the benefits _____ I feel have resulted from the project.
A. which B. those C. of which D. what
- C** 20. No plant can possibly exist on the moon because there is no water, _____ is indispensable to life.
A. that B. it C. which D. of which

Choose the best answer from the four choices marked A, B, C and D.

B

21. Great Salt Lake is fed by fresh-water streams, _____ is about four or five times as salty as the ocean.

A. yet B. which C. there D. despite

D

22. It is to observe the earth _____ satellites carry television far into space.

A. when B. where C. which D. that

B

23. This test is for students _____ native language is not English.

A. that B. whose C. of whom D. which

C

24. The size of the audience, _____ we had expected, was a thousand.

A. whom B. who C. as D. that

D

25. In the newspaper, we can learn _____ is going on in the world.

A. that B. which C. what D. whatever

Choose the best answer from the four choices marked A, B, C and D.

- D** 26. They overcame all the difficulties and fulfilled the plan two months ahead of time, _____ is something we had not expected.
A. that B. what C. it D. which
- D** 27. My neighbors on either side of me have painted their houses, _____ of course makes my house look shabbier than it really is.
A. that B. as C. who D. which
- B** 28. He is the best artist _____ has ever visited this.
A. which B. that C. who D. whom
- B** 29. Bring all the materials _____ you have got.
A. which B. that C. of that D. of which
- B** 30. The taller of the twins accompanied the detectives during the search for the missing jewels, a picture _____ you saw in this morning's newspaper.
A. of that B. of which C. where D. whose

THANK YOU



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