

定语从句

引导词	指代/修饰的先行词	所做成分
Who	人	主语 宾语(一般用在口语中)
Whom	人	宾语
That	人物	主语 宾语
Which	物	主语 宾语
Whose	人的 物的	定语
As	人物	主语(时间/地点/原因状语) 宾语
When	时间	—
Where	地点(包括抽象地点词)	—
Why	—	—

只用That不用Which的情况

1.先行词为不定代词/被其修饰时(All□Anything□Nothing□Everything□Little□Few□Much□Any□The one)

□□eg.The only thing we can do is to give some money.

2.先行词前有形容词最高级修饰/是形容词最高级时

□□eg.The film is the most interesting that I have ever seen.

3.先行词是序数词/被序数词修饰时

□□eg.Tom is always the first that comes to the classroom.

4.先行词既指人又指物时

□□eg.The bike and its rider that had run over an old man were taken to the police station.

5.主句是以疑问词Who□Which开头的特殊疑问句

□□eg.Which is the bike that you lost?

6.有两个定语从句，其中一个关系代词已用过Which时

□□eg.Edison built up a factory which produced things that had never been seen before.

7.先行词被The only□the very□the lost□the same修饰

只用Which不用That的情况

1.引导非限定性定语从句(前有,)

□□eg.Jim passed the driving test,which surprised everybody in the office.

2.关系代词前有介词

□□eg.I was put in a position in which I had to accept I was less important.

3.有两个定语从句，其中一个已用That

□□eg.Let me show you the novel that I borrowed from the library which was newly open to us.

As(引导词中老大)引导限制性定语从句

1.Such+n.+as+定语从句

□□eg.We invited all such people as were likely to come.

2.Such...that+结果状语从句

□□eg.He is such a good boy that(连词不做成分) everyone likes him.

3.The same...as(表两物相似)

□□eg.This is the same knife as(宾语) I lost yesterday.

□□eg.She is just the same person as(表语) she used to be.

4.The same.....that(表两物为同一物)

□□eg.This is the same knife that I lost yesterday.

5.The same也可与Where/when连用

□□eg.This is the same place where we had the party that day.

6.As引导状语从句或定语从句，不能引导名词性从句□As引导让步状语从句，译为“尽管”，引起倒装。

As引导非限定性定语从句

1.As引导的从句位于主句前/中/后均可，意为“正如”，“正像”，“和.....一样”。放句首时，先行词为整个句子。

□□eg.As is reported in the newspaper,talks between the two countries are making progress.

2.固定结构

As we all know□as is known(to all)□as is/was reported□as is/was expected□as often happens□as you see□ as can be seen□ as we expect□as often the case□as I can remember□as has been said before.

□□eg.The earth is round,as is know.

3.未预料的，用Which□不用As

□□eg.Our team lost the game,which was unexpect.

预料到的，用As/which

□□eg. *Our team won the game was expected.*

4.先行词是Way(方式状语)时定语从句引导词(不用how)可为in which/that/省略

□□eg. *I don't like the way in which/that/省略 you speak to her.*

Where

1.先行词为表示地点的名词时，在从句中作地点状语，相当于介词(in/on/at/to)+which

2.先行词为表示某人/物的形势(Situation)□某事发展的阶段(stage)□或表达某物的某个方面，以及point/atmosphere/language/activity等

□□eg. *I got the stage where I wasn't coping(cope□应付) any more.*

□□eg. *For deaf dancers, dance is an activity where sight matters more than hearing.*

3.特例

□□*Tom stood at the top of the hill with his father, from where he could get a better view of the town.*

定语从句与同位语从句

1.定语从句：修饰、限定名词或代词，名词或代词必充当成分

2.同位语从句：解释说明其内容，抽象名词在同位语从句中不充当任何成分

限定性定语从句与非限定性定语从句

1.限定性定语从句：修饰限制，联系更紧密

2.非限定性定语从句：补充说明

From:
<https://wiki.chemview.net/> - 化学笔记Wiki

Permanent link:
<https://wiki.chemview.net/%E5%AD%A6%E4%B9%A0%E4%BA%A4%E6%B5%81/%E8%8B%B1%E8%AF%AD/%E5%AE%9A%E8%AF%AD%E4%BB%8E%E5%8F%A5>

Last update: 2022/07/27 13:04

