定语从句

1.定语的**概念**：修饰限定名词的成分叫做定语

2.定语的**构成**——

形容词　a big apple

介词短语　the girl in red

现在分词　the girl singing in the room

过去分词　the book written by him

句子　the book which was written by him

3.定语的**位置**：放在被修饰名词的前面或后面（短前长后：短的词放前面，长的词组、分词或句子放后面。）

4.定语**从句的概念**：充当定语的句子

5.**连接定语从句**的步骤——

例：He is the man.　The man helped me.

①找：找两句中相同部分 He is **the man**.　**The man** helped me.

②删：删除从句中相同部分　He is **the man**.　helped me.

③替：用关系词替从句中删除的部分 He is **the man**.　who helped me.

④放：将关系词放在从句前，将整个从句放到被修饰词后面 He is the man who helped me.

6.定语成句的构成——**主句+先行词+关系词+从句**

7.定语从句的**分类**

例句	名称	特点	含义	关系词
The man who cuts my hair cut my ear yesterday.	**限制性定语从句**	无逗号	修饰限定先行词	有 that； which 只指代先行词
The man,who cuts my hair,cut my ear yesterday.	**非限制性定语从句**	有逗号	补充说明先行词	无 that； which 指代先行词/句 eg: She got crazy,which made me crazy.　which 指代前一句句子。

8.关系词

⑴关系代词

①who 指代人（从句中作主语或宾语）

例：She is the woman who teaches me Engish.　作主语

She is the girl who I teach English.作宾语

②whom 指代人（从句中作宾语）

例：She is the girl whom I teach English.作宾语

③which 指代物（从句中作主语或宾语）

例：These are the things which are important. 作主语

These are the things which she bought yesterday. 作宾语

④whose 指代人（从句中作定语）

例：I know a girl whose father is a boss.

⑤that 指代人或物（从句中作主语或宾语）

例：I bought a pen that/which costs me 40 yuan.作主语

关于关系代词——把从句中的关系词拿掉，剩下的句子如果不完整（**缺主语或宾语**），就需要找东西来代替使其完整，**所以第一类关系词叫关系代词**。如 She is the woman who **teaches me Engish.**加粗部分是不完整的，需要一个主语，先行词是人，所以选用 who。

关系代词作宾语可省略。

注意：

a.只能用 that 的情况

先行词前有**最高级**修饰

例：She is the best player that I have ever seen.

先行词前有**序数词**修饰

例：She is the first woman that wins the games.

先行词为**人和物**时

例：I cannot gorget the thins and people that we talked about.

先行词为**不定代词**时（every- any- some- all much 等）

例：The thief returned us everything that he had stolen.

先行词前有**限定词**修饰，如 the only，the very 等

例：She is the only player that joined in the club.

b.不能使用 that 的情况：

介词后：例——That's the ship which we travelled on.

逗号后（即非限制性定语从句中）

例：The family, which lost everything in the fire, left their home.

⑵关系副词

关系副词=介词+which

例	先行词表示	关系词
in which	地点	where
on which	时间	when
for which	原因	why

关于关系副词——

This is a **room.** We lived in the **room.** 找出相同部分，删除后面一个，用关系代词 which 指代，把 which 放在从句前，将整个从句放到被修饰词后面。得到 This is the room which we lived in.这时候，再把介词放到 which 前面（因为 which 指代 room，in the room 就是 in which），得到 This is the room in which we lived. 由于 in the room 是地点状语，如果划线提问，用的疑问副词是 where，所以 in which 就可以用 where 代替。最后得到 This is the room where we live. 所以 where 包含了介词。

注意：a.关系副词的使用条件——

①先行词表时间、地点、原因

②先行词代入从句中从句缺少介词时

例：This is the room_____we live. 先行词 the room 代入从句 we live the room，少了介词，所以用包含介词的关系副词，此处用 where。

b.关系副词的经典句型 the reason why……

例：He told me the reason why he got sick.