

英语

解析“限制性定语从句”的备考策略

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基本概念

在复合句中,修饰某一名词或代词的从句叫定语从句。定语从句是起定语作用的从句,为形容词性从句,修饰名词或代词,被修饰的名词或代词即先行词。定语从句通常出现在先行词之后,由关系代词或关系副词引出。关系代词有 who, whom, whose, that, which 等;关系副词有 when, where, why 等。这些关系代词或关系副词既起连接主从句的作用,又在定语从句中担任一定的成分,如主语、宾语、表语、定语、宾语补足语和状语。

分类

定语从句有限制性和非限制性两种,二者区别见下表。

限制性定语从句和非限制性定语从句差异的对比

名称	限制性定语从句	非限制性定语从句
意义	起限定作用,同先行词关系密切,指特定的人或物,与先行词所指意义有不可分割的关系,不可省略,否则会影响全句的主要思想、造成句意不完整。如: This is the house which we bought last month. (这是我们上个月买的那幢房子)	仅做附加补充或说明,与先行词的关系比较松散,若省略掉,也不会影响全句的主要思想。如: The house, which we bought last month, is very nice. (这幢房子很漂亮,是我们上个月买的)
结构要求	紧跟先行词,在口语中没有停顿,同先行词之间一般不加逗号	用逗号与主句隔开,在口语中前后有停顿
功能	修饰先行词,先行词是名词(词组)或 that, those	修饰先行词,先行词可以是名词(词组);整个主句,主句中的部分内容(只用 which 和 as);前面一系列的句子
引导词	关系代词、关系副词或 that (作宾语时可省略)	只用关系代词或关系副词,一般不用 that
译法	一般译为定语从句	可译为并列分句

近年高考题分析

1. The little problems _____ we meet in our daily lives may be inspirations for great inventions. (2017年北京卷)
A. that B. as C. where D. when
【答案】A
【解析】本题考查定语从句。句意为我们在日常生活中遇到的小问题可能就是伟大发明的灵感。先行词是 the little problems, 在从句中作 meet 的宾语, 故选关系代词, 排除选项 C 和 D; 先行词前因有不定代词 little 修饰, 所以只能选用 that, 故答案是 A。
2. The students benefitting most from college are those _____ are totally engaged in academic life. (2019年北京卷)
【答案】who 或 that
【解析】本题考查定语从句。句意为从大学中获益最多的学生是那些完全投入学术生活的学生。先行词是 those, 空格处所需要填的词在从句中作主语, 指代人, 故填 who 或 that。
3. When you sleep, your brain sorts through everything _____ happened during the day, trying to link new experiences to old memories. (2021年北京卷)
【答案】that
【解析】本题考查定语从句。句意为当你睡觉时, 你的大脑会整理白天发生的一切, 试图将新的经历与旧的记忆联系起来。从题干的句子结构分析可知, 先行词是不定代词 everything, 空格处所要填的关系代词在定语从句中担当主语成分, 所以此处需用关系代词 that 引导定语从句, 故填 that。

备考策略

(一)关系代词引导的限制性定语从句

关系代词所代替的先行词是人或物的名词或代词,并在句中充当主语、宾语、定语等成分。关系代词在定语从句中作主语时,从句谓语动词的人称和单复数要和先行词保持一致。

1. who, whom, that 所代替的先行词是人的名词或代词,在从句中可作主语、宾语等。例如:

Is he the man who/that wants to see you? 他就是想见你的人吗?(who/that 在从句中作主语)

He is the man whom/that I saw yesterday. 他就是我昨天见的那个人。(whom/that 在从句中作宾语)

2. whose 用来指人或物,用作定语。例如:

They rushed over to help the man whose car had broken down. 那人车坏了,大家都跑过去帮忙。

Please pass me the book whose cover is green. 请把那本绿皮的书递给我。

3. which, that 所代替的先行词常为事物的名词或代词,在从句中可作主语、宾语等,作宾语时有时可以省略。例如:

A prosperity which/that had never been seen before appears in the countryside. 农村出现了前所未有的繁荣。(which/that 在从句中作主语)

The package which/that you are carrying is about to come unwrapped. 你拿的包快散了。(which/that 在从句中作宾语)

(二)关系副词引导的限制性定语从句

关系副词可代替的先行词是时间、地点或原因的名词,在从句中作状语。关系副词 when, where, why 的含义相当于“介词+ which”结构,因此常常可以用“介词+ which”结构替换。例如:

There are occasions when (on which) one must struggle. 任何人都有不得不奋斗的时候。

Beijing is the place where (in which) I was born. 北京是我的出生地。

(三)如何判断关系代词与关系副词

1. 选择关系代词还是关系副词取决于定语从句中的谓语动词。及物动词后面无宾语,就必须用关系代词;而不及物动词则要求用关系副词。例如:

This is the mountain village where I stayed last year. 这是我去年住过的山村。

I'll never forget the days when I worked together with you. 我不会忘记和你一起工作的日子。

【判断改错】

This is the mountain village where I visited last year. (×)
This is the mountain village (which/that) I visited last year. (✓)

I will never forget the days when I spent in the countryside. (×)
I'll never forget the days (which/that) I spent in the countryside. (✓)

【解析】考生习惯把表示地点或时间的名词与关系副词 where, when 联系在一起。以上两题错在关系词的误用上。

2. 准确判断先行词在定语从句中的成分(主语、宾语、定语、状语),也能正确选择出关系代词或关系副词。例如:

Is this museum _____ you visited a few days ago?
A. where B. that C. on which D. the one
Is this the museum _____ the exhibition was held.
A. where B. that C. on which D. the one

【答案】D; A

【解析】句1变为肯定句: This museum is _____ you visited a few days ago. 空格处所要填的部分在定语从句 you visited a few days ago 中作 visited 的宾语,而 where, that, on which 都不能担当宾语成分,只有 the one 既做了主句的表语,又可做从句的宾语,可以省略关系代词,所以应选 D。句2变为肯定句: This is the museum _____ the exhibition was held. 先行词为 the museum, 在定语从句 the exhibition was held 中作地点状语,故选择关系副词 where, 相当于介词 in + which, 所以应选 A。

关系词的选择常常依据其在定语从句中所作的成分。先行词在从句中作主语、定语、宾语时,选择关系代词 who, whom, that, which, whose 等;先行词在从句中作状语时,应选择关系副词(where 表地点状语, when 表时间状语, why 表原因状语)。

注意事项

在使用限制性定语从句时,考生要注意一些特殊情况,比如“介词+关系词”和“that”的用法。

(一)介词+关系词:在“介词+关系词”的使用中,需要注意以下要点。

- 介词后面的关系词不能省略;
- that 前不能有介词;
- 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 或 why 互换。例如:

This is the house in which I lived two years ago. 此句可以替换为: This is the house where I lived two years ago.

Do you remember the day on which you joined our club? 此句可以替换为: Do you remember the day when you joined our club?

(二)that 的特殊用法: 关系代词 that 的特殊用法,需要了解哪些情况下不可以使用 that, 哪些情况下只能选择 that 作为关系代词。

- 不用 that 的情况
- (1) 在引导非限制性定语从句时, 如 The tree,

that is four hundred years old, is very famous here. (that 应改为 which)

(2) 介词后不能用, 如 We depend on the land from which we get our food. 如果介词 from 不位于关系词前则可以使用。如 We depend on the land that/which we get our food from.

(三)只能用 that 作为关系代词的常见情况

1. 不定代词 anything, nothing, all, much, few, any, little 等作先行词, 如 All that is needed is a supply of oil. 所需的是石油的供应。

2. 先行词有 the only, the very 修饰, 如 This is the very place that we've been looking for. 这正是我们要寻找的地方。

(1) 先行词为序数词或形容词最高级, 如 This is the best movie that I've seen in years. 那是我多年来看过的最好的电影。

(2) 先行词既有人又有物, 如 They are talking of things and persons that they remember. 他们在谈论他们所记得的事情和人。