

高一定语从句 语法归纳及练习（一）

一、语法知识归纳

一、基本概念

（一）定语从句

在复合句中作定语，修饰名词或代词的从句叫定语从句。

（二）先行词

被定语从句所修饰的名词或代词。一般情况下，定语从句紧跟先行词。但也有因各种原因定语从句与先行词被分割的现象。

（三）关系代词和关系副词

定语从句的引导词。与先行词关系密切，因此紧跟先行词，并在定语从句中充当一个成分。关系代词有：**who, whom, which, that** 和 **whose**, 另外, **as** 也可充当关系代词。关系代词在定语从句中充当主语、宾语、表语和定语。关系副词有：**when, where** 和 **why**。在定语从句中充当状语。

二、关系代词的用法

（一）基本用法

根据先行词的不同，和在从句中所充当的成分不同，选用不同的关系代词。

如下表：

关系词	先行词	从句成分	例句	备注	
关系代词	who	人	主 语 , 宾 语	Do you know the man who is talking with your mother?	whom, which 和 that 在从句中做宾语时, 常可以省略, 但介词提前时后面关系代词不能省略, 也不可以用 that
	whom	人	宾语	Mr. Smith is the person with whom I am working The boy (whom) she loved died in the war.	
	whose	人, 物	定语	I like those books whose topics are about history. The boy whose father works abroad is my classmate.	
	that	人, 物	主 语 , 宾 语	A plane is a machine that can fly. She is the pop star (that) I want to see very much.	
	which	物	主 语 , 宾 语	The book (which) I gave you was worth \$10. The picture which was about the accident was terrible.	
	as	人, 物	主 语 , 宾 语	He is such a person as is respected by all of us. This is the same pen as I lost yesterday.	as 做宾语一般不省略

例如：（注意关系代词在定语从句中所充当的成分）

- ① Do you know the professor who/that will give us a speech next week? （作主语）
- ② I read a report about his new novel that/which will soon be published. （作主语）
- ③ The plan that/which they argued about was settled at last. （作宾语）
- ④ This is the new secretary (who/whom/that) I would like to introduce to you. （作宾语）
- ⑤ The soldier whose legs were badly wounded was operated on without delay. （作定语）

注意：关系代词在定语从句中充当宾语时可以省略，充当主语时则不能。（见上例③④）

(二) 关系代词 **that** 代替 **which** 的一些情况

which, that 在代替物时，一般可以通用。

但在有些情况下，只用 **that**。

1 先行词是最高级形容词或它的前面有最高级形容词修饰时。

例如：

- ① This is the best that has been used against pollution.
- ② English is the most difficult subject that you will learn during these years.

(2) 先行词是序数词，或它前面有一个序数词时。

例如：

- ① This is the last place (that) I want to visit.
- ② It is the first American movie of this kind that I've ever seen.

(3) 先行词是 **all, much, little, something, everything, anything, nothing, none** 等代词时。

例如：

- ① You should hand in all that you have.
- ② We haven't got much that we can offer you.

(4) 先行词前面有 **the only, the very, any, few, little, no, all, much, every** 等修饰时。

例如：

- ① The only thing that we can do is to give you some money.
- ② The little money (that) he had was stolen.

(三) 宜用 **who**, 而不用 **that** 的一些情况

(1) 先行词是 **one, ones, anyone** 时。

例如：

- ① One who has nothing to fear for oneself dares to tell the truth.
- ② Don't tell anyone about the news who oughtn't to know it.

(2) 先行词是 **those** 时。

例如：

- ① Those who were not fit for their work could not see the beautiful clothes made of the magic cloth.

(四) 其它情况

(1) 先行词既有人又有物时。

例如：

- ① Do you know the things and persons that they are talking about?
- ② The bike and its rider that had run over an old man were taken to the police station.

(2) 主句已有疑问词 **who** 或 **which** 时。

例如：

- ① Which is the bike that you lost?
- ② Who is the woman that was praised at the meeting?

(五) 与 **whose** 有关的问题

(1) **whose** 是代词的所有格，它既可以代人也可以代物。

例如：

- ① I saw a woman whose bag was stolen.
- ② Please show me the book whose cover is red.

(2) 当 **whose** 表示物与物的所有格关系时，亦可用 **of which** 的形式。

例如：

- ① The building whose roof you can see from here is a new restaurant.
 → The building, the roof of which you can see from here, is a new restaurant.或
 → The building, of which the roof you can see from here is a new restaurant.

三、介词前提的问题

关系代词在定语从句中充当介词宾语时，介词可以前提至关系代词前。

例如：

Have you seen the pen (which) I wrote the note with just now? (which 作介词 with 的宾语)

→Have you seen the pen with which I wrote the note just now?

但是，要注意的是：

- (1) 介词前提后，先行词是人或物，关系代词分别只能用 whom 和 which，而不再用 that 或 who。
- (2) 介词前提后，关系代词不再能省略。
- (3) 有些含有介词的短语动词中的介词不能前提，如：look for, look after, take care of 等。

例如：

- 1 错误：Who is the old man to that you were talking to?
 正确：Who is the old man to whom you were talking ? 或 Who is the old man (that/ whom) you were talking to?
- 2 错误：These are the sheep of which the boy took care.
 正确：These are the sheep (which/that) the boy took care of.

四、关系代词在从句中作主语时，从句中的主谓一致

关系代词在定语从句中作主语时，从句的谓语动词在人称和数上应与先行词一致。

例如：

- 1 Who is the guy that is reading over there?
- 2 The number of people that are going to the exhibition is expected to be over 25,000.
- 3 All that needs to be done has been done.
- 4 He is one of the students who use computer a lot for study.
- 5 Timmy is the only one of the pupils that has failed the exam.

例③中的 all 意为“一切”，作单数。例⑤中没通过考试的学生事实上只有一人，因此谓语动词也用单数。

that 与 which, who, whom 的用法区别：

情况	用法说明	例句
只用 that 的情况	1. 先行词为 all, everything, anything, nothing, little, much, 等不定代词时。 2. 先行词被 all, any, every, each, much, little, no, some, few 等修饰时 3. 先行词有形容词最高级和序数词修饰时 4. 先行词既指人又指物时 5. 先行词被 the only, the very 修饰时 6. 句中已经有 who 或 which 时，为了避免重复时	1. He told me everything that he knows. 2. All the books that you offered have been given out. 3. This is the best film that I have ever read. 4. We talked about the persons and things that we remembered. 5. He is the only man that I want to see. 6. Who is the man that is making a speech?
只用 which, who, whom 的情况	1. 在非限制性定语从句中，只能用 which 指代物，用 who/whom 指人 2. 在由“介词+关系代词”引导的定语从句中，只能用 which 指物，whom 指人。 3. 先行词本身是 that 时，关系词用 which, 先行词为 those, one, he 时多用 who。	1. He has a son, who has gone abroad for further study. 2. I like the person to whom the teacher is talking. 3. Those who respect others are usually respected by others.

高一定语从句专项练习(1)

- 1.The place _____interested me most was the Children@Palace.
A. Which B. where C. what D. in which
- 2.Do you know the man _____?
A. whom I spoke B. to who spoke
C. I spoke to D. that I spoke
- 3.This is the hotel _____last month.
A. which they stayed B. at that they stayed
C. where they stayed at D. where they stayed
- 4.Do you know the year _____the Chinese Communist Party was founded?
A. which B. that C. when D. on which
- 5.That is the day _____I@ never forget.
A. which B. on which C. in which D. when
- 6.The factory _____we@ visit next week is not far from here.
A. where B. to which C. which D. in which
- 7.Great changes have taken place in the factory _____we are working since then.
A. where B. that C. which D. there
- 8.This is one of the best films _____.
A. that have been shown this year B. that have shown
C. that has been shown this year D. that you talked
- 9.Can you lend me the book _____the other day?
A. about which you talked B. which you talked
C. about that you talked D. that you talked
- 10.The pen _____he is writing is mine.
A.with which B.in which C.on which D.by which
- 11.They arrived at a farmhouse, in front of _____sat a small boy.
A. whom B. who C. which D. that
- 12.The engineer _____my father works is about 50 years old.
A.to whom B.on whom C.with which D. with whom
- 13.Is there anyone in your class _____family is in the country?
A. who B. who@ C. which D. whose
- 14.I@ interested in _____you have said.
A. all that B.all what C. that D. which
- 15.I want to use the same dictionary _____was used yesterday.
A. which B. who C. what D. as
- 16.He isn@such a man _____he used to be.
A. who B. whom C. that D. as
- 17.He is good at English, _____we all know.
A. that B. as C. whom D. what
- 18.Li Ming, _____to the concert enjoyed it very much.
A. I went with B. with whom I went
C. with who I went D.I went with him
- 19.I don@like _____ as you read.
A. the novels B. the such novels
C. such novels D. same novels
- 20.He talked a lot about things and persons _____they remembered in the school.
A. which B. that C. whom D. what
- 21.The letter is from my sister, _____is working in Beijing.
A. which B. that C. whom D. who
- 22.In our factory there are 2,000 workers, two thirds of _____are women.
A. them B. which C. whom D. who
- 23.You@ the only person _____I@ ever met _____could do it.
A. who;/ B./; whom C. whom;/ D./; who
- 24.I lost a book, _____I can@remember now.
A. whose title B. its title
C. the title of it D. the title of that
- 25.Last summer we visited the West Lake, _____Hangzhou is famous in the world.
A.for which B.for that C.in which D what
- 26.I have bought such a watch _____ was advertised on TV.
A. that B. which C. as D. it
- 27.I can never forget the day _____ we worked together and the day _____ we spent together.
A.when; which B.which; when
C.what; that D.on which; when
- 28.The way _____he looks at problems is wrong.
A. which B. whose C. what D./
- 29.This is the reason _____he didn@come to the meeting.
A. in which B. with which C. that D. for which
- 30.This machine, _____for many years, is still working perfectly.
A.after which I have looked B. which I have looked after
C. that I have looked after D. I have looked after
- 31.The reason _____he didn@come was _____he was ill.
A. why; that B. that; why
C. for that; hat D. for which; what
- 32.He is working hard, _____will make him pass the final exam.
A.that B.which C.for which D.who
- 33.That is not the way _____I do it.
A./ B.which C.for which D.with which
- 34.I have two grammars, _____are of great use.
A. all of which B. either of which
C. both of that D. both of which

35. I want to use the same tools _____ used in your factory a few days ago.
A. as was B. which was C. as were D. which
36. My neighbours used to give me a hand in time of trouble, _____ was very kind of them.
A. who B. which C. that D. it
37. This is the magazine _____ I copied the paragraph.
A. that B. which C. from that D. from which
38. He is not such a man _____ would leave his work half done.
A. that B. which C. who D. as
39. You can depend on whatever promise _____ he makes.
A. / B. why C. when D. whose
40. Smoking, _____ is a bad habit, is, however, popular.
A. that B. which C. it D. though
41. --- Did you ask the guard _____ happened?
--- Yes, he told me all _____ he knew.
A. what; that B. what; what C. which; which D. that; that
42. I shall never forget those years _____ I lived on the farm with the farmers, _____ has a great effect on my life.
A. when; who B. that; which C. which; that D. when; which
43. The number of the people who _____ cars _____ increasing.
A. owns; are B. owns; is C. own; is D. own; are
44. During the days _____, he worked as a servant at the Browns.
A. followed B. following C. to follow D. that followed
45. Is oxygen the only gas _____ helps fire burn?
A. that B. / C. which D. it
46. The clever boy made a hole in the wall, _____ he could see _____ was going on inside house.
A. which; what B. through which; what
C. through that; what D. what; that
47. Is _____ some German friends visited last week?
A. this school B. this the school
C. this school one D. this school where
48. John got beaten in the game, _____ had been expected.
A. as B. that C. what D. who
49. I have bought two ballpens, _____ writes well.
A. none of them B. neither of them
C. neither of which D. none of which
50. All that can be eaten _____ eaten up.
A. are being B. has been C. had been D. have been