衔接点 04 定语从句（that，which，who，whose）

【重点词汇、短语】

1. right away 立刻，马上（ = at once = in no time ）

2. asleep 睡着的；熟睡地（ fall asleep 入睡 ）

sleep 睡；睡眠

sleepy 犯困的

3. it seems that/as if… 看来好像…；似乎

4. in ruins 成为废墟

5. the number of …的数量（做主语时，谓语动词用单数）

a number of 大量（做主语时，谓语动词用复数）

6. rescue workers 营救人员

come to one's rescue 营救某人

7. be trapped 被困

8. how long 多长时间

how often 多久一次，指频率

how soon 还要多久（用于将来时当中，用 in+时间段回答）

9. hundreds of thousands of 成千上万的

10. dig out 挖出

11. shake----泛指"动摇，震动",常指左右、上下动摇，也可以指人"震惊，颤抖"

12. rise (rose—risen)---- vi, 上升；升起， 无被动语态

give rise to 引起

raise（raised—raised）---- vt, 举起；筹集；养育

arise（arose—arisen)----vt, 出现（常指问题或现象）

13. injure---- 常指因意外事故造成的损伤，也可以指感情上名誉上的伤害

14. be prepared for …= make preparations for… 为…做准备

15. in one's honor 向…表示敬意；为纪念

be/feel honored to do… 做…感到很荣幸

16. make /give/deliver a speech 发言

opening speech 开幕词

17. give/ provide shelter to… 向…提供庇护所

seek shelter from… 躲避

18. happen to do sth. 偶然；碰巧

happen ----指偶然发生

take place----指事先计划好的事情发生

【重点句型】

1. The number of people who were killed or injured in the earthquake reached more than 400,000.（定语从句）

死伤的人数达到 40 多万。

2. The army organized the rescue workers to dig out those who were trapped and to bury the dead. （定语从句）

部队组织救援人员将受困的人们挖出来，将死者掩埋。

3. All hope was not lost. = Not all hope was lost.（部分否定）

不是所有的希望都破灭了。

4. None of us were allowed to go there.（全部否定）

我们全都不许去那里。

5. He rescued the man from drowning.

他救了一男子使之免遭溺毙。

6. An earthquake left the whole city in ruins.

地震过后，全城到处是残垣断壁。

7. I feel highly honoured by your trust.

得到你的信任，我感到非常荣幸。

8. Professor Yu organized his thoughts before giving the speech.

于教授在演讲之前组织了一下思路。

9. Many people took shelter from the rain in the department store.

许多人在百货公司里避雨。

10. It seemed that the world was at an end as the earthquake destroyed nearly everything.

世界似乎到了末日，因为地震几乎毁了一切。

11. People began to wonder how long the disaster would last.

人们开始纳闷，这场灾难还会持续多久？

12. They used candles all the time instead of electricity.

他们一直用蜡烛，没有用电。

13. The one million people of the city, who thought little of these strange events, went to bed as usual that night.（非限制性定语从句）

这城市的一百万居民几乎都没有把这些奇怪的情况当一回事，当天晚上照常上床睡觉了。

14. We'd better prepare him for the bad news.

我们最好让他做好知道这个坏消息的心理准备。

15. The rubbish gave out a smelly gas.

垃圾发出一阵臭味。

16. I am getting in touch with him right away.

我马上跟他联系。

17. Are you willing to do public service work without pay?

你愿意无偿从事公益活动吗？

18. Do you easily lose heart when you are in trouble?

你处于不幸中时容易丧失信心吗？

【语法总结】

定语从句

概念：在复合句中，修饰名词或代词的从句叫做定语从句。

成分：先行词，即被定语从句修饰的名词或代词；关系代词：that，which，who(宾格为 whom,所有格为 whose)；或者关系副词 where，when，why 等。关系代词或关系副词处在先行词和定语从句之间，起着连接主从句的作用。

1. 关系代词 that 的用法

关系代词 that 在定语从句中既能指人，也能指物；既能做主语，也能做宾语。

例：1）A plane is a machine that can fly. (指物，作主语)

2）The noodles (that) I cooked were delicious. (指物，作宾语，可省略)

3）Who is the man that is reading a book over there? (指人，作主语)

4）The girl (that) we saw yesterday was Jim's sister,(指人，作宾语，可省略)

2. 关系代词 which 的用法

关系代词 which 在定语从句中只能指物，既可以做宾语也能作主语。

例：1）They planted some trees which didn't need much water. (作主语)

2）The fish (which) we bought this morning were not fresh. (作宾语，可省略)

3. 关系代词 who，whom 的用法

关系代词 who,whom 只能指人，在定语从句中分别作主语和宾语

例：1）The foreigner who helped us yesterday is from USA.(作主语)

2）The person to whom you just talked to is Mr. Li. (作宾语，可省略)

4. 关系代词 whose 的用法

关系代词 whose 为关系代词 who 的所有格形式，其先行词既可以是人也可以是物，whose 和它所修饰的名词在定语从句中既可以做主语也可以做宾语。

例：1）This is the scientist whose name is known all over the world. (指人，作主语)

2） The room whose window faces south is mine. (指物，作主语)

3）He has written a book whose name I've forgotten. (指物，作宾语)

5. 关系副词 when 的用法

关系副词 when 在定语从句中作时间状语

例：1）I'll never forget the time when (=during which) we worked on the farm.

2) Do you remember the afternoon when (=on which) we first met three years ago?

6. 关系副词 where 在定语从句中的用法

关系副词 where 在定语从句中做地点状语

例：1) This is the place where(=at/in which) we first met.

2) The hotel where (= in which) we stayed wasn't very clean.

7. 关系副词 why 在定语从句中的用法

关系副词 why 在定语从句中作原因状语

例: 1). I didn't get a pay rise, but this wasn't the reason why(= for which) I left.

2). The reason why (=for which) he has late was that he missed the train.

一、单项选择

1．A person _____ e-mail account is full won't be able to send or receive any e-mails.

A．who　　B．whom　　C．whose　　D．whoever

2．The boy _____ on the ground _____ to me that his hen _____three eggs a day.

A．lies; lied; laid　　B．lying; lied; laid

C．lay; lied; lain　　D．lay; lying; has laid

3．You'll find taxis waiting at the bus station _____ you can hire to reach your host family.

A．which　　B．where

C．when　　D．as

4．The boss_____ department Ms. King worked in ten years ago looked down upon women.

A．in which　　B．in that

C．whose　　D．which

5．Jeff _____parents died in the earthquake became an orphan.

A．which its　　B．whose　　C．that the　　D．that

二、单词拼写

6．He based his conclusions _____the evidence given by the captured prisoners.

7．I gave up _____(go) to the theatre when I moved out of London.

8．Our value system does not match _____ their value system.

9．_____ summary, it is my opinion that this complete treatment process is very successful.

10．Many have been surprised at the _____ (long) of time it has taken him to make up his mind.

11．The film had a big effect _____ her.

12．The park was full of people,_____(enjoy) themselves in the sunshine.

13．He made _____ a rule to get up before seven in the morning.

14．Too much pressure may even cause diseases _____ will influence students' academic performance badly.

15．I also shared many photos _____ (take) in Suzhou with my friends.

三、单句改错

16．I was deep hurt by the way she treated me.

_____

17．I gave him some good advice, but he thought a little of it.

_____

18．There were many wonderful stories to tell about the places where I visited and the people I met.

_____

19．The boy, his father is an engineer, won first prize in the game show.

_____

20．He was raised the children by himself because his wife died years ago.

_____

21．Last week my class had heated discussion about if we should spend too much time on homework.

_____

22．There was such a large number of people in the street that the bus had great difficulty getting through.

_____

23．I am sorry that I can't go to play with you today, for I have a lot of work to finishing.

_____

24．She insisted that she did a good job; that is what she disagreed with her father.

_____

25．Sometimes walking is faster than take a bus because the traffic is heavy.

四、阅读理解

Green is an important color in nature. It is the color of grass and the leaves on trees. It is also the color of most growing plants.

Sometimes, the word “green” means young, fresh and growing. For example, a greenhorn is someone who has no experience. In the 15th century, a greenhorn was a young cow or an ox whose horns(角) had not yet developed. A century later, a greenhorn was a soldier who had no experience in war. By the 18th century, a greenhorn had the meaning it has today—a person who is new in a job.

Someone who is good at growing plants is said to have a green thumb(大拇指). The expression comes from the early 20th century. A person with a green thumb can make plants grow quickly and well.

Green is also the color used to describe the powerful feeling, jealousy(嫉妒). The green-eyed monster(怪物) is not a dangerous animal from outer space. It is an expression used about 400 years ago by the British writer William Shakespeare in his play “Othello”. It describes the unpleasant feeling when someone has something he wants. For example, a young man may suffer from the green-eyed monster if you get a pay rise and he does not.

In most places in the world, a green light means to move ahead. In everyday speech, a green light means agree to continue with a project.

26．A greenhorn now refers to _____.

A．a person who is new in a job

B．a new soldier

C．a young horse

D．a cow without horns

27．A person with a green thumb is a person _____.

A．who is good at growing plants

B．whose thumbs are of green color

C．whose garden is greener than others’

D．who is younger than his neighbors

28．A man may meet the green-eyed monster if _____.

A．he sees a dangerous animal

B．he reads a sad play

C．his friend gets a prize that he wants

D．he can’t get something

29．The main idea of the passage is _____.

A．a greenhorn

B．a green thumb

C．the Green Revolution

D．the word “green” and its story