衔接点 05 定语从句（where，when，why，介词+which/whom）

【重点词汇、短语】

1. selfish 自私的

selfless 无私的

2. devote oneself to… 致力于；献身于

3. fight against 对抗，反对

fight for 为…而战

4. principle 原则

principal 校长；主要的

5. offer guidance to… 给…提供指导

6. out of work 失业

7. join 加入（组织，俱乐部，成为其中一员）

join in 参加（活动）

take part in 参加（活动）

8. as + adj +as one can 尽可能…

= as + adj. +as possible

9. as a matter of fact 事实上（=in fact）

10. blow up 爆炸，炸掉

11. set up 建立；set about 着手，开始做（ set about doing sth.）；set off 出发，动身 ； set out 开始，出发（set out to do sth.）

12. be sentenced to 被判…

13. be equal to 与…相等；胜任

14. be proud of 为…感到自豪

15. give out 分发

give off 散发出（气味）

16. die for 为…而死

die of 死于（自身原因，如疾病）

die from 死于（外在原因，如车祸）

17. realize one’s dream of … 实现..的梦想

18. only 位于句首时，要主谓部分倒装

例：Only then did we decide to answer violence with violence.

【重点句型】

1. The time when I first met him was a very difficult period of my life.

第一次见到他的时候是在我一生中非常艰难的时期。（定语从句）

2. It is a doctor’s job to advise patients on health problems.

医生的职责就是向病人提供有关健康的建议。

3. As a matter of fact, I was worried about whether I would be out of work.

事实上我担心我是不是会失业。

4. After getting up, he always drinks a glass of water, which he believes is good for his health. （非限制性定语从句）

每天起床后，他都喝一杯水，他认为这对他的身体有好处。

5. The last thirty years have seen the greatest number of laws stopping our rights and progress, until today we have reached a stage where we have almost no rights at all. （定语从句）

过去 30 年来所出现的大量法律剥夺我们的权利，阻挡我们的进步，一直到今天，我们还处在几乎什么权利都没有的阶段。

6. In his life, he has always tried to help those who are less fortunate than himself. （定语从句）

在他的一生中，他总是设法帮助那些比他不幸的人。

7. Only then did we decide to answer violence with violence.（倒装句）

只有到这个时候我们才决定用暴力反抗暴力。

8. Only some of the children seemed to have understood it.

似乎只有一部分孩子明白。

9. The school where I studied only two years was three kilometers away.

那所我仅仅读了两年的学校有三公里远。（定语从句）

10. The parts of town where they lived were places decided by white people.（过去分词作后置定语）

他们在城里的住宅区都是由白人决定的。

11. Before he came to power, he was once put in prison for years.

在掌权之前，他曾经坐了几年牢。

12. This was my reward after working all my life for equal rights for the Blacks.

这是我毕生为争取黑人的平等权利而斗争所得到的回报。

13. He was sentenced to three years in prison for stealing.

他因偷窃被判处三年监禁。

14. He set up a black law firm to help those poor black people.

他开设了一间黑人律师事务所帮助那些穷苦的黑人。

15. In 1963, I helped him blow up some government buildings.

在 1963 年，我帮助他炸毁了一些政府大楼。

16. My family could not continue to pay my school fee.

我的家庭无法继续支付我的学费。

17. He taught us during the lunch breaks and the evenings when we should have been asleep.（虚拟语气）

在午餐的休息时间和晚上我们本应该睡觉的时候他教授我们。

关系副词引导的定语从句

1. when 指时间，在定语从句中做时间状语

2. where 指地点，在定语从句中做地点状语

3. why 指原因，在定语从句中做原因状语

注意：关系副词引导的从句可以由“介词+关系代词”引导的从句替换

（一）判断关系代词与关系副词

方法一： 用关系代词，还是关系副词完全取决于从句中的谓语动词。不及物动词后面无宾语，就必须要求用关系副词或者是介词加关系代词；而及物动词后接宾语，则要求用关系代词。

方法二： 准确判断先行词在定语从句中的成分(主、谓、宾、定、状)，也能正确选择出关系代词/关系副词。关系词的选择依据在从句中所做的成分，先行词在从句中做主、定、宾语时，选择关系代词 (who, whom, that, which, whose)；

先行词在从句中做状语时，应选择关系副词 (where 地点状语，when 时间状语，why 原因状语) 。

（二）介词+关系词

1）介词后面的关系词不能省略。

2）that 前不能有介词。

3） 某些在从句中充当时间，地点或原因状语的”介词+关系词”结构可以同关系副词 when ,where 和 why 互

换。 This is the house in which I lived two years ago.

（三）先行词和关系词二合一

1)Whoever spits in public will be punished here. (Whoever 可以用 anyone who 代替) 2)The parents will use what they have to send their son to technical school. (what 可以用 all that 代替)

（四）as,which 引导的非限定性定语从句

由 as, which 引导的非限定性定语从句，as 和 which 可代整个主句，相当于 and this 或 and that。As 一般放在句首，which 在句中。

as 和 which 在引导非限制性定语从句时，这两个关系代词都指主句所表达的整个意思，且在定语从句中都可以作主语和宾语。但不同之处主要有两点：

(1） as 引导的定语从句可置于句首，而 which 不可。

(2） as 代表前面的整个主句并在从句中作主语时，从句中的谓语必须是系动词；若为行为动词，则从句中的关系代词只能用 which.。

As 的用法例

1. the same… as；such…as 中的 as 是一种固定结构, 和……一样……。

I have got into the same trouble as he (has).

一、单项选择

1．As soon as he comes back，I'll tell him when_____ and see him.

A．you will come B．will you come

C．you come D．do you come

2．Although knocked down by a car, he managed to _____ to his feet.

A．stand B．rise C．run D．struggle

3．---Do you need any help, Lucy?

---Yes. The job is _____ I could do myself.

A．less than B．more than C．no more than D．not more than

4．The country life he was used to_____ greatly since 1992.

A．change B．has changed C．changing D．have changed

5．A bank is the place _____ they lend you an umbrella in fair weather and ask for it back when it begins to rain.

A．when　　B．that

C．where　　D．there

二、单词填空

6．It’s reported that the _____ (总统) of France will visit the country next week.

7．It is his great pleasure to be presented with the highest _____ (奖金) by the headmaster.

8．The thief b_____ me to set him free, but I refused him without any hesitation (犹豫).

9．Britain has laws against _____ (残忍) to animals and children.

10．In my o_____ you should not tell her the truth, or she will be sad.

11．Children must be e_____ to serve their country when they grow up.

12．When seeing a snake there, the little girl screamed in _____ (恐惧).

13．To _____ (逃离) punishment, he decided to leave his hometown quickly.

14．She was d_____ to her mother and looked after her for many years.

15．If you have a _____ (法律的) problem, you can make an appointment with a lawyer for advice.

三、单句改错

16．Much better results will naturally follow as long as you never give up try.

_____

17．I don’t allow him do this kind of work, because he’s not fit for it.

_____

18．The report shows that there is a decrease in the rate of young people out of the work.

_____

19．There was a long period that we had no news of him.

_____

20．Mary devotes her whole life to care for the sick and the poor.

_____

21．The last thirty years saw a great number of laws protecting our rights.

_____

22．We have reached a stage which we will never give in.

_____

23．Much to his sadness, his words attacked in yesterday’s newspaper.

24．Although it was a hard job, Tom felt equally to it.

_____

25．The African people are fighting for equality with a peaceful way.

_____

四、完形填空

Bill White's father is a lawyer. In his ___26___ time, he likes to get out in the country and take some ___27___ of animals.

For a long time, Bill had wanted to go with his father on one of his ___28___. But his father didn't take Bill along with him ___29___ he was fifteen.

He and Bill drove to the farm which ___30___ to his uncle in the afternoon. They ___31___ the night there, so that they could ___32___ out early the next morning. Uncle Steve and his son Larry, who was sixteen, were going to go out with them.

It was still dark when Bill heard the alarm ___33___ the next morning. He wondered why it was running so early. He couldn't remember ___34___ he was. He turned over ___35___ and looked at the clock. It was 5 o'clock. Then he ___36___ that he was at the ___37___ and that he was going out to take pictures with his father. He jumped out of bed and got ___38___ quickly.

He ran downstairs. The others were already in the ___39___. Uncle Steve was cooking bacon and eggs. There was a pot of coffee on the stove. It ___40___ good.

They ate breakfast quickly. They didn't talk ___41___, because they didn't want to ___42___ up the other people in the house. They filled a thermos bottle ___43___ hot coffee and took some sandwiches ___44___ Aunt Grace, Uncle Steve’s wife, had made for them. They gathered their camera ___45___ and started out.

26．A．busy　　B．spare　　C．enough　　D．limited

27．A．foods　　B．drawings　　C．paintings　　D．pictures

28．A．trips　　B．buses　　C．animals　　D．mountains

29．A．after　　B．when　　C．until　　D．unless

30．A．led　　B．stick　　C．got　　D．belonged

31．A．cost　　B．spent　　C．slept　　D．took

32．A．start　　B．begin　　C．walk　　D．step

33．A．telephone　　B．machine　　C．computer　　D．clock

34. A. where	B. how	C. who	D. what
35. A. quickly	B. sleepily	C. quietly	D. suddenly
36. A. imagined	B. pronounced	C. forgot	D. remembered
37. A. mountain	B. town	C. farm	D. station
38. A. dressed	B. ordered	C. eaten	D. prepared
39. A. bathroom	B. kitchen	C. study	D. bedroom
40. A. seemed	B. felt	C. tasted	D. smelled
41. A. many	B. soundly	C. much	D. highly
42. A. wake	B. go	C. put	D. come
43. A. of	B. with	C. in	D. by
44. A. that	B. what	C. after	D. before
45. A. cover	B. supply	C. operator	D. equipment