IELTS Grammar

Cadence

定语从句

- 定语从句的概述

- 定语从句的写法

- 定语从句的分类

- 定语从句的的特殊句型

定语从句的概述

What is relative clause??

定语是用来修饰、限定、说明名词或代词的品质与特征的
"……的" - 本质就是形容词
从句就是 至少用主语+谓语构成的句子

-本质上具有<u>形容词修饰作用</u>的句子，
用来修饰名词/代词/句子

位置：
放在修饰的名词后（后置定从）

定语从句的写法

这是我梦想了很多年的那个工作。
This is the job.　　I have dreamed of the jobs for years.

A

B
=
C

which

A=C

This is the job　which I have dreamed of for years.

先行词 ⚏ 关系词　　　　定语从句

定语从句的写法

定语从句改写步骤
1.共同的名词/代词
2.替换合适的关系代词
3. 合并句子，关系代词通常紧跟在名词之后，表示两者的修饰关系

I met a woman.
She can speak six languages.
She=who(人)
I met a woman who can speak six languages.

定语从句的写法

先行词	关系词
事/物	which/that
人	who/whom/that
人/物（某人的/某物的）	whose
时间	when
地点	where
原因	why

关系代词：
who 人
that 人/物
which 物
whose 人/物 （所属）
whom 人 （宾格）
as*

关系副词：
when 时间
where 地点
why 原因

who/whom/whose/that

关系代词	用途
who	代指人，在从句中充当主语或者宾语
whom	代指人，只能充当从句的宾语
whose	代指人或物，在从句中充当定语
that	代指人或物，在从句中可作主语、宾语

who/whom/whose/that

For this reason, bilingual people often perform better on tasks **that/which** require conflict management.

People **who** travel on the underground don't carry their bikes around.

I happened to meet Cadence **that/whom/who** I got to know in a class in the shopping mall yesterday.

Leo is the student **whose** bike was stolen.

There is a beautiful house **whose** window broke last night.

when/where/why

Australia is one of the few countries ___where___ people drive on the left.

Sunday is the day ___when___ people usually don't go to work.

Is there any particular reason ___why___ you can't come?

when/where/why

除了地点名词之外，where还可以用在case, condition, example, situation, stage, point, system前

They have reached the point (时间点)where they have to break up with each other.
We were in a situation where there were no easy solutions.

the one

He is the one who suggested I become a teacher.
My father is the one that teach me to play the piano.
The house is the one where I grew up.

when/where/why

介词提前

They have polluted the environment which/that we live in.
=They have polluted the environment in which we live.

Today, the high sales of popular consumer goods reflect the power of advertising and not the real needs of the society in which they are sold.

when/where/why

介词+which=关系副词 替代when, where, why

I still remember the day <u>when</u> I first came to Beijing.
I still remember the day <u>on which</u> I first came to Beijing.

England is the country <u>where</u> people drive on the left.
England is the country <u>in which</u> people drive on the left.

We would like to know the reason <u>why</u> she left.
We would like to know the reason <u>for which</u> she left.

定语从句

1. The economic opening of countries _____ have traditionally been minor players is another reason.
Ⓐ which B. where C. who D. as

2. This is the factory _____ odd jobs last summer.
A. at which we have done   B. in which we have done
Ⓒ in which we did   D. which we have done in

3. The reason _____ he chose the latter was to save much more money.
A. because Ⓑ why C. which D. how

4. Fish were a vital commodity in growing towns and cities, _____ food supplies were a constant concern.
A. from where Ⓑ where C. which D. with which

定语从句

1. This is a classic black-and-white film from the forties _____ astronaut Charlie Huston crash-lands on a planet ruled entirely by animals.

in which

2. The MSC established a set of criteria _____ commercial fisheries can be judged.

by which

3. In an average night, there are five stages of sleep and four cycles, _____ the sequence of stages is repeated.

during which

which/that

先行词是泛指-which

- 定语从句前有逗号
- 在介词后
- 先行词是 that

Do you know that which he asked for?

先行词是特指-that

- 先行词是 all, anything, nothing, something, little, few 等不定代词
- 先行词被形容词的最高级、序数词或者 only, few, much, no, some, very 等词限定修饰
- that 可以用来代指人，which 一般不用来代指人
- 先行词既有人又有物

Do you know the things and person that they are talking about?

which/that

1. I walk to my office every day, _____ is pretty good for my health.
A. that   B. which   C. this   D. when

2. Environmental education offers an arena in _____ these skills can be developed, _____ is essential for these children as future decision - makers.
A. which; which   B. that; that
C. that; which   D. which; that

关系代词as

- as 在用的时候多引导非限制性定语从句，用来代指整个主句或者主句的一部分，位置可以在主句前、主句后甚至主句中间。译为"正如／正像…… 一样"

As has been mentioned above, we don't have enough skilled workers.
The size of the audience, as we had expected, was well over one thousand.
He is from America, as you know.

- as 引导限定性定语从句，代指某个具体的名词或者代词，多用在一些固定结构中，如 such …as/the same…as/as…as/so…as 等。

This is the same book as I lost yesterday.
She will marry as wealthy a man as she can find.

定语从句

我弄丢了上周从图书馆借的书。
I lost the book _____.
which/that I borrowed from the library last week

他们刚才在电梯里遇到的那位男士是Bil Gates。
The man_____ was Bill Gates.
who/that/whom they just met in the elevator

我记不起上一次我们是什么时候碰面的。
I can't remember the day _____.
when we met last time

定语从句的分类

Defining- essential information
   that we need to understand who or what is being referred to

The dentist who treated me is my uncle.

Non-defining- extra information

My uncle is a dentist, who plays tennis every week.

定语从句的分类

先行词是否明确？

不明确——需用定语从句 (defining relative clause) 限制修饰，让所指更具体

He is a person.
He is a person who is really warm-hearted.

明确——可以用非限制定从 (non-defining relative clause) 补充额外信息，但删除
也不影响具体句意理解

The University of Oxford（具体） is the dream school for many students.
The University of Oxford, which is the cornerstone for higher education, is the dream school for many students.

定语从句的分类

Theo Molenaar, who was a system designer for the project, worked alongside Schimmelpennink. (C14T1)

Older bilinguals enjoy improved memory relative to monolingual people, which can lead to real-world health benefits. (C12T6)

定语从句的分类

<table>
<tr><td align="center">Defining</td><td align="center">Non-defining</td></tr>
</table>

Defining   Non-defining

no commas(逗号)

who/which/that做从句宾语时可以省略

The medicine (which/that) the doctor gave me

should be taken twice a day.

关系词指代先行词

The woman who lives next door is a journalists.

commas

关系词不能省略

关系词可指代先行词/整个主句

She is looking for a restaurant, which takes

her quite some time.

cannot use why & that

分隔式定语从句

先行词和引导词之间插入了其他的单词短语。

结构特点：名词（先行词）+ 短语 + 定语从句

They visited the castle built 200 years ago that has grand halls and gorgeous gardens.

He bought these apples with Tom that are big and tasty.

The Milky Way, Dinosaur Lives and Intelligence

ONE OF THE BIGGEST MYSTERIES of the universe is why there is a universe at all. According to particle physics, the big bang should have created equal amounts of matter and antimatter, and they should have immediately canceled each other out. But here we are! We're lucky enough to exist, and we get to live in a time when fundamental questions can be asked and potentially answered scientifically. Physicist Luke Caldwell on page 52 narrates how he and his colleagues made the most precise measurement ever of a property of electrons that could help explain the existence of everything.

定语从句

雅思口语关于人、事、地、物的定语从句
1. 人（Person）— who/that
...a person who/that + 动词...
用来描述你认识或遇到的某个人，强调他的行为或特点。
She's a friend who always cheers me up when I'm down.

2. 事（Thing）— that/which
...something that/which + 动词...
用于讲某个你经历过或拥有的事物、事件、经历等。
That was an experience that changed the way I see the world.

定语从句

雅思口语关于人、事、地、物的定语从句
3. 地（Place）— where
...a place where + 主语 + 动词...
描述你去过、想去或特别喜欢的地方。
I'd love to live in a city where public transport is really convenient.

4. 物（Object）— that/which
...something that/which + 动词...
用于描述你用过、收到过或喜欢的物品。
It was a gift which meant a lot to me.

定语从句

在 写作Task 1 中的应用
数据图
The percentage of people who used public transport increased steadily.
Age groups whose consumption levels were highest showed different patterns.
Sales figures, which peaked in 2020, declined afterwards.

地图
The city centre, which was previously residential, became commercial.

流程图
Materials that are recycled are reused in later stages.
Products, which are then packaged, are delivered to consumers.

定语从句

在 Task 2 中，定语从句主要用于三种功能：
1. 解释观点（clarify ideas）
2. 限定范围（avoid over-generalisation）
3. 提升句式复杂度（Lexical & Grammatical Range）

People _____ often suffer from stress.
who work long hours
Technology _____ can negatively affect children.
that is used excessively
Students _____ may find it hard to find jobs.
who lack practical skills

定语从句

Some people believe that university education should focus more on academic subjects, while others think it should prepare students for employment.
Discuss both views and give your own opinion.

1. 观点句：支持 academic subjects
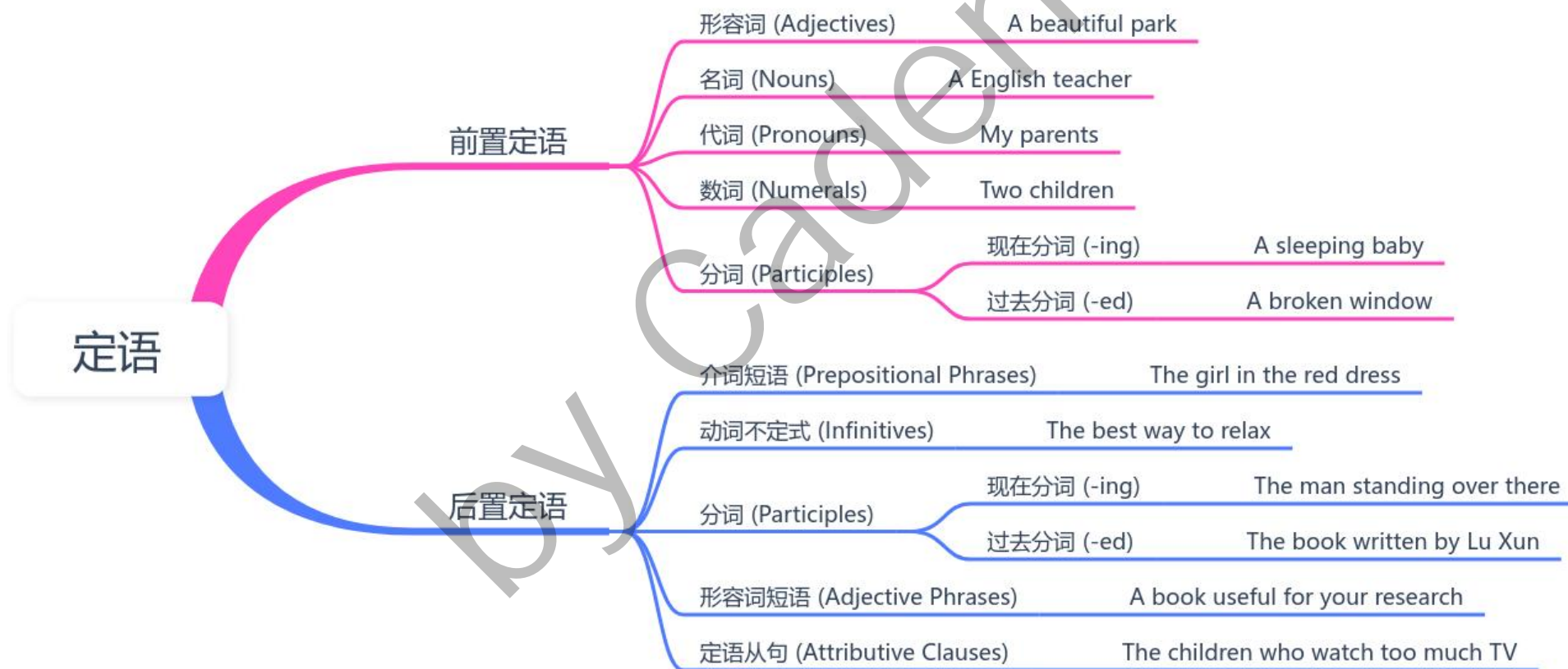2. 解释：用限制性定语从句具体说明"哪类学生／哪类知识"
3. 补充：用非限制性定语从句扩展影响或结果

定语从句

Some people believe that university education should focus more on academic subjects, while others think it should prepare students for employment. Discuss both views and give your own opinion.

Some people argue that university education should emphasise academic subjects. Students _who focus on theoretical knowledge_ may develop strong analytical abilities. Subjects _that encourage independent research_ help learners understand complex ideas rather than specific job skills. Universities, _which play an important role in social development_, are not only responsible for training workers but also for advancing knowledge in society.

定语 attributives

用来修饰、限定或说明名词或代词的成分

THANKS FOR LISTENING