

## Adjective Clauses 定语从句

### Warm up

请看以下写作题：

“Which one of the following values is the most important to teach to a young child (5-10 years old): being helpful, honest, or well-organized?”

根据题目要求，请在横线上写下论点及两个支持性的论据：

论点

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支持性论据 #1

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支持性论据 #2

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根据以上内容，某位学生写了以下这段回答。这段文字读起来是不是冗长啰嗦呢？

*Honesty is an attribute. I think it's the most important attribute to teach children. Some children are honest. Those children are more liked by their peers and teachers. Honest children become more mature. There are many tasks in life. Many of the tasks require us to take an honest look at ourselves and the situation that we're in. Some children are helpful may be nice and some are well-organized. They may be nice or productive, but some children are honest. Honest children are ready for life.*

因为没有使用定语从句, 以上这段文字才会出现问题。但当我们合理使用定语从句之后, 是否通顺合理了呢:

*I think honesty is the attribute **that is the most important to teach children**. Children **who are honest** will be more liked by their peers and teachers, but those honest children will also become more mature. There are many tasks in life **that require us to take an honest look at ourselves and the situation that we're in**. Children **who are helpful** may be nice and children **who are well-organized** may be productive, but children **who are honest** are ready for real life.*

能在 TOEFL 写作中使用多种句子结构的考生会得到较高的评分。所以, 在保证能够正确使用简单句的基础上, 你还需学会使用结构更复杂的句子。

定语从句是一种简单的但会增加句子多样性的句子结构。定语从句会帮助你描述你想要谈论的任何内容。

## Learn

### Understanding adjective clauses 理解定语从句

说起定语从句, 我们先可以把这个概念分开来看, 即分成定语和从句。定语, 其实就是修饰名词的语言, 作用和我们之前学过的形容词一样。从句, 看字面意义就知道是一句句子, 拥有主语和动词。定语从句就是起到修饰作用的句子, 所以也可以叫做形容词从句。在写作中我们通常可以这么运用定语从句: 如果两个句子都在谈论同一个名词, 那么我们可以使用定语从句这一结构把两个句子连起来。请看以下例子:

- My friend plays tennis.
- My friend lives next door.

这两句句子都在讨论同我的朋友, 所以我们可以将它们合并。其中一句句子可以作为主句, 另一句就可以变成定语从句来修饰名词 “my friend”:

- My friend **who lives next door** plays tennis.

以上这句句子的主句是 “My friend plays tennis”: 其中 “my friend” 是主句的主语, “plays” 是动词, “tennis” 是宾语。起修饰作用的定语从句部分是 “who lives next door”: 其中 “who” 是定语从句的主语, “lives” 是动词。

请看以下更多的定语从句的例子:

- The teacher **who teaches my TOEFL Writing class** studied in Canada.
- The car **which parked in front of my building** belongs to Justin Bieber.
- The planet **that is closest to the Sun** is called Mercury.

## Making adjective clauses 创造定语从句

定语从句也可以叫关系从句。这是由于该类从句是以一个关系代词为开始。在不同的场景中, 我们可以使用不同的关系代词, 例如“who”, “when”, “where”, “which”和“that”。本节课我们将重点介绍最常见的关系代词“who”, “which”和“that”。

People 人物 → “who”

- People **who do well on the TOEFL Writing test** use adjective clauses.
- I gave my test to the man **who was sitting at the front of the room**.

Things and animals 物品和动物 → “which”

- The book **which is about talking dolphins** actually belongs to my mom.
- My dog ate all of the candy **which was on the counter**.

“That” can be used for just about anything. “That” 可通用:

- My shoes **that are green and yellow** don't fit very well.
- The house **that is two stories tall** burned down.
- George Washington was a person **that was famous for being honest**.
- My neighbor told me about aliens **that are tall and have three eyes**.

**注意** “who”和“that”都可以用来指代人, 但是“that”不够正式。我们在 TOEFL 写作中使用“who”来作为关系代词。

## Adjective clause structure 定语从句的结构

定语从句作为修饰成分既可以修饰主语又可以修饰定语。

定语从句的基本结构:

Relative pronoun 关系代词 + verb 动词

- who lied

修饰主语的定语从句:

Subject 主语 + [relative pronoun 关系代词 + verb 动词] + verb 动词

- The friend [who lied] got fired.

修饰宾语的定语从句:

Subject 主语 + verb 动词 + object 宾语 + [relative pronoun 关系代词 + verb 动词]

- I don't like people [who lie].

## Defining and non-defining adjective clauses 限制性与非限制性定语从句

定语从句分为两大类: 限制性定语从句与非限制性定语从句。

请看限制性定语从句的例句:

- The man **who was wearing a suit** took our picture.

请看非限制性定语从句的例句:

- The photographer, **who was wearing a suit**, took our picture.

从结构上看, 这两种定语从句的区别就是非限制性定语从句周围有逗号。

这两种定语从句的主要区别还是意义上的区别。限制性定语从句添加的信息是必要的, 但非限制性定语从句添加的信息不是必要的。在句子“The man who was wearing a suit took our picture.”中, 因为“man”这种名词范围非常广泛, 所以需要添加更多的信息“who was wearing a suit”让别人了解句子里说的这个男人到底是谁。这句话中的限制性定语从句就是起到了修饰名词并限制名词所指范围的作用。

在句子“The photographer, who was wearing a suit, took our picture.”中不需要特指我们就知道是那个摄影师。这句话中的非限制性定语从句“who was wearing a suit”只是添加了更多的信息, 但并非限制名词或者定义名词。

很多时候, 我们很难分辨定语从句到底是限制性的还是非限制性的。我们需要更多的上下文来提供帮助。请看下列例子:

- I bought a bottle of water from the man who was wearing a bright yellow hat.
- I bought a bottle of water from the man, who was wearing a bright yellow hat.

第一句例句使用了限制性定语从句, 第二句使用了非限制性定语从句。在以下不同的语境中, 这两句话都是正确的。

下面我们先来看一下第一句例句所在的语境:

*It was a hot summer day and my school was celebrating the last day of class. Someone was selling cold bottles of water, so I bought one. Later, a friend asked me where I bought the water. I told him **that I bought a bottle of water from the man who was wearing a bright yellow hat.***

我们再来看一下第二句例句所在的语境：

*It was a hot summer day and my school was celebrating the last day of class. I saw a man selling cold water. **I bought a bottle of water from the man, who was wearing a bright yellow hat.** He told me he likes to wear the hat when he's working because it helps people notice him. He said that his water sales increase by 50% when he wears the yellow hat.*

请看更多含有限制性定语从句的例句：

- The book **that I read for my universtiy class** taught me a lot about the history of Latin America.
- I learned English from a teacher **who was very friendly**.

请看更多含有非限制性定语从句的例句：

- My school's new teacher, **who is from New Zealand**, speaks with a different accent.
- The class used a telescope to look at Mars, **which has two moons**.

## Practice

A) 划出下列句子中的定语从句并圈出关系代词。

1. The woman who is wearing the blue dress with polka dots is my sister.
2. The car that is parked on the driveway is a Honda.
3. The country which has the largest population is China.
4. I am in a class that teaches both TOEFL grammar and writing.
5. The boy who is sitting next to me is my best friend.

B) 修改句子中错误的关系代词。每句句子仅有一个错误。

1. He's an actor which has won many awards in his life.
2. The river who is the longest in Africa is the Nile River.
3. Erica is staying with her friend which lives in Ireland.
4. Nobody liked the pie who my grandmother baked.
5. The basketball game who we saw was a very close match.

## C) 使用正确的关系代词填空。

1. Students \_\_\_\_\_ want to go on the field trip must turn in their permission slips.
2. Houses \_\_\_\_\_ are by the beach tend to be very expensive.
3. The fruit \_\_\_\_\_ is in the refrigerator isn't fresh.
4. Sam lives in a city \_\_\_\_\_ is on the border of Canada and the United States.
5. The dog \_\_\_\_\_ was in our garden last week belongs to our neighbor.

## D) 以下段落是关于一个猫咪看护人的工作清单, 请用恰当的定语从句及括号中的词汇填空。

I am looking for someone \_\_\_\_\_ (take care of). She's very active and friendly and enjoys playing with toys \_\_\_\_\_ (chase). You will need to come to my house twice a day, once in the morning and once in the evening. You'll be responsible for feeding her food \_\_\_\_\_ (healthy), refilling her water bowl, and cleaning out her litterbox. I am most interested in finding someone \_\_\_\_\_ (free time). Drop me a line if you'd like to apply.

## E) 使用定语从句的结构合并句子。

1. Thomas loves movies. The movies have happy endings.

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2. The girl is in my TOEFL class. She wants to go to boarding school in New York.

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3. Peter likes to eat chicken wings. The chicken wings are spicy and crispy.

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4. The pizza is made of pineapple and bacon. It is my favorite kind of pizza.

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5. There's the old man. He used to be the mall Santa every Christmas.

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## F) 使用恰当的定语从句完成下列句子。

1. The man \_\_\_\_\_ is my teacher.
2. We went to a house \_\_\_\_\_.
3. It is very interesting to meet somebody \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Patty and her friends went to a restaurant \_\_\_\_\_.
5. The book \_\_\_\_\_ is about grammar.

## G) 使用定语从句写五句描述你同学或教室里的物体的句子。试着使用不同的关系代词。

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_

## H) 翻译下列句子。

1. 挂在墙上的那幅画十分鲜艳。

\_\_\_\_\_

2. 我遇到一个会说五种语言的人。

\_\_\_\_\_

3. 我的同学跳过了很难回答的考题。

\_\_\_\_\_

4. 我们吃了我们父母做的面条。

\_\_\_\_\_

5. 开门的那个女人是我朋友的母亲。

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I) 以下段落选自于 TOEFL 写作范文。将括号中的中文翻译成英文。

While it's important for parents to have their kids do activities, it's also important for kids to have free time to explore their own hobbies. [1. 拥有更多空闲时间的孩子将会发展出创造力] [2. 创造力是一种对生活的各个方面都有帮助的技能] So I think that while all those extra classes and activities are important, parents also need to make sure their kids have enough free time.

1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_



## Build

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请为以下作文题写一个简短的回答, 回答中请使用 5 句定语从句。

题目: Which one of the following values is the most important to teach to a young child ( 5-10 years old): being helpful, honest, or well-organized?

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