

定语从句

班级_____ 姓名_____ 小组_____

一、Learning Aims:

1. To introduce the Attributive Clause to the students.
2. To let the students master the usages of the relative pronouns.
3. To cultivate the spirit of cooperation through self-teaching and self-exploring.

二、Learning important points and difficult points: the Attributive Clause

三、Learning Procedures:

1. 基础感悟(导学导读):

【Observation 1】观察下列句子:

1. The man **who** lives next to us sells vegetables.
2. The person to **whom** you just talked is Mr Li.
3. The noodles **that** I cooked were delicious.
4. The fish **which** we bought this morning needs much water.
5. This is the scientist **whose** name is well known all over the world.

【Discovery 1】

在复合句中, 修饰名词或代词的从句叫做_____。定语从句所修饰的名词或代词叫_____。引导定语从句的词叫_____和关系副词, 以上句子中引导定语从句的关系代词有_____。

【Observation 2】观察下列句子并发现其特点:

1. The number of people **that** come to visit this city each year reaches one million.
2. The bag **that** lies on the ground is hers.
3. I'm fond of the novels **that** Mo Yan writes. (=I'm fond of the novels Mo Yan writes.)

【Discover 2】

关系代词 **that** 既可指_____, 也可指_____; 在定语从句中作_____语或_____语, 作_____时可以省略。

【Observation 3】观察下列句子并试图翻译出来:

1. China is a country **which** has a long history.
2. The film **which** we saw last night is very moving. (=The film we saw last night is very moving.)
3. This is the house **in which** Lu Xun once lived.

【Discovery 3.】

关系代词 **which** 指_____, 在定语从句中可以充当_____语或_____语, 作宾语时关系代词可以_____; 如果介词位于关系代词的前面则不可以省略。

【小试牛刀】用定语从句合把下列句子合并成一句话

Last week Mary wore the dress. I gave the dress to her.

【Observation 4】观察下列句子并翻译:

1. Here comes the girl **who** wants to see you.
2. Danny is a man **who/whom** we should learn from. (=Danny is a man we should learn

from.)

3. Tom is my classmate **with whom** I have made friends.

【Discovery 4】

关系代词 **who**, 指 _____, 在定语从句中可以充当 _____ 语或 _____ 语, 但 **whom** 只能作 _____, 作宾语时关系代词可以 _____; 如果介词位于关系代词的前面, 只能使用 _____。

【小试牛刀】使用定语从句翻译下列句子

1. 你认识那个正在跳舞的女孩吗?

2. 昨天我们见到的那个女孩就是吉姆的妹妹。

【Observation 5】观察下列句子并翻译:

1. I know the person **whose** company produces computers.

2. He is repairing the car **whose** window is broken.

3. Have you seen the film Titanic, **whose** leading actor is very famous?

【Discovery 5】

关系代词 **whose** 可以指 _____, 也可指 _____, 表示“所属”关系, 在定语从句中作 _____。

【小试牛刀】用 **whose** 合并两个简单句。

1. The building is my uncle's house. The wall of building is white.

2. The girl was taken to the hospital immediately. Her leg was broken in the earthquake.

3. 总结归纳

只能用 **that** 而不用 **which** 引导定语从句的情况。

1. 先行词被序数词或形容词最高级修饰或先行词本身是序数词或形容词最高级时。

This is the most delicious food **that** I have ever had.

2. 先行词是不定代词, 如 **all, little, few, much, everything, anything, nothing, none, some** 等时。

All **that** you told me yesterday touched me deeply.

You must finish everything **that** the teacher assigned.

3. 先行词被 **all, every, no, the only, the very, the last** 等修饰时。

I've read all the books **that** are not mine.

The only thing **that** she could do was to go to the police for help.

4. 当先行词同时是人又是物时。

We often talk about the person and things **that** we remember.

5. 当主句是以 **which** 开头的特殊疑问句时。

Which of the maps **that** you lent me is the most useful for my driving?

6. 关系代词在定语从句中作 **to be** 的表语时。

He isn't the boy **that** he used to be.

当堂检测

名言欣赏:

1. God helps those _____ help themselves.

2. All _____ glitters is not gold.
 3. He _____ laughs last laughs best.
 4. Nothing is difficult to a man _____ will try.
 5. The fragrance(芳香) always remains in the hand _____ gives the rose.
- 学以致用----用一个含有定语从句的完整句子描述一下你的所有科任老师

Chinese:

Math:

English:

Physics:

Chemistry:

Biography:

Politics:

History:

Geography:

Music:

Art:

PE:

HOMEWORK

1. Complete the following sentences with *which, that, who, whose*.

1. I can see a building _____ lies in ruins.
2. The rescue workers dug out the girl _____ leg was seriously injured.
3. The parents _____ children were killed burst into tears.
4. A boy _____ is trapped under the ruins is being treated.
5. This is the house _____ door became useless after the earthquake.
6. An old man _____ was 90 years old was buried under the building.
7. I went there right away to help rescue the people _____ homes were destroyed in the earthquake.
8. A number of children _____ parents died were left homeless.
9. He talked about the teachers and schools _____ he had visited.
10. Finally, the thief handed everything _____ he had stolen to the police.

2. Combine the following sentences into attributive clauses:

1. Have you found the bike? You are looking for the bike.

2. The book is very interesting. I bought the book yesterday.

3. I saw some trees. Their leaves were black with disease.

4. The girl is our monitor. She is playing the piano over there.

5. He was born in a town. The town is far away from the city.

3. Complete the following sentences with given information.

1. Look! The friend _____ (你关心的那个朋友) is walking the dog.
2. The song _____ (我很狂热的那首歌) is easy to learn.
3. I will set down a series of facts _____ (我碰巧听到的事实)。
4. The boy _____ (他的母亲已经从疾病中康复过来) has suffered from loneliness for a long time.
5. I am getting along well with a boy _____ (喜欢打篮球的男孩)
6. I am having trouble in making friends with those _____ (不擅长与人交流的人)
7. At present, the number of people _____ (能讲一口流利英语的人) is increasing rapidly in China.
8. A large number of films _____ (以真实故事为基础的电影) are popular with teenagers.
9. Believe it or not, the boy _____ (他的父母曾期待他成为一个伟大律师) turned out to be a cruel murder(杀人犯).
10. Wang Wei _____ (一直梦想骑自行车去旅行的王薇) has one serious shortcoming, that is, she is very stubborn.
11. The girl _____ (说服我戒烟的女孩) graduated from Wenzhou University.
12. The film _____ (我们迫不及待想要看的电影) turned out to be boring and dull.
13. Shakespeare _____ (能够充分利用) a wider vocabulary was a famous playwright around the world.
14. Geography _____ in making dialects (在方言形成方面起重要作用的地理学) should be learned by heart.
15. The old photo reminded me of the campus and teachers _____ (我们很熟悉的校园和老师们的)

4. Complete the passage by given information

A terrible earthquake hit Wenchuan _____ lies in the north of Sichuan province. It was a great earthquake _____ measured at 8.0. on the Richter Scale (里氏震级). It could be felt even in Shanghai, _____ is more than 2000 km away. The people _____ felt the shake so clearly in the tall buildings ran down to the outside _____ (立刻) . When I watched news report on TV , I was really _____ (震惊) to see the whole Wenchuan was _____ (废墟). The number of schools _____ (被严重破坏的学校) reached 100. _____ (大量的) doctors were helping _____ (受伤的人们). The parents , _____ , (他们的孩子被困在建筑中) were madly _____ (挖) the bricks. When I saw rescue workers bury those _____ were killed in the earthquake, I _____. (大哭起来) I decided to do something to help them.