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第三讲 定语从句 I. 定义：定语是修饰名词或代词的成分,定语可由单词、短语来充当。当用一个句子来充当名词或代词的修饰语时，这种起定语作用的句子就被称为定语从句。 They have a clever son. Do you know the man over there? I know the man who wrote the book. II. 要点

: 1. 定语从句的前面都有先行词（被修饰语） This is the boy whom we are looking for 2. 定语从句应紧跟在先行词之后 3. 先行词与定语从句之间要有关系词（有时可省略） 4. 关系词在定语从句中充当某一成分

The girl who is standing under the tree is my sister. The man whom you want to see has come. III. 关系词基本用法 主格宾格所有格人 who whom whose 物 which which of which 但 that 一般可用来代替 who, whom, which, 作宾格时可省略

Do you remember the teacher that/who taught us English? A bookstore is a store that/which sells books. The man (that/whom/who) you know is a famous professor. A) that 不能用来替代 who, whom, which 的两种情况 1) “介词 whom/which” 的结构中，不能用 that She is a good student from whom we should learn. 2) 在非限制性定语从句中，逗号后面不能用 that She sang a new song, which we like very much. 注意：非限制性定语从句的关系代词不能省略 B) 用 that 不用 which 的一些特殊情况 1) 先行词为 all, much, little, something, anything, everything, nothing 等 Is there anything (that) I can do for you? 2) 先行词前有形容词最高级修饰 This is the most exciting report that I

have ever read.3) 先行词前有first, last, next, only, very, all, any等词修饰The first step (that) we are to take is very difficult.4) 先行词同时含有“人”和“非人”时，用that不用which，也不用who/whomHe talked about the people and the books that interested him. 100Test 下载频道开通，各类考试题目直接下载。详细请访问 www.100test.com