

托福语法指导 - 从属连词及真题要点解析 PDF转换可能丢失  
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[https://www.100test.com/kao\\_ti2020/162/2021\\_2022\\_\\_E6\\_89\\_98\\_E7\\_A6\\_8F\\_E8\\_AF\\_AD\\_E6\\_c81\\_162147.htm](https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/162/2021_2022__E6_89_98_E7_A6_8F_E8_AF_AD_E6_c81_162147.htm) 复合句是TOEEL考题的基本句子结构，因而连接主句和从句的连接词就成为重要的命题焦点。TOEEL常考的从属连词分三类：（1）关系代词( that, which ,what who. Whose) (2) 关系副词 ( where when why how) (3) 状语从句连接词 (where, when, if, though, because ... ) 有关从属连词的试题大部分集中在Structure (1-15题中) 掌握命题规律，这类题目并不复杂。从属连词常考题型及解题要点

1. 主句与从句之间必须有从属连词来源：考试大 全真例题分析(1)The spiral threads of a spider\*s web have a sticky substance on them ----- insects.(A) traps(B) trap its来源：考试大(C) which traps(D) which it traps (92.1)[答案] C 定语从句关系代词which引导从句，且在从句中作主语。(2)Angiosperms inhabit relatively diverse environments and may be found ----- higher plants can survive.(A) there来源：考试大(B) wherever(C) somewhere(D) then (92.5)[答案] B 空格前后为两个完整的句子，这里应填入连接词联系主从两句。四个选择只有wherever是连词，引导地点状语从句。(3)Duke Wellington was a composer. Conductor, and pianist ----- ranked as one of the greatest of all jazz figures.(A) him (B) although来源：考试大(C) or(D) who (92.10)[答案] D 关系代词who引导定语从句，并作从句的主语。(4)----- . Some of the Earth\*s interior heat escapes to the surface.(A) A volcano erupts(B) A volcano whether erupts(C) A volcano erupts it(D) If a volcano erupts (93.5)[答案] D 从属连词

引导条件状语从句。来源：考试大 2. 关系代词 who与which混淆错用来源：考试大 解题要点：在written Expression (16-40题) 中的四个选择答案中出现who 或者which，应确认它所指代的是人还是物。全直例题分析来源：考试大(1) Fossil remains indicate that squidlike creatures called belemnites swam in the sea who covered the North American continent 70 million years ago. (94.5)[答案] C 关系代词who指代的是sea，因此应用指物的which或that。(2) Vaccines for some rare diseases are given only to persons which risk exposure to the disease. (93.1)[答案] B 关系代词which指代前面persons，应改为人称关系代词who。(3) Anne Elizabeth McDowell is best remembered for a weekly journal, the Woman's Advocate, who she launched in January 1855. (91.8)[答案] D 关系代词who指代杂志the woman's Advocate,故应改为which。(4) The attorney general of the United States advises the President on any questions of law who may arise in the conduct of administrative affairs. (90.10)[答案] B 关系代词who指代前文的questions of law，故应改为which或that。

3. 介词 + 关系代词which结构来源：考试大 解题要点 介词 + which作用相当于一个关系副词，在从句作状语。可表示时间 (= when), 地点 (= where)，原因 (= why) 等等。全真例题分析来源：考试大(1) In reorganizing the curriculum of Mt. Holyoke College in the late 1800's Elizabeth Mead laid the foundation ----- the modern college rests. (A) is which (B) on which 来源：考试大 (C) which is on (D) on it (91.1)[答案] B on which 指代on the foundation，作用相当于一个表示地点的关系副词。(2) A circuit may be defined as a closed path ----- electricity can

How.(A) through it (B) through which (C) that is through来源：考试大(D) there goes through (93.3)[答案] B through which 指代through the circuit, 作用相当于一个关系副词，而介词through才能准确地表达句子的含义。(3) The extent of the harmful effect of locoweeds on animals depends on the soil ----- the plants grow.(A) which (B) which in来源：考试大(C) in which(D) in (90.5)[答案] C in which = where(4) Adhesives, such as glue, tape and gum, vary with the purpose ----- intended.(A) they were for(B) for they were来源：考试大(C) which were they(D) for which they were (93.10)[答案] D for which指代for the purpose。

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