# 1 定语从句

关系代词相当于一个名词的作用，代替了先行词，在从句中做主宾表定

## 现场翻译：

牛津例句：您给我的那只表走得很准。（keep perfect time）

## 解释：

The watch keeps perfect time.

You gave me the watch.

The watch that you gave me keeps perfect time.

## 现场翻译：

牛津例句：我交谈过的人都很肯帮忙。（helpful）

## 解释：

The people were very helpful.

I spoke to the people.

The people that I spoke to were very helpful.

## 关系代词：

最常见：that who which whom

相对较少：whose as

介词后面：which whom

可以省略：that who which whom

指代句子：which

those后面：who which

## 例句讲解：

The watch that you gave me keeps perfect time.

The watch which you gave me keeps perfect time.

The watch you gave me keeps perfect time.

The people that I spoke to were very helpful.

The people who I spoke to were very helpful.

The people whom I spoke to were very helpful.

The people to whom I spoke were very helpful.

The people I spoke to were very helpful.

## 雅思少见用法：

This is the same pen that I lost yesterday.

This is the same pen as I lost yesterday.

## 关系副词：

when where why

## 例句对比：

I can't remember the amount of time that she needs.

I can't remember the time when he hit his classmate.

## 现场翻译：

牛津例句：这是为数不多的几个靠左行驶的国家之一。（one of the few）

## 解释：

It's one of the few countries. People drive on the left in these countries.

It's one of the few countries where people drive on the left.

It's one of the few countries in which people drive on the left.

## Prep + which/whom会在作业中讲解

## 选择题：

个体户的工作涉及到繁重工作量，长时间工作以及包揽全责，需要面对的困难比其他工作者更多。

Self-employed people, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the management of a new business, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ deal with many problems every day.

A. who involve; have to 解析：人应该是be involved in sth

B. that involve; has to 解析：逗号后面不能用that；主谓不一致

C. the job of whom involves; has to 解析：the job用了单数特指

D. whose jobs involve; have to 解析：whose在从句中做jobs的定语

有很多人为了使职业生涯更进一步而换工作。

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ jobs in order to further their career.

A. Many people had changed 解析：不需要用过去完成时

B. There are many people who change 解析：who引导定语从句修饰people

C. Much people changes 解析：much加不可数；主谓不一致

D. There is people changing 解析：主谓不一致

个体户/创业者得承担创业所涉及的风险。

Self-employed people have to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ starting a new business.

1. take the risk that are involved 解析：risk用了单数特指；be involved in

B. take risk which involves in 解析：risk裸奔；应该用被动be involved in sth

C. take the risks that are involved in 解析：that引导定语从句修饰risks

D. take the risks which involve 解析：应该用被动be involved in sth表示包含

# 2 状语从句

## 从属连词（只讲雅思常用）：

时间 when,  while, as,  since, before, after, until

条件 if,  unless, as long as, in case

目的 so that

结果 so, so … that,  so that,

原因 as,  because,  since,  for

让步 although, though, while, even though, even if

地点 where, whevever

方式 as though, as if

对比 while

## 例句理解：

They can learn nothing when they never listen.

他们不听就什么都学不到。

They can learn nothing before they actually listen.

在他们真正去听之前，是什么都学不到的。

They can learn something after they actually listen.

他们真正听了之后就会学到点东西。

They can learn nothing if they never listen.

如果他们一直不听，就什么都学不到。

They listened so that they could learn something.

他们听（课）是为了能学到点东西。

They listened, so they learned something.

他们听（课），所以他们学到点东西了。

They can learn nothing，as/because/since they never listen.

他们什么都学不到，因为他们从来不听。

They learned nothing, though/although/even though they listened.

尽管他们听了，他们也什么都没学到。

They would learn nothing, even if they listen.

就算他们听了，也什么都学不到。

They learned nothing, while I learned a lot.

他们什么都没学到，我却学到很多。

## 选择题：

人们不愿意住在有很多废物和污染的地方。

People \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ there is waste and pollution.

A. are reluctant to live where 解析：where引导状语从句做整个句子的状语

B. reluctantly live where 解析：一般现在时表示客观已经存在的事实

C. are unwilling to live in places 解析：定语从句缺少关系词

D. are unwilling to live because 解析：live缺少状语，变成“活着”

政府应该给予更多贫困地区的年轻人教育机会，这样他们才能工作谋生养活自己。

The government should give \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to more young people from deprived areas, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ they can work to earn a living and support themselves.

A. education opportunities; so 解析：educational；so表结果说不通

B. educational opportunities; such that 解析：such that是定语从句，that修饰such，such本身是代词，前面不可以再有名词

C. educational opportunities; so that 解析：so that加目的状语从句

D. educational opportunities; so 解析：so表结果说不通

虽然无业人士能申请救济金得到资金支持，但这会是纳税人的负担。

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ people can get financial support by claiming benefits, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ be a burden on taxpayers.

A. While jobless; they will 解析：“人”是负担，不好

B. Though unemployed; but they would 解析：“人”是负担，不好

C. Though unemploying; this can 解析：应该用unemployed，人被雇佣

D. Although unemployed; this could 解析：although连接让步状语从句

## 连词加分词：

主句和从句的主语一致

从句可写成：when doing/done

## 例句理解：

When it is mixed with water, the powder forms a smooth paste.

=When mixed with water the powder forms a smooth paste.

When he works in the lab, he always wears glasses.

= When working in the lab, he always wears glasses.

## 手把手翻译：

展示色情和暴力的网站应该有年龄限制。

There should be age limits for websites that show pornography and violence.

人们接受救济会影响自尊心。

People’s self esteem can be affected, if they claim/ receive benefits rather than working.