定语从句

说到定语从句,大家一定不陌生。在《英语语法新思维中级教程——通悟语法》 里我们也讨论过定语从句。不过,中级主要介绍了常见的定语从句关系词的用法, 以帮助读者了解定语从句的简单结构。在本章中, 我们将更加深入地探讨定语从句。 讨论的主题包括下列 18 节内容:

- ②』) 先行词的结构特点
- 2。2 先行词的位置特点
- 2.3) 如何判断先行词
- 2.4) 与先行词有关的考点
- ②。5) 关系代词 which/that/who/whom ②。14) 关系副词 why
- ②。6) 关系代词 whose
- 2。7) 介词 + 关系代词
- 2.8) 关系代词 as
- ②。引 关系代词 than

- ② 参 关系代词 but
- ②加 缩合关系代词 what
- ② ② 关系副词 when
- ②。图 关系副词 where
- ②』⑤ 关系副词有 how 吗?
- ②16 带有插入语的定语从句
- 2 17 并列定语从句
- ②18 双层定语从句



从以上各节标题我们看到,先行词和关系词是定语从句的两个重要概念,定语从句的核心内容就是围绕先行词和关系词 展开的。

对于定语从句,最重要的是要搞清楚它所修饰的对象,即先行词。所以在本章中,前四节内容都是围绕先行词展开的。正确理解定语从句的关键就是"找到先行词",这是因为只有先正确地找出先行词,才能知道定语从句所修饰的真正成分是什么,这样才能正确理解句子前后各部分的逻辑关系,分清句子结构,从而正确理解句子的意思。下面就全方位地介绍"先行词",首先来探讨先行词的结构特点。



先行词的结构特点

尽管我们把定语从句所修饰的对象称为先行词(antecedent),但先行词并不一定都是一个"单词"。其实,在英文中,被定语从句所修饰的对象叫作 antecedent,英文中对这个词的解释是 a word, phrase, clause, or sentence to which a pronoun refers,即表示"代词所指代的词、短语、从句或句子",所以先行词可以是一个词、短语、分句或者独立的句子等。

(2.1.1) 先行词是一个词

先行词可以是一个单词,通常是名词,也可以是代词。比如在下面这个句子中,先行词均是名词。这是影星奥黛丽·赫本(Audrey Hepburn)谈到女人的美时说的一番话:

- The beauty of a woman is not in the *clothes* she wears, the *figure* that she carries, or the *way* she combs her hair. The beauty of a woman must be seen from in her eyes, because that is the doorway to her heart, the *place* where love resides.
 - 製造点量 我们看到,这里的四个定语从句所修饰的先行词都是单个的名词,即 clothes, figure, way 和 place。具体来说就是: she wears 修饰 clothes, that she carries 修饰 figure, she combs her hair 修饰 way, where love resides 修饰 place。
 - 强强震变 女人之美,不在于她所穿的衣服,或她的身材,或她的发型。女人之美,必定能从其眼睛中看到,因为那是心灵之窗,爱心之房。

很喜欢奥黛丽•赫本的这番话,说明了女人真正的美在于心灵,要有一颗爱心。

先行词除了可以是名词外,还可以是代词,主要包括:人称代词 he (其他人称代词不可以),指示代词 that/those,不定代词 one 等。请看例句:

- There is this difference between happiness and wisdom: **he** who thinks himself the happiest man really is so; but **he** who thinks himself the wisest is generally the greatest fool.
 - 现语点题 我们看到,这里的两个定语从句的先行词都是代词 he。注意:这里的 he 不是具体指某个人,而是表示泛指。一般来讲,人称代词后面是不能接定语从句的,比如我们不能说"We who think ourselves...*",或"You who think yourself...*"等等,因为人称代词已经表达了一个完整的意思,不需要任何定语从句来修饰。但人称代词若是表示泛指,则可以接定语从句来进行修饰,如这里的 he 相当于 anyone。

疆温隆文 幸福与智慧的区别在于:认为自己最幸福的人,他真的就是最幸福;而认为自己最智慧的人,却往往是最大的傻瓜。

我们来看指示代词作先行词的例句:

- ③ Only *those* who have the patience to do simple things perfectly will acquire the skill to do difficult things easily.

 ② 连点题 这里的 those 指人,作先行词,被定语从句 who have the patience to do simple things perfectly 所修饰。

 ② 只有那些有耐心将简单的事情做得完美的人,才能学会轻松地做好难事的技能。
 我们来看不定代词 one 作先行词的例句:
- ④ A rich person is not *one* who has the most, but is *one* who needs the least.

 ② 医点面 这里的两个定语从句 who has the most 和 who needs the least 都是修饰先行词 one 的, 这里的 one 指人。

量量整变 一个人富有,并不是因为他拥有的最多,而是因为他需要的最少

(5) Remember that the best relationship is one where your love for each other is greater than your need for each other.

这里的定语从句 where your love for each other is greater than your need for each other 修饰先行词 one. 这里的 one 指 relationship。

電影 请谨记: 两人相处的最佳状态应该是对彼此的爱超过对彼此的需要

从以上例句我们可以看出,代词作先行词的情况往往出现在一些格言或谚语中。

2.1.2 先行词是一个短语

先行词可以是一个名词短语。请看例句:

In Europe, as elsewhere, multi-media groups have been increasingly successful groups which bring together television, radio, newspapers, magazines and publishing houses that work in relation to one another.

这是考研英语翻译真题。这里的关系词 which 指代的先行词是 successful groups 这个名词短语, 关系词 that 指代的先行词是 television, radio, newspapers, magazines and publishing houses 这个名词短语。

清晶经交 在欧洲,像在其他地方一样,多媒体集团越来越成功了。这些集团把相互间联系密切的电视台、电台、报纸、杂志以及出版社组合到了一起。

歷文心得 本题的考点就是定语从句的翻译技巧。本句的结构不难理解,带有两个定语从句,因为过长,所以不可能 把两个从句都译成汉语的定语结构 "……的",而要进行拆句。这里是拆分了 which 引导的定语从句,并 且重复 which 所指的先行词 "这些集团"。把 that 引导的定语从句译成了汉语的定语结构,即"相互间联系密切的"。

(2.1.3) 先行词是一个分句

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先行词可以是一个分句。请看例句:

He said that he had no time, which isn't true.

沙语点语 这里 which 指代的是一个宾语从句 that he had no time。

疆晶管文 他说他没有时间,事实并非如此。

对于先行词是一个分句的情况, 若分辨不出来, 就会造成对句子意思的理解错误。比如下面这个句子:

The Greeks assumed that the structure of language had some connections with the process of thought, which took root in Europe long before people realized how diverse languages could be.

图解难句	
the Greeks assumed	主句中的主谓结构
that the structure of language had some connections with the process of thought	由 that 引导的宾语从句,作主句谓语 assumed 的宾语
which took root in Europe	which 的先行词是前面 that 引导的整个从句,而不是名词短语 the process of thought 或 the structure of language
long before people realized how diverse languages could be	由 before 引导的时间状语从句,修饰定语从句的谓语 took root,而不是修饰主句的谓语 assumed

这是考研英语翻译真题。正确翻译此句的关键是,要弄清楚非限定性定语从句中关系代词 which 所指代的 先行词是什么。从学生的反馈来看,有的学生认为 which 指代 the process of thought,有的认为是指代 the structure of language。正是因为搞不清楚 which 的所指,很多学生将此句牵强地译成"希腊人猜测这种语言的构成和思维的变化息息相关,源自古老的欧洲。而在那时候人们并没有意识到语言的发展"。另外,还

有人认为 which 指代 the Greeks, 故将 which took root in Europe 译成了 "来自欧洲的希腊人", 因而把整个句子译为 "远在人类意识到语言的多样性之前,来自欧洲的希腊人就认为语言的结构和人类的思维过程有某种联系"。

其实,这里 which 的先行词不是 the process of thought 这个短语,而是 the structure of language had some connection with the process of thought 这个宾语从句,它表示的是一种观点,即 which 指代这种观点。所以,在翻译时要明确地把 which 译成"这一观点"。

疆晶隆变 希腊人认为,语言结构与思维过程之间存在着某种联系。这一观点早在人们尚未认识到语言的千差万别以前就已在欧洲扎下了根。

从这道考研真题我们可以看出,如果没能正确地找到先行词,即未能看出这句中的关系词 which 的先行词是一个宾语从句,那么全句的翻译必然走入误区。

2.1.4) 先行词是一个完整的句子

先行词可以是一个完整的主句。请看例句:

My girlfriend likes dancing with other guys, which really drives me crazy.

覆温险变 我女友喜欢和别的小伙子跳舞,这让我十分恼火。

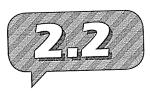
② 思维总结

综上所述,"先行词"并不一定只是一个单词,换句话说,定语从句所修饰的对象不一定就是一个单词,而可以是一个短语、分句或完整的句子,这即是先行词的结构特点。掌握了先行词的这一结构特点,有助于我们快速、准确地判断定语从句所修饰的对象。请读者做下面的练习,检验自己对先行词结构特点的掌握情况,看看能不能快速且正确地找到先行词。

思维训练 2.1 图 @ P329

分析下列句子中定语从句的先行词,并将各句译成汉语。

- 1. Perhaps it is human to appreciate little that which we have and to long for that which we have not.
- 2. He helped popularize the idea that some diseases not previously thought to have a bacterial cause were actually infections, which aroused much controversy when it was first suggested.
- 3. He asserted also that his power to follow a long and purely abstract train of thought was very limited, for which reason he felt certain that he never could have succeeded with mathematics.



先行词的位置特点

我们前面讨论的那些定语从句,它们的先行词不论是一个单词、一个短语、一个分句还是一个完整的句子,都是紧靠在关系词前面的。这种先行词与关系词紧靠在一起的定语从句,其句法关系还是比较好理解的。比如下面这个句子虽然比较长,但其句法结构并不难:

Behaviorists suggest that the child who is raised in an environment where there are many stimuli which develop his or her capacity for appropriate responses will experience greater intellectual development.

/ 图前列的

句子结构图示:

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behaviorists suggest 主句中的主谓结构

that the child who is raised in an environment where there are many stimuli which develop his or her capacity for appropriate responses

will experience greater intellectual development 宾语从句的谓语部分

宾语从句主语部分的结构图示:

the child	宾语从句的主语中心词 child			
who is raised in an environment	由 who 引导的定语从句,修饰 child	動人目 人名河德语 女		
where there are many stimuli	由 where 引导的定语从句,修饰 environment	整个是一个名词短语,在 宾语从句中作主语		
which develop his or her capacity for appropriate responses	由 which 引导的定语从句,修饰 stimuli			

廖语点: 这是考研英语翻译真题。这个句子含有三个定语从句,它们所对应的先行词分别为:

先行词 child 被定语从句 who is raised in an environment 修饰;

先行词 environment 被定语从句 where there are many stimuli 修饰;

先行词 stimuli 被定语从句 which develop his or her capacity for appropriate responses 修饰。

这些先行词与对应的关系词都是紧靠在一起的,两者之间没有被其他成分隔开。

疆晶层 行为主义者的看法是:如果一个儿童在有许多刺激物的环境中长大,而这些刺激物又能培养其做出适当的 反应的能力,那么他就会有比较高的智力发育水平。

释文心德 我们看到,这里的定语从句 who is raised in an environment where there are many stimuli 译成了一个条件状语 "如果一个儿童在有许多刺激物的环境中长大",然后重复"这些刺激物"来翻译关系词 which。事实上,定语从句很多时候不是译成汉语的定语结构 "……的",而是可以译成各种状语,比如条件状语、原因状语、结果状语或让步状语等等。其次,在拆句翻译定语从句时,往往都是要将关系词所指的名词重复一遍翻译。

这里的先行词都与其各自定语从句紧密相连,二者没有被其他成分所分隔。但是在英语中,有很多复杂的定语从句,它们的先行词并不像常规那样紧靠着关系词,而是在先行词与关系词之间插入了其他成分,这时靠近关系词前面的名词就不是先行词了,即先行词与关系词被分隔。我总结出先行词与关系词被分隔的三种主要情况,将在下面分别讨论。

2.2.1 先行词+其他定语+定语从句

在先行词与关系词之间插入其他的定语,这种情形最常见。这是由于先行词同时带有多个定语,其中包括定语从句。定语从句与其他定语相比,一般较长,结构也较复杂,因此,按照英语的"尾重原则(principle of end weight)",结构复杂的定语从句置于其他定语后边,从而造成与先行词隔离。请看例句:

The mineral elements from the soil that are usable by the plant must be dissolved in the soil solution before they can be taken into the root.

the mineral elements	主语中心词 elements	
from the soil	介词短语,修饰 elements 的并列定语 1	句子的主语
that are usable by the plant	定语从句,修饰 elements 的并列定语 2	
must be dissolved in the soil solution before they can be taken into the root		句子的谓语

这里的介词短语 from the soil 和定语从句 that are usable by the plant 共同修饰中心名词 elements. 也就是说 被定语从句修饰的名词不是与从句紧挨着的 soil,而是较远的 elements. 这就是为什么定语从句的谓语动 词用复数的 are 而不用单数的 is, 即先行词 elements 与定语从句之间被介词短语 from the soil 隔开。具体来说, the mineral elements from the soil 表示"土壤里的矿物质", the mineral elements...that are usable by the plant 表示"能够被植物利用的矿物质"。整个名词短语 the mineral elements from the soil that are usable by the plant 表示"土壤中可供植物利用的矿物质"。

羅圖隆文 土壤中可供植物利用的矿物质只有先溶解在土壤中, 然后才能被植物的根部吸收

这里 before 引导的从句虽然表示时间,但就上下文的逻辑关系来看,我们可以转译成一个条件从句,译成"只有……才"。

- (2) Changes in the social structure may indirectly affect juvenile crime rates. For example, changes in the economy that lead to fewer job opportunities for youth and rising unemployment in general make gainful employment increasingly difficult to obtain.
 - 这里的介词短语 in the economy 和定语从句 that lead to fewer job opportunities for youth and rising unemployment in general 共同修饰中心名词 changes,也就是说被定语从句修饰的名词不是与从句紧挨着的 economy,而是较远的 changes,这就是为什么从句的谓语动词用复数的 lead 而不是用单数的 leads,即先行词 changes 与定语从句之间被介词短语 in the economy 隔开。具体来说,changes in the economy 表示"经济方面的变化",changes…that lead to fewer job opportunities for youth and rising unemployment in general表示"这些变化使得青年的就业机会更少、总的失业率上升"。

清霜於 社会结构方面的变化也许在间接地影响青少年犯罪率。比如经济方面的变化使得青年的就业机会更少、失业率上升,这就会使得赚钱的工作越来越难找。

- There comes a *time* in most couples' lives *when a break-up seems inevitable*. What causes it and how to handle it puts a lot of stress and strain on a young person's shoulders.
 - 这里的先行词 time 带有定语 in most couple's lives, 然后再接定语从句 when a break-up seems inevitable, 从而造成先行词与关系词的分隔。
 - **清肃经灾** 对大多数恋人来说,分手似乎都是难免的。是什么原因导致分手以及如何面对分手,这都给年轻人带来压力,造成痛苦,可谓是压在年轻人肩上的重担。

(2.2.2) 先行词+状语+定语从句

造成先行词与关系词被分隔的第二种情形,就是在先行词与关系词之间插入一个状语,这个状语一般是修饰主句的谓语 动词的。请看例句:

- Never leave that until tomorrow which you can do today.
 - 这里的先行词是 that, 定语从句是 which you can do today。现在二者之间插入了一个时间状语 until tomorrow 来修饰 leave, 从而造成先行词与关系词被分隔。

舞扇逐变 今日事,今日毕(不要把今天能做的事情留到明天做)。

- 2 Word does that for a language which brick does for a building.
 - 应答点面 这里的先行词是 that, 定语从句是 which brick does for a building。现在二者之间插入了一个目的状语 for a language 来修饰 does, 从而造成先行词与关系词被分隔。

篇品答文 字词对于一门语言的作用,就如同砖块对于一栋大厦的作用一样。

- 3 Politics is probably the only business in the world where they spend the most money when they have the least number of available customers to pitch to.
 - 这里的先行词是 business, 定语从句是 where they spend the most money when they have the least number of available customers to pitch to。现在二者之间插入了一个地点状语 in the world,从而造成先行词与关系词被分隔。另外请注意: 这里是关系副词 where 引导的定语从句, where 在从句中作状语, 修饰 spend。

这句话出自美国《华盛顿邮报》。美国竞选媒体分析公司预计美国两党政客中期选举花掉的广告费将超过 20 亿美元。针对此情况,该公司雇员埃文特雷西说了这番话。

疆圖產文 政治可能是世界上唯一的投资最多而顾客最少的生意

- 4 If there is anything in the world that a young man should be more grateful for than another, it is the poverty which necessitates starting life under very great disadvantage.
 - 这里的先行词是 anything, 定语从句是 that a young man should be more grateful for than another。现在二者之间插入了一个地点状语 in the world, 从而造成先行词与关系词被分隔。另外请注意: 这里的关系代词 that 在从句中作介词 for 的宾语。
 - 新疆区 对于青年人来说,如果世上真的有什么事物是他最应该感激的,那就是贫穷,因为贫穷能促使他在非常恶劣的环境下开创生活。

(2.2.3) 作主语的先行词+谓语部分+定语从句

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系词

先行词与关系词被分隔的第三种情形就是两者被主句谓语隔开。这是因为先行词在主句中作主语,然后它又被一个定语从句所修饰,而定语从句一般都会比主句谓语的结构复杂。因此,按照英语的"尾重原则(principle of end weight)",结构复杂的定语从句置于主句谓语后边,从而造成关系词与先行词被隔离。请看例句:

1 It can be predicted, however, that from time to time questions will arise which will require specific scientific answers.

图解难句		
it can be predicted, however, that	it 引导的主语从句句型	
from time to time questions	从句的主语中心词 questions	主语
will arise	谓语	-
which will require specific scientific answers	定语从句,修饰 questions	主语

逐語点题 这里的 that 引导的是一个主语从句,其中从句的主语是 questions,其后面接一个 which 引导的定语从句, 但这个定语从句并没有紧跟在名词 questions 后边,而是被谓语 will arise 隔开。

福福経支 然而,可以预见的是,将来会经常出现一些问题,这些问题需要给出专门的科学的回答。

- **Social science** is that branch of intellectual enquiry **which** seeks to study humans and their endeavors in the same reasoned, orderly, systematic, and dispassioned manner that natural scientists used for the study of natural phenomena.
 - 这是考研英语翻译真题。该句主语 social science 后面接有一个 which 引导的定语从句 which seeks to study humans and their endeavors...,但这个定语从句并没有紧跟在名词 social science 后边,而是被谓语部分 is that branch of intellectual enquiry 隔开。

也许有读者要问: 你怎么知道 social science 就是被修饰的先行词? 其实可以看定语从句的内容, 比如这里 natural scientists (自然科学家)与 social science (社会科学)是反义对照关系, 从而可以判断定语从句的内容讲的一定就是 social science。

疆漏落 社会科学是知识探索的一个分支,它力图像自然科学家研究自然现象那样,用理性的、有序的、系统的和冷静的方式研究人类及其行为。

② 思维总结

在本小节中,我们讨论了先行词与关系词被分隔的三种情形,这即是先行词的位置特点。掌握了这三种位置特点,然后结合 2.1 节讨论的先行词的结构特点,将大大有助于我们准确地找到先行词。这节的难度比上节要大,所以请读者好好理解我们在这里讨论的先行词与关系词被分隔的三种情形。请读者结合下一节的练习(Exercise 2.2-2.3)来检验自己的掌握情况。



如何判断先行词

在 2.1 节里, 我们弄清了先行词的"全部真面目", 揭示了先行词本身的结构特点; 在 2.2 节里我们探讨了先行词与关 系词"骨肉分离"的三种情形,揭示了先行词在句中的位置特点。上面这两点是从英语句法结构特点的角度协助我们快速、 正确地找到先行词。不过, 因为先行词毕竟是与它的修饰语即定语从句关系密切, 所以, 要想正确地找到先行词, 首先应该

正确地理解定语	从句本身的意思, 然后根据从句的意思来	找能与其构成逻辑语义的	关系的先行名词, 在找这个名	间的问时, 四		
以结合上面讨论	过的先行词的结构特点和位置特点。因此	2, 找先行词的步骤如下:	1. 先翻译定语从句, 正确地	理解定语从句		
本身的意思; 2.	结合先行词的结构特点和位置特点, 在关	系词之前寻找与定语从句	可的意思有逻辑语义联系的名	词、短语或从		
句,这即为先行	词。其实,这样一个寻找先行词的过程,?	生考研的完形填空题中多	次出现。比如:			
	homeless individuals manage to find a _			ice to sleep at		
	od number still spend the bulk of each day v					
A. lodging	B. shelter	C. dwelling	D. house			
正确答案	В。					
妙语点腊	这是考研完形填空真题。我们看到,该是	题的空格后面是一个由 th	at 引导的定语从句 that will g	ive them three		
	meals a day and a place to sleep at night, 而上文说过, 定语从句与其前面的先行词构成一种解释关系。所以,					
	我们要先正确理解定语从句的意思,然	后看它的意思能够解释四	3个选项中的哪个名词。这个	定语从句的意		
	思是:"为那些无家可归者提供一日三餐	和住处"。知道了定语从	句的意思, 我们再来看四个名	;词的意思,看		

lodging: a place to live in, esp. temporarily 寄宿, 临时居住的地方。

哪一个能表达"吃住的地方"这个意思:

shelter: an establishment that provides temporary housing for homeless people 收容所, 专门收留无家可归者。 dwelling: a place to live in 住处。

house: a structure serving as a dwelling for one or more persons, esp. for a family 房屋住宅, 尤指作为一家人 的住处的建筑物。

我们看到, lodging, dwelling, house 都主要是强调 a place to live in, 没有提到吃的问题, 而只有 shelter 是一个 收容无家可归者的机构(establishment),即收容所。虽然没有直接提到吃的问题,但既然是专门的收容所, 必然会解决吃住的问题。而且 homeless people 也正是本文的中心话题。故 B 为正确答案。

體圖歷史 即使个别无家可归者设法找到了可为其提供一日三餐和栖身之处的收容所,但仍有大量无家可归者每天的 大部分时间流浪街头。

2 For workers it can mean an end to the security, benefits and sense of _____ that came from being a loyal employee.

A. excitement

B. conviction

C. enthusiasm

D. importance

正确答案 D。

砂璃点置 这是考研完形填空真题。同上一题一样,解此题的关键还是在于理解定语从句 that came from being a loyal employee 的意思, 即 "作为一名忠实雇员所带来的……"。注意这里定语从句的先行词是 the security, benefits and sense of _____。我们来看四个选项: excitement "激动, 兴奋", conviction "坚信, 信念", enthusiasm "热衷, 热情", importance "重要, 价值"。这里 sense of importance 是表示认为自己对于公司 的发展很重要,很有一种自豪感,就相当于我们汉语里常说的"主人翁精神",而这种精神是作为一名"忠 实雇员"所能感受到的。故 importance 正确。

體圖圖文 对于雇员来说,这(雇用临时工的趋势)意味着失去作为一名忠实雇员所带来的安全感、福利待遇以及自 豪感。

以上讨论的是要结合定语从句整句的意思来辨别先行词。但有时,定语从句中的某个关键词就能帮助我们判断先行词。 比如上一节里讨论的这个例子:

- 3 Social science is that branch of intellectual enquiry which seeks to study humans and their endeavors in the same reasoned, orderly, systematic, and dispassioned manner that natural scientists used for the study of natural phenomena.
 - 着最容效 社会科学是知识探索的一个分支,它力图像自然科学家研究自然现象那样,用理性的、有序的、系统的和冷静的方式研究人类及其行为。

这里定语从句中的关键概念 natural scientists (自然科学家)与关系词前面的 social science (社会科学)是反义对照关系,这也有助于我们判断先行词是 social science。

以上讨论的是利用定语从句的内容来帮助我们判断先行词。但有时,我们仅根据定语从句的谓语动词的单复数就可以明确判断先行词。比如我们前面讲过的这两个例句:

- 4 The mineral elements from the soil that *are* usable by the plant must be dissolved in the soil solution before they can be taken into the root.
 - 应证点面 这里的定语从句 that are usable by the plant 的谓语是 are, 就告诉我们: 先行词只可能是复数名词 elements,
 而不是单数名词 soil。
 - 電影 主壤中可供植物利用的矿物成分,只有先溶解在土壤中然后才能被植物的根部吸收。
- (5) Changes in the social structure may indirectly affect juvenile crime rates. For example, changes in the economy that *lead* to fewer job opportunities for youth and rising unemployment in general make gainful employment increasingly difficult to obtain.
 - 逐三点面 这里的定语从句 that lead to fewer job opportunities for youth and rising unemployment in general 的谓语是 lead, 就告诉我们: 先行词只可能是复数名词 changes, 而不是单数名词 economy。
 - **温湿** 社会结构方面的变化也许在间接地影响青少年犯罪率。比如,经济方面的变化使得青年的就业机会更少、 失业率上升,这就会使得赚钱的工作越来越难找。

此外,有时我们也可以根据关系词来判断先行词。比如关系词是 who,那么先行词一定是指人的;若关系词是 which,那么先行词一定是指物的。请看例句:

- The words used by the speaker may stir up unfavorable reactions in the listener which interfere with his comprehension.
 - 沙语点面 这里的关系词是指物的 which, 因此先行词不可能是表示人的 listener。于是, 我们继续往左边看, 找到表示物的名词 reactions, 可以初步判断它即是先行词。又看到从句的谓语动词 interfere 是复数形式, 正好与复数名词 reactions 构成主谓一致。故可确定 reactions 即为先行词。

疆晶浮ত 说话人的用词可能会引起听者的不良反应,这就会影响听者的理解。

② 思维总结

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词。

综合前面各节的内容,下面总结一下在判断先行词时,我们要同时考虑哪几个方面。判断先行词主要可以根据两个方面:一是看主句,二是看定语从句。前者是辅助,后者是根本。

首先,结合定语从句的特点,主要看四个方面:

- 1. **结合定语从句的意思:** 定语从句的内容必然是与先行词密切相关的。比如, 第 2.3 节的例句 1 中的定语从句 that will give them three meals a day and a place to sleep at night 对先行词 shelter 的解释说明关系。
 - 2. 结合定语从句中的关键词:比如,第2.2.3 小节的例句2中, natural scientist与 social science 构成的反义对照关系。
 - 3. 结合定语从句的谓语单复数:比如,第 2.3 节的例句 4 中的 are 表明 elements 是先行词。
 - 4. 结合定语从句的关系词:比如,第 2.3 节的例句 6 中, which 的先行词不可能是 listener。

其次,结合主句的结构特点,主要看两方面:

- 5. 结合先行词的结构特点: 先行词可能是一个词、短语、分句或完整的句子等。
- 6. 结合先行词的位置特点: 先行词通常与定语从句是"手拉手"在一起的, 但也可能被分隔两处。被分隔的情况有三种, 即被定语、状语或谓语分隔。对于这一点, 读者一定要真正弄懂我们前面讲过的内容, 不能有丝毫含糊, 因为这正是构成难句结构的一个方面。

所以,要想快速而准确地判断先行词,需要读者具备相当深厚的英语功底。当然,以上主要是针对复杂难句而言的。如果是简单的定语从句,找先行词则没有这么费劲。

思维训练 2.2-2.3 图 P330

- 一、分析下列句子中定语从句的先行词,并将各句译成汉语。
 - 1. As a linguist, he acknowledges that all varieties of human language, including non-standard ones like Black English, can be powerfully expressive—there exists no language or dialect in the world that cannot convey complex ideas.
 - 2. More and more frequently, magazines are being published that are outside of the mainstream press. These are called 'fringe' publications and deal with the multitude of issues that are ignored by industry, the governments and the established professions.
 - 3. Very little architecture is created that does not have a practical function. In that sense, it is hard to distinguish between it being a 'Fine Art' and an 'Applied Art'.
 - 4. Smart cars have already been built which can monitor one's driving and the driving conditions nearby.
 - 5. A ceasefire was arranged which allowed the Iraq government to remain in control.
 - 6. No plan should ever be so rigid that it is unable to adapt to changing circumstances. As your career develops, opportunities will arise, and you will have choices to make that may lead you down quite different paths from those which you originally envisaged.

二、选择最佳答案。

7. Because they are adjusting to their new bodies and a whole host of new intellectual and emotional challenges, teenagers are especially self-conscious and need the _____ that comes from achieving success and knowing that their accomplishments are admired by others.

A. assistance

B. guidance

C. confidence

D. tolerance



与先行词有关的考点

本章一开始就强调,对于定语从句,最重要的是要搞清楚它所修饰的对象,即正确地找到先行词。而定语从句的基本结构是"先行词+关系词+(从句主语+)谓语动词"(如 the person who does 或 the thing which does)。其中,先行词决定了关系词是什么,进而决定了从句的谓语动词是单数还是复数。因此,与先行词有关的考题就是围绕着先行词、关系词和从句谓语来出的。下面我总结出与先行词有关的考试点,共有四个方面。

(2.4.1) 先行词的选择

考题会直接考查如何选择先行词,在2.3节中我们详细地讨论过,在此不再赘述。

2.4.2) 关系词的翻译

在翻译定语从句时,如果先行词判断错误,往往会导致句子误译。在 2.1 节中我们讨论过考研英语翻译真题这个句子: The Greeks assumed that the structure of language had some connection with the process of thought, which took root in Europe long before people realized how diverse languages could be. 这里对 which 的正确翻译就是最好的例证,在此不再赘述。

2.4.3) 关系词的选择

关系词与先行词密切相关,因为关系词用来指代先行词,并且在从句中充当一定的成分。为此,选择什么样的关系词,必然要看清先行词是什么。请看例句:

	The words	used by the speaker	may stir up unfavorable	reactions in the listener	interfere with	his comprehension.
	A. who		B. as	C. which	D. what	·
	正确答案	Cc				
	妙语点睛	行词,所以本题真reactions,则选w而不是单数名词已此外,关系代词awhat引导定语从句	工考查的是考生对定语 hich。但结合从句谓语言 istener,因此这里的关系 is 引导限定性定语从句 可时,其前面是不能出现	E语从句、考查的是关系 从句先行词的判断。若 动词 interfere 这一复数形 代词要用 which, 故 C] 时,其先行词需要被 th !先行词的。故 B 、D 均2	F先行词是 listener,则 B式可知,先行词应该 正确。 e same 或 such 等修句 不正确。	l选 who: 若先行词是 是复数名词 reactions
	(文章最高)	说话者的用词可能	总会引起听者的不良反应	,这种反应会影响听者的	的理解。	
2.4	4.4) 定语	从句中的主谓	一致问题			
	我们知道,	定语从句的谓语动	词是用单数还是用复数	,这不取决于关系词,而	可是由先行词决定的。	因此,对先行词的判
断直]单复数形式。请看例句			
	Despite mu	ch research, there a	re still certain elements	in the life cycle of the ins	sect that is not fully ur	iderstood.
	A			 В	C	D
	正确答案	C, 应改为 are。				_
		为 elements 还有一一种分隔情况:先复数形式的 are。	-个后置定语 in the life :行词 + 其他定语 + 定语	、句先行词的判断。这里cycle of the insect。显然 从句。that 指代 elemen 但是对其生命周期中的却	然,这种分隔属于 2.2 its,在从句中作主语,	.1 小节中讨论过的第 所以,谓语动词要用
	思维总	绪)				
中,	遇到定语从		要想到"找到先行词",	正确理解定语从句的重 只有准确地找到先行词		
思约	佳训练 2.	4 Key P332				
	量佳答案。					
			ndians strange to th	e European was called Indi	ian com	
	A. who v		B. that were	C. that was	D. who was	
	2. The time	is not far away	modern communication	s will become widespread i		de
	A. as	•	B. when	C. until	D. before	uo.
	3. They hel	ped us time and again	n, very kind of then		_,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	
	A. who v		B. which was	C. that was	D. which were	
	4. Those gu	ulty of a serious crime	e refuse to reform i	nust be severely punished.		
	A. which		B. whom	C. when	D. who	
	5. Helen wa	as much kinder to her	youngest child than she wa	as to the others, of o		ous.
	A. who		B. that	C. what	D. which	



关系代词 which/that/who/whom

以上四节讨论的内容都是关于先行词的。前面我们讲过,定语从句的核心就是围绕着先行词和关系词展开的。所以,讨论完先行词,下面我们要把关注的焦点转移到关系词上来。正确地找到先行词是理解定语从句的关键,而关系词的选择和使用则是学习定语从句的主要内容。下面我们先来从总体上了解一下关系词。

关系词分为关系代词和关系副词。常用的关系代词有 who/whom (指代的先行词表示人), which (指代的先行词表示 物), that/whose (指代的先行词表示人或物)。其他的关系代词还有 as (见 2.8 节), than (见 2.9 节), but (见 2.10 节) 以及 what (见 2.11 节)。这些特殊的关系代词的用法我们在下文都会详细讨论。关系代词在定语从句中可充当主语、宾语或表语等句子成分。

关系副词有 when (表示时间), where (表示地点)和 why (表示原因),它们在定语从句中一般只充当状语。

最常用的关系代词主要是 which, that, who 和 whom, 这些都是读者很熟悉的, 在此不再赘述。下面仅举几例予以说明:

A friend is a present which you give yourself. To be a good friend or partner, it's important to be a good listener.

如香点质 如本句所示, 先行词 present 指物, 关系词可以用 which。

疆晶盛变 朋友是你送给自己的一份礼物。要想成为一个好朋友或好伙伴,重要的是做一个好听众。

② In Europe, as elsewhere, multi-media groups have been increasingly successful groups which bring together television, radio, newspapers, magazines and publishing houses that work in relation to one another.

这是考研英语翻译真题。如本句所示,先行词指物,关系词可以用 which 或 that。这里 which 的先行词是 successful groups, that 的先行词是 television, radio, newspapers, magazines and publishing houses。

温泉 在欧洲,像在其他地方一样,多媒体集团越来越成功了。这些集团把相互间联系密切的电视台、电台、报纸、杂志以及出版社组合到了一起。

3 The method of scientific investigation is nothing but the expression of the necessary mode of working of the human mind; it is simply the mode by which all phenomena are reasoned about and given precise and exact explanation.

沙喜点的 这是考研英语翻译真题。在 that 前面不能有介词,所以本句用了 by which,而不能说 by that。

程序 科学研究的方法不过是人类思维活动的必要表达方式,也就是对一切现象进行思索并给以精确而严谨解释的表达方式。

Some companies are limiting the risk by conducting online transactions only with established *business partners who* are given access to the company's private Intranet.

妙语崇暄 这里的先行词是 business partners, 表示人, 所以用 who 来引导定语从句。

隔温路灾 一些公司只与那些获准进入公司内部网的固定交易伙伴进行在线交易,通过这种方式来降低风险。

(5) The "housing slave" is a new expression in China, referring to *people who* use most of their salary to repay bank loans due to soaring housing prices.

沙语点词 这里的先行词是 people, 表示人, 所以用 who 来引导定语从句。

疆品警逻 在中国,"房奴"是个新词,指的是那些因房价飞涨而把绝大部分工资用于偿还银行贷款的人。



关系代词 whose

上面讨论的关系代词一般都是单独使用,它们后面不接名词。但 whose 则不同,它后面必须接一个名词,而不能单独使用。因此, whose 用作关系词确切来讲应该算作是关系形容词,或者叫关系限定词。另外, whose 同 that 一样,既可以指人,也可以指物。请看例句:

1	There are nations whose lack	of contact with the outside	world has resulted in po	verty.
_	逐篇点形 这里的 whose 与名词短语 lack of contact with the outside world 连用, whose 修饰先行词 nations			
	清温蓬文 有些国家因为闭关锁国, 缺少与其他国家的交流, 导致贫困			
2				
	妙语点面 这里的 whose 与	名词 citizens 连用, whose	修饰先行词 nation。	
	温温整文 总统当选人布什)			履行自己的重大责任
3				and social harmony are the envy of the
	United States and Europe.		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	and over the man mony are the entry of the
	妙语点睛 这里的 whose 与	名词短语 productivity and:	social harmony 连用, wh	nose 修饰先行词 postwar Japan。
	温品座文 战后, 日本的目标	, 标一直很明确, 它的生产力	和社会和谐的状况为美[国和欧洲所羡慕。
4				cademics whose recommendations carry
				ed not warn customers of obvious dangers
	or bombard them with a lengt			oungers
			月,whose 的先行词是 a g	group of judges, lawyers, and academics,
	指人。			grange of the state of the stat
	温温路支 与此同时,美国法	去律研究所 (由一群法官、	律师和理论专家组成,他	也们的建议极有分量)发布了新的民事伤
				不必连篇累牍地一再请他们注意一些可
	能会出现的危险。			
里名	维训练 2.5-2.6 【欧洲	D222		
	选择最佳答案。	332		
`		k amang mala drinkara	overell community is all	gnificantly higher than that of women.
	A. whose	B. which	overail consumption is si C. that	D. what
	2. The residents, had be			
	A. all their homes	B. all who homes	C. all of whose homes	D. all of their homes
	3. The professor and her achiev			2. an or men nomes
	A. who	B. which	C. that	D. whom
	4. I don't suppose anything hap	pens he doesn't forese	ee.	
	A. that	B. which	C. what	D. as
	5. They shouted with the loudes	t voice they could.		
	A. when		C. which	D. what
	6. This is the best book	*		
	A. which there is	B. that there is	C. which is	D. what is
	7. What's in a name? ThatA. what			
	8. The meeting was postponed,	B. that	C. which	D. when
	A. that	B. which	C. and which	D this
	辨别改错。	b. which	C. and which	D. this
	9. It is perhaps not an exaggerat	ion to say that we shall soon h	ie trusting our health, wealt	and hanninger to elements
		A	B	a and nappiness to elements
	with whom very names the go	eneral public are unfamiliar.	_	
	С	D		

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介词+关系代词

在英语里,我们常常碰到定语从句的关系代词(主要是 which, whom 和 whose)前面带有介词或介词短语的情况 这些介词什么时候不加,什么时候必须加以及究竟该用什么介词,这几个问题对很多读者来说是有一定难度的。对此,我是从1999年开始关注的,到现在为止,我收集了各种"介词+关系代词"形式的句子,并总结出了下面这些关于关系代词前面加介词的使用规律以及其他相关句型结构。

2.7.1) 看从句选介词

选择放在关系词前面的介词,第一条规律就是"看从句选介词",即根据定语从句中的线索来判断介词。那么要看从句中的什么线索?这些线索包括定语从句中的动词、形容词和名词,所选用的介词须与它们构成固定搭配。

- 一、看从句的动词: 所用介词须与定语从句中的动词构成固定搭配(最常见) 这里所说的动词往往是指定语从句中的谓语动词。我们先来看几个简单的例句:
- 1 The girl with whom you work is his girlfriend.
 - 受高点 关系词 whom 前面的介词 with 与定语从句中的谓语动词 work 构成固定搭配 work with, 表示 "和……一起工作"。
 - 隱儡聲文 和你一起工作的那个女孩是他的女朋友。
- 2 He is the man on whom I think you can depend.
 - 沙语点面 关系词 whom 前面的介词 on 与定语从句中的谓语动词 depend 构成固定搭配 depend on, 表示"依靠"。
 - 疆晶译文 我认为他是你可以依靠的人。
- 3 The buzzard can watch high in the sky the ground for signs of the waste and dead animals on which it feeds.
 - 廖语点题 关系词 which 前面的介词 on 与定语从句中的谓语动词 feeds 构成固定搭配 feed on, 表示"以……为生"。
 - 疆品经交 秃鹰可以从高空中俯瞰大地,搜寻它们要吃的垃圾和动物尸体。
- 4 It was luck again, according to Nina, that brought her the role in Mute Wife for which she is best known.
 - 关系词 which 前面的介词 for 与定语从句中的谓语动词 is known 构成固定搭配 be known for, 表示"因为……而著名"。
 - 震晶震变 尼娜认为,这次她又是幸运地在《哑巴妻子》这部剧中担任角色,她正是以此剧目而最为著名。
- (5) The goals for which he had fought all his life no longer seemed important to him.
 - 关系词 which 前面的介词 for 与定语从句中的谓语动词 fought 构成固定搭配 fight for, 表示 "为……而奋斗"。
 - 福量電效 他毕生为之奋斗的目标现在对他来说似乎并不重要了。
- On the whole such a conclusion can be drawn with a certain degree of confidence, but only if the child can be assumed to have had the same attitude towards the test as the others with whom he is being compared, and only if he was not punished by lack of relevant information which they possessed.

on the whole such a conclusion can be drawn	主句	
but only if the child can be assumed to have		
with whom he is being compared	定语从句,修饰 the others,其中 compared 与 with 是固定搭配	条件从句 1
and only if he was not punished by lack of re	条件从句 2	

- 變蓋氣體 关系词 whom 前面的介词 with 与定语从句中的谓语动词 compared 构成固定搭配 compare...with、表示 "将……与……进行比较"
- 意而整要 总的来说,得出这种结论是有一定程度的把握的,但是必须具备两个条件:一是能够假定这个孩子对测试的 态度和与他进行比较的另一个孩子的态度相同,二是他也没有因为缺乏别的孩子所具有的有关知识而被 和分
- 逐文心德 该句含有两个 only if 引导的从句,并且有并列连词 but 和 and 连接,使得整句话的逻辑关系十分清楚,表示 "……能够得出结论……但是只要……而且只要" 从以上译文可以看出,为了使中文表达更加清楚,我们首先提纲挈领地把 but only if...and only if 译出来,译成"但是必须具备两个条件"。

在以上讨论的例句中,介词都是与定语从句的谓语动词构成固定搭配。其实,介词也可以与从句中的其他动词构成固定搭配关系。比如下面这个例句:

- Homo erectus is the name commonly given to the primate species from which humans are believed to have evolved.
 - 关系词 which 前面的介词 from 与定语从句中的不定式动词 evolved(而不是谓语动词 believed)构成固定 搭配 evolve from, 表示"由……进化而来"。

此外,关于这里的不定式为什么要用 have evolved 而不是 evolve,我们将在第四章"不定式"中的第 4.11 节详细讨论。 homo erectus 一词通常是用来指灵长类动物,据说人类就是从灵长类动物进化而来的。

- 二、看从句的形容词: 所用介词须与定语从句中的形容词构成搭配(比较常见)
- 以上讨论的介词往往都是与定语从句的谓语动词(或其他动词)构成固定搭配,但是如果定语从句的谓语不是一个实义动词,而是由 be 动词与某个形容词构成的,我们则要使用与该形容词搭配的介词。请看例句:
- **8** We assume that the meanings of these underwater sounds are similar to those with which we are familiar on land.
 - 沙语点睛 关系词 which 前面的介词 with 与定语从句谓语部分中的形容词 familiar 构成固定搭配 be familiar with sth.,表示 "对……熟悉"。
 - 福星经交 据我们猜测,这些水下声音的意义同我们所熟悉的陆地上的声音的意义相似。
- He referred me to some reference books with which I am not very familiar.
 - 类系词 which 前面的介词 with 与定语从句谓语部分中的形容词 familiar 构成固定搭配 be familiar with sth., 表示 "对……熟悉"。
 - 篇品译文 他让我参考的几本书我一本也不熟悉。

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- 1 They will pass along their fresh impressions to the youth groups in which they are active.
 - 受害点睛 关系词 which 前面的介词 in 与定语从句谓语部分中的形容词 active 构成固定搭配 be active in sth., 表示"积极参与"。
 - 精品感觉 他们会把自己获得的新鲜印象与他们积极参与的青年团体分享。
- Dolphins might be trained to cooperate with fishermen and help them by finding, tracking, herding, or even catching fish—
 in all of which activities dolphins are expert.
 - 受害点题 关系词 which 构成的短语 all of which activities 前面的介词 in 与定语从句谓语部分中的形容词 expert 构成 固定搭配 be expert in sth., 表示"擅长做某事"。关于这个句子的更多讲解, 请参见 2.11 节。
 - **福泉** 可以训练海豚与渔民们合作,帮他们捕鱼,因为可以通过海豚发现鱼群、跟踪鱼群,或把鱼聚集成群,甚至是直接抓鱼——这些活动都是海豚所擅长的。
 - 另外,有时介词的判断不是根据谓语部分中的形容词,而是要根据作定语的形容词来进行。请看例句:
- He is her son, than whom a kinder son does not exist.
 - 逐篇点面 这个句子是高考题。有很多读者多次来信就这个句子询问过我,他们对此句很不理解,感觉很奇怪。其实,若将这个句子改成简单句,原本应为: A kinder son than her son does not exist, 意思是说"比她儿子更好的人是找不到了",言外之意就是说她的儿子是最好的。所以,这里的介词 than 就是与定语从句中作定语的形容词 kinder 构成了呼应搭配。这不同于我们上面看到的那些形容词的例句,那些是与谓语部分中的形容词构成搭配的介词。

清霜盛变 他是她的儿子, 再也找不到像他这么好的儿子了。

三、看从旬的名词: 所用介词须与定语从旬中的某个名词构成搭配(较少用)

以上讨论的介词,往往是与定语从句中的谓语动词或谓语部分中的形容词构成搭配。但如果从句中的动词或形容词都没有可与之形成固定搭配的介词,那么我们则要根据从句中的名词来分辨介词。请看例句:

13 I am sending you an inquiry, to which your prompt attention is highly appreciated.

遊傳点體 这句话通常会出现在商务函电中。这里的关系词 which 前面的介词 to 与定语从句中的名词 attention 构成 固定搭配 attention to,表示"处理"。

看最產家 兹寄去询价单一纸,望尽快办理,不胜感激。

Many hypersomniacs suffer from narcolepsy, for which the primary symptom is excessive daytime sleepiness.

<u>> 適高量</u> 这里的关系词 which 前面的介词 for 与定语从句中的名词 symptom 构成固定搭配 symptom for, 表示 "是……症状"。

清掃室叉 许多嗜睡的人都患有发作性嗜睡病, 其早期症状就是在白天都极度想睡觉。

2.7.2) 看先行词选介词

在上一小节中,我们讨论了关系词前面的介词往往是与定语从句中的动词、形容词或名词构成固定搭配,也就是说,在判断选用什么介词时,我们要关注定语从句中的线索。在那里,定语从句的结构一般都是不完整的,而"介词+关系代词"结构在定语从句中充当了动词、形容词或名词的某一修饰成分。

本小节我们来讨论另外一种完全不同的判断介词的情形,就是关系词前面用什么介词与定语从句没有关系,而是与关系词前面的先行词密切相关,所选用的介词要与先行词构成固定搭配,我简称其为"看先行词选介词"。在详细讨论之前,我们先来看一个例句:

The ease with which Mr. Zhang cracked the complex sentence was unbelievable.

很多读者看到上面这个句子,也许感到很不理解或不习惯,这就如同我当初的感受一样,觉得这样的定语从句非常别扭。现在我详细分析如下:

變層点睛 我们可以把上面这个句子拆分成这样的两个简单句:

1) Mr. Zhang cracked the complex sentence with ease and the ease was unbelievable.

读者应该知道短语 with ease 表示 "熟练地,轻而易举地",所以,上面这个句子的意思就是"张老师能够轻而易举地分析这个复杂的句子。这种轻松程度让人难以置信"。

现在我们要把 the ease was unbelievable 作为主句,将 Mr. Zhang cracked the complex sentence with ease 作为定语从句来修饰 the ease,将这两句合并起来就是:

2) The ease (Mr. Zhang cracked the complex sentence with ease) was unbelievable.

先行词是 ease, 所以我们用关系词 which 来指代, 再将上句改写成:

3) The ease (Mr. Zhang cracked the complex sentence with which) was unbelievable.

关系词 which 应该放在从句的开头,又因为 with which (就相当于 with ease)是一个固定搭配,所以要将 with which 一同移到句子开头,于是上句就进一步改写成:

4) The ease (with which Mr. Zhang cracked the complex sentence) was unbelievable.

至此,一个标准的定语从句诞生了! 这里的关系词 which 前面的介词 with 与先行词 ease 构成固定搭配 with ease。

體圖鑑認 这个复杂的句子,张老师能够如此轻而易举地分析出来,真是让人难以置信。

我们再来看一个有关 with ease 搭配的定语从句:

2 The ease with which the fish can be collected from the shore has almost resulted in its extinction.

電影警認 人们在岸边就能够轻而易举地捕到鱼, 这几乎使这里的鱼灭绝了。

我们来分析一个有关 at the rate 搭配的定语从句:

3 About a thousand species of animals are in danger of extinction, and the rate at which they are being destroyed has increased.

>> 臺鳳麗 我们可以把上面这个句子拆分成这样的简单句:

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1) About a thousand species of animals are in danger of extinction. They are being destroyed at this rate and the rate has increased.

这句话表示"约有 1000 种动物濒临灭绝的危险,它们目前正在以这样的速度遭到人类的杀戮,而且这个速度还在增加。"

我们现在要明确说明是什么速度在增加、于是用 they are being destroyed at this rate 作定语修饰 the rate, 我们便得到:

2) The rate (they are being destroyed at this rate) has increased.

先行词是 rate, 所以我们用关系词 which 来指代, 上句便改写成:

3) The rate (they are being destroyed at which) has increased.

关系词 which 应该放在从句的开头,又因为 at which (就相当于 at this rate)是一个固定搭配,所以要将 at which 一同移到句子开头,于是上句就进一步改写成:

4) The rate (at which they are being destroyed) has increased.

最后, 我们得到一个标准的定语从句, 如下:

The rate at which they are being destroyed has increased.

这里的关系词 which 前面的介词 at 与先行词 rate 构成固定搭配 at the rate。

置量 文 约有 1000 种动物濒临灭绝的危险, 而且它们受残害的速度日益加快。

分析至此,相信读者也看到了,要想正确地使用介词,我们必须记住相关的介词短语搭配。常见的有: with ease, at the rate, in the direction, to the extent, to the degree, at the temperature, by the means, by the mode, in a culture, in practice 等等。我们再来看更多的例句,请认真分析:

The speed at which an animal lives is determined by measuring the rate at which it uses oxygen.

逐语原置 这里的两个定语从句的关系词 which 前面的介词都是 at, 都分别与先行词 speed 和 rate 构成固定搭配, at which 就等于说 at the speed 和 at the rate, 表示 "以这种速度", 在定语从句中作状语, 修饰从句的谓语。

霍晶経文 通过测定动物消耗氧气的速率可以测定该动物的生长速度。

When television was first introduced, the extent to which it would affect human society could not have been foreseen.

这里的关系词 which 前面的介词 to 与先行词 extent 构成固定搭配, to which 就等于说 to the extent, 表示"在某种程度上", 在定语从句中作状语, 修饰谓语动词 affect。

疆漏淫灾 人们发明电视的时候,并没能预见到它会对人类社会产生多大的影响。

6 Public demonstrations are an effective *means by which* the people can bring social inequalities to the attention of government officials.

逐语点题 这里的关系词 which 前面的介词 by 与先行词 means 构成固定搭配, by which 就等于说 by the means, 表示"通过这种方式", 在定语从句中作状语, 修饰从句的谓语。

福嚴學文 公众通过游行示威这种方式,可以有效地让政府官员们注意到不平等的社会现实。

The method of scientific investigation is nothing but the expression of the necessary mode of working of the human mind; it is simply the *mode by which* all phenomena are reasoned about and given precise and exact explanation.

沙喜点睛 这里的关系词 which 前面的介词 by 与先行词 mode 构成固定搭配, by which 就等于说 by mode, 表示"通过某种方式"。

湿湿 科学研究的方法不过是人类思维活动的必要表达方式,也就是对一切现象进行思索并给以精确而严谨解释的表达方式。

An important factor in a market-oriented economy is the mechanism by which consumer demands can be expressed and responded to by producers.

沙唇点质 这里的关系词 which 前面的介词 by 与先行词 mechanism 构成固定搭配, by which 就等于说 by the mechanism, 表示"通过这种机制"。

温晶层文 在以市场为导向的经济中,一个非常重要的因素就是一种用来表现消费者需求并使生产商能做出反应的 机制。

对 2.7.1 与 2.7.2 小节的比较与总结

到目前为止,我们详细分析了两种判断关系词前面的介词如何使用的方法,一种是根据定语从句中的动词、形容词或名 词来判断,另一种是根据先行词来判断。这两种方法是最常用、最重要的,为此,下面我们再来深入地比较一下这两种方法 的特点,以便读者更好地理解和掌握。请注意以下几点:

一、介词在短语中的位置

根据定语从句判断介词, 所用介词与从句中的动词、形容词或名词构成搭配, 比如: depend on, familiar with, attention to 等等。

根据先行词判断介词, 所用介词与先行词构成搭配, 比如: with ease, at the rate, to the extent 等等。

通过比较发现,介词在短语中的位置是不同的,有时候是在短语的末尾,比如 to 在 attention 的后面;有时候是在短语的 开头,比如 with 是在 ease 的前面。因此,同样是名词,若是定语从句中的名词,则要看名词后面用什么介词;而如果是先行 名词,则要看名词前面用什么介词。比如下面这两个句子:

- 1 It was he _____ we had the greatest faith.
- This is the faith _____ I come back.

A. in which

B. in whom

C. with which

D. with whom

砂唇点睛 在例句 1 中,我们要根据从句中的 faith 来判断介词,此时就要看 faith 后面应该接什么介词与之形成搭配。 我们知道英语里有一个短语 have faith in sb., 表示 "对某人信任"。因此, 例句 1 应该选 B。 在例句 2 中, 我们要根据先行词 faith 来判断介词, 此时要看 faith 前面应该用什么介词与之形成搭配。我们 知道英语里还有一个短语 with faith,表示"怀着某种信念"。因此,例句 2 应该选 C。

舞晶整变 1. 我们最信任的人是他。

2. 正是怀着这个信念, 我回来了。

二、介词在定语从句中的位置

虽然都是"介词+关系代词"这一结构,但两种判断方法所选用的介词在句中的位置是有差别的。若是看从句选介词, 所用的介词可前置,即置于关系代词前面(如下面的例句3);也可后置,即把介词后移到定语从句中,分别紧跟在动词、形 容词或名词后面(如下面的例句4)。比如我们可以说:

- 3 He is the man on whom you can depend. 也可以说:
- 4 He is the man who you can depend on. 在口语中,介词往往是置于从句中的。在书面语中,我们最好还是把介词置于关系词的前面,这样句子显得紧凑。 另一方面, 看先行词选介词, 比如下面这个句子:
- 5 The ease with which Mr. Zhang cracked the complex sentence was unbelievable. 因为 with which 就相当于 with ease, 二者是一个固定搭配, 此时介词 with 与定语从句中的任何词都没有语义上的关 系。因此,介词 with 是无法后移到从句中的,只能在关系词前面。

综上所述,看从句选介词,这个介词可以放在关系词前面,也可以后移到定语从句中。但是,看先行词选介词,这个介 词只能放在关系词前面。

三、定语从句的完整性

看从句选介词时,定语从句的意思一般都是不完整的,而"介词+关系代词"结构补充说明定语从句中的动词、形容词 或名词的意思。比如上面例句 3 中的定语从句 you can depend 的意思是不完整的, 只有加上 on whom 意思才完整, 表示"你 可以依靠这个人"。

看先行词选介词时, 定语从句的意思是完整的, 或者说定语从句中没有任何词缺少与之搭配的介词。比如上面例句 5 中 的定语从句 Mr. Zhang cracked the complex sentence 是一个意思完整的句子。

四、"介词+关系代词"充当的成分

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正是因为上述的两种判断介词的方法在定语从句的完整性方面有差异,导致"介词+关系代词"这一结构在定语从句中 所充当的成分是不同的。看从句选介词,这种情况下的介宾结构"介词+关系代词"是在定语从句中作补足语、补充说明从 句中的某个动词、形容词或名词。比如上面的例句 3 中, on whom 是补充说明动词 depend, 作 depend 的补足语

而看先行词选介词这种情况下的介宾结构"介词+关系代词"是在定语从句中作状语,修饰从句的谓语动词。比如在上 面的例句 5 中, with ease 修饰定语从句的谓语 cracked, 表示方式, 即方式状语。

五、如何决定该选用第一种方法还是第二种方法。

分析了上述四方面的差别,相信读者应该比较深入地理解了如何判断关系词前面的介词。但是,也许还会有读者提出这 样一个疑问:如何决定何时应该看从句选介词,何时应该看先行词选介词呢?会不会出现既要看从句又要看先行词,从而造 成对介词的判断发生冲突的情形呢?

从以上的分析我们看到,看先行词选介词,此时的先行词都是非常特殊的名词,其特殊之处就在于这些名词都有固定的 介词与之搭配,比如 extent (to the extent), means (by the means), ease (with ease), rate (at the rate), pace (at the pace)等等。因此,如果遇到这样特殊的先行词,而且定语从句又是完整的句子,就可断定要看先行词来选介词——选择与 先行词构成固定搭配的介词。

若先行词是普通的名词(如 book),没有什么介词与其构成固定搭配,则一般可考虑看从句选介词——选择与定语从 句中的某个动词、形容词或名词构成固定搭配的介词(如 He referred me to some reference books with which I am not very familiar.).

"看从句选介词"和"看先行词选介词"是两大重要的方法,可以帮助我们判断关系词前面的介词。所以我在上文中如 此费尽笔墨,详尽论述,希望读者能认真体会,并掌握和灵活运用。下面请读者做练习,检验自己的掌握情况。

D

思	维i	训练 2.7.1−2.7.2
-,	在	下面空格中填入合适的介词,并将句子译成汉语。
	1.	It's a theory which many economists subscribe, but in practice it often leaves railroads in position of determining which
		companies will flourish and which will fail.
	2.	With regard to Futurist poetry, however, the case is rather difficult, for whatever Futurist poetry may be—even admitting that the
		theory which it is based may be right—it can hardly be classed as Literature.
	3.	Divorce sets in motion events which an individual has little control, such as the reactions of spouses and
		children, as well as the uncertainty of new relationships.
	4.	Americans regard education as the means which the inequalities among individuals are to be erased and which
		every desirable end is to be achieved.
	5.	which prices nicrease.
	6.	Let me say how grateful I am to all those who supported me and supported the cause which we have fought.
	7.	i when our intestors rought.
	8.	which they will base an exam.
	9.	Furthermore, humans have the ability to modify the environment which they live, thus subjecting all other life forms to
		their own peculiar ideas and fancies.
	10.	Now since the assessment of intelligence is a comparative matter we must be sure that the scale which we are comparing
	11	our subjects provides a "valid" or "fair" comparison.
	11.	Television is one of the means which these feelings are created and conveyed—and perhaps never before has it served so
	立位	much to connect different peoples and nations as in the recent events in Europe.
-\		别改错。 Many anglia ang ang ang ang ang ang ang ang ang an
	12.	Many species can communicate an <u>amazing</u> amount of information <u>via</u> sound, information <u>which</u> both the life of
		A B C
		an individual and the continued existence of the species may depend.

13. We are not conscious of the extent of which work provides the psychological satisfaction that can make

A B the difference between a full and an empty life.

D

14. There is a delicate balance of nature which many square miles of ocean and vegetation and clean air are needed to

В

C

C

maintain only a relatively few human beings.

D

接下来我们继续讨论判断"介词+关系代词"这一结构中的介词的其他方法。

(2.7.3) 看句义选介词

以上分析的关于如何选用介词的两大规律是最常用的,而且所选用的介词往往都是固定搭配(比如 depend on 及 to the extent)。但是,有时关系词前面的介词的选用完全是根据句子意思而定,不是固定搭配。也就是说,选用介词时,既不看前面的先行词,也不看后面的定语从句,而是要看句子的意思来确定。请看例句:

- America's capacity utilization, for example, has reached historically high levels earlier this year, and its jobless rate (5.6% in August) has fallen below most estimates of the natural rate of unemployment—the *rate below which* inflation has taken off in the past.
 - 砂璃点面 我们看到,这里的先行词为 rate。如果按照我们在上面讨论过的介词的使用规律,那么这里应该用介词 at。但是根据句子意思表达的要求,上句用了介词 below。
 - **震量** 例如,美国的就业率在今年的前段时间创下了历史高水平,并且它的失业率(8月份为5.6%)已降至低于大多数对于自然失业率的估测——在过去,当失业率低于自然失业率时,通货膨胀率已开始急剧上升。
- There are things you would love to hear but you will never hear it from the person *from whom* you would like to hear it, but don't be deaf to hear it from the person who says it with heart.
 - 这里选用介词 from,它既不与先行词 person 构成固定搭配,也不与定语从句中的某个词构成固定搭配,而是完全出于句子表意的需要。这与 from 这个词本身的意思密切相关,它表示"来自(某个地方)"。
 - 新聞聲文 有些话你很想听到,然而却无法从你希望的那个人口中听到,但如果有其他人用心对你说出了那些话,不要对它充耳不闻。

读者也许会觉得这句话有些绕口,其实,它表达了类似于"我爱的人不爱我,爱我的人我不爱"这样的意思。

- 3 Our life is like a wheel with six spokes: family, financial, physical, mental, social and spiritual. The physical spoke is our health, without which nothing makes sense. The social spoke is that every individual and organization has social responsibility without which society starts dying.
 - 这里选用介词 without, 它既不与先行词 health 及 responsibility 构成固定搭配,也不与定语从句中的某个词构成固定搭配,而是完全出于句子表意的需要。这里用 without 表示"没有"。
 - **震震** 我们的生活就像一个车轮,由这样六个轴支撑:家庭、经济、身体、思想、社会以及精神。其中,身体之轴就是我们的健康,没有了健康,任何事情都是毫无意义的。社会之轴就是指每个个体和组织都有自己的社会责任和义务,没有这些,社会就会停滞不前。
- (2.7.4) 表示所属关系或部分与整体的关系时用介词 of

表示所属关系或部分与整体关系,比较常用的介词是 of。我们先来看几个例句:

The company, of which Max Harrison was until recently the chairman, has made loss of three million pounds this year.

这里的 of which 相当于 of the company, 于是整个定语从句相当于 Max Harrison was until recently the chairman of the company, 所以这里的 of 表示所属关系,即 the chairman 是属于这个公司的。原定语从句可以改写为: the chairman of which was Max Harrison until recently。

這關於文 这家公司今年亏损达三百万英镑, 直到前不久 Max Harrison 还是它的董事长

2 They're all groaning about soaring health budgets, the fastest-growing component of which are pharmaceutical costs.

这里表示整体的是 health budgets,在定语从句中用 which 来指代。表示部分的是 the fastest-growing component,即从句中的 pharmaceutical costs,也就是说这个 costs 是 health budgets 的一部分。原从句可以改写为: of which pharmaceutical costs are the fastest-growing component。由此看来,定语从句是一个倒装句,从句主语是 costs。

體調整文 他们所有人都在抱怨高涨的医疗预算, 其中增长最快的部分是药品费用

(3) The total cultivated area is 13, 000 acres, of which 10, 000 acres are irrigated fields.

这里显然是说,在 13,000 英亩中有 10,000 英亩是可灌溉的田地,这表示部分与整体的关系。原定语从句可改写为: 10,000 acres *of which* are irrigated fields。

疆晶隆变 可耕地的总面积为 13,000 英亩, 其中 10,000 英亩为可灌溉良田。

通过以上例句, 我们可以总结出该句型的结构特点如下:

- 1. 该句型的结构往往是"不定代词/数量词/形容词的比较级或最高级+of which/whom", 用来表示数量或某种特点。具体来讲, 在介词 of 前面常出现的词包括: all, each, both, either, neither, none, little, few, many, much, some, most, any, the majority, half, several, a number, half, none 以及数字和形容词的最高级等等。
- 2. 值得注意的是, 这里 of 前面的成分都可以后移至定语从句中。比如上面的例句, 我们既可以说 10, 000 acres of which, 也可以说 of which 10, 000 acres。

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- This kind of support, like all government support, requires decisions about the appropriate recipients of funds. Decisions based on utility as opposed to lack of utility are straightforward. But a decision among projects none of which has immediate utility is more difficult.
 - 这里的 none of which 相当于 none of the projects, 即 which 指 projects。可以说成: *of which none* has immediate...
 - [清] 这种支持,如同所有的政府支持一样,需要决定谁适合作为基金的受益人。这最终要由效益来决定,可是在那些都看不到近期效益的项目中来决定谁是受益人,这就更难了。

再来看下面的练习:

5	Living in the central Australian desert has its problems.		obtaining water is	not the least.
	A. of which	B. for what	C. as	D. whose
				D. WHOSE

国确合案 A。

这里的 obtaining water 是众多 problems 中的一种, 注意这里 problems 用的是复数, 表明有很多问题。所以, 这里表示整体的是: problems, 表示部分的是: obtaining water。原从句可以改写为: obtaining water *of which* is not the least。

建温道变 生活在澳大利亚中部沙漠地区会有很多问题, 其中最大的麻烦就是取水问题。

The Social Security Retirement Program is made up of two trust funds, _____ could go penniless by next year.

A. the larger one

B. the larger of which

C. the largest one

D. the largest of which

正确答案 B。

这里的 of 前面用了比较级 the larger, 表示 the larger fund。原定语从句可以改写为: of which the larger could go penniless by next year。

疆漏产 这个"社会安全退休项目"由两支基金组成,其中较大的那支基金到明年可能就会破产。

2.7.5 固定的介宾结构

关系代词前面的介词有时与固定的介宾短语结构有关,比如 in this case, in one's honor 和 with one's help 等,它们若出现在定语从句中,则会相应地变成 in which case, in whose honor 和 with whose help。所以,这里的关系代词 which/whose 前面的介词 in/with 是从原来的短语中继承过来的。请看例句:

1 He may be late, in which case we should wait for him.

沙语点睛 这里的 in which case 就是由短语 in this case 变过来的, 这里 which 指前面整个句子 "he may be late"。

温泉容变 他可能要迟到,如果是这样,我们就应该等等他。

2 He was a great writer, in whose honor this bronze statue was built.

砂语点题 这里的 in whose honor 就是来自于 in one's honor, 表示 "纪念某人"。

疆温蓬芝 他是一位伟大的作家,特此设立铜像来纪念他。

3 We extended our warm welcome to the visiting delegation in whose honor a grand banquet was given.

震而 变 我们对到访的代表团表示热烈欢迎,并设盛宴款待。

我们再来看下面这个例子, 这是电影 *The Queen* (《女王》) 里首相布莱尔与英国女王的一段对白。这部电影描写了由戴安娜王妃之死引起的英国王室的信誉危机。

P. M.: Good morning, Your Majesty. Sorry to disturb. But I was just wondering whether you have seen any of today's papers.

Queen: We've managed to look at one or two. Yes.

P. M.: In which case my next question would be whether you felt some kind of response might be necessary.

Queen: No. I believe a few over-eager editors are doing their best to sell newspapers...and it would be a mistake to dance to their tune.

我们看到,布莱尔在这里用了 in which case 这样的定语从句形式。如果把女王的上一句话和布莱尔的这句话结合起来,就是一个完整的"主句+定语从句"的结构,即"We've managed to look at one or two, in which case my next question would be whether you felt some kind of response might be necessary."。这里的which case 指的就是女王说的"We've managed to look at one or two."。另外,从布莱尔的措辞来看,比如他用了 I was just wondering...,my next question would...felt...might 这样的情态动词的过去时,表明了首相布莱尔在措辞上非常小心;而女王则用一般现在时,说话直截了当,显示了君临天下的威仪。

隱晶経叉 首相: 早上好, 陛下。抱歉打扰了。只是不知您是否已经看了今天的报纸。

女王: 倒是看了一两份。是的。

首相: 既然这样, 我还要问的是, 您是否觉得有必要做出某种回应。

女王:不。我想只是几个热情过度的编辑在全力地为他们的报纸打开销路……我们如果被他们牵着鼻子走就错了。

2.7.6) 定语从句的倒装结构

"介词+关系代词"这种结构的定语从句往往还伴随着从句采用倒装结构。具体的结构就是"介词+关系代词+从句谓语+从句主语",即一个将整个谓语放在主语前面的全部倒装结构。关于定语从句的倒装结构,我们在前面提到过。比如这个例句:

They're all groaning about soaring health budgets, *the fastest-growing component of which* are pharmaceutical costs. 该定语从句可以改写为: *of which* pharmaceutical costs are *the fastest-growing component*, 所以定语从句的主语是复数名词短语 pharmaceutical costs, 而不是单数, 这就是为什么从句谓语用 are 而不是 is 的原因。

采用倒装往往是因为定语从句的主语较复杂, 所以按照英语的尾重原则后置了。我们再来分析下面的例句:

This is the world out of which grows the hope, for the first time in history, of a society where there will be freedom from want and freedom from fear.

this is the world	主句
out of which grows the hope, for the first time in history, of a society	定语从句、修饰 world
where there will be freedom from want and freedom from fear	定语从句、修饰 society

这个句子有一定的难度。第一个定语从句 out of which grows the hope, for the first time in history, of a society 修饰 world。在这个定语从句里有一个倒装结构和分隔结构。分隔结构是在 the hope 和 of a society 中间插入了短语 for the first time in history,也就是说,如果没有这个插入语,就是 the hope of a society,表示"希望建立这样一个社会"。整个短语 the hope, for the first time in history, of a society 就表示"在人类历史上,首次希望建立这样一个社会",这个名词短语是作定语从句的主语。定语从句的谓语是 grows,out of which 在定语从句中作状语,所以整个定语从句是一个全部倒装结构。正常语序应该是:the hope, for the first time in history, of a society grows out of which (out of the world)。第二个定语从句 where there will be freedom from want and freedom from fear 修饰 society,说明是什么样的社会。难点是如何翻译 freedom from want and freedom from fear 这个短语。这里 freedom from 来自于形容词短语 free from,表示"免除,没有"。另外,名词 want 表示"贫困"。因此,整个短语我们可以译成"摆脱贫困,摆脱恐惧"。

福圖蓬敦 在这个世界,人类首次希望建立这样一个社会——在那里,他们将会摆脱贫困,摆脱恐惧。

- The intellectual process I learned in that class is also life's process, because every life is a great work with all the richness of its gifts and the wealth of its possibilities. When you graduate from here, you exit with thousands of pages of personal text on which are inscribed beliefs and values shaped by years of education, family interactions, relationships, experiences. And buried within those thousands of pages is your personal truth, your essence.
 - 这段话来自惠普公司总裁在斯坦福大学的一次毕业典礼上对毕业生们的演讲。定语从句 on which are inscribed beliefs and values shaped by years of education, family interactions, relationships, experiences 修饰名词短语 thousands of pages of personal text。该从句的主语是 beliefs and values shaped by years of education, family interactions, relationships, experiences, 谓语是 are inscribed, on which 作地点状语。所以,整个定语从句是一个全部倒装结构,正常语序是: beliefs and values shaped by years of education, family interactions, relationships, experiences are inscribed on which (on thousands of pages of personal text)。
 - 我在那门课中所学的掌握知识的过程,也是生活的过程。因为每种人生都是一部伟大的著作,其中包含丰富的才智和美好的可能。当你从这里毕业时,你会带着数千页的人生教科书走出校门,在这本教科书里铭刻着经过多年教育、家庭的作用、社会关系以及个人经历所形成的信念和价值观。而真实的你和你的精华就深藏在这数千页记录中。
- (2.7.7) "介词+关系代词+to do"结构

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上面讨论的"介词+关系代词"这一定语从句结构,可以简化成不定式,于是就有了"介词+which+to do"的结构。请看例句:

- 1) The farmer used wood to build a house in which he could store grains.
 - 2) The farmer used wood to build a house in which to store grains.
 - 曲 1) 句简化为 2) 句, 先是把定语从句 in which he could store grains 中的主语 he 省去(因为 he 与主句主语 the farmer 一致, 所以可以省略), 然后把情态动词 could 替换为不定式 to (因为不定式具有情态意义), 于是便得到 in which to store grains。

這品資文 这位农夫用一些木材建造了一座房子, 在那里储存粮食。

其实,我们还可以进一步简化上面的例句 2),就是把关系词 which 去掉,此时就必须把介词 in 移到句末去,所以就成为:

3) The farmer used wood to build a house to store grains in.

比较上面 1)、2)、3) 三个句子, 我们发现, 在例句 1) 中, 是一个定语从句(in which he could store grains) 作后置定语, 修饰 house; 在例句 2) 中, 则是一个"半定语从句半不定式"的混合形式(in which to store grains) 作后置定语, 修饰 house; 在例句 3) 中, 则是一个不定式(to store grains in) 作后置定语, 修饰 house。也就是说、例句 2) 中的后置定语 in which to store grains 是处在定语从句和不定式之间的一个过渡形式。

需要提醒大家的是,在使用这一结构时我们应注意以下几点:

- 1) "介词+关系代词"不能用一个关系副词来替换。比如不能说"The farmer used wood to build a house *where* to store grains. *"。
- 2) 有介词、有关系代词时,不能将介词置于句末。比如不能说"The farmer used wood to build a house which to store grains in. *"。
- 3) 若没有介词,我们不能采用"半定语从句半不定式"的混合形式作后置定语。比如不能说"I can't think of anybody whom to invite.*"。而要说"I can't think of anybody to invite.",或者"I can't think of anybody who I should invite."。
- We moved to the country so that the kids would have a garden _____

A. in which to play

B. to play with

C. to play in

D. to play

E. where to play

F. which to play

G. which to play in

H. in which they could play

I. which they could play in

由以上分析我们可知, 此题的正确答案有: A, C, H, I。

所以,我们看到,带有"介词+关系代词"的定语从句可以有四种写法,比如:

- 3 1) She is not a person who you can rely on.
 - 2) She is not a person on whom you can rely.
 - 3) She is not a person on whom to rely.
 - 4) She is not a person to rely on.
- 4 1) This is a good instrument which people can measure vibration with.
 - 2) This is a good instrument with which people can measure vibration.
 - 3) This is a good instrument with which to measure vibration.
 - 4) This is a good instrument to measure vibration with.

② 思维总结

在"介词+关系代词"这一节中,我们共用了七个小节详尽地论述了关系词前面的介词的使用规律,并且比较系统地介绍了五大规律,它们是:

规律 1: 看从句选介词——介词与定语从句中的动词、形容词或名词构成固定搭配;

规律 2: 看先行词选介词——介词与先行词构成固定搭配;

规律 3: 看句义选介词——为了意思表达的需要而使用特定的介词;

规律 4: 表示所属关系或部分整体关系时用介词 of;

规律 5: 固定的介宾结构。

为了让读者更好地记住和理解这些规律,我们下面做一个类比。

我们不妨把"关系代词"和"介词"看作是恋爱的双方,"介词+关系代词"的结合就相当于男女双方谈恋爱。说到男女谈恋爱,现在我能想到的方式无非有三种:一种是指腹为婚,一种是媒妁之言,一种是自由恋爱。

规律 5 就相当于关系词和介词是指腹为婚,因为关系词前面的介词是由关系词尚未"出生"前的另外一个短语规定了的,比如 in which case 里的介词 in 是由 in this case 这个短语已经决定了的。

规律 1、2、4 就相当于关系词与介词的结合是通过媒人的牵线搭桥认识的。这里的"媒人"就是先行词或定语从句中的 动词 / 名词 / 形容词, 或表示部分与整体关系的不定代词, 通过它们牵线搭桥, 关系词和介词才走到了一起。

规律 3 就相当于关系词与介词是自由恋爱, 因为选用什么介词完全是与上下文的意思有关, 而不是由别的因素决定。这就相当于关系词与介词情投意合, 自己走到一起的。

在上述五大规律中, 我重点阐述了"看从句选介词"(见 2.7.1)和"看先行词选介词"(见 2.7.2)这两大判断介词的重要方法。

此外, 我们还讨论了与"介词+关系代词"有关的两大结构, 即"介词+关系代词+谓语+主语"的倒装结构(见 2.7.6)和"介词+关系代词+to do"的不定式结构(见 2.7.7)。为了加深对这些规律的理解和应用, 请读者做下面的练习。

思维训练 2.7 🔣 🔞 P333

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- 一、把下列简单句合并成定语从句。
 - 1. He is the man and I think you can depend on him.
 - 2. When television was first introduced, it would affect society to the extent and the extent could not have been foreseen.
 - 3. It is useful to be able to predict the extent and to the extent a price change will affect supply and demand.
 - 4. Public demonstrations are an effective means and by the means the people can bring social inequalities to the attention of government officials.
 - 5. Americans regard education as the means and by this means the inequalities among individuals are to be erased and by this means every desirable end is to be achieved.

	every desirable end is to be a	cilieved.		
6.	A frequent criticism of most	online companies has been the	e snail's nace and at this no	ca thou doliver their and
. iź	选择最佳答案。	1	omar o pace and at tins pa	ce they deriver their products.
7.	TV's influence should be me	easured not only in terms of it	mmediate change in behav	ior, but also by the extent it develops
	certain views of life.	, U.	mandatate change in beliav	it develops
	A. to which	B. so that	C. in which	D. with which
8.	It was luck again, according	to Nina, that brought her the ro	ole in Mute Wife sh	e is best known
	A. as which	B. which	C. for which	D. to which
9.	Many critics agree that the no	ovel is an art form wor		D. to which
	A. in which	B. to which	C. of which	D. by which
10). The goals he had fou	ght all his life no longer seeme		D. by which
	A. against which	B. for which	C. which	D. for that
11	. Public demonstrations are a	n effective means th	e neonle can bring social	inequalities to the attention of government
	officials.		a people can offing social	mequanties to the attention of government
	A. by this	B. with which	C. by which	D. and which
12	. We assume that the meanings		re similar to those	D. and which
	A. to which	B. with whom	C. with that	D. with which
13	. Dolphins might be trained to		help them by finding track	cing, herding, or even catching fish—
	activities dolphins are expert.	•	morp them by initing, traci	cing, nerding, or even catching fish—
	A. at all of these	B. in all of which	C. all of which	D. in all of what
14	. The buzzard can watch high in		of the waste and the dead a	D. III all OI What
	A. which	B. on what	C. in which	D. on which
15	. She spent all evening talking a	about her latest book.		D. On which
	A. in that	B. in which	C. of what	D. of which
16	. Agriculture was a step in hun	nan progress which sa	ibsequently there was not	anything comparable until our own machine
	age.		accordance was not	anything comparable until our own machine
	A. to	B. for	C. in	D. from
17.	Oil, there are several o	lifferent types, is used for mar		D. HOM
	A. which	B. in which	C. by which	D. of which
18.	Many countries face some se		result from none	lation growth and the demands of modern
	technological living.		resure from popu	nation growin and the demands of modern
	A. most which	B. which most	C. of most which	D most of which

19. It is useful to l	be able to predict the extent which	i a price change will afte		
A. from	B. with	C. to	D. for	
20. By bringing a	about a great leap in the speed and ease	information m	noves from place to place, the Internet has greatly	
accelerated the	e rate of scientific and technological chan	ges.		
A. with which	B. which	C. to which	D. by which	
21. We need a ch	airman			
A. for whom everyone has confidence			B. in whom everyone has confidence	
	one has confidence of	•	e has confidence on	
22. A survey was	carried out on the death rate of new-born	babies in that region,	the results were surprising.	
A. as	B. which	C. what	D. of which	
23. The classroor	n is a natural environment and ap		nunity service to reduce local crime problems.	
A. which to it			roduce D. which to introduce	
24. The science of	of medicine, progress has been ver	ry rapid lately, is perhaps	s the most important of all the sciences.	
A. in which	B. to which	C. with which	D. which	
25. We were stru	ck by the extent which teachers' of	decisions served the inter	rests of the school rather than those of the students.	
A. to	B. for	C. in	D. with	
26. I've kept up a	a friendship with a girl whom I was at sch	ooltwenty years	s ago.	
A. about	B. since	C. till	D. with	
27. There was a	teapot fashioned like a Chinese duck, out	of open mouth the	he tea was supposed to come.	
A. which	B. its	C. whose	D. that	
28. The course n	ormally attracts 20 students per year,	up to half will be fro	om overseas.	
A. in which	B. for whom	C. with which	D. of whom	
29. You will wa	nt two trees about ten feet apart, from	to suspend your tent	t.	
A. there	B. them	C. which	D. where	
	or can hardly find sufficient grounds	his argument in favor	of the new theory.	
A. which to		C. to base on whi		
	citing area of study, and one which	ch new applications are b	peing discovered almost daily.	
A. from	B. by	C. in	D. through	
	•	quires decisions about th	ne appropriate recipients of funds. Decisions based of	
utility as on	nosed to lack of utility are straightforwar	d. But a decision among	g projects which none has immediate utility i	
more difficu				
A. with	B. of	C. at	D. in	
	z或短句,认真体会关系词前边的介			
こ、翻译で列程ス	、以应可,从其体云人乐问的是四月	ייים אינדעוני "Δ friend is a tender sh	noulder on which you can softly cry. A friend is a we	
33. A Iriend is i	lot just someone to whom you say Trend	friend is a hand which n	oulls you up from darkness and despair when all you	
into which	you can pour an your nounies down. A	a. A true friend is an all	y who can't be moved or bought, a voice which keep	
			a strong and sturdy wall, for from the hearts of friend	
-		of all a filend is a flear, a	a strong and starty want, for from the notice of money	
there comes	the greatest love of all!	a suffering of that which	h is theirs by right and waste it on ourselves, to who	
		ie surreiting of that which	h is theirs by right and waste it on ourselves, to who	
	e harm than good.	me auma anak atham that th	hay value the relationship	
	ner in which they quarrel, they manage to			
36. Every exist	ing method for mine detection has conditi	ons under which it will v	work very well and conditions under which it will fail	



关系代词 as

到目前为止,我们讨论的定语从句,其关系代词都是比较常见的,比如 who, which, that 等等,并且还详细讨论了在这些关系代词前面如何使用介词。在接下来的几节中,我们将探讨其他不太常见但非常重要的关系代词,比如 as, than, but 和 what 的用法。

关于 as 引导的定语从句, 请读者首先记住: as 引导限定性定语从句和非限定性定语从句有着根本的不同。as 引导限定性定语从句, 只是用在一些固定结构中, 即只能用在 such, the same, as 修饰的先行词后面。而 as 引导非限定性定语从句, 则没有这样结构上的要求。

(2.8.1)

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as 引导非限定性定语从句

因为 as 引导非限定性定语从句的情况比较常见,所以我们首先来讨论它。as 引导的非限定性定语从句的特点主要有两个: 第一, as 所指代的先行词通常都是一个完整的句子; 第二, as 引导的定语从句位置很灵活,可以在句首、句中或句末。另外,因为 which 也可以引导非限定性定语从句,因此下面我们通过与 which 进行比较来讨论 as 的用法。

一、as 引导的非限定性定语从句可放在句首

as 引导的非限定性定语从句可以放在句首,此时 as 指代后面的整个主句。换句话说,关系代词 as 的先行词可以出现在 as 后边。这点不同于 which 及任何其他关系词,因为 which 及其他关系词所指代的先行词必须出现在它们的前面,因此 which 引导的非限定性定语从句不能放在句首,这是 as 和 which 的重要区别。

As is so often pointed out, knowledge is a two-edged weapon which can be used equally for good or evil.

这是一个放在句首的由 as 引导的定语从句, 此时 as 所指代的先行词是其后面的完整的主句, 即 knowledge is a two-edged weapon which can be used equally for good or evil。as 在定语从句中作主语。注意: 在这里我们不能说"Which is so often pointed out, ...*"。

疆疆蓬莱 正如人们常常指出的,知识是一把双刃剑,既可以用于造福,也同样可以用来为害。

As is true of any developed society, in America a complex set of cultural signals, assumptions, and conventions underlies all social interrelationships.

这是一个放在句首的由 as 引导的定语从句,此时 as 所指代的先行词是其后面的完整的主句,即 in America a complex set of cultural signals, assumptions, and conventions underlies all social interrelationships。 as 在定语从句中作主语。注意: 在这里我们不能说 "Which is true of any developed society, ...*"。

虚而是灾 正如任何发达的社会一样,在美国,一套复杂的文化符号、信念及习俗制约着所有的社会交往。

需要提醒的是,放在句首的 as 引导的定语从句在结构上很容易与其他从句混淆,这也是各类考试的考点之一。比如下面这三个句子,请读者思考一下,应该在空白处分别填入什么词。

- (3) 1)_____ is known to us all, the whale is not fish but a mammal.
 - 2)_____is known to us all that the whale is not fish but a mammal.
 - is known to us all is that the whale is not fish but a mammal.

在例句 1)中,两个分句间有逗号分隔,表明这是一个放在句首的非限定性定语从句,此时只能用 as,故该句的空白处要填入 As。在例句 2)中,两个分句间多了一个连词 that,替换了例句 1)中的逗号,表明这是一个主语从句,其基本的结构是"It is+过去分词+that",故该句的空白处要填入 It。例句 3)与例句 2)相比多了一个谓语 is,表明 is 前面的成分是主语,后面的成分是表语。在主语部分 is known to us all 里又有一个谓语 is,这就表明充当主语的应该是一个主语从句,而且空白处填入的连词必须又能在主语从句中作主语,所以只能填 What。

所以我们看到,三个句子结构不同,填入的词也不同。尽管如此,三个句子所表达的意思没有太大的差别,所以译成汉语都一样。

强量学文 我们知道,鲸不是鱼类,而是哺乳类动物。

二, as 引导的非限定性定语从旬可放在旬中

as 引导的非限定性定语从句放在句中,往往会分隔主句中的某两个成分,因此在分析句子时要跳过这个 as 引导的从句, 直接将从句的前后两个成分联系起来看,这样才便于理解。尽管 as 引导的从句放在句中, 但 as 所指代的先行词依然是主 句,只不过此时的主句是被 as 引导的从句分隔成了前后两部分。我们知道, which 引导的非限定性定语从句也可以放在句 中, 但 which 的先行词必须出现在其前面。请看例句:

- 4 Stratford-on-Avon, as we all know, has only one industry—William Shakespeare—but there are two distinctly separate and increasingly hostile branches.
 - as 引导的定语从句放在句中, 隔开了主语 Stratford-on-Avon 与其谓语 has。此时 as 指代的先行词依然 是主句, 只不过此时的主句是被 as 引导的从句分隔成了 Stratford-on-Avon 和 has only one industry— William Shakespeare—but there are two distinctly separate and increasingly hostile branches 两部分。as 指 代这个主句的同时在定语从句中作 know 的宾语,因此"我们所知道"的是 Stratford-on-Avon has only one industry—William Shakespeare—but there are two distinctly separate and increasingly hostile branches, 即 "Stratford-on-Avon 只有一个产业,即威廉·莎士比亚,但是存在着两个明显不同且日益敌对的分支"。 这里若用 which 替换 as, 说成 which we all know, 那么 which 只能指代 Stratford-on-Avon 而不能指代整个 主句。因此, which 表示"我们所知道"的是 Stratford-on-Avon 这个城市。所以, which 和 as 所指代的"我 们所知道"的对象是不同的。
 - 疆疆 交 众所周知,埃文河上的斯特拉特福德镇只有一个产业,即威廉•莎士比亚,但是存在着两个明显不同且日益 敌对的分支。
- (5) There is, as Robert Rubin, the Treasury Secretary, says, a "disjunction" between the mass of business anecdote that points to a leap in productivity and the picture reflected by the statistics.
 - 沙喜点睛 as 引导的定语从句用在句中, 隔开了 There is 与 a "disjunction"。此时 as 所指代的先行词依然是主句, 只不过此时的主句被 as 引导的从句分隔成了 There is 和 a "disjunction" between the mass of business anecdote that points to a leap in productivity and the picture reflected by the statistics 两 部 分。as 指 代这个主句的同时在定语从句中作 says 的宾语, 因此"财政部长罗伯特·鲁宾所说"的是 there is a "disjunction" between the mass of business anecdote that points to a leap in productivity and the picture reflected by the statistics。这里不能用 which 替换 as, 因为定语从句的前面只有 there is 这个结构, 它不是 一个名词, 因而无法作 which 的先行词。

電影之 正如财政部长罗伯特·鲁宾所说,在显示生产力增长的大量商界铁闸与统计数字所反映的情况之间有一个 "脱节"。

- 6 There is, as has been suggested, a growing body of research literature in journalism and broadcasting, but very little significant attention has been devoted to the study of the interview itself.
 - 砂语点面 as 引导的定语从句放在句中, 隔开了 there is 与 a growing body。此时 as 所指代的先行词依然是主句, 只 不过此时的主句被 as 引导的从句分隔成了 There is 和 a growing body of research literature in journalism and broadcasting, but very little significant attention has been devoted to the study of the interview itself 两部 分。我们看到,这里的主句是由 but 连接的两个并列句,它们来充当 as 所指代的先行词。as 指代这两个并 列句的同时在定语从句中作主语,因此"前面已经提及的"是 there is a growing body of research literature in journalism and broadcasting, but very little significant attention has been devoted to the study of the interview itself 这个现象,即"对新闻与广播的研究文献越来越多,但是却很少有关注新闻采访本身的研 究"。这里不能用 which 代替 as, 因为定语从句前面只有 there is 这个结构, 它不是一个名词, 因而无法 作 which 的先行词。

電影學 正如前面已经提及的,对新闻与广播的研究文献越来越多,但是却很少有关注新闻采访本身的研究。 三、as 引导的非限定性定语从句可放在句末

以上我们通过举例详细解释说明了放在句首和句中的 as 引导的定语从句与 which 引导的定语从句的区别: as 引导的定 语从句可放在句首, 而 which 不能这么用; as 引导的定语从句可放在句中, 但因为句义或结构上的原因, 此时 as 一般也不能 替换为 which。现在我们来讨论 as 引导的定语从句放在句末的情形。我们知道, which 引导的非限定性定语从句也常常放在句末。那么此时二者有何区别呢?

因为在 as 引导的定语从句中, as 有"正好……""就像……""由……而知"的含义, 所以, 当主句和从句在内容上一致时, 或者说从句内容是顺着主句的意思说下来时, 通常用 as。若主句和从句在内容上不一致, 或从句的内容对主句的内容起消极作用,即对主句内容起反对, 排斥, 否定等作用时, 则多用 which。请比较分析:

7 1) She has married again, as was expected.

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寻的定 也不能

- 2) She has married again, which was unexpected.
- 使 在例句 1) 中, 定语从句中的关键词 expected 表明定语从句的意思与前面主句的意思是顺接关系, 所以用 as 比较妥当, 表示"正如人们所意料的那样"。在例句 2) 中, 定语从句中的关键词 unexpected 表明定语从 句的意思与前面主句的意思是否定、排斥的关系, 所以用 which 比较妥当, 表示"这是出乎人们意料的"。

1) 她又结婚了,正如人们所预料的那样。2) 她又结婚了,这真出乎人们预料。

- 8 She is very careful, as her work shows.
 - <u>沙臺点</u> 在该句中, 定语从句的意思与前面主句的意思是顺接关系, 所以用 as 比较妥当, 表示"正如她的工作所显示的"。

疆漏淫ত 她很细心,这从她的工作中就可看得出来。

- The young man cheated his friend of much money, which was disgraceful.
 - 使语点的 在该句中, 定语从句中的关键词 disgraceful 表明定语从句的意思与前面主句的意思是否定、排斥的关系, 所以用 which 比较妥当, 表示"这真可耻"。

圖圖瓷ত 这个年轻人骗了他朋友很多钱,这真可耻。

(2.8.2) as 引导限定性定语从句

上文提到过, as 引导限定性定语从句只能用在一些固定结构中,即只能用在由 such, the same, as 修饰的先行词的后面。as 在定语从句中可以作主语、宾语或表语。as 的先行词可以是人,也可以是物。请看例句:

- 一、as 在定语从句中作主语
- He'll repeat such points as are discussed in the book.
 - 这里 such...as 构成结构上的呼应关系。如果没有 such,则不用 as 引导定语从句, 比如可以说成 "He'll repeat the point *that* are discussed in the book."。as 的先行词是 points。

體圖醛效 他将会重复书上讨论过的要点内容。

- ② Such a student as works hard will be sure to succeed.
 - 这里 such...as 构成结构上的呼应关系。如果没有 such,则不用 as 引导定语从句,比如可以说成"A student who works hard will be sure to succeed."。as 的先行词是 a student。

福晶盛文 这样用功的学生将来一定会成功的。

- He is not such a man as would leave his work half done.
 - 这里 such...as 构成结构上的呼应关系。如果没有 such,则不用 as 引导定语从句,比如可以说成"He is not a man who would leave his work half done."。as 的先行词是 a man。

福品学文 他不是那种会将工作半途而废的人。

- The new map of the ocean floor shows the locations of twice as many undersea volcanoes as were previously thought to exist.
 - 沙语点面 这里 as...as 构成结构上的呼应关系。如果没有 as,则不用 as 引导定语从句。as 的先行词是 undersea volcanoes。
 - 福鼠经交 新的洋底地图显示出海底火山的位置,火山数量是人们以前知道的两倍。

- 二、as 在定语从句中作宾语
- (5) He tried to make as few mistakes as he could avoid.

这里 as...as 构成结构上的呼应关系。如果没有 as,则不用 as 引导定语从句。as 指代先行词 mistakes,并且 在从句中作 avoid 的宾语。

温量 整文 他尽量避免犯错误。

6 He is not the same playboy as we knew.

这里 the same...as 构成结构上的呼应关系。如果没有 the same,则不用 as 引导定语从句。as 指代先行词 playboy,并且在从句中作 knew 的宾语。

是需答文 他不再是我们所知道的那个花花公子了。

The instrument is not such an instrument as I saw on the exhibition.

这里 such...as 构成结构上的呼应关系。如果没有 such,则不用 as 引导定语从句。as 指代先行词 instrument,并且在从句中作 saw 的宾语。

隱而 这个乐器同我在展览会上看到的不同。

(8) It is unlikely that you will have such an exciting experience as Janet had a few years ago.

这里 such...as 构成结构上的呼应关系。如果没有 such,则不用 as 引导定语从句。as 指代先行词 exciting experience,并且在从句中作 had 的宾语。

疆疆感变 珍妮特几年前的那些精彩的经历,你也有是不可能的。

They made the same mistake as others would have made on such an occasion.

这里 the same...as 构成结构上的呼应关系。如果没有 the same,则不用 as 引导定语从句。as 指代先行词 mistakes,并且在从句中作 would have made 的宾语。

清肃: 这 他们犯了一个其他人若遇到这种情况时同样会犯的错误。

- 三、as 在定语从句中作表语
- 10 He is not such a fool as we would assume him to be.

沙语点睛 这里 such...as 构成结构上的呼应关系。如果没有 such,则不用 as 引导定语从句。as 指代先行词 fool,并且在从句中作 be 的表语。

疆雷空 他并不像我们想象的那样傻。



关系代词 than

我们可以把 than 用作关系代词来引导定语从句,这一点也许是很多读者所不熟悉的,但却会在考试中出现。请看下列例句:

Families have also experienced changes these years. More families consist of one-parent households or two working parents; consequently, children are likely to have less supervision at home _____ was common in the traditional family structure.

A. than

B. that

C. which

D. as

面确答案 A。

<u>砂语点筒</u> 这是考研真题。我们看到这里 than 在从句中充当主语,后面接有谓语动词 was,它指代的先行词是 supervision(管教),比较的对象是"现在家庭对孩子的"管教"和"传统家庭对孩子的管教"。

清掃資 这些年来家庭模式也经历了变化,更多的家庭是单亲家庭或者双职工家庭;其结果是,与传统家庭结构相比 而言,孩子在现代家庭里所受到的管教可能更少了。

对于 than 的此种作为关系代词的用法, 很多考生会不理解。我们在这里作一类比说明, 详细解释一下。请大家注意:

并且

己行词

行词

citing

上行词

并且

青看下

orking family

r词是

勾相比

注意:

上句中的先行词 supervision 前面有一个形容词比较级 less, 而与比较级构成结构上的呼应关系的只能是 than, 也就是构成 less...than 这样的结构搭配(children are likely to have *less* supervision at home *than* was common in the traditional family structure)。那么我们为什么要把这个句子看作是定语从句, 而不是大家所熟悉的比较状语从句呢?为了解释清楚, 现在我 们试着把 less...than 这一结构从句中去掉,并稍加改写:

- 1) Children are likely to have *less* supervision at home *than* was common in the traditional family structure. 就变为:
- 2) Children are likely to have *the* supervision at home *that* was common in the traditional family structure.

例句 2) 就是一个典型的定语从句了, that 取代了 than, 在从句中作主语。这句话的意思就成了"孩子们在现代家庭里 可能有的管教,在传统家庭里也常见"。我们可以进一步替换,用上面提到过的 the same...as 来替换,原句就变为:

3) Children are likely to have the same supervision at home as was common in the traditional family structure.

这里 as 取代了 than,在从句中作主语。这句话的意思是"孩子们在现代家庭里受到了传统家庭里同样的管教"。说到 这里,我们也就解释了为什么正确答案不是 B、C 或 D, 因为它们都无法和 less 构成结构上的呼应关系。从上述的详细分析 中, 我们可以归纳总结出 than 引导的定语从句有如下用法特点:

- than 可作关系代词引导定语从句, 在从句中一般作主语(也可作宾语);
- than 前面的主句需有形容词的比较级形式;
- 比较级所修饰的名词即为先行词。

我们再来看更多的例句:

There ought to be less anxiety over the perceived risk of getting cancer than _____ in the public mind today.

A. exists

B. exist

C. existing

D. existed

正确答案 A。

砂語点睛 这是考研真题。根据以上分析我们知道,这个句子也是 than 引导的定语从句。在关系词 than 前面的众多 名词(如 anxiety, risk, cancer) 当中, 哪个是先行词呢?大家只要按照我们上面说过的 than 的用法特点 "比较级所修饰的名词即为先行词",就很容易判断出先行词是 anxiety。先行词是单数,所以谓语动词应为 exists。故正确答案为 A。than 指代 anxiety, 在从句中作主语。在这里我们再次看到正确判断先行词的重 要性,找到了先行词,原句就好理解了。定语从句 than exists in the public mind today 表示存在于人们心中 的是 anxiety, 不是 cancer 或 risk。这样, 整个句子的意思就通顺了。

疆疆译文 人们不应该像如今这样害怕患上癌症。

3 These proposals sought to place greater restrictions on the use and copying of digital information than _____ in traditional media.

A. exist

B. exists

C. existing

D. to exist

正确答案 A。

沙语点情 这是考研真题。只要掌握了 than 引导的定语从句的上述特点,我们很快就能判断出在 than 前面的众多名词 (如 restrictions, use, information) 当中, 先行词是 restrictions, 因为它前面有比较级修饰语 greater。先行 词是复数, 所以谓语动词应为 exist。故正确答案为 A。定语从句 than exist in traditional media 表示的是存 在于传统媒体中的 restrictions, 不是 information 或 use。这样, 整个句子的意思就容易理解了。

體圖證文 这些提案试图对数字化信息的使用与复制实行比传统媒体更加严格的限制。

Don't drink more wine than is good for health.

[2] 不要过量饮酒。适量饮酒有益于健康。

⑤ Don't give him more money than is needed, since money will burn a hole in his pocket.

圖圖圖文 不要多给他钱,他需要多少就给多少,因为他有钱就花光。

在上面讨论的 than 引导的定语从句的例子中,than 都是在从句中充当主语。下面我们来看一个 than 在从句中作宾语的 例子:

- 6 He soon found it easy to make *more* money by thieving *than* his father had done by a lifetime of honest work.
 - 这里的 more 所修饰的名词 money 即为先行词, than 指代 money 的同时, 在从句中作谓语动词 had done (即 had made)的宾语。定语从句 than his father had done by a lifetime of honest work 表示"他老爸通过一辈子辛勤劳动所挣的钱"。

體圖證文 很快他就发现,通过盗窃所得的钱比他老爸一辈子辛勤劳动挣来的钱要多得多

2.10

关系代词 but

对于 but 用作关系代词, 很多读者也许觉得很陌生。下面总结一下它的用法特点:

- 从 but 所表达的意义来看, but 作关系代词具有否定意义, 相当于 that...not。因此 but 后面接的定语从句在形式上 是肯定的, 但在意义上是否定的。
- 从主句的结构上来看,but 所修饰的先行词往往会被一个否定词修饰,换句话说,but 常与具有否定意义的主句连用。这样一来,主句中的否定和 but 本身的否定意义结合起来即构成双重否定,表达一个肯定意思。
- but 可指人也可指物,在句中作主语或宾语。
- but 通常只引导限定性定语从句。

掌握了上述四点, but 作为关系代词的用法就好理解了。请看例句:

There are very few rules of grammar but have exceptions; the exception proves the rule.

道先,我们看到定语从句 but have exceptions 在形式上是肯定句,但由于 but 本身具有否定意义,所以该定语从句相当于说 *that don't* have exceptions,表示"没有例外的"。其次,在主句中有否定词 few 来修饰先行词 rules of grammar,表示"很少有语法规则"。于是主句的否定与从句的否定结合起来构成一个双重否定,整个句子表示"很少有语法规则是没有例外的"。第三,but 在这里指物,即 rules of grammar,在从句中作主语。

隱而論文 很少有语法规则是没有例外的,因为有例外才证明规则存在。

2 There is no man but errs.

该句相当于说"There is **no** man **who doesn't** err."。表示"不犯错误的人是没有的"。关系代词 but 指代人,在定语从句中作主语。与此句相关的还有一句是"To err is human; to forgive, divine."。表示"犯错人皆难免,宽恕则属超凡"。这两句话可以连在一起使用。

清量資文 人必犯错。

(3) There are very few but admire his talents.

该句相当于说 "There are very few who don't admire his talents."。表示 "不赞赏他的才能的人几乎没有"。 关系代词 but 指代先行词 few, 在定语从句中作主语。

隱噩淫变 很少有人不赞赏他的才干的。

There are very few people in this club but he knows.

该句相当于说 "There are very *few* people in this club *whom* he *doesn't* know."。表示 "在这个俱乐部里,他不认识的人几乎没有"。关系代词 but 指代先行词 people,在定语从句中作宾语。

温晶隆变 这个俱乐部里的人他几乎都认识。

尽管 but 作为关系代词出现的概率不高, 但建议读者还是要了解它的上述用法, 以便遇到时能正确理解句子的意思。



缩合关系代词 what

what 一词看似简单,但其实很多读者难以深入地掌握其用法。在详细讨论其用法特点之前,请大家看下面这个句子:
Dolphins might be trained to cooperate with fishermen and help them by finding, tracking, herding, or even catching fish—in all of what activities dolphins are expert.*

酒。可以训练海豚与渔民们合作,帮他们捕鱼,因为可以通过海豚发现鱼群、跟踪鱼群,或把鱼聚集成群,甚至 是直接抓鱼——这些活动都是海豚所擅长的。

对于上面这个句子,读者应该会觉得似曾相识,我们曾在 2.7.1 小节中讨论过一个类似的句子。那么读者们有没有觉得这个句子有什么不妥的地方呢?也许很多读者看不出来。其实,这个句子是不符合英文的表达规则的,或者说是一个错误的句子。错在哪里?请把它与 2.7.1 小节中例句 11 进行比较,找出二者的差异。我们在下文将给出详细的解释。

之所以把 what 作为最后一个关系代词来讨论,是因为 what 的用法与我们在前面讨论过的所有关系代词在结构上有一个重大的区别,那就是 what 不能指代先行词,即 what 前面不能有名词,换句话说, what 引导的从句并不能修饰主句中的任何先行词。请看下面的例句:

All _____ is a continuous supply of the basic necessities of life.

A. what is needed

B. the things needed

C. for our needs

D. that is needed

正确答案 D。

〕连

愆

定,

卜作

免,

,他

题语点面 题干给出的是一个主句结构, 其中 all 要被一个定语从句修饰,即 all 是先行词,所以不能选择 A,因为不能 用 what 来指代主句中的任何词。这里 D 正确,关系代词 that 指代 all,在从句中作主语。此外,若选 B,则主语是复数 things,与后面的谓语 is 不搭配。也不能选 C,因为没有 all for our needs is... 这样的句子结构。

舞品 交 所需要的就是日常生活必需品能够持续供应。

分析到这里,有读者可能会提出这样的质疑:既然 what 引导的从句并不能修饰主句中的任何名词,不具有"定语从句要有先行词"这个特点,那么又为什么要在定语从句里讨论 what 的用法呢?或为什么把 what 叫作关系词呢?要回答这个问题,我们需要把握好看问题的角度。我们可以从句子的结构和 what 本身的意义这两个不同的角度来分析 what 的用法特点。以上是从句子的结构上来看,what 引导的从句不能修饰前面的名词。但是从 what 本身的意义上来看,what 在从句中大多数情况下是没有疑问意义的,即不翻译成"什么",而是理解为 the things that, all that 或 something that。因此,从 what 本身的含义这个角度,我们可以把 what 看作是一个特殊的关系代词,它是先行词和关系代词的结合体,这就是为什么在本节标题中 what 被称为"缩合关系代词"。或者说 what 本身的含义里已经含有一个"隐性"的先行词了,这也就解释了为什么 what 前面不能再有"显性"的先行词。下面我们来详细讨论 what 的用法。

2.11.1 使用关系词 what 的前提: what 的前面不能有先行词

根据上面的分析,what 本身的含义里面已经包括了一个关系代词及其先行词,所以 what 前面不能再有先行词出现。换句话说,如果句中已有先行词,就一定不能再用 what 引导定语从句。比如我们不能说下面这个句子:

You can have everything what you like. *

现在我们来比较下面两个例句:

- 1) Dolphins might be trained to cooperate with fishermen and help them by finding, tracking, herding, or even catching fish—in all of which activities dolphins are expert.
 - 2) Dolphins might be trained to cooperate with fishermen and help them by finding, tracking, herding, or even catching fish—in all of what activities dolphins are expert.*

在例句 1) 中,关系词 which 后面接了一个名词 activities,整个短语 which activities 显然指的是前面提到的 finding, tracking, herding, or even catching fish 这一系列 "活动",这个动名词短语就是被关系词 which

所指代的先行词。因为在主句中有了这个先行词, 所以就不能用 what 引导从句了, 因此例句 2) 不正确。

通温室 可以训练海豚与渔民们合作,帮他们捕鱼,因为可以通过海豚发现鱼群、跟踪鱼群,或把鱼聚集成群,甚至 是直接抓鱼——这些活动都是海豚所擅长的。

我们再来比较下面这两个句子:

(2) 1) Most of the food ______ elephants eat is brought to their mouths by their trunks.

2) Most of _____ food elephants eat is brought to their mouths by their trunks.

A. what

B. which

C. who

D. as

在例句 1)中,空格前面有一个名词 food,即需要被定语从句修饰的先行词。而有了先行词就不能填入what,所以 A 不正确。因为 food 是指物不是指人,所以不能用 who。又因为 as 要与 the same, such 或 as 搭配使用,所以也不能填 as。故 B 正确。在例句 2)中,空格前面没有任何名词,即没有先行词,所以要填入what。故 A 正确。

尽管以上两个句子的结构不同, 但意思没有多大差别。

清雷路交 大象吃的所有食物中的大部分是通过象鼻送到嘴里的。

我们再来看下面这个改错题:

3 Beethoven, the great musician, wrote nine symphonies in his life, most of what were written after he had lost

Α

В

C

his hearing.

D

正确答案 B。应改为: most of which。

从表面上看来,这里的 most of what 中的 what 前面没有名词,但其实这是一个非限定性定语从句,这个定语从句是补充说明先行词 nine symphonies 的。因为有先行词,所以不能用 what 引导从句,而应改成 most of which,也就相当于 most of the nine symphonies。

疆漏浴 贝多芬这位伟大的音乐家一生中创作了九部交响曲,其中大部分是在他耳朵失聪后完成的。

通过对上面各例句的分析,相信读者应该了解 what 的用法了,即 what 引导的从句不能修饰某个名词。下面我们来具体讨论它的两大基本用法。

2.11.2) what 单独使用, 即其后面可以不接名词

在通常情况下, what 是单独使用的, 即其后面不接名词。此时, what 可表示物, 也可表示人。所以, what 在意义上相当于说 the thing that 或 the person that, 此时的 what 一般不具有"什么"这样的疑问意义。请看例句:

(1) She is not what she used to be.

这里的 what 后面没有接名词, what 用来指人,原句可以改成一个含有定语从句的句子: "She is not *the girl that* she used to be."。由此可见,这里的 what 没有疑问意义,它相当于一个先行词和关系代词的结合体,从这个意义上来说,what 引导的是一个定语从句。但从结构上来说,这里 what 引导的从句是充当 is 的表语,即名词从句中的表语从句。换句话说,what 所引导的从句,既可以看作是特殊的定语从句,又可以看作是名词从句。因此,为了方便起见,我们以后把 what 引导的从句统称为 what 从句。

是最高支 她不再是以前的她了。

2 Show me what you have written.

这里的 what 后面没有接名词, what 用来指物,原句可以改成一个含有定语从句的句子: "Show me *the things that* you have written."。由此可见,这里的 what 没有疑问意义,它相当于一个先行词和关系代词的结合体,从这个意义上来说, what 引导的是一个定语从句。但从结构上来说,这里的 what 从句是充当 show 的直接宾语,即名词从句中的宾语从句。

疆疆隆文 把你写的东西给我看看。

我们再来看两个稍微复杂一点的句子:

3 Today's vessels can find their prey using satellites and sonar, which were not available 50 years ago. That means a higher proportion of *what* is in the sea is being caught.

图際难句					
that means	主句				
a higher proportion of	构成宾语从句的主语的一部分				
what is in the sea	注意:这里作介词 of 宾语的不是 what 一词,而是 what 引导的从句,其中,what 作从句的主语	宾语从句的主语部分			
is being caught		宾语从句的谓语部分			

这里的 what 后面没有接名词, what 用来指物,原句可以改成一个含有定语从句的句子: "That means a higher proportion of *the fish that* is in the sea is being caught."。由此可见, what 没有疑问意义。还要注意断句,不能理解成 a higher proportion of what 是主语,谓语是 is in the sea,而应该理解成是 a higher proportion of 这个短语后面接了一个从句 what is in the sea,即充当介词 of 的宾语的不是 what 这个词,而是 what 从句 what is in the sea。所以,这个短语不是表示"更大比例的鱼类在海洋里",而是要理解成"海洋里更大比例的鱼类"。

疆疆经灾 今天的船只可以利用 50 年前还没有的卫星和声呐发现猎物,这意味着海洋里更大比例的鱼类正在被捕捉。

One difficulty is that almost all of what is called behavioral science continues to trace behavior to states of mind, feelings, traits of character, human nature, and so on.

图解对句						
one difficulty is	主句中的主语和系动词					
that almost all of	构成表语从句的主语的一部分					
what is called behavioral science	注意:这里作介词 of 的宾语的不是 what 一词, 而是 what 引导的从句,其中 what 作从句的主语	表语从句的主语部分				
continues to trace behavior to st nature, and so on	表语从句的谓语部分					

这是考研英语翻译真题。这里的 what 后面没有接名词。和上一题中的 a higher proportion of what is in the sea 类似的是,用在 of 结构后面作宾语的是 what 从句 what is called behavioral science,而不是 what 这个词。所以在翻译时应该这样断句:almost all of 后面接从句 what is called behavioral science,即译成"所谓的行为科学中几乎所有的都……"。而不能这样断句:almost all of what 后面接谓语 is called behavioral science,这样就会误译成"几乎所有的都被称为行为科学"。换句话说,我们要把 what 从句当作一个整体先译出来,然后再加上 almost all of 结构。

其次,我们再来看整个主从句的逻辑结构关系。one difficulty is... 是主句的主谓语, 后面接一个 that 引导的表语从句。在这个表语从句中, almost all of what is called behavioral science 作主语, 然后后面接谓语部分: continues to trace behavior to states of mind, feelings, traits of character, human nature, and so on, 所以, 翻译这个句子的难点就是要正确地理解主语 almost all of what is called behavioral science 的结构关系。

體圖経文 难题之一在于,所谓的行为科学几乎全部依然从心态、感情、性格特征、人性等方面去寻求行为的根源。

2.11.3 what 的后面可以接名词

其人

真人

个定 nost

来具

相当

girl

:, 从

₹语,

作是

e *the* 词的

show

尽管 what 的前面不能有名词,但它后面可以接名词。当 what 后面接名词时, what 作关系形容词,其结构是"what+名词",相当于"all the+名词+that",意思为"所有的……,尽可能多的……"。所以,此时的 what 同样没有疑问含义。这里的what 一般表示物,而不表示人。我们来分析上面讨论过的这个例句:

1 Most of what food elephants eat is brought to their mouths by their trunks.

这里 what 后面接名词 food, what food 相当于 all the food that, 表示"所有食物", 并不表示疑问意义的"什么食物"。于是, most of what food elephants eat 相当于 most of all the food that elephants eat, 表示"大象吃的所有食物中的大部分", 并不表示疑问意义的"大象吃的大部分是什么食物"或"大象大部分吃的是什么食物"。

题品图文 大象吃的所有食物中的大部分是通过象鼻送到嘴里的

我们再来看其他例句:

2 What money I have has been given to you.

这里 what 后面接名词 money, what money 相当于 all the money that, 表示 "所有的钱", 并不表示疑问意义的 "什么钱"。于是, what money I have 相当于 all the money that I have, 表示 "我身上所有的钱", 并不表示疑问意义的 "我身上有什么钱"。

隱電管文 我身上所有的钱都给你了。

3 Lend me what reference books you have on the subject.

这里 what 后面接名词短语 reference books, what reference books 相当于 all the reference books that, 表示 "所有的参考书", 并不表示疑问意义的"什么参考书"。于是, what reference books you have 相当于 all the reference books that you have, 表示"你所有的参考书", 并不表示疑问意义的"你有什么参考书"。

疆雷隆变 请把你所有的有关这个研究专题的参考书借给我。

在 "what+名词" 这个结构中,在名词前面还可以添加其他限定词修饰名词,比如 little,于是就有了 "what little+名词" 结构,相当于 "all the little+名词+that",表示 "仅有的这点东西"。请看下面的例句:

4 The accident completely wiped out what little sight he had left.

<u>砂语点质</u> 这里 what 后面接名词短语 little sight, 相当于说 all the little sight that, 表示 "仅有的这点视力"。于是, what little sight he had left 相当于 all the little sight that he had left, 表示 "他所剩下的仅有的这点视力"。

[疆虚变] 这次事故使他原本仅有的一点视力也完全丧失了。

After sharing what little food they had, the old couple let the two angels sleep in their bed where they could have a good night's rest.

这里 what 后面接名词短语 little food, 相当于说 all the little food that, 表示 "仅有的这点食物"。于是, what little food they had 相当于 all the little food that they had, 表示 "他们仅有的这点食物"。

强温险 这对老夫妇把仅有的一点点食物拿出来款待这两个天使,然后又让出他们晚上本来可以好好休息的床,给 这两个天使睡。

2.11.4) what 用在一些固定结构中

what 从句常用在一些结构中,比如表示 "所谓的": what is called, what can be called, what we call, what used to call。此外还有其他结构,比如: what they described as, what they regarded as, what you may see as 等等。这些结构可以作插入语,一般放在动词或介词后面作宾语。请看例句:

① For Williams, those activities became what he calls "electronic heroin".

□ 对威廉斯来说,这些活动成了他所称的 "电子海洛因"。

② One difficulty is that almost all of *what is called* behavioral science continues to trace behavior to states of mind, feelings, traits of character, human nature, and so on.

疆温隆变 难题之一在于,所谓的行为科学几乎全部依然从心态、感情、性格特征、人性等方面去寻求行为的根源。

3 It's hard picking up what you may see as someone else's leftovers, especially when it's a good friend's.

② 运气活是出自这样一个背景下:女生 A 喜欢上她的好朋友女生 B 的前男友,但因为是女生 B 甩了这个男友,所以女生 A 犹豫。

隱晶於效 捡人家挑剩下的当然很难,尤其是好朋友剩下的。

- I was humming along on the gym treadmill when a sight almost cost me my footing. A woman was lumbering noisily toward a trainer wearing what can only be described as a garbage bag, except that it had arms and legs and a hole for her head.
 - 这句话作者写得很幽默、它描述了作者在健身房见到的一个着装怪异的人 这里 what 从句 what can only be described as a garbage bag 作 wearing 的宾语 注意整个分词短语 wearing what can only be described as a garbage bag 修饰的是 woman, 而不是 trainer
 - 置置 当时我正在健身房的跑步机上气喘吁吁地跑步,突然看到一个妇女,我差点摔倒 只见她身上穿的就像个垃圾袋,除了手臂和腿露在外面,还有一个洞以便头可以伸出来 她咚咚地走向一个私人教练
- (5) The very people responsible for ushering in what some have called a "technological renaissance" say they are working longer hours, feel more stressed, are more impatient and are even less civil in their dealing with colleagues and friends—not to mention strangers.
 - 就是那些开创了被一些人称为"科技复兴"的人们说,他们工作时间延长,感到压力更大,变得越来越没有耐心,在与同事和朋友打交道时变得更没有礼貌,就更不用说对待陌生人了。
- The most obvious example is late-stage cancer care. Physicians—frustrated by their inability to cure the disease and fearing loss of hope in the patient—too often offer aggressive treatment far beyond what is scientifically justified.
 - 最明显的例子是对晚期癌症患者的治疗。因无法治愈癌症而受到挫折的医生们为了不让患者丧失希望,往 往采取一些过激的、缺乏科学根据的治疗方法。
- Curiously, some two-and-a-half years and two novels later, my experiment in what the Americans term "downshifting" has turned my tired excuse into an absolute reality.
 - 情景感 奇怪的是,经过大约两年半的时间,我写了两本小说之后,我的这种被美国人称为"放慢生活节奏"的尝试已经将我那陈词滥调的借口转化成了绝对的事实。
- In America, the move away from juggling to a simpler, less materialistic lifestyle is a well-established trend. Downshifting—also known in America as "voluntary simplicity"—has, ironically, even bred a new area of what might be termed anticonsumerism.
 - 在美国,从紧张忙碌的生活隐退到一种较为简单、不太注重物质的生活,这是一个明确的趋势。让人哭笑不得的是,放慢生活节奏——在美国也叫作"自愿返璞归真"——甚至已形成一个可称为"反消费主义"的新领域。

②思维总结)

对于 what 作为缩合关系代词,引导 what 从句的用法,首先可以总结为一句话,即 "一个中心,两个基本点"。这 "一个中心" 就是指使用 what 的一个基本前提——what 的前面不能有名词;"两个基本点" 就是 what 的两个基本用法,即 what 的后面可以接名词或不接名词。当 what 的后面不接名词时,what 可以指人也可以指物;当 what 的后面接名词时,what 一般只表示物,不表示人。

其次,注意 what 在句中的意义。在从句中, what 一般没有疑问意义,因为它相当于一个先行词和关系代词的结合体,从这个意义上来说, what 引导的是一个定语从句。但从结构上来说, what 从句往往相当于一个名词从句。换句话说, what 所引导的从句,既可以看作是特殊的定语从句,又可以当作是名词从句。因此,为了方便起见,我们以后把 what 引导的从句统称为 what 从句。这里我们引入了"缩合关系词"这个概念,其实在英文中不只 what 一个缩合关系词, when 和 where 都可以用作缩合关系词,我们在下面各节会讨论到。

思维训练 2.8-2.11 [Kg/k] P335

选择最佳答案。

is mentioned above, the number of the students in senior high school is increasing.

 A. Which
 B. As
 C. That
 D. It

 is known to the world, Mark Twain is a great American writer.

 A. That
 B. Which
 C. As
 D. It

3	might be expected, the	response to the question was	very mixed.	
٥.	A. As	B. That	C. Which	D. What
4.	Edward Zlotkowski,	director of community serv	ice at Bentley College in	n Massachusetts, puts it, "There has to be
•	coordination of programs. Wh			
	A. So	B. Since	C. As	D. Thus
5.	is generally accepted,	economical growth is determine	ned by the smooth develop	ment of production.
	A. What	B. That	C. It	D. As
6.	is known to all that la	nguage shows the way	the man looks at the world	around him.
	A. All, that	B. It, /	C. As, where	D. That, in which
7.	can be seen from the	e comparison of these figures	s, the principle involves t	he active participation of the patient in the
	modification of his condition			
	A. As	B. What	C. That	D. It
8.	It wasn't such a good dinner	she had promised us.		
	A. as	B. which	C. what	D. who
9.	As for the winter, it is inconv	enient to be cold, with most of	furnace fuel is allo	owed saved for the dawn.
	A. what	B. that	C. which	D. such
10	I have already mention	oned, cardio-surgery is one of	the amazing new surgical	techniques that have been developed in recent
	years.			
	A. Which	B. What	C. As	D. This
11	. Such peopleknew To	om thought he was a trustworth	ıy man.	
	A. that	B. which	C. as	D. what
12	2. The British are not so familia	or with different cultures and o	ther ways of doing things,	is often the case in other countries.
	A. as	B. what	C. so	D. that
1:	3. In her time, Isadora Duncan	was today a liberated v	voman.	
		B. who would be calling		D. she would call it
1.	4. They lost their way in the for	rest, and made matters	worse was that night bega	n to fall.
	A. that	B. it	C. what	D. which
1	5. Water will continue to be	it is today—next in impo	rtance to oxygen.	
_	A. how	B. which	C. as	D. what
1	6. Much more money has been	earned in the past two years th	nan	
		B. had expected		D. that what had been expected
1	7. A microscope can reveal va			
	A. than	B. that	C. which	D. what
1		astronomy, but in actual fact l	ne is quite ignorant on the	subject he knows about it is out of date
	and inaccurate.			
	A. What little	B. So much	C. How much	D. So little
	19. Scientists believe the first i	nhabitants of the Americas arr	ived by crossing the land l	bridge that connected Siberia and more
	than 10, 000 years ago.			
	A. this is Alaska now	B. Alaska is now	C. is now Alaska	D. what is now Alaska
	20. The first people to live in _	Hawaii were the Polyr	nesians, who sailed there in	n large canoes from other Pacific Islands about
	2,000 years ago.			
	A. now where is	B. what is now	C. it is now	D. now this is
	21 touching in O. Hen	ry's stories is the gallantry wit	h which ordinary people st	ruggle to maintain their dignity.
	A. Most is	B. It mostly is	C. That is most	D. What is most
	22. With the introduction of the		o complicated problems _	can be solved.
	A. that	B. as	C. but	D. which

22 1 N	D 1.1		
23. In Norway, is	a Baltic country, you can s	ee the mid-night sun.	
A. which	B. where	C. in which	D. that
24. In some countries,	are called "public scho	ools" are not owned by the state.	
A. that	B. which	C. as	D. what
25. In Kuwait, the	ere are many oil wells but n	o rivers, fresh water had to be broug	ght in boats from 100 miles away.
A. which	B. where	C. that	D. what
26. In some countries	is called "equality" do	es not really mean equal rights for a	all people.
A. which	B. what	C. that	D. one
27. For now, however, it	does appear that the econo	my can sustain a higher growth ra	te most people thought plausible just a
year or two ago. In the	at limited respect, at least, v	ve appear to be in a "New Economy	".
A. which	B. as	C. what	D. than

2.12

关系副词 when

在上文中,我们讨论的都是关于定语从句关系代词的用法。接下来我们要讨论关于定语从句关系副词的用法。关系代词和关系副词最大的区别是,它们在定语从句中充当的成分不同。关系代词在定语从句中主要是作主语或宾语(也可以作表语或宾语补足语),而关系副词只能在从句中作状语,修饰从句中的谓语动词。在英语中,引导定语从句的关系副词主要有 when, where 和 why, 它们在从句中分别作时间状语、地点状语和原因状语。我们先来讨论 when 的用法特点。

2.12.1) 用 when 引导定语从句, 其先行词必须是表示时间的名词

关系副词 when 的用法特点有:

- 1. when 在定语从句中作时间状语, 修饰从句谓语动词。
- 2. 其前面的先行词必须是表示时间的名词, 如 day, year, time 等。
- 3. 可引导限定性和非限定性定语从句。

请看例句:

- 1 Most education experts today stress the importance of "life-long learning". They point out that education never ends. It is a continuous process. *The day when* we stop learning is *the day when* we die.
 - 表示时间的名词 day 是先行词, 所以这里用 when 来引导定语从句。这个句子让我们知道, 我们现在身处一个"终身学习(life-long learning)"的时代。大家不妨记住这个句子, 也许在写作文时能派上用场。
 - **清掃** 大多数的教育专家现如今都强调"终身学习"的重要性。他们指出,教育是一个连续的过程,永远不应该停止,除非我们离开了这个世界。
- April Fool's Day is *that special day* of the year *when* you should play a joke on someone! Children's favorites are to put salt in the sugar bowl for Dad's morning coffee or put chalk on a desk chair at school so the teacher gets a white backside! But remember, if you play a joke after 12 noon, YOU are the April Fool!
 - 逐语点形 表示时间的名词 day 是先行词, 所以这里用 when 来引导定语从句。这句话向大家介绍了有关愚人节的一些小常识, 我们不妨记住。

2.12.2 先行词表示时间时,不一定都用 when 引导定语从句

请大家将这一小节标题与 2.12.1 小节的标题比较一下。看到这个标题,大家也许有些不解。其实很简单: 因为用 when 来引导定语从句的前提条件不仅是先行词要表示时间,更重要的是 when 要在定语从句中作时间状语。换句话说,若定语从句不是缺少状语,而是缺少主语或宾语,那么我们就要用 which 或 that 来引导定语从句,即使先行名词是表示时间的。请看例句:

- 1) I'll never forget the time which I spent on campus.
 - 2) I'll never forget the day when we first met in the park.
 - 遊客点面 在这两句里, 尽管先行词分别是表示时间的名词 time 和 day, 但用的关系词不同。在例句 1)里, 由于定语 从句中的谓语 spent 缺少宾语, 因此填入的关系词要充当这一宾语, 故要用 which。

在例句 2) 中, 定语从句不缺少主语或宾语, 而是从句谓语 met 缺少时间状语, 故关系词用 when。

隔漏蒸烫 1)我永远不会忘记在大学校园里度过的时光。

2) 我永远不会忘记我们第一次在公园见面的那天。

我们来看下面这道单项选择题:

2 The hours _____ the children spend in their one-way relationship with television people undoubtedly affect their relationships with real-life people.

A. when

B. on which

C. that

D. in which

正确答案 C。

过是四级考试题。本题考查定语从句的关系词的选择。在这句话里,尽管先行词是表示时间的名词 hours,但由于定语从句中的谓语 spend 缺少宾语,因此填入的关系词要充当宾语,故正确答案为 C。

温湿 孩子们花费很多时间看电视, 他们与电视中的人物建立一种被动单向的关系, 这势必会影响到他们在现实 生活中的人际交往。

我们再来看下面这道改错题:

3 Mercury's velocity is so much greater than the Earth's that it completes more than four revolutions around the Sun in the

time that takes the Earth to complete one.

C

D

正确答案 C。改为 that it。

这是考研题。这句有一定的难度,也许很多考生认为这里的 that 作定语从句的主语,所以认为 C 是正确的。其实,这里的定语从句的结构应该是: it takes sb. some time to do sth.,表示 "花费某人多少时间做某事",所以这里 that 的后面缺少了形式主语 it (这里 it 指代不定式 to complete one)。而 that 指代先行词 the time,在定语从句中充当 takes 的直接宾语(the Earth 是间接宾语),故将 C 改为 that it。因此我们看到,尽管先行词是表示时间的名词 time,但由于定语从句中的谓语 takes 缺少直接宾语,因此关系词要充当这一宾语,所以这里我们用了关系代词 that,而不是关系副词 when。

福温室 水星的公转速度远远超过地球的公转速度,所以,在同样的时间里,水星可以绕太阳转四圈多,而地球只能转一圈。

2.12.3 如何区分 when 引导的定语从句与 when 引导的时间状语从句

看到上面这个标题,也许很多读者还没有意识到 when 引导的从句存在这样的区别,或者有读者认为没有必要做这种区分。之所以要让读者意识到并且能够很好地区分 when 引导的这两类从句,是因为很多时候,若不区分开,就会导致误解。我们先来看几道考研翻译真题。

This trend began during *the Second World War*. *when* several governments came to the conclusion that the specific demands that a government wants to make of its scientific establishment cannot generally be foreseen in detail.

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this trend began during the Second World War			主句结构:主语+ 谓语+状语
when several governments ca	ame to the conclusion	when 引导的定语从句修 饰 War : conclusion 后面接 that 引导的同位语从句	
that the specific demands	同位语从句的主语中心词 demands		
that a government wants to make of its scientific establishment	主语 demands 后面带有 that 引导的 定语从句。that 指代 demands,作 从句谓语 make 的宾语,构成 make demands 结构	同位语从句的主语	when 引导的定语 从句
cannot generally be foreseen in detail		同位语从句的谓语	

这是考研翻译真题。这个句子有一定的难度。首先,我们看到这里 when 的前面有表示时间的名词短语 the Second World War, 所以这应该是一个定语从句。因此,这里的 when 不是表示 "当……时",而要译成 "当时",这个从句可以译成 "当时一些国家的政府得出结论",而不能译成 "当一些国家的政府得出结论的时候"。其次,该句的难点在于同位语从句,同位语从句的主语部分是 the specific demands that a government wants to make of its scientific establishment,谓语部分是 cannot generally be foreseen in detail。这个主语部分比较难,因为主语中心词 demands 后面又带了一个 that 引导的定语从句 that a government wants to make of its scientific establishment。很多考生也许看不出这里的 that 作定语从句的何种成分。其实,这里的 that 指代先行词 demands,在定语从句中作谓语 make 的宾语,从而构成一个 make demands of 的搭配,表示"对……提出要求"。很多考生由于不熟悉这个搭配而不理解定语从句的结构,结果造成对句子不理解。由此可见,掌握一定的短语搭配对于理解句子结构也是非常重要的。

运量 这种趋势始于第二次世界大战期间,当时一些国家的政府得出结论:政府要向科研机构提出的具体要求通常是无法详尽预见的。

Pearson has pieced together the work of hundreds of researchers around the world to produce a unique millennium technology calendar that gives *the latest dates when* we can expect hundreds of key breakthroughs and discoveries to take place.

图解处场		
pearson has pieced together	主谓结构	
the work of hundreds of researchers around the world	the work of hundreds of researchers around the world	
to produce a unique millennium technology calendar	不定式宾语 millennium technology calendar 后面带有一个 that 引导的定语从句	
that gives the latest dates	that 引导的定语从句,修饰 calendar	不定式短语作 结果状语
when we can expect hundreds of key breakthroughs and discoveries to take place	when 引导的定语从句修饰 the latest dates	SHALLOWER

②语点题 这是考研翻译真题。这个句子的关键就在于要正确理解 that gives the latest dates when we can expect hundreds of key breakthroughs and discoveries to take place 这部分。很多考生将这里的 when 引导的从句当作时间状语从句, 生硬地把它译成"当……时候", 结果造成各种误译, 比如"这给我们最新的日期正

当我们期待成百上千的进步和发现进行的时候"。其实,这个 when 引导的从句是一个定语从句,修饰前面 表示时间的名词 the latest dates (意为"最迟的日期". 不是"最新的日期")。另外, 这里的不定式短语 to produce a unique millennium technology calendar 表示结果, 而并非目的, 有考生混淆了这点, 而将其误译成 "皮尔逊为了制造出一种独一无二的万年历技术、集合了世界上百余位研究者的成果、这种万年历技术能提 供给我们上百个发生了新突破和发现的关键时刻",或"皮尔森将世界范围内数百名研究人员的研究成果拼 凑在一起、制作成一份独一无二的千禧工艺目历。目历将呈现一系列最新的日期、这些日期内将会产生我 们所期望的世界范围内数百个重大突破和发现"。

圖圖隆蒙 皮尔逊汇集世界各地数百位研究人员的成果,编制了一个独特的新技术万年历,它列出了人们有望看到数 百项重大突破和发现的最迟日期。

我们再来看下面这个句子:

- 3 While even the modestly educated sought an elevated tone when they put pen to paper before the 1960s, even the most well regarded writing since then has sought to capture spoken English on the page.
 - 砂福点層 这里 when 引导的是一个时间状语从句,因为其前面没有时间名词作先行词,可以译成"当……时",所以整 个 when 引导的从句可以译成"当人们伏案写作时"。
 - 疆温隆灾 在20世纪60年代之前,当人们伏案写作时,即使受教育不多的人也追求一种高雅的风格,而从那以后,即 使是令人景仰的文章作品也在追求一种口语风格。

通过比较上面三个例句,我们总结出 when 引导的定语从句和时间状语从句有如下三点不同:

1. 结构上的不同

若 when 引导定语从句, 则 when 的前面必然有表示时间的名词(如上面例句 2 中的 the latest dates), 即先行词。若 when 引导时间状语从句,则其前面往往没有表示时间的名词,比如上面例句 3 中, when 前面的 tone 就不是表示时间的名 词, 因此不可能作 when 的先行词。

2. when 的作用不同

经过更为深入的分析, 我们会发现 when 在两种从句中的作用是不同的。当 when 引导定语从句时, 此时 when 是指代 表示时间的先行词, 在定语从句中作时间状语, 修饰从句的谓语。比如在上面的例句 2 中, when 指代 the latest dates, 修饰 定语从句中的谓语 expect,表示"在那个时候我们有望看到(数百项重大的突破和发现)"。

当 when 引导时间状语从句时, 此时 when 不在从句中作任何成分(比如不是作状语来修饰从句谓语), 只起连接主句和 从句的作用。不过需要注意的是, when 引导的时间从句修饰主句的谓语, 作主句谓语的时间状语。比如在上面的例句 3 中, 时间从句 when they put pen to paper before the 1960s 修饰主句谓语 sought, 表示 "在 20 世纪 60 年代之前, 当人们伏案写作 时, 他们追求……"。

因此,我们可以用这样一句话来区分 when 的两类从句:在 when 引导的定语从句里,作从句谓语的状语是 when 这个 词, 而在 when 引导的时间从句里, 作主句谓语的状语是 when 引导的从句, 而不是 when 这个词。

3. when 的译法不同

最后,从翻译的角度来看,when 引导定语从句,如果从句谓语是过去时,则 when 表示从句谓语动作发生的过去时间, 因而一般译成"当时""那时";如果从句谓语是表示将来的动作,则 when 表示从句谓语动作发生的将来时间,因而常译成 "到时""届时",或在翻译时根据上下文灵活处理,比如我们在例句 2 中不把它译出来。而引导时间状语从句的 when,通常 都是译成"当……时候"。

我们再来看下面的例句:

- This near-tripling of oil prices calls up scary memories of the 1973 oil shock, when prices quadrupled, and 1979-1980, when they also almost tripled. Both previous shocks resulted in double-digit inflation and global economic decline.
 - 砂唇点睛 我们看到这里的 when 前面有表示时间的名词短语, 如 1973 oil shock 和 1979-1980, 所以这应该是一个定 语从句。因此, 这里的 when 不是表示"当……时", 而要译成"当时", 这句中的两个 when 引导的定语从 句可以分别译成"当时油价涨了四倍"和"那时油价也涨了近三倍"。

這一個 这次油价近三倍的上涨唤起了人们对 1973 年油价暴涨的可怕记忆, 当时油价涨了四倍, 而 1979~1980 年的油价也涨了近三倍 前两次油价的暴涨都造成了两位数的通货膨胀率和全球性的经济衰退

最后,我们来看一个比较特殊的 when 引导的从句:

(5) To her, the arguments about little things and other obstacles she and her husband face are forgettable *when* she thinks back to *when she first met her husband*.

我们看到,这里有两个 when 引导的从句,而且二者是嵌套关系,即在第一个 when 引导的从句 when she thinks back to when she first met her husband 里面嵌套着另一个 when 引导的从句 when she first met her husband。第一个 when 引导的从句不难理解,应是一个时间状语从句、所以 when 可译成"当……时" 而第二个 when 引导的从句较为特殊,从结构上看,这个从句是作介词 to 的宾语,所以应该是一个宾语从句。但从 when 的意义上来看,这个 when 相当于说 the day when,即这里的 when 完全类似 2.11 小节中讨论的 what 的用法,是一个"缩合关系词",也就是说 when 本身含有一个"隐性"先行词 the day。所以从句 when she first met her husband 可以改写成一个定语从句 the day when she first met her husband,表示"当初第一次认识她丈夫时的那天"。

隱晶経效 对于她来说,当她回忆起初遇丈夫时的情景,就把他们之间的关于生活琐事的争议抛到九霄云外了。

由此可见, when 也可以像 what 那样, 用作一个"缩合关系词", 来引导一个既可以看作是特殊的定语从句也可以看作是名词从句的从句。我们在下面还会看到这种情况。其实, where 也可以作为一个"缩合关系词"来引导这种特殊的从句。

②思维总结

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对于关系词 when 的用法,首先要确认它是在从句中作状语,然后才是确认先行词是表示时间的名词,因为即使有表示时间的名词作先行词,但如果从句不是缺少状语,也不能用 when 引导定语从句。所以,我们可以做出以下推导:when 引导定语从句,能推导出先行词一定是表示时间的名词;但反过来不成立,也就是说,即使有表示时间的先行词,也不能推断出一定用 when 引导定语从句。

2.13

关系副词 where

关系副词 where 的用法可以与关系副词 when 的用法进行类比,不过前者要比后者复杂,下面我们将详细讨论。

(2.13.1) 用 where 引导定语从句, 其先行词通常是表示地点的名词

关系副词 where 的用法特点有:

- 1. where 在定语从句中作地点状语,修饰从句谓语动词;
- 2. 其前面的先行词通常是表示地点的名词, 如 place, house 等;
- 3. 可引导限定性和非限定性定语从句。

请看例句:

- ① Literature is the place where the past meets the present to contemplate the future.
 - 沙喜点情 这里的先行词 place 表示地点,而且 where 在从句中充当地点状语(定语从句中不缺少主语或宾语),修饰从句谓语 meets。

疆疆隆灵 在文学作品里,过去与现实交汇,以思考未来。

- A: Since you work in the theater, can't you get me a free ticket now and then?
 - B: Certainly if you bring me a few notes now and then from the bank where you work!
 - 这里的先行词 bank 表示地点,而且 where 在从句中充当地点状语(定语从句中不缺少主语或宾语),修饰 从句谓语 work。

量量 X A: 既然你在剧院工作, 那你就不能时常给我弄些免费的票吗?

B: 当然可以, 只要你能够从你工作的那家银行里时常给我弄些票子出来。

- 3 Of all the components of a good night's sleep, dreams seem to be least within our control. In dreams, a window opens into a world where logic is suspended and dead people speak.
 - 沙震嵐體 这里的先行词 world 表示地点,而且 where 在从句中充当地点状语(定语从句中不缺少主语或宾语),修饰 从句谓语 is suspended 和 speak。
 - 疆晶盛变 在所有构成良好睡眠的因素中,梦看起来是我们最无法控制的一个 梦境中的世界,逻辑失去作用,死者开 始言语。

2.13.2 先行词表示地点,不一定都用 where 引导定语从句

与 when 类似, 并非凡是先行词表示地点的名词都得由 where 引导定语从句来进行修饰, 这得看关系词在从句中充当的 成分。若定语从句不是缺少状语,而是缺少主语或宾语,则要用 which 或 that 引导定语从句,即使先行词是表示地点。请看 例句:

- 1) This is the town where I spent my childhood.
 - 2) This is the town which I told you about before.
 - ◎ 福点層 在这两句话里,尽管先行词都是表示地点的名词 town,但用的关系词不同。在例句 1)中,定语从句不缺 少主语或宾语, 而是缺少地点状语, 故关系词用 where。这里的 where 作地点状语, 修饰 spent。在例句 2) 里,由于定语从句中的谓语部分 told you about 缺少宾语,那么关系词要充当这一宾语,故要用 which。

隱晶產文 1)这就是我度过童年的小城。

- 2)这就是我以前告诉过你的小城。
- 2 In fact, there are now so many deer that some are being sent to places which would like to return this kind of deer to the

设备点面 我们看到,尽管这句的先行词是表示地点的名词 places,但由于从句缺少主语,所以我们用关系代词 which, 而不用 where。

疆疆经灾 事实上,现在底群数量过多,因此有些底被送到那些能将它们送回野外的地方。

3 I've never been to Beijing, but it's the place _

A. where I'd like to visit

B. in which I'd like to visit

C. I most want to visit

D. that I want to visit it most

運輸答案 C。

题语点题 这是六级考试真题。本题考查定语从句的关系词的选择。我们看到,尽管这句话的先行词是表示地点的名 词 place, 但由于从句中的谓语 visit 缺少宾语, 所以我们不能选 A。正确答案是 C, 这里相当于省去了关系 词 that 或 which。

疆温隆变 我从未到过北京,但北京却是我最想去的地方。

where 引导定语从句,先行词可以是含有地点意义的其他各种名词 2.13.3

按照我们一般的理解, where 引导的定语从句, 它的先行词就是表示地点的名词。其实 where 引导的定语从句, 关于它 的先行词问题, 并不如我们想象得那么简单。细心的读者也许发现了, 对于 when 的先行词, 我们在 2.12.1 中是这样表述 的:用 when 引导定语从句, 其先行词必须是表示时间的名词;而对于 where 的先行词, 我们在 2.13.1 中是这样表述的:用 where 引导定语从句, 其先行词通常是表示地点的名词。现在大家看出这里的差别了: when 的先行词必须是表示时间的名 词,where 的先行词通常是表示地点的名词。换句话说,where 引导定语从句,其先行词可以不是表示地点的名词。我们可 以把这种不表示地点的名词解释成一种"含有地点意义的名词",这些名词往往是一些抽象名词,比如 dream, case, situation, point 等等。请看例句:

Annie: You know that *dream where* you're walking down the street naked and everyone is looking at you? Becky: I love that dream.

Annie: That was nothing compared to this humiliation, nothing.

- 这里的先行词 dream 就是一个抽象的地点名词,因此后面接 where 引导的定语从句 where 在从句中充当地点状语,定语从句中不缺少主语或宾语。
- 置置整文 安妮: 你知道这种梦吗? 在梦里, 你光着身子走在大街上, 所有的人都在盯着你看 贝姬: 我喜欢这种梦 安妮: 那真丢死人了, 没有比这更丢人的了
- ② Cheating is most likely in situations where the vital interests are high and the chances of getting caught are low.
 - 逐語点睛 这里的先行词 situations 表示 "情形,情况",并非我们习惯意义上表示地点的名词,但这里依然用了 where 引导定语从句。where 在从句中充当地点状语,定语从句中不缺少主语或宾语。
 - 疆漏烂灾 如果利益重大而且被人发现的可能性又很小,在这种情况下,欺诈行为最有可能发生。
- 3 He has reached the point where a change is needed.

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- 逐語点面 这里的先行词 point 表示"地步,某一程度",并非我们习惯意义上的表示地点的名词,但这里依然用了where 引导定语从句。where 在从句中充当地点状语,定语从句中不缺少主语或宾语。
- 體晶 隆 他已到了需要改弦易辙的地步。
- Both the United States and China had reached *a point* in history *where* they shared an eagerness to start a new relationship, and where both were prepared to pay an ideological price for it.
 - 學語点體 与上一句一样,同样是 point 用作先行词。不过这里的 point 与 where 被 in history 隔开了。where 在从句中充当地点状语,定语从句中不缺少主语或宾语。
 - 第二章 美国和中国都到达了这样的历史时刻:双方都在渴望开始一种新的关系,并都准备为此付出意识形态上的代价。
- Until such time as mankind has the sense to lower its population to the *point where* the planet can provide a comfortable support for all, people will have to accept more "unnatural food".
 - 逐步点面 这是考研英语翻译真题。与上一句一样,同样是 point 用作先行词。where 在从句中充当地点状语,定语从句中不缺少主语或宾语。
 - [清] 除非人类终于意识到要把人口减少到这样的程度——使地球能为所有人提供足够的饮食, 否则人们将不得不接受更多的"人造食品"。
- Now the tide appears to be turning. As personal injury claims continue as before, some courts are beginning to side with defendants, especially in *cases where* a warning label probably wouldn't have changed anything.
 - 逐语点题 这里的先行词 cases 表示 "案件", 并非我们习惯意义上的表示地点的名词, 但这里依然用了 where 引导定语从句。where 在从句中充当地点状语, 定语从句中不缺少主语或宾语。
 - 现在情况似乎正在发生变化。个人受伤害索赔的案件一如既往,但是法庭开始站在被告一边,特别是在有警告标签也不可能避免发生事故的案件中。

从对以上例句的分析中大家看到,我在反复强调"where 在从句中充当地点状语,定语从句中不缺少主语或宾语",而且各个先行词都不是我们常规意义上的表示地点的名词。由此我们可以很大胆地做出进一步的引申和归纳,提出这样一个假说——如果一个定语从句不是缺少主语或宾语而是缺少状语,并且先行词是除了表示时间的名词(在这种情况下会用when)和表示原因的名词(在这种情况下会用why)以外的其他任何名词,此时,我们都要用where 引导定语从句。下面我们就来看一些很"离谱"(即并非习惯意义上的表示地点的名词)的先行词,但却是用where 引导的定语从句。

Pavarotti, Opera Star Finds Creative Passion in Painting

Tenor Luciano Pavarotti holds a handkerchief whenever he sings in concert. Yet in real life he is more likely to be found holding a paintbrush. For his great love is painting vividly-colored pictures of Italian villages and seascapes. What

he likes best about painting is its contrast to opera, where the challenge is to use one's talents to bring to life the works of others. "When I finish a canvas, I feel I have created a world."

逐落点圈 这段小文讲的是有关帕瓦罗蒂的逸闻。其中的难句是 "What he likes best about painting is its contrast to opera, where the challenge is to use one's talents to bring to life the works of others." 理解这句话的关键是 要搞清楚 where 指代哪个名词: painting 还是 opera。我曾经在课堂上问过很多学生这个问题. 他们的回答 是 painting。我想这其实是受到了上文的影响,因为上文都是在讲帕瓦罗蒂如何热爱 painting。其实,这里 的 where 指代的是 opera。因此后面的 challenge 说的就是 opera 的挑战, 而不是 painting 给他带来的挑战 由此可见,如果弄错先行词,必然会误解 challenge 所指,最终造成对整个句子的误解。显然,这里的 opera 也不是一个常规的表示地点的名词。

潛品產攻

歌剧大腕帕瓦罗蒂钟爱绘画

在舞台上,我们看到的帕瓦罗蒂总是手拿小手帕。然而在生活中,人们更有可能发现他手持画笔,因为 他钟爱绘画,他最喜欢画意大利的乡村美景和海景。他喜欢绘画的最主要原因是绘画与歌剧表演有一个不 同之处: 歌剧对他的挑战是用自己的演唱天赋来演绎别人的作品, 而在绘画时,"当我画完一幅画时, 我感 觉我是创造了整个世界"。

Speech has to be triggered and this depends on interaction between the mother and the child, _____ the mother recognizes the cues and signals in the child's crying, smiling, and responds to them.

A. when

B. which

C. why

D. where

面爾答察 D。

沙海点睛 看到这句话,很多读者也许感觉有点无从下手,一时不知从何处开始分析。首先,从表面结构上来看,逗号 前后是两个独立的句子: Speech has to be triggered and this depends on interaction between the mother and the child 和 the mother recognizes the cues and signals in the child's crying, smiling, and responds to them, 而现在需要我们填入一个连词, 使这两个句子构成一个有逻辑语义联系的主从复合句。那我们就立即要 问:这是三大从句中的哪一种从句?定语从句、状语从句还是名词从句?我们很容易判断出这不是一个名 词从句。这种有逗号隔开的只可能是非限定性定语从句或状语从句。在我的新东方课堂上, 很多同学选择 了 when, 认为这是时间状语从句。但这样一来, 逻辑语义上是讲不通的(请大家自己翻译出来看看)。选 which 也不正确, 因为从句不缺少主语或宾语, 从而导致关系词 which 无法在从句中充当成分。而 why 是 不能引导非限定性定语从句的, 所以, 只能是选 where 了。但即使是知道 where 正确, 也许还不知该如何分 析其结构关系。

> 其实, 这是 where 引导的一个非限定性定语从句。既然是定语从句, 那么我们首先就要按照前面提到的 一个重要观点来做——找先行词!这里的先行词是什么?是 child, mother 还是 interaction?根据前面讲 过的判断先行词的方法步骤: 先要正确理解定语从句本身的意思, 所以我们先来看定语从句。我们先要搞 清楚从句中的最后一个代词 them 指什么——它指代 the cues and signals in the child's crying, smiling, 因 此, 定语从句讲的是 the mother 一方面要 recognizes 孩子在哭笑中发出的 cues and signals, 同时还要对这 些 cues and signals 做出 responds。从这个定语从句的意思来看,能反映母亲和孩子这种关系的名词只能是 interaction (互动作用), 所以这个先行词就是 interaction。分析到这里, 我们看到, 关系副词 where 所指代 的先行词是 interaction, 而这个 interaction 离我们常规意义上的表示地点的名词还是较远的。

> 综上所述, 原句的逻辑结构关系是: ...this depends on interaction between the mother and the child, where the mother recognizes...。这里的 interaction 后面紧跟了一个介词短语 between the mother and the child 来作定 语,讲的是母亲和孩子之间的互动,然后再接一个 where 引导的定语从句来进一步说明母亲与孩子之间具 体如何互动, 即定语从句是对这个 interaction 的详细补充说明。于是, 通过 where 一连接, 原来两个看似独 立的分句就有了很好的内在逻辑联系。

语言是需要培养的,而这又需要母亲和孩子之间的互动作用,在这种互动过程中(where 的翻译),母亲可以从孩子的哭笑中捕捉到一些信息和信号,并且给予它们反馈

When the work is well done, a climate of accident-free operations is established _____ time lost due to injuries is kept at a minimum.

A. where

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B. how

C. what

D. unless

正面音器 A。

这是考研真题,考的是定语从句关系词的选择。这里的空格前后是两个看似独立的句子,但要通过一个连词连接,使两个句子之间有良好的内在逻辑联系。这里的先行词是 a climate of accident-free operations,这个名词短语显然不是常规意义上的表示地点的名词,但我们依然用 where 引导定语从句。因此本句的结构实际为 a climate of accident-free operations where time lost due to injuries is kept at a minimum is established。定语从句 where time lost due to injuries is kept at a minimum 是修饰 a climate of accident-free operations的,但这样一来整个句子的主语部分 a climate of accident-free operations where time lost due to injuries is kept at a minimum 显得过长,而谓语 is established 又太短,即"头重脚轻",这是英文句子的大忌,故而将定语从句后置到句末,从而造成定语从句的先行词 a climate of accident-free operations 与定语从句的关系词 where 被隔开。这种分隔就是我们在 2.2.3 小节中讨论过的第三种分隔情形 "作主语的先行词+谓语部分+定语从句"。

1. 如果此项工作(低事故率的安全计划)做得好的话,就会形成无事故作业的好风气,此时,因为工伤事故所造成的时间损失就会被控制在最低限度。

2. 当安全保障工作做得好的时候, 无事故生产的工作风气就会形成, 而在这种风气下, 由于工伤事故而导致的时间损失就会降到最低。

从以上例句,读者应该能够深刻领悟到,如果不能如此透彻地理解 where 引导的定语从句的先行词,那么在面对上述这些考题时,我们就很难有自信地选择 where。最后,再次强调一下 where 引导的定语从句的两个特点:一是先行词可以是除了表示时间的名词(在这种情况下会用 when)和表示原因的名词(在这种情况下会用 why)以外的任何其他名词,不一定非得是常规意义上的表示地点的名词;二是 where 在从句中作状语,即从句不能缺少主语或宾语,否则不可能用 where,而是用 which 或 that。

2.13.4) 如何区分 where 引导的地点状语从句和定语从句

类似于我们要区分 when 引导的定语从句与时间状语从句一样,我们同样有必要区分 where 引导的地点状语从句和定语从句。若没有意识到这种区别,在翻译时就很容易造成误解。比如我们上面刚刚讨论过的例句 9,我曾看到很多考研辅导书上误解了它的结构,把 where 引导的从句理解成了地点状语从句,结果错误地将其解释成"'无事故操作气氛的形成'在低事故率的安全计划得到彻底实施的'地方'才能实现"。这显然就是不区分 where 引导的这两类从句造成的误解。其实,即使将其作为地点状语从句来理解,也要译成"当工伤事故所造成的时间损失被控制在最低限度,就会形成无事故作业的好风气"。当然,这样就曲解了作者的原意,也混乱了因果逻辑关系:好的安全规划→形成无事故作业的好风气→时间损失减少。

那么两者如何区分? 我们先来比较下面两个例句:

- 1)45 percent of the world's population live where mosquitoes transmit malaria.
 - 2) Approximately 45 percent of the world's population live in the climate zone where mosquitoes transmit malaria.

例句 1)是地点状语从句,因为 where 前面没有被修饰的表示地点的名词。而例句 2)就是一个定语从句,因为 climate zone 是被修饰的先行词。所以,两个句子的结构完全不同,尽管二者译成汉语时意思没有多大区别。

電影 疟疾是由蚊子传播的,全球有大约45%的人口生活在疟疾肆虐的区域。

通过比较上述两个例句, 我们总结出 where 引导的这两种从句有如下两点不同:

1. 结构上的不同

若 where 引导定语从句,则 where 的前面必然有表示地点的名词,如上面例句 2)中的 in the climate zone,即先行词。若 where 引导地点状语从句,则其前面往往没有表示地点的名词,比如上面的例句 1), where 前面只有动词 live。

2. where 的作用不同

经过更为深入的分析,我们会发现 where 在两类从句中的作用是不同的。当 where 引导定语从句时,指代表示地点的先行词在定语从句中作地点状语,修饰从句的谓语。比如在上面的例句 1)中, where 指代 in the climate zone,修饰定语从句的谓语 transmit,表示"蚊子在这样的气候区传播疟疾"。

当 where 引导地点状语从句时,不在从句中充当任何成分(比如不是作状语来修饰从句的谓语),只起连接主句和从句的作用。不过需要注意的是,where 引导的地点状语从句修饰主句的谓语,作主句谓语的地点状语。比如在上面的例句 1)中,地点状语从句 where mosquitoes transmit malaria 修饰主句的谓语 live,表示"生活在蚊子传播疟疾的地方"。

因此,我们可以用这样一句话来区分 where 引导的两类从句:在 where 引导的定语从句中,作从句谓语的状语是 where 这个词,而在 where 引导的地点状语从句中,作主句谓语的状语是整个 where 引导的从句,而不是 where 这个词。我们再来看下面的例句:

- (2) 1) When you read books, you had better make a mark at the spot where you have any question.
 - 2) When you read books, you had better make a mark where you have any question.
 - 这两句话翻译成汉语,意思上几乎没有区别,都可译成"看书时,最好在有问题的地方做个标记"。但是就英文结构而言,两者有很大的不同。例句 1)中 where 引导的从句修饰名词 spot, 即是一个定语从句。而例句 2)中 where 引导的从句并非修饰其前面的名词 mark, 而只是说明 make a mark 的地方, 即是一个地点状语从句, 这个 where 引导的从句在作用上相当于例句 1)中的介词短语 at the spot, 因为两者都是地点状语。
- 3 The attacks on ambition are many and come from various angles; its public defenders are few and unimpressive, where they are not extremely unattractive.

沙语点影 这里 where 引导的是地点状语从句, 因为其前面没有被修饰的先行名词。

精晶整变 对雄心壮志的攻击为数众多,并且出于不同的角度;公开为它辩护的人极少,辨词也很平淡,尽管辩护者并非极不引人注意。

要注意的是, 定语从句中的 where 才能转换成"介词+which"的结构, 而地点状语从句的 where 不能。请比较:

- 4 1) Would you please put the book where it belongs?
 - 2) Would you please put the book to which it belongs? *
 - 医海点面 因为例句 1) 里没有被修饰的表示地点的名词, 所以 where 引导的应该是一个地点状语从句, 因此例句 1) 正确。因为 where 前的名词 (book) 不是表地点, 即 where 前面没有先行词, 所以 where 引导的不是定语从句。既然没有先行词, 那么例句 2) 中将 where 替换为 to which, 这里的 which 无法指代任何先行词, 故例句 2) 错误。

體圖麗文 请把书放回原处。

最后我们来看一个 where 作为"缩合关系词"的例句:

- (5) We stopped for a minute to walk out to where we had seen George Mills work in the mud the night before.
 - 这里 where 引导的从句 where we had seen George Mills work in the mud the night before 较为特殊。从结构上看,这里的 where 引导的从句是作介词 to 的宾语,所以应该是一个宾语从句。但从 where 的意义上来看,这里的 where 相当于说 the place where,即这个 where 完全类似我们在 2.11 小节中讨论过的 what 的用法,是一个"缩合关系词",也就是说 where 本身含有一个"隐性"的先行词 the place。所以从句 where we had seen George Mills work in the mud the night before 可以改写成一个定语从句 the place where we had seen George Mills work in the mud the night before,表示"我们曾经看到乔治•米尔斯前一天晚上在泥里工作的地方"。综上所述,where 也可以像 what 那样被用作一个"缩合关系词"来引导一个既可以看作是特殊的定语从句也可以看作是名词从句的从句。我们在前文也看到过,when 也可以作为一个"缩合关系词"来引

导这种特殊的从句。

隱而蓬茨 我们停留了片刻,出来走到我们曾经看到乔治。米尔斯前一天晚上在泥里工作的地方

○ 思维总结

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对于关系词 where 的用法,首先要确认它是在从句中作状语,然后才要确认先行词是表示地点的名词,因为即使有表示地点的名词作先行词,但如果从句不缺少状语,也不能用 where 引导定语从句。在此基础上,我们进一步提出下列假说:

如果一个定语从句不是缺少主语或宾语,而是缺少状语,并且先行词是除了表示时间的名词(在这种情况下会用 when)和表示原因的名词(在这种情况下会用 why)以外的任何其他名词,此时,我们都要用 where 引导定语从句:

因此,我们常常会在 where 引导的定语从句里看到一些很"离谱"的先行词(即并非习惯意义上的表示地点的名词)或者说,一些不是表示地点的名词,我们也会用 where 引导的定语从句来修饰。因此,我们既不能从 where 引导的定语从句中推导出先行词一定是表示地点的名词,也不能从表示地点的先行词推导出一定用 where 引导定语从句。换句话说,不同于 when 引导定语从句是表示时间的先行词的充分但不必要条件,where 引导的定语从句与表示地点的先行词既不是充分也不是必要条件。所以我们说,在三个关系副词(when/where/why)里面,where 的用法最为复杂。对此,请读者注意。

2.14

关系副词 why

关系副词 why 的用法较简单, 其用法特点有:

- 1. why 在定语从句中作原因状语, 修饰从句的谓语动词;
- 2. 其先行词必须是表示原因的名词, 如 reason, cause 等;
- 3. 只引导限定性定语从句。这点不同于 when 和 where。请看例句:
- 1 This is the reason why I didn't come here.

疆最隆变 这就是我没来的原因。

Online shopping is becoming more and more popular in China. It either takes the form of B2C (business to customer) or C2C (customer to customer). The two major *reasons why* growth is slow are first, concerns about security and reliability and second, Chinese customers are used to haggling over prices in stores, a process which does not transfer to the Internet. (出自 2000 年左右的文章)

盘晶整变 在中国,网上购物日益流行。采取的方式通常为B2C(商家对顾客)或C2C(顾客对顾客)这两种。其发展缓慢的原因主要有两个,首先,是安全与可靠性的问题;其次,中国的顾客都喜欢讨价还价,但在网上却没有这个过程。

因为表示原因的名词很少, 所以我们一般很少见到 why 引导的定语从句。另外, 我们常常把表示原因的先行词省去, 而只剩下 why 引导的从句, 比如例句 1 可以说成: This is why I didn't come here.

思维训练 2.12-2.14 图 图 P337

选择最佳答案填空。

1.	I know of a number of occasions people died from water pollution.			
	A. which	B. when	C. where	D. while
2. There can't be any life on Venus, the temperature is as high as 900°F.				
	A. which	B. when	C. where	D. there
3.	The reason	he died was lack of medical care.		
	A. which	B. for that	C. as	D. why

4.	Although he knew little about the large amount of work done in the field, he succeeded			cceeded other more well-informed
	experimenters failed.			
	A. which	B. that	C. what	D. where
5.	We may encounter situati	ons this principle cannot	be applied.	
	A. where	B. which	C. what	D. as
6.	This is the shop I	often speak to you.		
	A. where	B. which	C. of which	D. in which
7.	This is the shop I	often buy foodstuff.		
	A. where	B. which	C. of which	D. to which
8.	When you read the book,	you'd better make a mark	_ you have any questions.	
	A. at which	B. where	C. the place where	D. in which
9.	He told us how he dealt v	vith the self-interest of countries	to bring them into a kind of	international accord everyone seemed
	to benefit.			
	A. where	B. which	C. that	D. what

2.15

关系副词有 how 吗?

我们知道, 引导名词从句的连接副词有 when, where, why 和 how 四个, 那么也许有读者会问: 引导定语从句的关系副词有 how 吗?

事实上, how 不可以作为表示方式的关系副词。在英语中, 若要表示方式, 我们用以下四种句型:

- 1. the way+从句
- 2. the way that+从句
- 3. the way in which+从句
- 4. the manner that+从句

所以我们看到, 在英语中没有"the way how+从句"这样的表达。请看例句:

- ① During the 1940s science and engineering had an impact on *the way that* music reached its audience and even influenced *the way in which* it was composed.
 - 妙语点睛 这里 the way 的后面分别接了两个不同的关系词 that 和 in which。
 - 隱蟲於之 20 世纪 40 年代, 科学和工程学对听众收听音乐的方式有很大的影响, 甚至影响到了音乐本身的创作方式。
- You know the old golden rule, "Care for others the way you would like them to care for you."
 - 逐语点睛 这里 the way 后面的关系词省去了, 直接跟了从句 you would like them to care for you。
 - 疆品蓬茨 要记住这样一个真理——以希望别人对待你的方式来对待别人(己所不欲,勿施于人)。
- 3 Confidence is probably one of the most noticeable traits in the Americans. They show confidence in *the way* they talk, *the way* they smile, *the way* they dress and *the way* they walk.
 - 妙语点睛 同例句 2, 这里 the way 后面的关系词省去了。
 - [請而経文] 美国人最大的特点之一就是他们的自信,这从他们的言谈、微笑、着装、行走等的方式中表露无遗。
- 4 Social science is that branch of intellectual enquiry which seeks to study humans and their endeavors *in the same* reasoned, orderly, systematic, and dispassioned *manner that* natural scientists use for the study of natural phenomena.
 - 逐濟高原 这是考研英语翻译真题。这里的 manner 等同于 way, 后面接了关系词 that 来引导定语从句。
 - **温温** 社会科学是知识探索的一个分支,它力图像自然科学家研究自然现象那样,用理性的、有序的、系统的和冷静的方式研究人类及其行为。

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带有插入语的定语从句

在接下来的三节中,我们要讨论三种结构较为复杂的定语从句:带有插入语的定语从句、并列定语从句和双层定语从句。

所谓带有插入语的定语从句,是指在某些定语从句的关系词后面紧跟着一个插入语。插入语可以分为两类:一类是插入一个主谓结构,另一类是插入其他各种成分,如插入各种从句。

2.16.1) 定语从句的关系词后面插入一个主谓结构

定语从句的关系词后面插入的往往是一些表达个人主观观点的主谓结构,如 they think, he said, they believe, he claimed, they assume 等等。这些主谓结构紧跟在关系代词后面,但不影响定语从句原来的结构,因而并非构成定语从句的主谓语。带有插入语的定语从句的结构主要有两种:作主语的关系词+插入语+定语从句的谓语部分;作宾语的关系词+插入语+定语从句的主谓部分。

- 一、作主语的关系词+插入语+定语从句的谓语部分
- Many students face problems when they have to study a subject that they think is difficult.
 - 我们看到,这里的定语从句本身的结构是 that...is difficult,但现在关系代词 that 后面紧跟了一个插入语they think,于是便得到了一个带插入语的定语从句 that they think is difficult。换句话说,定语从句的主语that 和谓语部分 is difficult 被 they think 这个插入语分隔。

電影整変 很多学生如果必须学一门他们认为很难的课程时,就会遇到很多问题。

- ② Sometimes the very things that we think are holding us down are the things that are helping us fly. That is what discipline is all about.
 - 我们看到,这里的定语从句本身的结构是 that ... are holding us down,但现在关系代词 that 后面紧跟了一个插入语 we think,于是便得到了一个带插入语的定语从句 that we think are holding us down。换句话说,定语从句的主语 that 和谓语部分 are holding us down 被 we think 这个插入语分隔。

疆最深 有时候我们认为正在拖我们后腿的东西其实正是帮助我们飞翔的东西, 那就是纪律的含义所在。这个句子来自于这样—个寓意深刻的故事:

What we think is pulling us down is really taking us up. That is what discipline is about. A boy was flying a kite with his father and asked his father what kept the kite up. Dad replied, "The string." The boy said, "Dad, it is the string that is holding the kite down." The father asked his son to watch as he broke the string. Guess what happened to the kite? It came down. Isn't that true in life? Sometimes the very things that we think are holding us down are the things that are helping us fly. That is what discipline is all about.

- Nicael Holt, an Australian university student, had a smart idea about how to put some money in his pocket. Last week, he sold his lifestyle, which he said was relaxing and rewarding, for A\$7, 500 (RMB37, 500).
 - 曾经在一份英语报纸上看到一篇文章,说一个澳大利亚的大学生为了挣钱,决定出售自己的生活方式,让别人来过自己的生活,这个例句就是这篇文章中的两句话。我们看到,这里的定语从句本身的结构是which...was relaxing and rewarding,但现在关系代词 which 后面紧跟了一个插入语 he said,于是便得到了一个带插入语的定语从句 which he said was relaxing and rewarding。换句话说,定语从句的主语 which 和谓语 was relaxing and rewarding 被 he said 这个插入语分隔。

短扇底交 尼克尔·霍尔特是澳大利亚的一名在校大学生,他想到了一个挣钱的好点子。上周,他把自己的生活方式以7,500 澳元(约合 37,500 元人民币)的价格卖了出去。据他自己说,他的生活方式是非常轻松和有意义的。

- Tax cuts have been on George W. Bush's mind since he became president of the United States. One of his first acts in government was to announce cuts which *he claimed* would give back US\$1.6 trillion to the American people over 10 years.
 - 我们看到,这里的定语从句本身的结构是 which...would give back.... 但现在关系代词 which 后面紧跟了一个插入语 he claimed,于是便得到了一个带插入语的定语从句 which he claimed would give back.... 换句话说,定语从句的主语 which 和谓语 would give back 被 he claimed 这个插入语分隔
 - 通過查求 减税是小布什当上美国总统以来一直想要推行的一项政策 他上台后的第一件事就是宣布实施这一政策, 他声称该项措施在10年之内将会把1.6万亿美元重新还给美国人民
- (5) Hilton is building its own hotel there, which you may be sure will be decorated with Hamlet Hamburger Bars, the Lear Lounge, the Banquo Banqueting Room, and so forth, and will be very expensive.
 - 我们看到,这里的定语从句本身的结构是 which...will be decorated...,但现在关系代词 which 后面紧跟了一个插入语 you may be sure,于是便得到了一个带插入语的定语从句 which you may be sure will be decorated...。 换句话说,定语从句的主语 which 和谓语 will be decorated 被 you may be sure 这个插入语分隔。
 - **清晶层文** 希尔顿正在那里建设自己的饭店,也许可以肯定该饭店将会装备有"哈姆雷特"汉堡吧、"李尔王"休息厅、 "班柯"宴会厅等等,该饭店将十分奢华。

(注: Hamlet, Lear 和 Banquo 皆系莎士比亚所著悲剧中的主人公。因为本文讲的是关于莎士比亚的故乡 Stratford-on-Avon 的情况, 所以出现用莎翁剧中的人物来命名各餐厅、酒吧, 以吸引游客的内容。)

- 二、作宾语的关系词+插入语+定语从句的主谓部分
- The millionaire had a very ugly girl who I could not have dreamed many boys fell in love with.
 - 我们看到,这里的定语从句本身的结构是 who...many boys fell in love with, 关系词 who 作介词 with 的宾语。但现在关系代词 who 后面紧跟了一个插入语 I could not have dreamed, 于是便得到了一个带插入语的定语从句 who I could not have dreamed many boys fell in love with。换句话说, 定语从句的宾语 who 和定语从句的主谓语 many boys fell in love with 被 I could not have dreamed 这个插入语分隔。
 - 疆最深刻 这个百万富翁有一个十分丑陋的女儿, 可是让我难以想象的是, 竟然有很多男孩子在追求她。
- What is harder to establish is whether the productivity revolution that businessmen assume they are presiding over is for real.
 - 我们看到,这里的定语从句本身的结构是 that...they are presiding over...,关系词 that 作介词 over 的宾语。但现在关系代词 that 后面紧跟了一个插入语 businessmen assume,于是便得到了一个带插入语的定语从句 that businessmen assume they are presiding over...。换句话说,定语从句的宾语 that 和定语从句的主谓语 they are presiding over 被 businessmen assume 这个插入语分隔。

商界人士自以为他们正在进行一场生产力革命,但这是否是真正意义上的生产力革命,对此更加难以证实。值得注意的是,正如上文所讲过的,插入语是不影响定语从句本身的结构的,所以不能在这种特殊的定语从句中随便添加连词,比如这个定语从句不能改成 that businessmen assume that they are presiding over is for real*。若是不知道这是插入语结构,考生就很可能会误认为 businessmen assume that they are presiding over... 是宾语从句结构。这看上去的确很像,但其实 over 是缺少宾语的,从句不是一个完整的结构,无法构成名词从句。类似这种错误的句子在考研改错题中曾出现过。

8 They pointed out the damage which they supposed that had been done by last night's storm.

A B C D

正确答案 C, 应把 that 去掉。

这是考研真题。这里的定语从句本身的结构应该是 which...had been done by last night's storm, 修饰前面的 名词 damage。但现在关系代词 which 后面紧跟了一个插入语 they supposed, 所以此时带插入语的定语从句 应该是 which they supposed had been done by last night's storm, 而不是 which they supposed that had been done by last night's storm, 这里不能添加连词 that。

强晶浮变 他们指出了这些损坏,认为这是由昨晚的暴风雪造成的。

三、what 引导的从句中带一个主谓结构的插入语

此外,作插入语的主谓结构也可放在 what 引导的从句中, 请看下面这道考研题:

(9) There was a very interesting remark in a book by an Englishman that I read recently giving what he thought was a reason for this American characteristic.

there was a very interesting remark	中心词 remark
in a book	介词短语,修饰 remark
by an Englishman	修饰 book 的并列定语 1
that I read recently	修饰 book 的并列定语 2
giving what he thought was a reason for this American characteristic	分词短语,修饰 remark

分词短语的结构图示:

giving		分词 giving
what	由 what 引导宾语从句,且 what 作从句的主语	
he thought	插人语	宾语从句,作 giving 的宾语
was a reason for this American characteristic	宾语从句的谓语部分	24777H

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> 对于这个句子,也许有考生在读完第一遍之后感觉有点迷惑,不知道该如何确切理解它的意思。如果是这 样,那是因为没有理清楚该句中的定语结构。这个句子的定语结构稍微有一点复杂,既有"并联"定语,又 有"串联"定语。

首先, 名词短语 remark in a book by an Englishman 带有"串联"型定语结构, 其中, 介词短语 in a book 修 饰 remark, 介词短语 by an Englishman 修饰 book。其次, 这句带有两组"并联"型定语。第一组是名词 短语 a book by an Englishman that I read recently 中含有的两个并列定语, 即中心词 book 带有两个"并 联"定语: 介词短语 by an Englishman 和定语从句 that I read recently, 所以这个短语的意思就是"我最近 看过的、由英国人写的一本书"。第二组带"并联"定语的是名词短语 remark in a book by an Englishman that I read recently giving what he thought was a reason for this American characteristic, 这个短语比较复 杂,它的中心词是 remark, remark 带有两个"并联"定语: 介词短语 in a book by an Englishman that I read recently 和分词短语 giving what he thought was a reason for this American characteristic, 这两个并列定语都 很复杂。第一个定语我们刚才分析过,就是其中的中心词 book 带有的两个并列定语 by an Englishman 和 that I read recently。第二个定语是由分词 giving 与宾语从句 what he thought was a reason for this American characteristic 构成。在这个宾语从句中, he thought 是插入语, 所以宾语从句的核心结构是 what...was a reason for this American characteristic, 即 what 作宾语从句的主语, was a reason for this American characteristic 是系表结构。而 he thought 并非宾语从句的主语和谓语。这一点可能有读者会误解。

这里关键是要看到 giving 的逻辑主语是 remark, 换句话说, 分词短语 giving what he thought was a reason for this American characteristic 是修饰 remark 的, 但它被 remark 的第一个定语 in a book by an Englishman that I read recently 所隔开。

電量 我最近看过一本书,它是由一个英国人写的,我还记得书里有一句十分有趣的话,作者认为这句话说明了美 国人为什么是这种性格。

定语从句的关系词后面插入一个其他成分

我们上面讨论的带插人语的定语从句,所插人的结构都是一个表示个人观点的"主谓结构",但关系词后面还可以插入 其他结构, 尤其是各类从句。请看例句:

Real friends are those who, when you've made a fool of yourself, don't feel that you've done a permanent job.

图解难句		
real friends are those		主语的主系表结构
who	定语从句的关系词 who 作主语	
when you've made a fool of yourself	插入成分,是一个 when 引导的时间从句	定语从句、修饰 those
don't feel that you've done a permanent job	定语从句的谓语部分	

我们看到,该句的插人成分是一个 when 引导的时间从句,而不是一个主谓结构。具体来说,定语从句的关系词 who 后面带有插入语 when you've made a fool of yourself,分隔了 who 与定语从句的谓语部分 don't feel that you've done a permanent job, 其中 who 充当定语从句的主语。

隱晶経支 真正的朋友就是,即使你出了洋相,他们也不会认为你以后还会这样。

- ② Our limited thinking prevents us from progress. There was a fisherman who, every time he caught a big fish, would throw it back into the river, keeping only the smaller ones. A man watching this unusual behavior asked the fisherman why he was doing this. The fisherman replied: "Because I have a small frying pan." Most people never make it in life because they are carrying a small frying pan. That is limited thinking.
 - 我们看到,这段短文第二句的插入成分是一个 every time 引导的时间从句,而不是一个主谓结构。具体来说,定语从句的关系词 who 后面带有插入语 every time he caught a big fish,分隔了 who 与定语从句的谓语部分 would throw it back into the river,其中 who 充当定语从句的主语。
 - 我们局限性的思维会阻碍我们进步。比如,有个渔夫,每次捕到大鱼时都会把它丢回河里,而只把个头比较小的鱼留下。有个人看到了渔夫这种不寻常的行为,就问他为什么这样做。渔夫回答说:"因为我家只有一只很小的平底锅。"大部分人在生活中不能成功就是因为他们只带着一只小平底锅。这就是局限性的思维。
- 3 The casino issued to him, as a good customer, a "Fun Card", which when used in the casino earns points for meals and drinks, and enables the casino to track the user's gambling activities.

the casino issued	主语+谓语	
to him, as a good customer	to him, as a good customer	
a "Fun Card"	宾语中心词	
which	定语从句的关系词 which,指 Fun Card,作定语从句的主语	直接宾语
when used in the casino	插人成分,插人一个时间从句	且按兵店
earns points for meals and drinks, and enables the casino to track the user's gambling activities	定语从句的谓语部分,其中 earns 与 enables 并列	

我们看到,这个插入语结构是一个省略形式的状语从句: when (it is) used in the casino,省去了 it is, it 指 Fun Card,而定语从句本身的结构是 which earns points for meals and drinks, and enables the casino to track the user's gambling activities。究其原因,我们不难发现,若是把这个省略的状语从句 when used in the casino 放在定语从句的末尾便成了 which earns points for meals and drinks, and enables the casino to track the user's gambling activities when used in the casino,但由于定语从句的谓语部分(earns...and enables...)过长,这样就会使 when 引导的从句的意思与 Fun Card 有脱节之嫌,所以为了表意上的需要而将 when 引导的从句提前。

灌漏室 赌场认为他是一个好顾客,就发给他一张"乐趣卡",在赌场使用该卡可以为他赢得餐饮积分,但同时也可以使赌场追踪持卡者的赌博活动

我们再来看一个插入语不是从句的例子:

- When we honestly ask ourselves which person in our lives means the most to us, we often find that it is those who. instead of giving much advice, solutions, or cures. have chosen rather to share our pain and touch our wounds with a gentle and tender hand.
 - 我们看到,这句话在定语从句的主语 who 和谓语 have chosen 之间插入了一个介词短语 instead of giving much advice, solutions, or cures。
 - <u>需需整变</u> 当我们坦率地问自己,哪种人在我们的生活中对我们最具有意义时,我们常常会发现,不是那些给我们很多劝告、答案或对策的人,而是那些选择分担我们的痛苦,用温柔而亲切的手抚慰我们创伤的人。

②思维总结

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我们可以从以下两方面来把握带有插入语的定语从句:

1. 插入语的结构特点

这是关于插入语本身结构的问题。由以上的论述可知,插入语可以分为两类:一类是插入一个主谓结构,另一类是插入其他各种成分,尤其是插入各种从句。

2. 插入语的位置特点

这是指插入语在定语从句中的位置。从以上例句我们看到,插入语一般只能放在定语从句的关系词后面。

思维训练 2.16 图 P337

一、选择最佳答案填	空。
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 Many students face problems when they have to study a subject 			
A. that they think it is difficult	t	B. that they think is diffic	ult
C. which they think that is diff	ficult	D. they think it is difficult	t
He has made a discovery,	of great importance to the	progress of science and tec	chnology.
A. I think which is	B. which I think is	C. which I think it is	D. of which I think it is
3. They pointed out the damage had been done by last night's storm.			
A. which they supposed		B. which they supposed the	hat
C. they supposed that		D. that they supposed whi	ich
The girl we supposed	was drowned came back.		
A. who	B. whom	C. as	D. which
The girl we supposed	drowned came back.		
A. what	B. that	C. as	D. which
	A. that they think it is difficult C. which they think that is difficult He has made a discovery, A. I think which is They pointed out the damage A. which they supposed C. they supposed that The girl we supposed A. who The girl we supposed	A. that they think it is difficult C. which they think that is difficult He has made a discovery, of great importance to the A. I think which is B. which I think is They pointed out the damage had been done by last A. which they supposed C. they supposed that The girl we supposed was drowned came back. A. who B. whom The girl we supposed drowned came back.	A. that they think it is difficult C. which they think that is difficult D. they think it is difficult He has made a discovery, of great importance to the progress of science and tector. A. I think which is B. which I think is C. which I think it is They pointed out the damage had been done by last night's storm. A. which they supposed C. they supposed that D. that they supposed with the girl we supposed was drowned came back. A. who B. whom C. as The girl we supposed drowned came back.

二、分析下列句子结构并译成汉语。

- 6. Every December we choose ten trends that we think will be the most important influences in the business of technology in the coming year.
- 7. Finally he had saved \$50, which some Henning people living in Chicago, who were back home visiting, had assured him was enough to see him eat and sleep long enough to find himself a job that would put him on his feet.
- 8. During the nineteenth century, she argues, the concept of the "useful" child who contributed to the family economy gave way gradually to the present-day notion of the "useless" child who, though producing no income for, and indeed extremely costly to, its parents, is yet considered emotionally "priceless".



并列定语从句

所谓并列定语从句,是指两个或两个以上的定语从句,通过 and, but, or 等并列连词连接共同修饰一个先行词。请看例句:

- The errors occurring in the exam often result from the things that you don't know or that you think you know.

 W菩薩蘭 两个定语从句 that you don't know 和 that you think you know 由连词 or 连接,修饰同一个先行词 the things。
 - 圖圖聲或 考试中所犯的错误,往往是因为某些知识点你不知道或者你认为自己知道(但实际上你不知道)。
- ② Greater expense does not always equal better gift. I would much rather receive a gift that was unique or that I knew my friend had put some thought into rather than something that cost a lot of money but that I didn't need or want. I would much rather receive something that made me laugh, made me reminisce, or fit my personality than something that cost a lot but that I will just throw in my closet and forget about.
 - 这里有很多定语从句并列。其中, that was unique 和 that I knew my friend had put some thought into 由 or 连接, 共同修饰 gift; that cost a lot of money 和 that I didn't need or want 由 but 连接, 共同修饰 something; that cost a lot 和 that I will just throw in my closet and forget about 由 but 连接, 共同修饰 something。
 - 价格昂贵的礼物并不意味着贵重,我倒希望收到的礼物是很别致的,或是我知道是朋友精心为我准备的,而不是花了很多钱却不是我所想要或需要的。我希望收到的是能够让我开心,让我回味过去的时光,或是适合我口味的礼物,而不是价格不菲,但看完之后随手就扔进储藏室,抛在脑后的礼物。
- 3 When we honestly ask ourselves which person in our lives means the most to us, we often find that it is those who, instead of giving much advice, solutions, or cures, have chosen rather to share our pain and touch our wounds with a gentle and tender hand. The friend who can be silent with us in a moment of despair or confusion, who can stay with us in an hour of grief and bereavement, who can tolerate not knowing, not curing, not healing and face with us the reality of our powerlessness, that is a friend who cares.
 - 図语氣體 这是 Henry Nouwen 在论及朋友时说的一番话。三个定语从句 who can be silent..., who can stay with us..., who can tolerate... 并列修饰 friend。
 - 当我们坦率地问自己,哪种人在我们的生活中对我们最具有意义时,我们常常会发现,不是那些给我们很多劝告、答案或对策的人,而是那些选择分担我们的痛苦,用温柔而亲切的手抚慰我们创伤的人。朋友是那些在我们绝望或迷惘时与我们一起保持沉默,在我们悲伤和失去亲人时待在我们身边,能宽恕我们的幼稚无知、苦无良策、心痛难复,以及能与我们一起正视我们的软弱的人。那样的人才是真正关心我们的朋友。
- 4 Friendship is a very difficult thing. It is hard to handle. It creates many different problems. In fact I would say that friendship is as hard to handle as love is, or even marriage. Of course I am not talking about easy-come-easy-go friendship. I'm talking about friends who care deeply about each other, who support each other, and who make life worth living. I'm talking about friends who you can share almost everything with.
 - 三个定语从句 who care deeply about each other, who support each other 和 who make life worth living 并列修饰 friends。
 - [清] 友谊是很难处理的,有时还会带来许多各种各样的麻烦。事实上,我想说的是,友谊与爱情甚至婚姻一样难以应付。当然,我这里所说的友谊不是那种"来得快去得也快"的泛泛之交,而是那种彼此之间能真正互相关心的朋友,能够互相支持的朋友,能够让你的人生更有意义的朋友,是那种你和他们几乎可以分享一切的朋友。
 - 注意,下面这样的定语从句不是并列定语从句:

(5) He found a dollar bill that he had forgotten in a suit that he was sending to the cleaner.

两个定语从句 that he had forgotten in a suit 和 that he was sending to the cleaner 的先行词各不相同, 前者的先行词是 a dollar bill, 后者的先行词是 a suit。

看最聲文 他在那件正要送到洗衣店去的西服里找到了他忘记的一美元

思维训练 2.17 [Kgg P338

分析下列句子结构并译成汉语。

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The 20th century will not be remembered as the era when space was conquered, or the power of the atom harnessed, but that in which were made the first machines having intelligence.

2.18

双层定语从句

不同于上面讨论的并列定语从句,英语中还有一种双层定语从句,其特点是:

- 1. 一个先行词首先被一个限定性定语从句所修饰,来表示一个特定的意思。然后,这个"先行词+限定性定语从句"再被另外一个限定性定语从句所修饰。
- 2. 这两个限定性定语从句是处在不同层次上的,并不像并列定语从句那样是同一个先行词后面带有两个并列的定语从句,因而不能用连词 and, but, or 等来连接它们。 请看例句:
- He is the only person that we know who speaks so many foreign languages.
 - 第一层定语从句 that we know 的先行词为 the only person; 第二层定语从句 who speaks so many foreign languages 的先行词为 the only person that we know。
 - 医品译变 他是我们所认识的人当中唯一一位会说这么多外语的人。
- ② Dr. Kissinger is the only person (that) we know who can eat caviar with chopsticks.
 - 第一层定语从句(that) we know 的先行词为 the only person; 第二层定语从句 who can eat caviar with chopsticks 的先行词为 the only person(that) we know。
 - 福品译文 基辛格博士是我们所认识的人当中唯一一位能够用筷子吃鱼子酱的人。
- 这句话是美国媒体对基辛格的评价。我们知道,基辛格是美国著名的外交家,这句话是赞赏他能很好地处理苏联和中国的关系。这里筷子指代中国,鱼子酱指代苏联。
- There is nothing you can do, achieve, or buy that will outshine the peace, joy and happiness of being in communication with the partner you love.
 - 第一层定语从句 you can do, achieve, or buy 的先行词为 nothing; 第二层定语从句 that will outshine the peace, joy and happiness of being in communication with the partner you love 的先行词为 nothing you can do, achieve, or buy。
 - 当你和自己心爱的人进行交流时,你心中所产生的那种安宁、快乐和幸福感要胜过一切你能做到、得到或买到的东西。
- What was it you started to tell me in the restaurant that you didn't understand about me?
 - 第一层定语从句 you started to tell me in the restaurant 的先行词为 what; 第二层定语从句 that you didn't understand about me 的先行词为 what...you started to tell me in the restaurant。
 - 置量 你刚才在餐馆里想要告诉我的,说你不了解我的是什么来着?
 - 这句话是著名电影《魂断蓝桥》里的女主角玛拉问罗伊的一句话, 当时两人刚刚相识。

思维训练 2.18 00 P338

分析下列句子结构并译成汉语。

- 1. The only system I know which will help you to remember what you have heard at a lecture is that of keeping notes.
- 2. I would appreciate any ideas you might think of that would be especially pertinent to Chinese students.
- 3. There are probably no questions we can think up that can't be answered, sooner or later, including even the matter of consciousness.
- 4. Customs inspectors are hard to fool. They see scores of travelers every day. They soon learn how to pick out a person who may be smuggling something across the border. The clue may be in the way the person walks. Or it may be in the way he talks. Or it may be just a strange feeling the inspector has that makes him suspect a person of smuggling.

写给读者的话

一、本章学习思路

定语从句是英语三大从句中最为重要的语法项目。说它重要,不仅是因为定语从句出现的频率极高,随处可见,还因为 它作为一种后置定语,是中英文思维表达差异的一个集中体现:它要放在被修饰的名词(短语)后面,这与中文的定语的位 置正好相反。

对于定语从句的学习,要抓住先行词和关系词这两个重要概念,因为定语从句的核心内容就是围绕先行词和关系词展开 的。对于定语从句尤其是复杂的定语从句,首先要想到它是修饰谁的,即要"找先行词"。因此,在本章的学习中要坚持的 "一个中心,两个基本点"是:以正确找到先行词为中心,然后坚持掌握有关先行词和关系词的各节内容。具体内容分为以 下三大方面:

第一,关于先行词的内容。本章前四节(即2.1、2.2、2.3、2.4节)内容都是围绕先行词展开的。具体来说,就是要熟悉 先行词的结构特点(2.1节)和三大位置特点(2.2节),熟练掌握判断先行词的方法(2.3节),以及了解与先行词有关的考 点(2.4节)。

第二,关于关系词的内容。要熟练掌握各个关系代词和关系副词的用法特点。

第三,关于定语从句的特殊结构。这些特殊结构主要是指:"介词+关系代词"(2.7节),熟练掌握判断介词的五种方法; 带有插入语的定语从句(2.16节);并列定语从句(2.17节);双层定语从句(2.18节)。

二、本章重点及难点

在全面了解了上述三大方面内容的基础之上,重点掌握 2.1 节 "先行词的结构特点"、2.3 节 "如何判断先行词"、2.7.1 小节 "看从句选介词"和 2.7.2 小节 "看先行词选介词";在掌握了常用关系代词如 which/that/who/whom/whose 的基础上, 进而掌握 2.8 节 "关系代词 as" 以及 2.11 节 "缩合关系代词 what"; 掌握关系副词 when 和 where 的基本用法。

此外,对于英语基础扎实的读者,要求进一步掌握 2.2 节 "先行词的位置特点",尤其是 2.2.1 小节的 "先行词+其他定 语+定语从句",这有助于分析结构复杂的定语从句;掌握 2.12.3 小节 "如何区分 when 引导的定语从句与 when 引导的时间 状语从句"、2.13.3 小节 "where 引导定语从句, 先行词可以是含有地点意义的其他各种名词"以及 2.13.4 小节 "如何区分 where 引导的地点状语从句和定语从句";掌握 2.7.4 小节 "表示所属关系或部分整体关系时用介词 of";掌握 2.16 节 "带 有插入语的定语从句"。

在上述内容中,难点内容包括 2.2 节、2.7.2 小节、2.11 节、2.12.3 小节、2.13.3 小节、2.16 节等等。但这些内容对于英 语水平较高的读者, 还是要求掌握的。

三、本章学习时间安排

由于定语从句的内容多而且非常重要, 所以建议读者多花些时间来学习, 尤其是对于其中的很多难点内容, 更需要有耐 心去攻克。

首先,强烈建议读者,对于定语从句这部分内容要多读几遍,边读边思考,真正理解我要表达的思维规律。为什么这么 说呢?因为这部分内容是我十多年来学习定语从句的心得体会和经验总结,因此,读者自然也需要多读几遍,方能真正深悟 到英语定语从句的思维规律。建议读者把这部分内容至少读三遍以上, 边看、边思考、边体会。

其次, 读第一遍要花费多少时间。这主要依据个人的英语水平而定。我想, 如果读者边读、边思考、边做练习, 这样完 成第一遍恐怕应该花三周左右的时间。三周时间就能"学完"我十多年来的心得,这样也相当合算了。

不过,"学完"了并不等于"学会"了,由"懂了"到"会了",这是一个质的飞跃,需要时间和实践来帮助完成。比如对于 2.7.2 小节"看先行词选介词",讲起规律来很简单,但真正要会灵活运用,并融入读者自己的英语思维里,这恐怕是一年甚至是几年后的事情了!这就是为什么我强调要多读几遍并且要勤思考的道理。

定语从句的造句规则虽然是讲完了,但对于定语从句的思维的建立还需要读者不断地练习和实践,因为英语的定语从句和我们汉语的语序正好是相反的。所以,如果不熟练的话,要应用在口语中,则会有点"磕碰"。

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-、j	选	择最佳答案填空。							
1	١.	Water enters into a great variety of chemical reactions, have been mentioned in previous pages.							
		A. a few of what		C. a few of that	D. a few of them				
2	2.	shrewd people	he described in his novel ar	e to be found everywhere.					
		A. Such/like	B. Such/as	C. So/like	D. So/as				
3	3.	The Great Wall is the place _	almost all tourists wou	ld like to visit when they co	ome to Beijing.				
		A. where	B. which	C. of which	D. in which				
4	ŀ.	He didn't have a good comm	and of spoken English,	_ made it difficult for him to get a good job.					
		A. that	B. which		D. this				
5	5.	Collin's struggle to make a place for herself in ballet is the kind of life story a fascinating novel might be written.							
		A. of that	B. about which	C. by whom	D. for whom				
6	ó.	The quality of teaching should be measured by the degree the students' potentiality is developed.							
		A. of which	B. with which						
7	7.	Basic research provides the capital fund of scientific knowledge which the applied researchers draw to give society a rich							
		rate of interest.			,				
		A. on	B. out	C. up	D. back				
8	3.	Hiram Revels, the first Black member of the United States Senate, served as senator from Mississippi, an office he was							
		elected in 1870.							
		A. which	B. to which	C. and which	D. at which				
9).	They will move into the new house next Friday, it will be completely furnished.							
		A. by the time	B. by which time	C. by that time	D. by this time				
1	0.	The tall rectangular buildings may well give way to a more complex and exciting shape providing areas which the							
		individual can fully identify							
		A. to	B. for	C. with	D. by				
1	1.	We can separate oil into the	chemical compounds i	t is composed.					
		A. of which	B. with which	C. in which	D. from which				
1	2.	We have found a useful comp	pound we can separate	e some important elements.					
		A. of which	B. with which	C. in which	D. from which				
1	3.	. Noise in a room may be reduced by carpeting, draperies, and upholstered furniture, absorb sound.							
		A. which they all		C. all of which	D. of all which				
1	4.	. After the First World War, the author Anais Nin became interested in the art movement known as Surrealism and in psychoanalysis,							
		both her novels and s							
		A. in which the influence	B. of which influenced	C. to have influence	D. its influence in				
1	5.	I don't think the number of p	eople this happens is	very large.					
		A. when	B. to whom	C. that	D. of which				
1	6.	6. Anthony Jason, Louis succeeded in the experiment, was a friend of mine.							
		A. with the help from whom		B. with whose help					
		C. with the help of his		D. with his help					

17. He's written a book	the name I've completely for	gotten.					
A. whose	B. which	C. of which	D. that				
18. Watercolor provides a br	illiant transparency and freshness	s, it allows extraordin	arily free brushwork.				
A that	B. during	C. which	D. and				
19. Mahalia Jackson,	combined powerful vitality w	ith great dignity, was one of	the best-known gospel singers in the United				
States.							
	B. which songs	C. who sang	D. whose singing				
	was working, was very generous	about overtime payment.					
A. for whom	B. for who	C. whom	D. for that				
	ath of a Salesman is the tragic st	ory of a man destroyed by hi	is own hollow values and those of the society				
	·						
A. he lives in which	B. in which he lives	C. which in he lives	D. in that he lives				
	rimary election is a method	voters select the nominees	for public office.				
A. in that	B. by which		D. is that				
	en was a place great insp	iration for her poems.					
A. that she drew	B. by drawing her	C. from which she drew	D. drawn from which				
	ouse in the suburbs so that the ki	ds would have a garden	<u>_</u> :				
	B. to play with	C. to play	D. where to play				
	I could tell that it was pre						
A. which cover	B. of which cover		D. from the cover of which				
	esponsible and hardworking,		clerk to a manager.				
A. for which	B. which	C. for	D. that				
	"Did the audience participate in the party?" "Yes, the actors to involve the audience were successful."						
A, whom it was the function B. of which the function was							
C. whose function it was		D. whose were the func					
	the irresponsible boy to						
A. it was he that was	B. whose duty was it	C. it was whose duty	D. whose duty it was				
	ore labor than because it		•				
• •		C. being put in	D. to be put in				
A. has been put in	bar drinking considerably more t		2. 10 oc F				
		C. his health was good	D. was good for his health				
A. he was in good heal	on and sales make up a large part	=	2				
		B. are paid for all produ	icts				
A. all products are paid		D. for which all produc					
C. for all products paid	i form a worthwhile opinion for w	=					
		C which to be based or	n D. to which to be based				
A. upon which to base							
	was among the last to settle in _	C. which	D. what				
A. that	B. where		D. What				
	sons suffer from heart trouble that		od D generally is realized				
A. it generally is realize			ed D. generally is realized				
	ning the company's most valuable						
A. who are increasing	ly being lured		B. which is increasingly being lured				
C. lured increasingly		D. to be increasingly lu					
	and technology advancing						
A. which	B. what	C. that which	D. that what				

37	7 is known to all, gases expand and contract with the increase and decrease of temperature.							
Α. '	Which	B. As	C. That	D. It				
38. "Do	o you like the book your fa	ther gave you?"						
"Ve	ery much. It's exactly	I wanted."						
Α. ο	one which	B. that	C. one what	D. the one				
39. He	never sells such books	are considered harmful to	o the readers.					
A. t	that	B. as	C. which	D. what				
40. Phy	sics is the present-day eq	uivalent of used to be	e called natural philosoph	y, which most	of present-day science			
aro	se.							
Α. •	whatfrom	B. thatfrom	C. whichof	D. whatwith				
41. Ma	ny birds have feathers	with their surroundings.						
Α. (colors blend		B. that colors blend					
C. 1	whose colors blend		D. of which the colors th	at blend				
42. Civ	il rights are the freedoms a	and rights as a membe	er of a community, state, or	nation.				
A. 1	may have a person		B. a person who may ha	ve				
C. a	a person may have		D. and a person may have	ve				
43. The	e computer has dramaticall	y affected photograph	nic lenses are constructed.					
Α.	is the way	B. that the way	C. which way do	D. the way				
44. Des	spite its wide range of style	es and instrumentation, countr	y music has certain comm	on features its	own special character.			
Α.	give it that	B. that give it	C. that give	D. that gives it to				
45. Ma	ingo trees, densely	covered with glossy leaves a	nd bear small fragrant flov	vers, grow rapidly and	can attain heights of up			
to 9	90 feet.							
Α.	whose	B. which are	C. are when	D. which				
46. The	e computer has brought abo	out surprising technological cl	hanges we organiz	e and produce information	tion.			
A.:	in a way	B. in the way	C. in that way	D. in no way				
47. In t	the early twentieth century	, the "Model T" automobile w	as mass-produced and solo	d at a price cou	ld afford.			
Α.	the average person who		B. that the average person who					
C. :	and the average person		D. the average person					
48. The	ere are many copper mines	in the state of Arizona,	contributes significantly	to the state's economy	y.			
A.	a fact	B. which fact	C. whose fact	D. that				
49	, dolphins have no sen	nse of smell.						
A.	As known as far	B. Known thus far as	C. It is known as far	D. As far as is know	/n			
50. Gia	ant pandas resemble bears	in shape and in						
A.	it is a slow, clumsy way to	walk	B. the slow, clumsy way that they walk					
C.	they walk in a slow, clums	sy way	D. their slow walk is clumsy					
、辨别記								
51. Me	embers of a nation's foreig	n service represent that countr	ry's interests abroad and re	port on the conditions,	trends,			
			Α	В				
and	d policies of the country w	hich they are stationed.						
C D								
52. Tra	52. Traditionally, ethnographers and linguists have paid little attention to cultural interpretations given to silence, or to							
		A		В	С			
the	types of social contexts in	which tends to occur.						
		D						
53. Lig	ght rays what enter the eye	must be focused onto a point	on the retina in order for a	clear visual image to f	<u>form</u> .			
	Α	В	C		D			

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54. Carson McCullers	was only 23 when	she <u>published</u> her	first novel, <i>The H</i>	eart Is a Lo	nely Hunter for what she
	Α	В			С
received much accl	aim.				
D					
55. A mirage is an atm	ospheric optical ill	lusion <u>in what</u> an o	bserver sees a nor	nexistent bod	y of water or an image of
	A	В			С
some object.					
D					
56. Humus, a substance	e found in soil, is s	soft and spongy an	d enables plant ro	ots to send o	ut tiny hairs through that
	A	В	•		C
they absorb water a					
D	and rood.				
_	ha damagaa wabiah t	have assented that	had boon done by	last night?	ato-m
57. They pointed out the			nau been done by		Storm.
A	В	C		D	
58. There are many va	luable services wh	ich the public are v	villing to pay for,	but which de	oes not bring a return
A			В	1	С
in money to the co	mmunity.				
D					
59. Vaccines for some	rare diseases are g	given only to perso	ns which risk exp	osure to the	disease.
A			В	C	D
60. This is the most im	aportant respect wh	nich civilized man	can be distinguish	ned from prin	nitive communities.
		A B	J		
61. Doppler radar can			nich the particles	-	
or. Doppier radar can		A	B C	or u 010uu <u>u</u>	D
62 By 1860 the railro	ad of the United St			quarters of s	which it was east of the
	ad of the Office St	B		-quariers or y	D was east of the
A	1 - 1 - 61 - 61		С		D
Mississippi River			11 TT 1 1 G		
63. Eleanor Roosevelt				********	ce have been evaluated.
		В	С	I	_
64. Ripe fruit is often	stored in a place w	here contains muc	h carbon dioxide	so that the fr	uit will not decay too rapidly.
A		B C		D	
65. When television w	as first introduced	l, the extent to wha	t it would affect s	ociety could	not have been foreseen.
A	В	C			D
66. Public demonstrati	ions are an effectiv	ve means which the	e people can bring	social inequ	alities to the attention of
	A	В			C
government officia	als.				
D					
67. The speed at what	an animal lives is	determined by me	ocuring the rate at	which it uca	C OVUCAD
	all allillial lives is	B	C		s oxygen.
Α	1 4	_	_	D	. 1 11 11 11 1
68. Americans regard			equalities among i	individuals <u>a</u>	re to be erased and by which
	Α	В			С
every desirable en	d is to be achieved	<u>l</u> .			
	D				
69. A frequent criticis	m of most online	companies has been	n the snail's pace	to which the	y deliver their products.
A		В		C	D

/U. For e	ach enzyme (H	#) reaction there is an op-	ptimum(最适有	[图) ten	iperatui	e which ma	ximum efficiency	is
	A	В				С	D	
achie	ved.							
71. The term "metabolism (新陈代谢)" refers to the chemical changes which living things transform food into energy.								
		A		В	C	D		
72. The outer <u>layer</u> of the heart, <u>called</u> the pericardium, forms a sac in <u>what</u> the heart lies.								
	Α	В	С	Ε)			