

## 翻译练习 2-定语从句 (1)

- This is Xiao Wang who / that gave us a talk yesterday. (who / that 在从句中作主语)  
这就是昨天给我们作报告的小王。
- The man whom / that you saw last week has left the town. (whom / that 在从句中作宾语)  
上周你看见的那个人已离开了城镇。
- I know the woman whose husband is a doctor. (whose 在从句中作定语)  
我认识的那个妇女，她的丈夫是个医生。
- Guilin is a city which / that has a history of 2000 years. (which / that 在从句中作主语)  
桂林是座具有 2000 年历史的城市。
- The mooncakes which / that mother cooked taste nice. (which / that 在从句中作宾语)  
妈妈做的月饼很好吃。
- The man who lives downstairs speaks English well.  
住在楼下的那个人英语说得很好。  
The students who are in Grade Three are going to climb the hill tomorrow.  
3 年级的学生明天去爬山。
- Mrs. Smith (whom) you met yesterday is a friend of mine.  
你昨天碰见的那位史密斯夫人是我的一位朋友。  
This is the book (which) you are looking for.  
这是那本你正在找的书。  
There are some films (that) I'd like to see.
- The man (whom / who) you were talking about has come to our school.  
你们刚才在谈论的那个人已经来到我们学校。
- The man (whom) I borrowed the book from is Li Lei.  
→ The man from whom I borrowed the book is Li Lei.  
我借书的那个人是李雷。  
The house (which) he lives in is quite large.  
→ The house in which he lives is quite large.  
他住的房子很大。
- I have done all that he told us to do. 我已完成了他让我做的一切。  
He worked out the most difficult problem that I had seen. 他解答出我所见过最难的题目
- I need the same dictionary that you have. 我需要同你一样的字典。  
He told us many interesting things and persons that we had never heard.  
他给我们讲了许多我们从来没有听说过的有趣的人和事。
- Who is the man that you spoke to just now? 你刚才跟他说话的那个人是谁?  
I had to remember everything that the teacher taught me. 我必须记住老师教给我的一切知识。
- The dictionary which you are looking for is on the desk. 你在寻找的那本词典在桌子上。  
The sick man whom she is taking care of is her father. 她在照顾的病人是她父亲

### 限制性和非限制性定语从句

- 1) 定语从句有限制性和非限制性两种。限制性定语从句是先行词不可缺少的部分，去掉它主句意思往往不明确；非限制性定语从句是先行词的附加说明，去掉了也不会影响主句的意思，它与主句之间通常用逗号分开。例如：

This is the house which we bought last month. 这是我们上个月买的那幢房子。(限制性)

The house, which we bought last month, is very nice. 这幢房子很漂亮，是我们上个月买的。(非限制性)

- 2) 当先行词是专有名词或物主代词和指示代词所修饰时，其后的定语从句通常是非限制性的。例如：

Charles Smith, who was my former teacher, retired last year. 查理·史密斯去年退休了，他曾经是我的老师。

My house, which I bought last year, has got a lovely garden. 我去年买的的那幢房子带着个漂亮的花园。

This novel, which I have read three times, is very touching. 这本小说很动人，我已经读了三遍。

- 3) 非限制性定语从句还能将整个主句作为先行词，对其进行修饰，这时从句谓语动词要用第三人称单数。例如：

He seems not to have grasped what I meant, which greatly upsets me. 他似乎没抓住我的意思，这使我心烦。

Liquid water changes to vapor, which is called evaporation. 液态水变为蒸汽，这就叫做蒸发。

说明：关系代词 that 和关系副词 why 不能引导非限制性定语从句。

### 介词+关系词

- 1) 介词后面的关系词不能省略。

- 2) that 前不能有介词。

- 3) 某些在从句中充当时间，地点或原因状语的“介词+关系词”结构可以同关系副词 when 和 where 互换。例如：

This is the house in which I lived two years ago. 这是我两年前住过的房子。

This is the house where I lived two years ago.

Do you remember the day on which you joined our club? 还记得你加入我们俱乐部的那一天吗?

Do you remember the day when you joined our club?