

# 《which引导的定语从句的用法有哪些?作什么成分?》

在英语语法中,定语从句是用来修饰名词或代词的从句,而定语从句中的关系词起到了很重要的作用。其中,which就是一种常用的关系词,它引导的定语从句在句子中扮演着各种不同的角色。



# 一、which引导的定语从句的用法。

# 1. 指代先行词:

" which " 最基本的用法是指代先行词,即它所引导的定语从句所修饰的名词或代词。 这个先行词可以是句子中的主语、宾语、表语等,而" which " 在从句中则根据语法需 要担任主语、宾语、表语或其他成分。

#### 例句:

The book, which I bought last week, is very interesting. 我上周买的这本书很有趣。("which"指代"the book",并在从句中作宾语)

The movie, which was released last year, won several awards. 这部去年上映的电影赢得了好几个奖项。("which"指代"the movie",并在从句中作主语)

# 2. 限制性定语从句:

当"which"用于限制性定语从句时,它对于先行词的含义起到了限制作用,即限定了先行词所指代的范围。此时,如果去掉"which"引导的定语从句,句子的意思可能会变得不完整或不明确。



# 例句:

The house which we bought last year is very large.我们去年买的房子很大。 (限定了"the house"是我们去年买的那座,去掉从句则不明确是哪座房子)

#### 3. 非限制性定语从句:

与限制性定语从句不同,非限制性定语从句对先行词的含义没有限制作用,而是提供了额外的信息或说明。此时,"which"引导的定语从句与主句之间通常用逗号隔开。

# 例句:

She has a brother, which is not surprising considering her large family. 她有一个哥哥,考虑到她的大家庭,这并不奇怪。(提供了关于"her brother"的额外信息,但没有限制其范围)

# 4. 与其他结构搭配使用:

"which"在引导定语从句时,还可以与其他词语或结构进行搭配使用,以表达更复杂的含义。

in which " 或 " on which " 用于表达地点或时间:

The city in which I was born has changed a lot. 我出生的城市发生了很大的变化。(表达出生地点)

The year on which he graduated was very important. 他毕业的那一年非常重要。(表达时间)

of which "用干表达所属关系:

He has a lot of books, of which some are very rare.他有很多书,其中有些非常罕见。 (表达 "some books"属于 "his books")

with which "用于表达伴随状态或方式:

She came to the party with a beautiful dress, with which she looked stunning. 她穿着一件漂亮的连衣裙来参加聚会,这件连衣裙让她看起来美极了。(表达"she"穿着"the dress"的状态)

总之, "which"引导的定语从句在英语中扮演着重要的角色,其用法多样且富有深度。通过掌握这些用法,我们可以更准确地理解和运用英语中的定语从句。



# 二、which引导的定语从句作什么成分?

" which " 在引导的定语从句中,主要担任主语、宾语或表语的成分,具体取决于先行词在句子中的作用以及定语从句的语法结构。

# 1. 作主语:

当 "which"在定语从句中作主语时,它代替先行词,作为从句中动词或系动词的执行者。此时,"which"引导的从句是对先行词的具体描述或解释。

## 例句:

The car which broke down on the highway was mine.在高速公路上抛锚的那辆车是我的。 (在从句 " which broke down on the highway "中, " which "作主语,代替先行词" the car "。)

The book which interests me most is about history.我最感兴趣的书是关于历史的。 (在从句"which interests me most"中,"which"作主语,代替先行词"the book"。)

# 2. 作宾语:

当"which"在定语从句中作宾语时,它代替先行词,作为从句中动词或介词的宾语。在这种情况下,"which"可以省略,因为宾语在句子中通常不是必要的语法成分。

# 例句:

This is the house which I bought last year.这是我去年买的房子。(在从句"which I bought last year"中,"which"作宾语,代替先行词"the house"。注意,这里的"which"可以省略,即"This is the house I bought last year"。)

The pen which he uses to write is very special.他用来写字的钢笔很特别。 (在从句 "which he uses to write "中,"which "作宾语,代替先行词"the pen"。同样,这里的"which"可以省略。)

#### 3. 作表语:

虽然较少见,但"which"在定语从句中也可以作表语。此时,"which"用于说明主语的性质、身份或特征。

#### 例句:



She is a teacher, which I didn't know before.她是一位老师,这是我以前不认识的。 (在从句"which I didn't know before"中,"which"作表语,说明"she is a teacher"这一情况是我之前不知道的。)

需要注意的是,"which"在定语从句中还可以与其他词语或结构搭配使用,如"in which"、"on which"、"of which"等,以表达更复杂的含义。此外,"which"还可以引导非限制性定语从句,对先行词进行额外的说明或解释。

