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在看本文之前请先看看[关系代词和介词+关系代词引导的定语从句](#)

我们首先来看看最常见、最简单的 where:

(1) **Where** do you live?

你住在**哪儿**?

(2) **Where** are my keys?

我的钥匙**在哪儿**?

从上面可知, **where** 最基本的意思为: **在哪儿(里)**

其实定语从句中的 where 也是类似的, 只是没有疑问: **在.....(地方)**

如:

(3) This is the room **where the children sleep**.

从句 **where the children sleep** 的意思为:

**孩子们在这个房间睡觉。**

(4) The town **where I grew up** is small.

从句 **where I grew up** 的意思为:

**我在那个镇长大。**

这里 where 更具体一点就是: **在先行词(那个地方)**

现在我们再来看看在定语从句第一、二部分讲的**还原法**:

上面的(3)、(4)两句, 从句都有“在.....”的意思, 先行词可以直接还原到定语从句中去吗? 当然不行, 先行词只是一个名词/代词, 它本身并没有“在.....”这个意思。

因此:

**表示地点的先行词后面是用关系代词还是关系副词的方法:**

(1). 如果从句需要加一个介词(“在.....”), 就用关系副词 **where**;

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(2). 如果从句不缺介词(“在.....”), 就用关系代词:

第一种情况: 已经有了介词“在.....”

第二种情况: 不需要介词“在.....”(直接作主语、宾语、表语或表示所属关系)

例如:

例 3 的先行词还原到从句变为:

~~The children sleep the room.~~

这个句子 the room 前面需要加上介词(in)才对。所以用关系副词 where。

如果这个句子改动一下变为:

(5) This is the room \_\_\_\_\_ the children sleep in.

这个句子的定语从句部分已经有介词 in, 先行词可以直接还原(作介词宾语):

The children sleep in the room.

因此, 此题用关系代词 that/which 或省略。

再来看一例:

(6) Wuhan is the city \_\_\_\_\_ I like best.

这个句子先行词可以直接还原:

I like the city best.

The city 作动词 like 的宾语, 因此用关系代词 that/which 或省略。

从上面可知: **关系副词 where=in/on/at...+which**

**when** 用作关系副词表示时间, 与 where 类似,

**when=in/on/at...+which**

例如:

I'll never forget the day **when** I met you.

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=I'll never forget the day on which I met you.

关系副词 why 用于 reason 之后, 相当于 for which

例如:

Please tell me the reason why she got angry.

=Please tell me the reason for which she got angry.

最后我们可以总结: 关系副词=介词+关系代词

选择关系代词还是关系副词的方法:

- (1). 如果从句需要加一个介词(in/on/at/for...), 就用关系副词(when, where, why);
- (2). 如果从句不缺介词, 就用关系代词(which, that, who, whom, whose).

其它补充:

1. 先行词 case, situation, condition, point, stage 后的关系副词用 where。

如:

This is the case where nobody wins.

2. 在非正式文体中, 表示时间的常见名词 day, year, time 等后面的 when 常用 that 来代替或省略。

如:

I'll never forget the day when I met you.

=I'll never forget the day on which I met you.

=I'll never forget the day that I met you.

=I'll never forget the day I met you.

3. somewhere, anywhere, everywhere, nowhere 和 place 后面的 where 也常用 that 来代替或省略。

如:

I know a place where we can get some money.

=I know a place at which we can get some money.

=I know a place that we can get some money.

=I know a place we can get some money.

4. 先行词为 way 时, 其后的关系词用 that, in which 或省略。

如:

I don't like the way (that/in which) you talk to me.

精选练习:

填空:

1. This is the very place \_\_\_\_\_ I have long wanted to visit.
2. A well is a place \_\_\_\_\_ you can get water.
3. Do you know the reason \_\_\_\_\_ the sky looks blue?

4. (1) This is the hotel \_\_\_\_\_ we will stay at.

(2) This is the hotel \_\_\_\_\_ we will stay.

(3) This is the hotel \_\_\_\_\_ we will visit.

(4) This hotel is \_\_\_\_\_ we will stay.

(5) This hotel is \_\_\_\_\_ we will visit.

5. (1) I'll never forget the days \_\_\_\_\_ we spent in the countryside.

(2) I'll never forget the days \_\_\_\_\_ we lived in the countryside.

(3) I'll never forget the days \_\_\_\_\_ we spent together.

(4) I'll never forget the days \_\_\_\_\_ we worked together.

(5) My father goes for walks on days \_\_\_\_\_ the weather is good.

选择填空:

6. (1) He was ill, and \_\_\_\_\_ reason he was absent from school.

(2) He was ill. That's \_\_\_\_\_ he was absent from school.

(3) He was absent from school. That's \_\_\_\_\_ he was ill.

(4) I don't believe the reason \_\_\_\_\_ he was absent from school.

(5) I don't believe the reason \_\_\_\_\_ he explained for his absence from school.

A. which            B. for which            C. for that

D. because of which    E. because            F. why