什么时候只能用 that 开头?

- 语言的本质是什么?

  声音

- 英文的核心节奏



美国白宫地址:

1600 Pennsylvania Ave, Washington, D.C., United States

1600, which is on Pennsylvania Avenue, which is in Washington, D.C., which is in the United States



Shanghai is a very modern city.

A lot of people love Shanghai.

Shanghai is a very modern city that a lot of people love.

英文喜欢后置修饰性的内容，先说重点、结果，随后再进行层层的补充描述。汉语表达往往是习惯将定语前置。

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that, which 开头的定语从句

① Shanghai is a very modern city that offers a lot of opportunities.

city → 发出动作

② Shanghai is a very modern city which a lot of people love.

city ← 遭受动作

Shanghai is a very modern city which is famous for its skyline.

city = is…

4 大疑问

- ✓ 什么时候只能用 that?
- ✓ 什么时候只能用 which?
- ✓ 什么时候 that/which 都可以?
- ✓ 什么时候可以省略 that/which?

恐怖的语法

不能用that的情况

1. 介词前置时；
2. 非限定性定语从句中；
3. 先行词本身是that。

多用who，不用that的情况

1. 先行词为anyone，one，ones时；
2. 先行词为those，he和people时；

这些词代替指人，whom在定语从句中指人，"who"和"that"既可作主语又可
/hom），that可以指人也可以指物，who不可指物 。在从句中所起作用如下：

（1）Is he the man who/that wants to see you? 他是那个想见你的男人吗？

（2）He is the man （whom/that） I saw yesterday. 他就是我昨天见到的那个

（3）The man whom you sp
人句中作宾语）

特殊情况：有六种情况只可用that:

（1）不定代词 anything, nothing, everything,all,much,few,any,little为先行词时；

Finally, the thief handed everything that he had stolen to the police. 最终，小偷偷

（2）先行词为 the only, the very, the just时；

He is the very man that helped the girl out of the water. 他从水中救起了那个女孩。

（3）先行词被序数词、数词、形容词或最高级修饰时；

The first English book that I read was "The Prince and the Pauper" by Mark Twair
这儿》。

（4）先行词既有人又有物时；

He talked about the teachers and school that he visited. 他在讲他以前访问过的学

或which开始的特殊疑问句时，为避免重复用that；

t is standing at the gate? 那个站在门口的人是谁？

3、只用which不用that

1）当主句先行词后有介词时，用which。例：This is the one of which I'm speaking。

2）非限定性定语从句，用which。

3) 描述句中一般用which。例：Beijing，which was China's capital for more than 800y

4）those +复数名词之后，多用which .例：Shopkeeper want to keep a number of thos

5）先行词本身是that时，用which。

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回归语言本质

一模一样

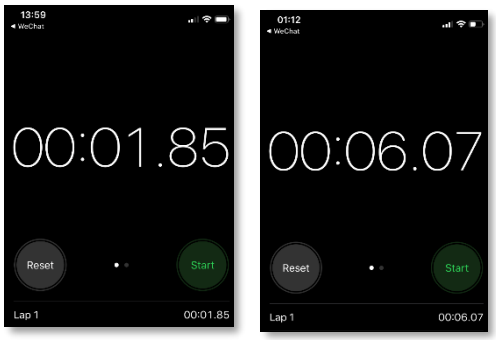
一年一度

想一想

我们听上去觉得自然，听上去是对的。

我们可以大胆推测：任何一种语言都有这种特质，英文也不例外！

语言本质	声音	语速
that	轻	急
which	重	缓



that（左图）和 which（右图）快速读 20 遍的耗时对比

什么时候只能用 that

定语从句只能“that”引导的情况：

1、先行词是最高级或被最高级修饰。

This is the most interesting book that I have ever read

从语言的本质（声音）角度出发，来看为什么只能用 that：

that 的发音特点，**that 在句子里通常弱读成 ðə(t)，声音轻，语速急，为的是尽快将句子讲完，符合“一吐为快”的表达诉求**，例如：

Shanghai is the best city that I have ever been to.

Shanghai is the only city that offers this many opportunities.

（如果只讲前半句 Shanghai is the best/only city 会感觉“意犹未尽”）

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藐视语法

1. 先行词是最高级或被最高级修饰：

This is the most interesting book that I have ever read.

2. 先行词是序数词或被序数词修饰：

The second foreign country that I expect to visit is Greece.

3. 先行词是不定代词时，如“all, few, little, much, everything, anything, nothing, something”：

The thief handed everything that he had stolen to the police.

4. 先行词被“only”，“the very”，“no”，“one of”，“the right”，“the same”等修饰:

This is the only pen that I have right now.

- **Shanghai is the most interesting city that I have ever been to.**
- **Shanghai is the third city that I would like to visit on this trip.**
- **Shanghai is everything that I have dreamed of.**
- **Shanghai is the very city that changed my life.**

小小练习

有时我们不得不做我们不想做的决定。

Sometimes we have to make decisions that we don’t want to make.

那家卖二手 iPhone 的店在哪里?

Where is that store that sells used iPhones?

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什么时候只能用 which 开头?



which 的发音特点，**声音重，语速缓，表达的感觉是“别着急，听我进一步补充描述”，通常句子前面意思已较完整，只是额外交代。**

A lot of young people want to work for Alibaba which is an e-Commerce giant from China.
Alibaba, which is an e-Commerce giant from China, has been doing very well in recent years.

He lives in Beijing which is the capital of China.
Xiaomi, which is very famous in China, is becoming more popular abroad.
Nike, which has been doing very well globally, is losing market share in China.



Shanghai has a population of 24 million, which makes it the biggest city in China.
Shanghai is the largest city in China, which explains its important role.

- **He loves reading books, which is a good thing.**
- **He keeps lying to me, which is horrible.**
- **He is travelling in Tibet, which his mother strongly disapproves of.**

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什么时候 that/which 可以互换?

✓ Shanghai is a very modern city that offers a lot of opportunities.

前半句升调，为了赶快交代后面的信息，用 that

✓ Shanghai is a very modern city which offers a lot of opportunities.

前半句降调，后面只是额外交代，用 which

✓ Shanghai is a very modern city that/which a lot of people love.

✓ Shanghai is a very modern city that/which is famous for its skyline.

总结

语气	配速	用法	
一吐为快	急	that	→ This is a book that tells the story of modern China.
不急不慢	中等	which/that	→ This is a very interesting book that/which tells the story of modern China.
额外交代	缓	which	→ Henry Kissinger wrote “On China” which tells the story of modern China.

传统考试（死背语法规则永远帮助不了你开口说出定语从句）

引导限定性定语从句时，关系代词 which 可以与 that 互换；但引导非限定性定语从句时，只能用 which。(语法书上的描述)

例1. She heard a terrible noise, which frightened her.

她听到恐怖声音这件事吓到了她，情境本身并不太合理，这里逗号只是为了出题考虑

A. that B. which C. what D. who

例 2.She heard a terrible noise that frightened her.

这里当然也可以用 which，后面的内容就是额外交代

A. that B. / C. what D. who

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