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Lesson 28 No parking

禁止停车 **定语从句** **Be able to**

与课文关联的 7 个单词(点击每个单词可查看详细介绍) 

rare /reə(r)/ adj. 罕见的

ancient /'eɪnʃənt/
adj. 古代的，古老的

myth /mɪθ/ n. 神话故事

trouble * /'trʌb(ə)l/ n. 麻烦

effect * /ɪ'fekt/ n. 结果，效果

Medusa /mɪ'dju:zə/
n. 美杜莎（古希腊神话中 3 位蛇发女怪之一）

Gorgon /'gɔ:gən/
n. （古希腊神话）3 位蛇发女怪之一
（凡见其貌者都会变成石头）

课文理解 神话爱好者 难度：6 级

※ Jasper White **is one of those rare people who believes in ancient myths.** §

one of + 名词/代词 其中之一	of 可以表人的所有格
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>One of your friends</u> is waiting for you now. (of 后面的名词必须是复数，但与这个结构连用的动词必须是单数) • He is <u>the only one</u> of those rare people who believes in ancient myths. (the) only one 按单数看，定语从句中出现了 one of 作为先行词，它后边的关系代词指代的是后面的复数名词 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>It is being repaired by a friend of my father's.</u> • some of us 我们中的一些 • <u>One of the answers</u> is ture. ^{one of} 直接作主语的时候，它是做单数看待的 • <u>One of those people</u> is good.

believe vt. 相信, 认为	believe in 信任, 信赖 (人格、力量等); 信仰
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do you believe that cats eat grass? I believe that this house is for sale. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I believe in God. 我信仰上帝。(相信...的存在) I've never believed in John. (相信...的价值)

※ He **has just bought** a new house in the city, but ever since he moved in, he has had trouble with cars and their owners.

have trouble doing 做...有麻烦	have trouble with sb. 和某人相处有麻烦
The Cats will <u>have trouble living</u> in the wild. 猫在野外生活很困难。	I <u>have trouble with</u> my roommate. 我和我的室友有矛盾。

※ Because of this, he has not been able to get his own car into his garage even once.

because 作连词用, 后面接从句, 如果要接其它词需要与介词搭配	because of 由于(后面不可以跟从句, 只能跟名词、代词或动词 "-ing")
You can't remember his name, because you aren't really thinking.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> He came back early <u>because of</u> the rain. Men always remember love because of romance only. Marlboro 香烟

ever since = since 从那以后一直 (ever since 的语气比 since 强, 主句一般用完成时)	even since 甚至一直 (even 起强调)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I've been interested in flying ever since I was a boy. He left the village last year and has never returned ever since. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Don't ever try it. Not even once. 不要去尝试, 即使是一次也不行。 The world has changed, even since 2005. 世界已经变了, 从2005年开始。

can 天生的或学到的能力	只能用于现在时和过去时 (could), 而不可用于将来时。
will be + able to 将有能力去做	I'll be able to pass my driving test after I've had a few lessons.

is/am/are + able to 现在有能力做	Tom is only 9 months old and he is already able to stand up.
was/were + able to 过去有能力做且做到了	Byrd and his men were able to take a great many photographs ...

be able to 的主语一般都是人, 表示**有能力去做**; 在现在时和过去时中, can/could与 be able to 一般可以互换, 但be able to有更灵活的时态。

get sth. into 把...弄进	drive the car into 把车子撞上...
get his car into his garage.	I drove the car into the wall / tree.

※ It **is** one of the ugliest faces (**that**) I **have ever seen**. 关系词做宾语(人/物)可以省略

『 **名词 + (主+谓) = 定语从句** 省略了关系词 』

of + 范围	in + 地点
of all the students (of限定最高级范围)	He is the tallest in the room. (in 限定最高级范围)

『 “I have ever seen” 做定语从句, 修饰前边的 faces 』

- 'This is the prettiest carpet I have ever seen,' she said.
- ...the clearest pictures of the stars and distant galaxies that we have ever seen.

主句	关系词	定语从句
This is the most difficult thing	that (如果关系词在从句中做宾语, 关系词可以省略, 所以 I 前的)	I have ever done.
This is the most terrible news	which 被省略)	I have ever heard.

※ Jasper hopes **that** she **will turn** cars and their owners to stone. 宾语从句

『 **turn sth. to...** 把前者变成后者 』

- **turn** the prince **to** a frog. 王子变青蛙

- He was **turned to** a frog. 他变成了一只青蛙(被动)
- They have **turned** the famous beauty spot **to / into** an ugly place. 他们把那个著名的风景区变成了一个丑陋的地方。

※ But none of them has been turned to stone yet! 现在完成的被动

语法知识 定语从句 难度：9 级

『 定语从句 § 』

功能：用一个句子做定语，定义、修饰**名词**。

位置：根据英文的“礼让弱小”原则，谁短谁放前面，定语是一个句子，短不了，必须放到被修饰名词的后面。

『 结构：先行词 + 关系词 + 定语从句 (即：名词 + 连接词 + 定语) 』

被修饰的 名词	连接词	修饰定语
This is the job	which	I have dreamed of the job for years.
先行词	关系词	定语从句

『 通过先行词推导关系词 』

简单句	定语从句	
This is the job . I have dreamed of the job for years.	This is the job which I have dreamed of the job for years.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 在定语从句中，C代替了B，所以 B = C • 我们可以得到：A = B；B = C；推导出：A = C • A 是先行词；C 是关系词。结论：先行词 = 关系词
This is A . I have dreamed of B for years. A = B	This is A + C + I have dreamed of B for years. C = B	

定语从句与宾语从句不一样，宾语从句是缺什么选择什么关系词，而定语从句，只需要看先行词即可；

先行词	关系词	用法	示例
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事/物	which 哪个	非限制性	The book, which is on the table, belongs to me.
	that 那个	限制性和非限制性	The car that is parked outside is mine.
人	that 那个		
	who 谁	非限制性	Linda, who is my best friend, is coming over for dinner.
	whom 谁 (可省)	非限制性, 在从句中作宾语。	The man, whom I met at the party, is a famous actor.
人/物 某人的 \某物的	whose 谁的	限制性和非限制性	The house, whose roof is red, is for sale.
地点	where 哪儿	非限制性	I visited the school where my mother works.
时间	when 什么时候		I still remember the day when we first met.
原因	why 为什么		That's the reason why I didn't go to the party.

- 定语从句的关系词每一个都作成分，包括 **that** (宾语从句中的that不做成分即可省略)。
- **whom** 指人，只能在作宾语时使用。
- 关系词在定语从句中作宾语时，可以省略(只针对人或事物)。

『 定语从句与关系代词 』

定语从句像形容词一样可以形容人、物及事件。分为限定性从句和非限定性关系从句(带逗号, 如我的爸、妈、爷、奶是固定且唯一的)。

- I have a book **that/which** he likes. (“book” 为先行词 “that/which” 为关系代词)

『 关系代词的两个功能 』 一是承上, 一是启下(如上句中的 “book” 作从句的宾语) 』

- The boy **who** is standing at the door is my brother.
- I can do anything **that** I can do. 我愿意做我力所能及的事情来帮助你
- The boat **whose** name is...
- I have a house **whose** windows are broken. 我有一个房子, 房子的窗户都破了.

限制性定语从句 对先行词起修饰和限制作用的从句，去掉它将导致句子意义不完整或发生歧义

非限制性定语从句 对先行词起补充说明或附加信息的从句，即使去掉也不会影响句子的完整性和主要意义

- The car **that is parked outside** is mine. 这辆停在外面的车是我的。
- The car is mine. 这车是我的（去掉限制改变了原意）

- Linda, **who is my best friend**, is coming over for dinner. 我最好的朋友琳达要来吃晚饭。
- Linda is coming over for dinner. 琳达要来吃晚饭。（去掉非限制不改变原意。只缺少修饰）

单词句型 定语从句的写法 难度：5级

The book you lent me is not interesting.

This is the hotel was built last year.

The man you met yesterday is an actor.

He is the only student understands English well.

The flowers I love best are roses.

The pilot plane landed in a field was not hurt.

关系词在定语从句中作宾语时，可以省略。



Cooked is bad. Cooking is good. You're either in the pot or you're holding it.

你不是猎人，就是猎物。

共有18道练习题(解题方法与答案需要在“ncego.com”笔记官网查看)

1. It is one of the ugliest faces I have ever seen. I've never seen _____. (单选)

- A、an ugly one B、an ugliest one C、the ugliest one
D、an uglier one

2. _____ of them has been turned to stone. (单选)

- A、No one B、Not one C、No D、Even one

3. He is a rare person. You _____ meet such people. (单选)

A、 often B、 never C、 seldom D、 sometimes

4. Not all car owners are good _____. (单选)

A、 guides B、 conductors C、 leaders D、 drivers

5. The signs haven't had any effect. They haven't _____ anyone. (单选)

A、 affected B、 effected C、 resulted in D、 imposed

6. That is the horse _____ won the race. (填空)

7. The only games _____ I play are football and tennis. (填空)

8. This is the hotel at _____ we are staying. (填空)

9. I have a class _____ begins at 8:00 am. (多选)

A、 which B、 when C、 who D、 that

10. The lawyer _____ my brother called didn't answer the phone. (多选)

A、 - B、 who C、 whom D、 that

11. My daughter asked me a question _____ I couldn't answer. (多选)

A、 who B、 whom C、 that D、 which E、 -

12. Leo is the student _____ bike was stolen. (单选)

A、 whose B、 who C、 whom D、 which

13. Australia is one of the few countries _____ people drive on the left. (单选)

A、 which B、 where C、 who D、 that

14. Sunday is the day _____ people usually don't go to work. (单选)

A、 which B、 when C、 where D、 that

15. Is there any particular reason _____ you can't come? (单选)

A、 that B、 why C、 where D、 which

16. I lost the book _____ I borrowed from the library last week. (多选)

A、 which B、 that C、 where D、 -

17. The woman _____ I saw in the park was feeding pigeons. (多选)

A、 who B、 whom C、 that D、 -

18. I cannot remember the day _____ we met last time. (单选)

A、 when B、 that C、 where D、 who

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