**Learning sheet for the Attributive Clause (Period 1)**

**Learning objectives:**

By the end of this section, you are expected to:

1. get a thorough understanding of the attributive clause, including its concept, function and structure;
2. spot out an attributive clause from a complex sentence quickly and understand it correctly;
3. judge what element the modified noun acts as in the attributive clause, making good preparations for the

following lessons;

1. acquire some useful strategies for English grammar learning, helping form a positive attitude towards

grammar learning.

**Teaching procedures:**

**Step 1 Lead in**

Watch a short video, trying to finish this sentence:

*Jane is a girl who . (A short video is to be played)*

**Step 2 Checking the effect of self-study at home**

1. **What is an attribute? Underline it in the following sentences. Translation may help.**

Jane is a pretty and kind girl. She does everything that she can to help the people in need. She is a good girl

whom we all like.

1. **Sum up the basic structure of the attributive clause**

**名词/代词 + 连词 + 从句**

**（先行词） （定语从句）**

先行词是被定语从句所修饰的名词、代词。在定语从句中充当一定的部分。之所以称它为先行词，是因为修饰它的定语从句总是放在它之后，先行词总是出现在定语从句之前，而不同于普通形容词修饰名词时，形容词位于名词之前。

1. **Read the passage and judge whether there is an attributive clause. If any, underline it and translate it into Chinese.**

Sometimes people come into your life and you know right away that they were meant to be there, to serve some

 sort of purpose, teach you a lesson, or to help you figure out who you are or who you want to become. The people whom you meet affect your life, and the success and downfalls that you experience help to create who you are and who you become.

Make every day count. Appreciate every moment and take from those moments everything that you possibly can,

for you may never be able to experience it again. Talk to people that you have never talked to before, and actually listen. Most importantly, if you LOVE someone, tell him or her, for you never know what tomorrow may have in

store.

**Step 3 Exploring the important and difficult points**

Some useful strategies for you. This period, we’ll deal with the first Two mainly.

1. *Find out the modified noun /pronoun.（先行词）*
2. *Put it back into the clause and judge what sentence element it acts as*
3. *Choose a correct conjunction according to the grammar rule.*

E.g. 1. The people (whom you meet) affect your life.

The people affect your life you meet the people 先行词the people在定语从句中充当宾语。

2. The success and downfalls (that you experience) help to create who you are

you experience the success and downfalls 先行词the success and downfalls在定语从句中充当宾语。

3. A friend is someone (who knows all about you and still loves you).

先行词someone在定语从句中充当主语。

4. All is not gold (that glitters). All’s well (that ends well). 先行词all 在定语从句中充当主语。

5. I was told that the girl (whose name was Jane) was the monitor of class 1.

先行词the girl 在定语从句中充当名词的所有格。

6. He graduated from a school (whose name I have never heard of. )

先行词a school 在定语从句中充当名词的所有格。

7. The story took place in 2016 (when I entered the senior high school).

I entered the senior high school in 2016 先行词2016在定语从句中充当时间状语。

1. Have you visited the school (where we used to study together)?

we used to study together in the school 先行词the school在定语从句中充当地点状语。

9. The reason (why he failed in the examination) lay in his carelessness.

he failed in the examination for the reason 先行词the reason在定语从句中充当原因状语。

**Step 4 Review**

The antecedent can act as subject, object, attribute and adverbial, in the attributive clause, which determines what conjunction should be used.