**Learning sheet for the attributive clause (Period 5)**

1. **Learning objectives**

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

1. get a general idea of the basic knowledge of the non-attributive clause, such as its concept, relatives and

special rules;

2. learn to use proper relatives to introduce a non-attributive clause and learn to translate it properly;

3. sum up the basic structure of the non-attributive clause, making good preparations for the upcoming lesson in school.

**II. Teaching procedures**

**Step 1 Lead in**

* **Watch a short video and try to finish this sentence:**

Jane often skips meals and turns to extreme ways to lose weight, which .

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

1. **Underline the non-attributive clause in the following sentences.**

Chinese writing is a unique system of photographs , which is both very exact and expressive.

1. **Sum up the basic structure like this:**

**+ ，+**

**关系词 + 从句**

**非限制性定语 从句**

**名词/句子**

**先行词**

名词/句子

先行词

名词/句子

先行词

非限制性定语从句可修饰一个名词或整个主句，只对所修饰的部分作进一步的补充说明，如将其省略，主句意义仍然完整。非限制性定语从句通常和句子的其他部分用逗号隔开，译成汉语时，从句常可以译成一个并列句。

1. **Underline all the non-attributive clauses and translate them into Chinese.**

1). Teenagers often turn to extreme ways to lose weight in today’s society, where being thin is often seen as being beautiful.

2). To keep slim, they often skip meals to reach the target weight, as a result of which, they suffer low blood sugar levels.

3). Some of them even take weight-loss pills, whose side effect are strong enough to make them suffer from liver failure.

4). Scientists all agree to have a healthy, balanced diet and an active lifestyle with daily exercise, which is the best way to control weight gain.

**Step 3 Exploration of important and difficult points**

1. **Go over the strategies.**
2. *Find out the antecedent.（先行词）*
3. *Put the antecedent back into the clause and judge what sentence element it acts as*
4. *Choose a correct conjunction according to the grammar rule.*
5. **Analyse the following sentences using the strategies.**

E.g. 1). Mr. Zhang, (who came to see me yesterday), is an old friend of my father.

先行词代指人，并且先行词Mr Zhang在非限制性定语从句中充当主语，用关系代词who

2). She had five children,( three of whom have grown up in to an adult).

先行词代指人，并且先行词five children在非限制性定语从句中充当宾语，用关系代词whom

3). Some of them even take weight-loss pills, (whose side effect are strong enough to make them suffer from liver failure).

先行词weight-loss pills在非限制性从句中充当名词的所有格，用关系代词whose引导

4). Public opinion, (to which people usually pay no attention), is often very important.

先行词Public opinion在非限制性定语从句中指物时，用关系代词which引导

5). To keep slim, they often skip meals to reach the target weight, (as a result of which), they suffer

low blood sugar levels.

这里，先行词在非限制性定语从句中代指前面一整句话，用关系代词which引导

6). We walked down the village street, (where they were having the market day).

先行词village street在非限制性定语从句中充当时间状语，用where 引导

7). We can put off the outing until next week, (when the weather may be better).

先行词next week在非限制性定语从句中充当时间状语，用when引导

1. **Special rules**

A: We can not use “that” to introduce a non-attributive clause.

E.g: Young girls often skip meals to keep slim, which is harmful to their health. ( √ )

Young girls often skip meals to keep slim, that is harmful to their health.( × )

His mother, who loves him very much, is strict with him.( √ )

His mother, that loves him very much, is strict with him.( × )

B: We can not put “that” after prepositions in any attributive clause.

E.g: We should do different types of exercises, all of which are quite helpful to our health.( √ )

We should do different types of exercises, all of that are quite helpful to our health.( × )

The little creature in that scientists are interested is known as ET. ( × )

The little creature in which scientists are interested is known as ET. ( √ )

C：We can only use “that” in these cases:

1）先行词是all, few, little, everything, nothing, anything 等不定代词或先行词被only, very, any, all 等修饰。

**All that** he bought is worthless. You may ask for **any** help **that** I can offer.

He is the **only** person **that** lived through the war.

2) 先行词是序数词或被序数词修饰。

He was the **first that** handed in the test paper.

3) 先行词是形容词最高级或被最高级修饰。

This is the **best** film **that** has ever been produced here.

4) 先行词既包含人又包含物。

They talked about the **things and persons that** they remembered in the school.

5) 先行词是 time, way 等名词时，常用 that 引导从句。

This is the last **time that** I shall give you a lesson.

That’s the only **way that** we can work out the problem.

**Step 4 Review**

**+ ，+**

名词/句子

先行词

关系词 + 从句

非限制性定语从句

**Attention:** we can not use “that” to introduce a non-attributive clause, and we can not put “that” after prepositions in any attributive clause, including non-attributive.