



B6U1 Wish you were here

Grammar and usage

Non-restrictive relative clauses

常青藤实验学校 李玲

Lead-in

What do you enjoy most when travelling?



Lead-in

What do you enjoy most when travelling?



Tourist attractions



Food



Shopping



Landscape



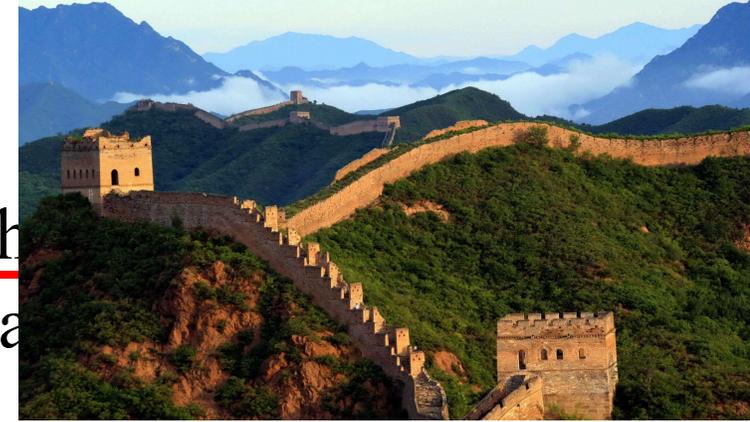
Relaxation



Culture

Lead-in

- Firstly, I suggest you going to the Great Wall, which is the one of the Eight Wonders of the World. It was built by hand and its length seems unimaginable.



- My brother and I went to the busiest street in Shanghai. When we got there, there were many people walking from one shop to another. I bought two T-shirts for my friends.



the busiest street in Shanghai
I walked from one shop to another and bought two T-shirts for my friends.

- My family and I went to Qingdao by train. There was a lot of fresh air, which made us so comfortable. We went to the beach where the water was as blue as the sky, and bathing in the sunshine on the beach was the most enjoyable thing.

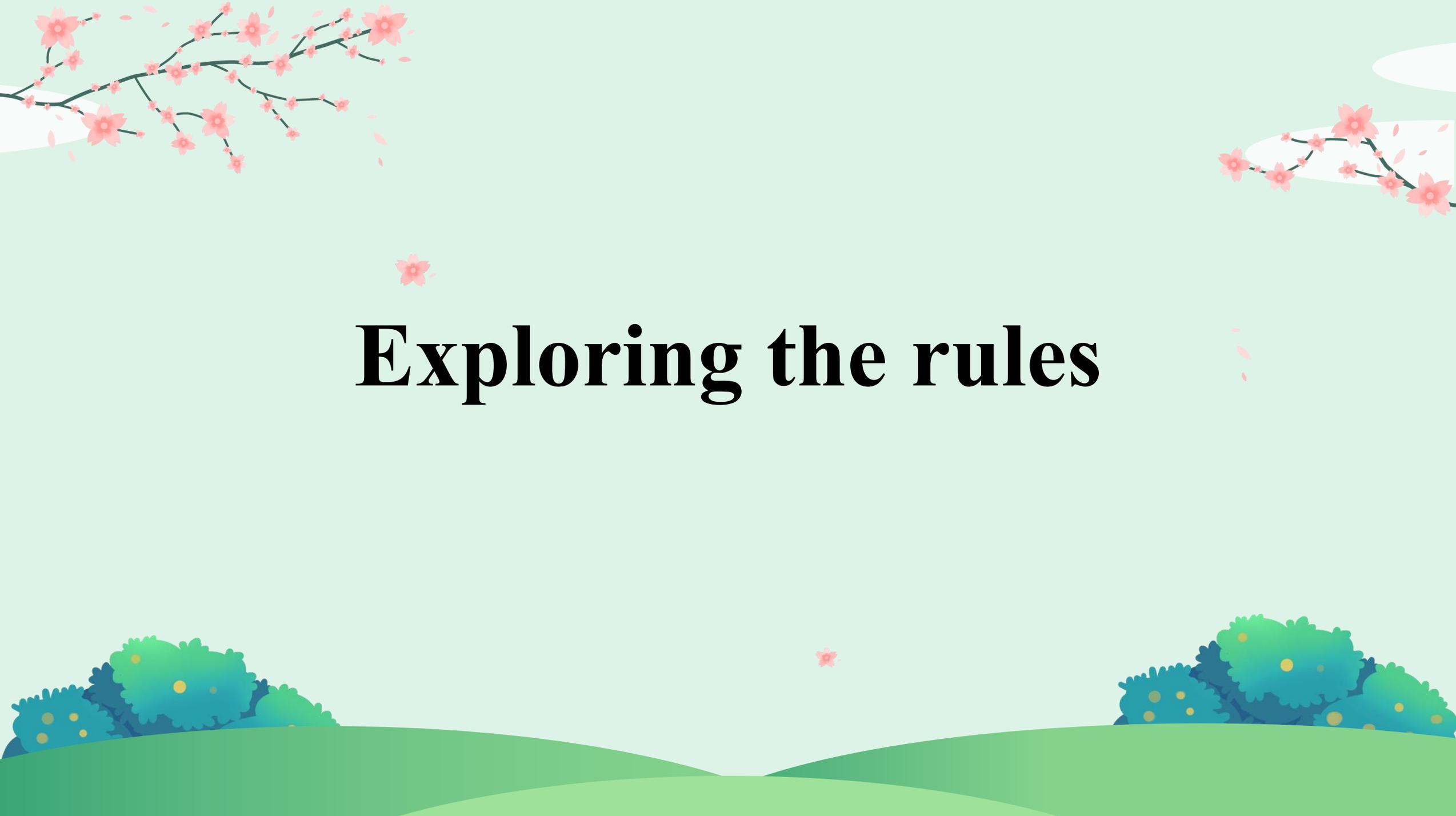


Learning objectives



- 1) Identify the use of non-restrictive relative clauses;
- 2) work out the rules of non-restrictive relative clauses;
- 3) use non-restrictive relative clauses to finish some exercises;
- 4) complete a proposal using non-restrictive relative clauses.



The background features a light green gradient sky. In the top left and top right corners, there are dark green branches with pink cherry blossoms and falling petals. At the bottom, there are rolling green hills with stylized bushes in shades of green and blue, some with small yellow dots. A few pink petals are scattered in the air.

Exploring the rules

A Exploring the rules

Underline all the non-restrictive relative clauses.

① Tourism is the lifeblood of the communities that call popular holiday destinations their homes. It allows service industries, such as hotels and transport, to grow consistently. These industries, in turn, give jobs to the local population, whose welfare depends on tourism. The prices of tourist essentials such as transport, accommodation and food usually increase too, which brings even more wealth to the surrounding community.

② However, booming business is not always a bed of roses. More nature-centred tourist attractions, where man and nature live in harmony, can be greatly impacted or even destroyed by the flood of tourists. As resources are used more rapidly than they can be sustained, wildlife habitats are likely to suffer, which could endanger the local plants and animals.

③ While the physical characteristics of the land may be at risk from tourism, the cultural aspects of the destination are also put in harm's way. Local festivals and customs, which may have deep meaning in a particular culture, can simply become entertainment for tourists. This can, over time, result in the loss of respect for the local culture.

④ Travelling can be a great experience for both the tourists and the locals. However, the tourists should always aim to be responsible. Reducing the negative impact, wherever we travel, will help make it possible for many future generations to enjoy the same sites.

A Exploring the rules

Check your answers

① Tourism is the lifeblood of the communities that call popular holiday destinations their homes. It allows service industries, such as hotels and transport, to grow consistently. These industries, in turn, give jobs to the local population, whose welfare depends on tourism. The prices of tourist essentials such as transport, accommodation and food usually increase too, which brings even more wealth to the surrounding community.

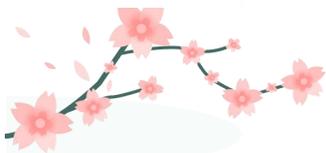
② However, booming business is not always a bed of roses. More nature-centred tourist attractions, where man and nature live in harmony, can be greatly impacted or even destroyed by the flood of tourists. As resources are used more rapidly than they can be sustained, wildlife habitats are likely to suffer, which could endanger the local plants and animals.

③ While the physical characteristics of the land may be at risk from tourism, the cultural aspects of the destination are also put in harm's way. Local festivals and customs, which may have deep meaning in a particular culture, can simply become entertainment for tourists. This can, over time, result in the loss of respect for the local culture.

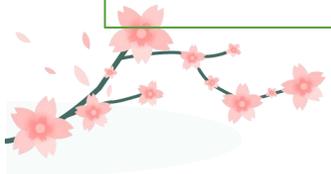
④ Travelling can be a great experience for both the tourists and the locals. However, the tourists should always aim to be responsible. Reducing the negative impact, wherever we travel, will help make it possible for many future generations to enjoy the same sites.

A Exploring the rules

Advantages and disadvantages



① Tourism is the lifeblood of the communities that call popular holiday destinations their homes. It allows service industries, such as hotels and transport, to grow consistently. These industries, in turn, give jobs to the local population, whose welfare depends on tourism. The prices of tourist essentials such as transport, accommodation and food usually increase too, which brings even more wealth to the surrounding community.



A Exploring the rules

an easy and happy existence

② However, booming business is not always a bed of roses. More nature-centred tourist attractions, where man and nature live in harmony, can be greatly impacted or even destroyed by the flood of tourists. As resources are used more rapidly than they can be sustained, wildlife habitats are likely to suffer, which could endanger the local plants and animals.

Paras. 2-3 Disadvantages

③ While the physical characteristics of the land may be at risk from tourism, the cultural aspects of the destination are also put in harm's way. Local festivals and customs, which may have deep meaning in a particular culture, can simply become entertainment for tourists. This can, over time, result in the loss of respect for the local culture.

④ Travelling can be a great experience for both the tourists and the locals. However, the tourists should always aim to be responsible. Reducing the negative impact, wherever we travel, will help make it possible for many future generations to enjoy the same sites.

I should always aim to be responsible as a tourist!





Working out the rules



A Working out the rules

Rule 1:

We often use a **non-restrictive relative clause** to add extra information to **(a noun, pronoun or noun phrase in the main clause)** or **(the main clause)**.

A **comma** is usually used to separate the adding clause and the main clause.

(2022·全国甲卷) On the 1,100-kilometer journey, the man Cao Shengkang, who lost his eyesight at the age of eight in a car accident, crossed 40 cities and counties in three provinces.



A Working out the rules



Rule 2: Tom had told them the reason, for which he did not join the travel. We usually introduce a non-restrictive relative clause with a relative pronoun like *who, whom, which* and *whose* or a relative adverb like *when* and *where*. The relative pronoun and adverb cannot (can/ cannot) be left out in a non-restrictive relative clause.

Ex: **Tip 1: repeated words → antecedent (先行词)**

1. My favourite place to visit is a little village near Shanghai, **where my grandma was born.**
2. Dr Luo, **who is an expert in Chinese history**, will give us a tour of Beijing.
3. I'd rather visit Europe in summer, **when the weather is at its best.**
4. I'm reading a guidebook to Rome, **which is fascinating and helpful.**

A Working out the rules

Rule 3:

We can use which (which/who/where) in a non-restrictive relative clause to *refer to the main clause as a whole*.



E.g.

With its unique charm, *The Tiger Hill* shows people a beautiful picture of the perfect combination of cultural resources and natural landscape, integrating nature and history, which enables it to be a precious and unique cultural treasure of the world.

A Working out the rules

Rule 4: 介词+关系代词

We can use “*preposition + relative pronoun*(which or whom)” in a non-restrictive relative clause; we can also put “*none of / some of / a few of / most of / ...*” before **relative pronoun** to indicate a part of the whole.

Ex:

1. More nature-centred tourist attractions, in which man and nature live in harmony, can be greatly impacted or even destroyed by the flood of tourists.

My parents went on a tour of Japan with 20 people, **some of whom** had never been abroad before.



A Working out the rules

which VS *as*

Rule 5:

Tip 2: “which” can only be put after the main clause.

We can use as in a non-restrictive relative clause to **refer to the main clause as a whole** and the non-restrictive relative clause can be placed *before, among* or *after* the main clause.

Ex:

1. The garden takes the pool as the center, which is surrounded by different rockeries, flowers and trees.
2. As we all know, travelling can give us opportunities to broaden our horizons.

Tip 3: “as” can be translated into “正如” while “which” can’t be!



A Working out the rules



这里一定要记下来

As we all know/ As is known to all

众所周知

As we expected

正如我们所预料的那样

As is said above

如上所述

As is often the case

情况常常如此

As is reported in the newspaper

正如报纸报道的那样

As has been pointed out

正如已经指出的那样



The background features a light green gradient sky. In the top left and top right corners, there are dark green branches with pink cherry blossoms and falling petals. At the bottom, there are rolling green hills with stylized bushes in shades of green and blue, some with small yellow dots. A single pink flower is floating in the center of the sky.

Applying the rules

B2 Applying the rules

We should always aim to be responsible as a tourist!

How?

SUSTAINABLE TOURIST



B2 Applying the rules

Sustainable tourism, **c which is becoming increasingly popular nowadays**
is not just about seeing the sights—— it is also about connecting with people
and their cultures, making a positive impact on the places we visit and
enhancing opportunities for the future. So, how can we be sustainable tourists?

↑ *Definition*

It is important to travel in an environmentally friendly manner. Getting to a tourist destination by airplane, **a which greatly increases our carbon footprint**

***carbon footprint:** *the amount of carbon dioxide released into the atmosphere as a result of the activities of a particular individual, organization, or community.* 碳足迹; 碳排放量



B2 Applying the rules

We also need to protect the local culture. When visiting temples or churches, **d where a strict dress code may be required** we should dress appropriately. While travelling, we should respect the right to privacy. We must ask for permission before taking pictures of the local people, **b who are human beings and not on display**

In summary, being a sustainable tourist comes down to respect — for nature, culture and people.



B2 Applying the rules

How to be a sustainable tourist [Para. 2]

Aspects	Details
Transport	➤ Avoid flying if possible.
	➤ <u>Travel on local public transport or even on foot.</u>
Accommodation	➤ Cut back on water consumption.
	➤ <u>Avoid having bedding and towels washed every day.</u>
<u>Culture</u>	➤ Dress appropriately.
	➤ <u>Respect the right to privacy.</u>



B2 Applying the rules

Advantages of tourism

- 促进服务业持续发展
- **allow service industries to grow consistently**
- 为当地人口提供就业
- **give jobs to the local population**
- 为周边社区带来甚至更多的财富
- **bring even more wealth to the surrounding community**



B3 Writing

2022年12月疫情管控全面放开之后,各法定节假日旅游人数激增,给全国著名旅游胜地——苏州带来巨大的“负担”,可持续旅游(sustainable tourism)作为一种新兴旅游方式得到越来越多人的推崇,假定你是李华,请你依此写一封**倡议书**,内容包括:

1. 可持续旅游的定义
2. 可持续旅游的方式和好处
3. 发出倡议。

*注意事项:

1. 首末段已给出,只需完成中间段落的句子书写;
2. 四人一组,每组写一句方式+一句好处;
3. 必须用到非限制性定语从句。



B3 Writing

Sustainable tourism, which is becoming increasingly popular nowadays, is not just about seeing the sights—it is also about connecting with people and their cultures, making a positive impact on the places we visit and enhancing opportunities for the future. To better promote it, we should do as follows.

Let's make joint efforts to implement and promote sustainable tourism and with everyone's contribution, we are sure to make a difference!



B3 Writing

Your turn



Advantages:

- **allow service industries to grow consistently**
- **give jobs to the local population**

E.g. 旅游业使得服务业持续不断地增长，相应地也为当地人口提供就业机会。

Tourism **allows service industries to grow consistently**, which in turn, gives jobs to the local population.



Ways:

- **cut back on water consumption**

E.g. 在酒店，我们可以通过削减水的消耗来减少我们的影响，这样一来有助于节约资源并在某种程度上最终为当地社区带来经济效益。

When at the hotel, we can reduce our impact by **cutting back on water consumption**, which contributes to saving resources and ultimately bringing economical benefits to the local communities to some extent.



B3 Writing

For your reference

When visiting Suzhou gardens, where the ecosystem might be particularly sensitive, we should make sure that we **avoid disturbing the balance of nature in any way**. Local communities, whose needs are often overlooked, should benefit from tourism. We can **use locally owned businesses like hotels, restaurants and travel agencies**, which offer a more authentic travel experience as well as ensure that tourists' money supports local communities. When travelling, **try to reduce single-use plastic items like shopping bags**, which take many years to break down in the environment and can injure wildlife that mistakenly eats them.





Homework



- Review what you have learned today!
- Finish and polish up your writing!

Thanks for your listening!

