外销员外贸外语辅导:从句外销员考试 PDF转换可能丢失图 片或格式,建议阅读原文

https://www.100test.com/kao\_ti2020/545/2021\_2022\_\_E5\_A4\_96\_ E9 94 80 E5 91 98 E5 c28 545499.htm 从句的定义: 从句指 一个有主语有谓语和句子相似的结构。这种结构不是独立句 子,而是构成句子的一个成分。 1.That引起的从句 2.连接代词 或副词及whether (if)引起的从句 3.关系代词型的what引起的 从句 4.由各种连词引起的从句 5.关系从句(由关系代词或副 词引起的从句)用用作定语。因此也称作定语从句。 名词性 从句 名词性从句的定义 在句子中起名词作用的句子叫名词从 句 (Noun Clauses)。 名词从句的功能相当于名词词组,它在 复合句中能担任主语、宾语、表语、同位语、介词宾语等, 因此根据它在句中不同的语法功能,名词从句又可分别称为 主语从句、宾语从句、表语从句和同位语从句。 主语从句 1 由that引起的主语从句 这是用的最广泛的主语从句,但真 正放在句首的这类从句是比较少的,因为主语太长会显得头 重脚轻。不过有时为了强调或谓语较长时也有这样安排的。 eg: That we shall be late is certain. 我们将迟到是确定无疑的了。 That they were in true sisters was clear from the facial resemblance between them.(从属连词that) 很明显,他们确是亲姐妹,她们 的脸型很相似。 绝大多数包含主语从句的句子都借助先行 词it作为形式上的主语,而把主语置于句末,例如: It is a strange that he hade made a mistake. 真怪, 他竟然做错了。 It 's a pity that you should have to leave this place. 你非离开这个地方 真是件憾事。 用it作形式主语的that-从句有以下四种不同的搭 配关系: a. It be 形容词 that-从句 It is necessary that... 有必要...

... It is important that... 重要的是...... It is obvious that... 很明显 ..... b. It be -ed 分词 that-从句 It is believed that... 人们相信..... It is known to all that... 从所周知..... It has been decided that... 已决定…… c. It be 名词 that-从句 It is common knowledge that... .....是常识 It is a surprise that... 令人惊奇的是..... It is a fact that... 事实是..... d. It 不及物动词 that-分句 It appears that... 似 乎…… It happens that… 碰巧…… It occurred to me that… 我突 然想起…… 2、由连接代词、连接副词或由连词whether引起 的主语从句 How this happened is not clear to anyone. 这件事怎 样发生的, 谁也不知道。 When we leave doesn't matter.什么 时候离开没有关系。 Whether the plan is feasible remains to be proved. 这一计划是否可行还有等证实。 3、由关系代词 型what引起的主语从句 What I want to tell you is that our company is a leading company for children clothes. 我想告诉你的 是我们公司是童装业的领头羊。 What you have to do is to choose a company to invest in.你需要做的是选一家公司投资。 Whatever, whoever, whichever都可引起主语从句 Whatever she says goes.一切她说了算。 Whoever comes is welcome.谁来都欢 Whichever you want is yours.你要哪一个,哪一个就是你 Wherever you are is my home--- my only home. 你所在的任 何地方都是我的家我唯一的家。 例题解析: P41/ 10 . \_\_\_\_\_\_ is more important is not to lose the business, even though this price will leave us no profit at all. A. such B. It C. That D.What 翻译:更 加重要的是不失去这笔生意,即使该价格将使我们无利可图 表语从句表语从句在句子中作表语, 位于主句中的系动词 之后。引导表语从句的连词主要有: that, whether, when,

where, because, etc。 1、 表语从句多数都由that引起(有时that 可以省略) The fact is that I have lost his address. 事实上我把他 的地址给丢了。 My idea is that we should start making preparations right now.我的意见是我们马上就做准备开始工作 2、表语从句也可由连接代词、副词引起: The question is how he did it. 问题是他是如何做此事的。 The problem is who can be sent to replace him. 问题是能派谁去顶替他。 3、关系代 词型的what也可引起表语从句: That 's what I want to tell you. 这就是我想告诉你的。 That was what she did this morning on reaching the attic. 那就是他今天早晨上了阁楼干的。 宾语从句 宾语从句就是在复合句中作宾语的名词性从句,通常放在主 句谓语动词(及物动词)或介词之后。1、作动词的宾语1) 由that引起从句做宾语的情况十分普遍: John said that he was leaving for London on Wednesday. 约翰说他星期三要到伦敦去 有些动词后的连词that常可省略,如believe,think,suppose , presume ( 假定,假设,认为 ) , 在say , see , know , hear , propose, understand和be told等动词后连词that可以用,也 可以不用,在书面语中还是不省略为好。 He told us that he felt ill. 他对我们说他感到不舒服。 例题解析: P40/3. We find \_\_\_\_\_ transshipment and partial shipment of the Printed Shirting are not possible. A. that B. what C. where D. there 整句翻译:我们 认为印花细布的转船和分批装运使不可能的。 2) 宾语从句 也可以由连接代词、副词或连词whether (if)引起: She inquired how we are going on. 她问我们情况怎样? I wonder what's happened. 我想知道发生了什么事。 You may do what you will.你可做任何你想做的。 I doubt whether he will succeed.

我怀疑他是否会成功。 I don't know if you can help me. 我不知道你能否帮我。 例题解析: P41/ 4. Bearing this in mind, we are inquiring \_\_\_\_\_\_ we could now begin discussing the issue of sole agency. A. if B. that C. what D. where Inquire: ask about 整句翻译:考虑到这一点,我们正在问我们是否现在可以开始讨论独家代理的问题。 P41/ 9. In order to obtain the needed information, the inquirer should write simply, clearly, and concisely \_\_\_\_\_ he wants to know. A. what B. that C. so D. because 整句翻译:为了得到需要的信息,调查者应该把他想知道的东西写得简明扼要、一清二楚。 欢迎进入:2009年外销员课程免费试听点击进入免费体验:百考试题外销员在线考试中心 更多信息请访问:百考试题外销员、百考试题论坛外销员"#F8F8F8" 100Test 下载频道开通,各类考试题目直接下载。详细请访问www.100test.com