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做主语、宾语及其他成分 a、主语从句 b、宾语从句 2)长状语

3)层层修饰 4)并列成分 2、常见倒装搭配 (1)及物动词加介词

: 固定词组的固定搭配中，经常出现倒装情况，如：bring A  
to B，写作：bring to B A 例：Yet Waltzer ' s argument , however

deficient , does point to one of the most serious weaknesses of  
capitalism-namely , that it brings to predominant positions in a

society people who ,no matter how legitimately they have earned  
their material rewards , often lack those other qualities that evoke

affection or admiration. 类似的情况：throw over , insert into ,

import into , infer from, establish for , advocate as 等 (2)及物动词  
加副词 例：make possible ... (单词或者句子) 3、省略的几种情

况 (1)重复的成分 (2)让步转折的省略：如although (but) (3)定  
语从句引导词的省略which(that) (4)定语从句的引导词和系动

词同时省略，变成后置定语如：qualities(such as “ the capacity  
for hard work ” ) essential in producing wealth 100Test 下载频道开

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