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[E5_B8_88_E8_A7_A3_E8_c86_635715.htm](https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/635/2021_2022__E5_90_8D_E5_B8_88_E8_A7_A3_E8_c86_635715.htm) 1、长成分 1)长从句
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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