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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 下载频道开通，各类考试题目直接下载。详细请访问
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