

托福语法笔记之改错 - - 词序颠倒 PDF转换可能丢失图片或格式，建议阅读原文

https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/117/2021_2022__E6_89_98_E7_A6_8F_E8_AF_AD_E6_c81_117201.htm 一、单个的分词修饰名词时，可前置也可后置，通常后置

the region studied the studied region 二、一个或两个介词的短语修饰名词时，通常后置 三、常考的最长的词序 the 最高级 adv (分词 adj) noun.

noun. ~~~~~~这两个前后不确定 the oldest continuously occupied permnant settlement 四、动词短语为完成时或被动式，修饰动词短语的adv夹在中间 have already done be well done

have not yet rach be made originally from be come chiefly from 如果动词短语中有个介词，副词应当放在介词前 五、以分词为中心的合形成形容词，应将分词置于词尾 eating plant animals应改为 plant-eating animals 同样的还有：warm-blooded animals

bridge-built material cup-shaped sculpture *选项中的合形成形容词便是答案 六、more still abundant 错 more修饰adj，adv时应紧接在adj/adv的前面 more abundant only, more than, less than修饰数量名词时，应紧接在数量名词前 The bridge is only three feet long.

七、主系表结构 当谓语动词为系动词时，便是主系表结构 主 + 系 + 表 对主 + 表 + 系 错 表 + 系 + 主 对 (倒装句中) to stay warm... rest motionless remain committed to became associated with 常考的系动词有：rest, stay, remain, mantain, lie, exist, be, become, turn, get 以及感观动词：look, appear, seem, feel, sound, taste * appear, seem 可接不定式：appear to do. seem to do

八、多种修饰语的次序 限定词| + 数词| + adj. | noun. || 描 | 大 | 新 | | | 材| 包括：指示代词|序数词|述 | 小 | 旧 | 颜

| 国 | 料 | 人称代词 | 基数词 | 型 | 形 | 多 | | | 结 | 不定代词 |
形 | 状 | 少 | 色 | 籍 | 构 | 冠词 | | 容 | 长 | | | | 内 | 所有格
| | 词 | 短 | | | | 容 | The man has the first two beautiful ong old
red French sports cars. 100Test 下载频道开通，各类考试题目直
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