

多个形容词修饰名词的顺序 PDF转换可能丢失图片或格式，  
建议阅读原文

[https://www.100test.com/kao\\_ti2020/125/2021\\_2022\\_\\_E5\\_A4\\_9A\\_E4\\_B8\\_AA\\_E5\\_BD\\_A2\\_E5\\_c88\\_125751.htm](https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/125/2021_2022__E5_A4_9A_E4_B8_AA_E5_BD_A2_E5_c88_125751.htm) 多个形容词修饰名

词时，其顺序为：限定词--数词--描绘词--(大小，长短，形状，新旧，颜色) --出处--材料性质，类别--名词 a small round table a tall gray building a dirty old brown shirt a famous German medical school an expensive Japanese sports car

典型例题:1 ) Tony is going camping with \_\_\_ boys. A. little two other B. two little other C. two other little D. little other two

答案：C。由"限定词--数词--描绘词--(大小，长短，形状，新旧，颜色) --性质--名词"的公式可知数词，描绘词，性质依次顺序，只有C符合答案。2)

One day they crossed the \_\_\_\_\_ bridge behind the palace. A. old Chinese stone B. Chinese old stone C. old stone Chinese D. Chinese stone old

答案A. 几个形容词修饰一个名词，他们的排列顺序是：年龄，形状，大小 颜色 来源 质地 用途 国家 名词。3)

---- How was your recent visit to Qingdao? ---- It was great. We visited some friends , and spent the \_\_\_ days at the seaside. A. few last sunny B. last few sunny C. last sunny few D. few sunny last

答案：B。本题考查多个形容词的排序问题。一般与被修饰形容词关系密切的形容词靠近名词；如果几个形容词的重要性差不多，音节少的形容词在前，音节多的方在后，在不能确定时

，可参照下表：限定词 数量词（序数词在前，基数词在后）性状形容词 大小、长短、高低等形体 those three beautiful large square 新旧 颜色 国籍 材料 名词 old brown wood table

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