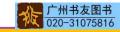
【复习要求】

1. 理解形容词、副词的用法

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【知识要点】 一、形容词

- · 形容词是修饰名词,表示名词属性的词,表示人和事物的特点、性质或状态。
- 1. 形容词的用法:
- ・(1)作定语
- · He is a good boy. 他是一位好男孩。
- · I have some beautiful flowers. 我有一些漂亮的花。



· Note:①多个形容词同时修饰一个名词时,它们的排列顺序是:限定词+数量词+描绘词(大小+形状+新旧+颜色+产地+材料+用途)+被修饰名词。如:

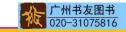
a small round brown wood table

· ②与 something , anything , nothing 等不定代词连用时,把形容词放在这些词的后面。如:

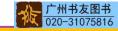
I have something important to tell you.

· ③ 以 a 开头的形容词常后置,如:

He is the only man alive.

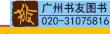


- '(2)作表语
- · The film is both moving and instructive. 这部电影既令人感动又有教育意义。
- · I am very glad to see you. 见到你我非常高兴。
- · Note:系动词 +adj. 结构,这样的系动词还有: be, be come, grow, get, feel, appear, prove, seem, look, keep, smell, sound, turn, remain等。
- · (3)作补足语
- · We keep our rooms clean and tidy. (宾补)
- · He came home ill. (主补)



二、副词

- · 副词主要用来修饰动词、形容词、副词或其他结构, 说明时间、地点、程度、方式等概念。
- 1. 副词的用法:
- · (1)作状语
- · He sat quietly (方式) in the office (地点) for three hours (时间).
- · He usually came at three in the morning.
- · She often went there.



- ・ (2)作表语
- · Is he up?
- · She is out.
- · (3)作定语
- · Life here is full of joy.
- · (4)作宾补
- · Let your friend in.

- 2. 副词的分类
- · (1)时间副词:表示动作发生的时间。
- · I went to see a film yesterday.
- · (2)地点副词:表示动作发生的地点。
- · It was dark when I went home.
- · (3)方式副词:表示动作发生的方式和方法。
- · Listen to the teacher carefully.
- · (4)程度副词:表示动作发生的大小和程度。
- You don't read enough.
- (5)疑问副词:表示动作发生的疑问,多用于特殊疑问句中
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三、形容词和副词的比较级和最高级 的

成. 规则变化:(见下一张)

| 构成法 | | 原级 | 比较级 | 最高级 |
|-------------------------|----------------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 单音节词和少数双音节词 | 一般在词尾加 -er , -est | tall great | greater tallest | tallest greatest |
| | 以字母 e 结尾的词 , 加 -r,-st | Nice large | nicer larger | nicest largest |
| | 以重读闭音节结尾的词,末尾只有一个辅音字母的,应双写结尾的辅音字母,再加-er,-est | hot big | hotter bigger | hottest biggest |
| | "以辅音字母 +y"结尾的词, 改 y 为 i ,再加 -er , -est | easy busy early | easier busier earlier | easiest busiest earliest |
| 多音节 词和部 分双音 节词 | 在词前加 more , most | careful important | more careful more important | most careful most important |

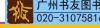
· 2. 不规则变化:

| 原级 | 比较级 | 最高级 |
|-----------|-----------------|-------------------|
| good/well | better | best |
| bad/ill | worse | worst |
| many/much | more | most |
| little | less | least |
| old | older/elder | oldest/eldest |
| Far | farther/further | farthest/furthest |

四、形容词和副词各等级的基本句型

- · 1.as+ 形容词或副词原级 +as... 表示 "一方和另一方一样...
- · Hangzhou is as beautiful as Suzhou.
- · 2.not as/so+ 形容词原级 +as... 表示 "不如......那样...
- He is not as tall as I.
- 3. 形容词或副词比较级 +than... (比较级前可加表示程度 的状语,如: much, even, a lot, far等。)
- English is much more difficult than Japanese.《高职高考.英语》含复习教材、同步练习、英语词汇,另有冲刺模拟试卷 www.gzs

- · 4.the+ (序数词 +) 最高级 +...in (of) ... (作状语的 副词最高级前常不加 the)
- · Shanghai is the biggest city in China.
- It is the second largest city in Japan.
- · He works best of the three.
- · 5. 形容词或副词比较级 +and+ 形容词或副词比较级...表示 "越来越....."
- · When autumn comes , it becomes cooler and cooler.
- · 6.the+ 形容词或副词比较级… , the+ 形容词或副词比较级…。表示"越……就越……"



- 17. 表示倍数的几种表达法
- (1) A is three (four, etc) times the size (height, length, width, etc) of B.
- This school is twice the size of ours.
- · (2) A is three (four, etc) times as big (high, long, wide, etc) as B.
- This school is twice as big as ours.
- (3) A is three (four, etc) times bigger (higher, longer, wider, etc) than B.
- This school is twice bigger than ours.
- · 8."the same + 形容词或副词原级 + as"表示同等。《高职高考.英语》含复习教材、同步练习、英语词汇,另有冲刺模拟试卷 www.gzshuyou.com
- This grange is the same hig as that one

【例题解析】

- · 1.John's father is _____ than his mother.
- · A.older three years B.three years older
- · C.three years bigger D.three years old

· 【答案】 B

【解析】该题句意为"约翰的父亲比他母亲年龄大三岁"。该句用表示倍数的句型结构:"A is three (four, et c) years (times, etc) older (bigger, higher, longer, wider, etc) than B."。在C项中年最大大的内容,是是一个专家的工作。

· 2.The Yellow River is the second _____ river in China.

A.long

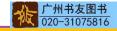
B.longest

C.longer

D.the longer

- · 【答案】 B
- · 【解析】该句用表示最高级的句型结构 "the+序数词+最高级+…in(of)…"。句意为 "黄河是中国第二大长河"。

- · 3.—Do you like the material?
 - -Yes , it feels very _____.



· 4.This term we have learned _____ words ____ we did last term.

A.as many; as

B.as more; as

C.many; than

D.as most; as

【答案】A

· 【解析】该句用 "as+形容词或副词原级 +as..."的句型结构,表示"我们这学期所学的单词与上学期学的一样多"。

- 5.—Why not go to see a film?
 - Because there isn't _____, I hear.
 - A.nothing interesting
 - B.something interesting
 - C.anything interesting
 - D.interesting something

- · 【答案】 C
- · 【解析】该句是形容词 interesting 作不定代词 anything 的定语。要后写,该句是否定句,如如此的gathing和是的证明的一句不合话。因此选了

6. The weather in China is hotter than _____.

A.in America

B.one in America

C.America

D.that in America

· 【答案】 D

【解析】本题意为"中国的天气比美国热"。比较的是天气而不是国家,比较对象要一致,C不能选。A没有名词,后句成分不全,排除A。在B和D中,B中的one常用来代替可数名词,而that可以代替不可数或抽象名词,所以选D。

【同步精练】

· 1.The grape is _____ plants.

A.one of the oldest B.the oldest one

C.one which the oldest D.the one is the oldest of

2. ____ The photos of Mars taken by satellite are ____

than those taken from the earth.

A.clearest

B.the clearest

C.much clearer

D.more clearer

【答案】 1.A (表示 ".....之一": one of+the+ 形容词的

3. _____, the most popular to the students is playing fo otball.

A.All the sports B.The sports

C.Of all the sports D.It is the sports

· 4.Ann is _____ than I am.

A.a year older B.older a year

C.shorter a head D.a head tall

【答案】

· 3.C (" of+ 可数名词的复数"表示三者及以上的比较范 围)

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· A A (than 前要用比较级 数词 量词要放在比较级的

5. The meeting had a more important meaning for them than ____.

A.ours B.with us

C.for ours it had D.it did for us

• 6.She is older than _____.

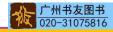
A.any other girl in the group

B.any girl in the group

C.all girls in the group

D.you and me as well as the group

【答案】



• 7.He is______, but his wife is _____.

A.awake ; asleep B.awake ; sleep

C.waking; asleep D.wake; asleep

• 8.After the new technique was introduced , the factory produced _____ tractors in 1988 as the year before.

A.as twice many B.as many twice

C.twice as many D.twice many as

【答案】

- · 7.A (awake, asleep 都是表语形容词,即在连系动词后做表语。)
- 8. 圆眼和表面的较明练不管是面级地较,还是比较级,倍

• 9.Have you finished your homework_ ____?

A.already

B.still

C.over

D.yet

· 10.The experiment was _____ easier than we had expect ed.

A.more

B.much more

C.much

D.more much

【答案】

- · 9.D (副词 already, still 放在句中, yet 放在句尾。)
- · 10.C (修饰比较级的副词有 much, far, even 等

· 11. Tony is going camping with _____ boys.

A.little two other B.two little other

C.two other little D.little other two

· 12.One day they crossed the _____ bridge behind the pal ace.

A.old Chinese stone B.Chinese old stone

C.old stone Chinese D.Chinese stone old

【答案】

11.C(多个形容词同时修饰一个名词时的排列顺序:限定词+数量词+描绘词(大头语形状+新日+颜色)+被修饰字词)

· 13. Have you received her letter ____?

A.later

B.lately C.latest

D.latter

14.If there were no examinations, we should have ___ at school.

A.the happiest time

B.a more happier time

C.much happiest time

D.a much happier time

【答案】

13.B (later 后来; lately 最近; latest 最新的; latter 后者 的,末了的,较后的。)

• 15. The weather in Beijing is colder than _____.

A.in Hangzhou B.one in Hangzhou

C.Hangzhou D.that in Hangzhou

· 16.I' ve _____ to tell you. Please listen to me carefully.

A.something important B.important something

C.nothing important D.important nothing

【答案】

15.D (使用比较级时一定是同类事物才能比较。该句中 是北京的天气和杭州的天气比,只能用 that 指代前面的

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· 17.He is as _____ with his homework as my brother.

A.carefully

B.careful

C.more careful

D.more carefully

· 18. _____ they are , _____ they feel.

A.The more busy , the happy

B.The busy , the happy

C.The more busy , the more happy

D.The busier, the happier

【答案】 17.B (as...as... 句型之间要用形容词或副词的原级。选择是用形容词还是副词要根据谓语动词来选择。连系动词就用形容词对。实义式词就用部词。** www.gzshuyou.com

· 19.Tom is a _____ man.

A.six-foot-tall B.six-feet tall

C.sixth-foot-tall D.six feet tall

· 20.The old man lived _____ but he didn't feel _____

A.alone; lonely B.alone; alone

C.lonely; alone D.lonely; lonely

【答案】

· 19.A ("六英尺高"作定语,修饰后面的名词时,三个单词要用连字符号(图)连接,数词要用基数词,名词只

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· 21.He isn't _____ to reach the window.

A.enough tall

B.tall enough

C.so tall

D.as tall

· 22. "Jim is taller than Rose." means " _____"

A.Jim is as tall as Rose.

B.Jim is not so tall as Rose.

C.Rose is not as tall as Jim.

D.They are of the same height.

【答案】

23. China has a _____ population than ____ country.

A.large; any B.larger; all other

C.larger; any other D.larger; other

· 24.Lesson 12 is _____ than Lesson 10.

A.a bit difficult

B.a bit more difficult

C.more difficult a bit D.more a bit difficult

【答案】

· 23.C (than 前的形容词要用比较级, than 后要用 any oth er,是要把中国自己除外。该句意为:中国比其它任何国家的人口都多。)

24.B (than 削要用比较级。difficult 是一个参音力形容

25.I have never seen ____ film before.

A.such good a

B.so good a

C.a such good

D.a so good

· 26. This question is of the _____ importance of all.

A.less

B.least C.fewer D.fewest

· 27.I'll help you as _____ as I can.

A.possible

B.many C.much

D.more

【答案】

· 25.B (such 和 so 的用法: such+a+adj.+ 可数名词的单 数 , so+adj.+a+ 可数名词的单数。)

26.B (从 of all 可知要用最高级。 fewest 修饰可数名词的 28. This shelf is _____ the other one.

A.the same height as B.as higher as

C.high as D.as the same height as

· 29. _____, the worse I seem to be.

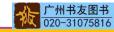
A.When I take more medicine

B.The more medicine I take

C.Taking more of the medicine

D.More medicine taken

【答案】



· 30.Beijing becomes _____ and _ ____ .

A.beautiful; beautiful

B.more beautiful; more beautiful

C.more; more beautiful

D.more beautiful; more

【答案】

· 30.C (beautiful 是多音节形容词,表示"越来越……"时,用"more and more+形容词原级"。单音节形容词和部分双音节形容词表示"越来越……"时用"地域域+