

【复习要求】

1. 理解形容词、副词的用法

。

2. 熟识形容词、副词的比较级

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等级 具有等级的构成

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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.

• Note : ①副词位置排列为：V+ 方式副词 + 地点

- (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

三、形容词和副词的比较级和最高级的构成

1. 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.

- 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.....”

• 7. 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” 表示同等比较

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- This orange is the same big 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 , etc) years (times , etc) older (bigger , higher , longer , wider , etc) than B.”。在 C 项中年龄大不能用 big，所以此句答案为 B。

- 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 _____ .

A.soften

B.softenly

C.soft

D.softly

- 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，要后置。该句是否定句，nothing 和 something 均不合语，因此选 C。

- 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
最高级 + 可数名词的复数。)

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2.C (除固定句型外，比较级前必须用the，比较级前

- 3. _____ , the most popular to the students is playing football.

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。)

- 4.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】

5.D (使用比较级时一定要注意：同类事物才能比较。该

- 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. C (在表示比较时，不管是同级比较，还是比较级，倍数一定放在表示比较的词前，即放在比较级前或

- 9. Have you finished your homework _____ ?
A. already B. still C. over D. yet
- 10. The experiment was _____ easier than we had expected.
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 palace.
 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 (大小 + 形状 + 新旧 + 颜色 + 产地 + 材料 + 用途) + 被修饰名词。)

- 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。)

14. D (根据句意 : 如果没有考试 , 我们在学校就会有更加快乐的时间 , 所以要用电比较级的形式 , 程度副词 a 修饰比较级)

- 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

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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判断。连系动词就用形容词，实义动词就用副词。)



- 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 () 连接，数词要用基数词，名词只用单数形式。)

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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 other, 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 前要用比较级。difficult 是一个多音节形容词

- 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。)

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- 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“比较级 + 比较级”。)