

第五课：形容词、副词

学习时长：160分钟（四节课）

【复习要求】

- 1.理解形容词、副词的用法。
- 2.熟识形容词、副词的比较等级、最高等级的构成。
- 3.运用形容词、副词各等级所构成的句型。

第一节：形容词

学习时长：40分钟

【 知 识 要 点 】

1、形容词的用法

1) 作定语（放在所修饰名词前）

She is a **good** student.

That's a **big** classroom.

2) 作表语（系表结构）

This room is **large**.

Are you **ready**?

3) 作宾语补足语

I'll get everything **ready**.

He left the window **open**.

注意：一般的形容词既可作定语，也可作表语。以前缀a-开首的形容词(如**alone**, **asleep**, **alive**, **alike**等)一般不能单独放在名词的前面，多数用作表语。

例：an asleep child (X)

an alive fish (X)

应讲：a sleeping child (✓)

a living fish (✓)

Ex:

翻译:

孩子睡了。 The child is asleep.

鱼是活的。 The fish is alive.

选择:

1. The old man lived ____ but he didn't feel A.

A. alone, lonely B. alone, alone

C. lonely, alone D. lonely, lonely

2. He is _____, but his wife is A.

A. awake, asleep B. awake, sleep

C. waking, asleep D. wake, asleep

*系表结构：系动词+形容词（作表语）

系动词：be, become, grow, get, feel, appear, seem, look, smell, sound, turn

The tree turns green.

The bread smells good.

练习：

1. –This kind of bananas is A.

- Yes, it tastes very _____.

- A. good...nice B. well....nice
C. good...nicely D. well...nicely

2. Good medicine C bitter.

- A. is tasted B. tasted C. tastes D. was tasted

2、形容词的位置

1) 形容词作定语放在它所修饰的名词前面。如：

The new manager doesn't like me. 新来的经理不喜欢我。

Guangzhou is a beautiful city. 广州是一个美丽的城市。

2) 如有两个以上的形容词修饰一个名词时，关系密切的要靠近被修饰的名词。如：

那是一张新的、漂亮的、意大利产的、木制的、黄色的、小圆写字台。

- That is a beautiful small round new yellow Italian wooden writing desk.

当不同层次的形容词出现在名词前，它们的顺序大致如下：

限定词 (a, the, two, my)

1) 表示描述性的形容词 (beautiful, lovely)

2) 表示大小、形状（长短、高低）、新旧的形容词
(small, round, new)

3) 表示颜色的形容词 (yellow)

4) 表示国别、材料的形容词 (Italian, wooden)

5) 表示用途的形容词 (writing)

上面这个句子包括了这五个层次的形容词。如果出现五个以下的形容词，也按这个顺序。

简单排序：限定词-性质-颜色-分类+中心词

形容词

Eg: his fine green coat

her black silk cap

an interesting English play

(Ex) We bought a A house in the country
because the air there is fresh and clean.

A. new red wooden B. red new wooden

C. wooden red new D. red wooden new

注意：当形容词修饰的是由some, any和no等构成的合成词时，要放在被修饰的名词的后面。如：

something interesting nothing else

Ex: 你近来读过什么有趣的东西吗？

Have you read **anything interesting** lately?

我要便宜一点的东西.

I want **something cheaper**.

3、形容词的比较级和最高级

1) 构成

a. 规则变化

构成方法		原级	比较级	最高级
单音节和少数双音节	在词尾加-er, -est	tall	taller	tallest
	以字母“e”结尾只加-r, -st	nice	nicer	nicest
	重读闭音节只有一个辅音结尾, 双写辅音加-er, -est	big	bigger	biggest
	以辅音字母加”y“结尾, 先改”y“为“i”, 再加-er, -est	easy	easier	easiest

构成方法		原 级	比较级	最高级
多音节 词和部 分双音 节词	词前加	important	more	most
	more和 most	useful	important more useful	important most useful

b. 不规则变化

good, well

better

best

bad, ill

worse

worst

many, much

more

most

little

less

least

far

farther / further

farthest / furthest

old

older/elder

oldest / eldest

Ex: 翻译

- | | |
|------------------|---|
| 1、我年纪比你大。 | I am older than you. |
| 2、史密斯的长子是个医生。 | Mr Smith's eldest son is a doctor. |
| 3、我扔得比你远。 | I can throw further/ farther than you. |
| 4、他出国留学去了。 | He has gone abroad for <u>further</u> study. |
| 5、在这雾中再往前走就不安全了。 | |

It isn't safe to go any further in this fog.

备注：1、elder, eldest 只能用在家庭成员之间的长幼关系，表示年纪大小要用 older, oldest。

2、further, furthest 表示抽象的意义，有“更加”或者“进一步”的意思。

练习:

- 1) He is the most famous physicist _____.
A. live B. alive C. living D. lively
- 2) We still do not understand what will happen, so we have to wait for the _____ notice.
A. further B. farther C. far D. farer
- 3) Her hair turns grey, but he is two years _____ than my father.
A. smaller B. less C. elder D. younger

练习答案：

- 1) He is the most famous physicist B.
A. live B. alive C. living D. lively
- 2) We still do not understand what will happen, so we have to wait for the A notice.
A. further B. farther C. far D. farer
- 3) Her hair turns grey, but he is two years D than my father.
A. smaller B. less C. elder D. younger

4. 形容词、副词的基本句型

1、 as...as 和...一样

Room 101 is as **big** as room 102.

一个十六岁的男孩常常和父亲一样高。

A boy of sixteen is often as **tall** as his father.

not as/so...as 和...不一样

He is not so **clever** as his brother.

Tom doesn't study as **hard** as his brother.

2、形容词或副词的比较级与than连用

John is taller than you.

He works harder than you.

3、三个以上的人或物进行比较时由最高级与the...in/ of结构连用。

①这是广州最老的戏院。

This is **the oldest** theatre in Guangzhou.

②这是我喝过的最好的啤酒。

It is **the best** beer I have ever drunk.

③三个男孩中汤姆学习最努力。

Tom studies **(the) hardest** of the three boys.

注：形容词比较级前可以加much, far, a little, a bit, even等程度修饰语。

他比她（还要）老。

He is **even** older than she.

(Ex) Traveling in England, it will be _____ cheaper if you buy a return ticket on the train.

A. more B. very C. quite D. even

4、the + 比较级...the+比较级

表示对应增长,意思是“越...就越...”

①越快越好。The sooner, the better.

②学得越多，记得越多。

The more you learn, the more you remember.

③ 他越老，身体越弱。The older he is, the weaker he gets.

④房产经纪人：你们要买一所大房子吗？

安：房子越大越好。

约翰：可是，房子越小，我们用于取暖的费用就越少。

House agent: Do you want a big house?

Ann: The bigger, the better.

John: But the smaller it is, the less it will cost us to heat.

5、比较级and比较级 表“越来越...”

bigger and bigger

colder and colder

The weather is getting colder and colder (越来越冷).

more and more beautiful

English is becoming more and more difficult (越来越难).

6、其它比较的例子:

两个中这一个比较好。

This one is the better of the two.

7. 比较的对象要一致

The weather in Wuhan is hotter than **that** in Guangzhou.

The population of Shanghai is larger than **that** of Hangzhou.

形容词练习：

1. If I am right, Olivia is _____ of the two girls.
A. tall B. taller C. the taller D. tallest
2. _____, the worse I seem to feel.
A. When I take more medicine B. The more medicine I take
C. Taking more of the medicine D. More medicine I take
3. _____, the more money you will get.
A. The more you sell tickets B. The more tickets you sell
C. The more tickets you will sell D. The more you will sell tickets
4. They have produced _____ steel this year as they did five years ago.
A. twice as much B. twice as many
C. twice much as D. twice many as

形容词练习答案：

1. If I am right, Olivia is C of the two girls.
A. tall B. taller C. the taller D. tallest
2. B, the worse I seem to feel.
A. When I take more medicine B. The more medicine I take
C. Taking more of the medicine D. More medicine I take
3. B, the more money you will get.
A. The more you sell tickets B. The more tickets you sell
C. The more tickets you will sell D. The more you will sell tickets
4. They have produced A steel this year as they did five years ago.
A. twice as much B. twice as many
C. twice much as D. twice many as