



# 形容词与副词专题

Adj. & adv.



## 复习目标

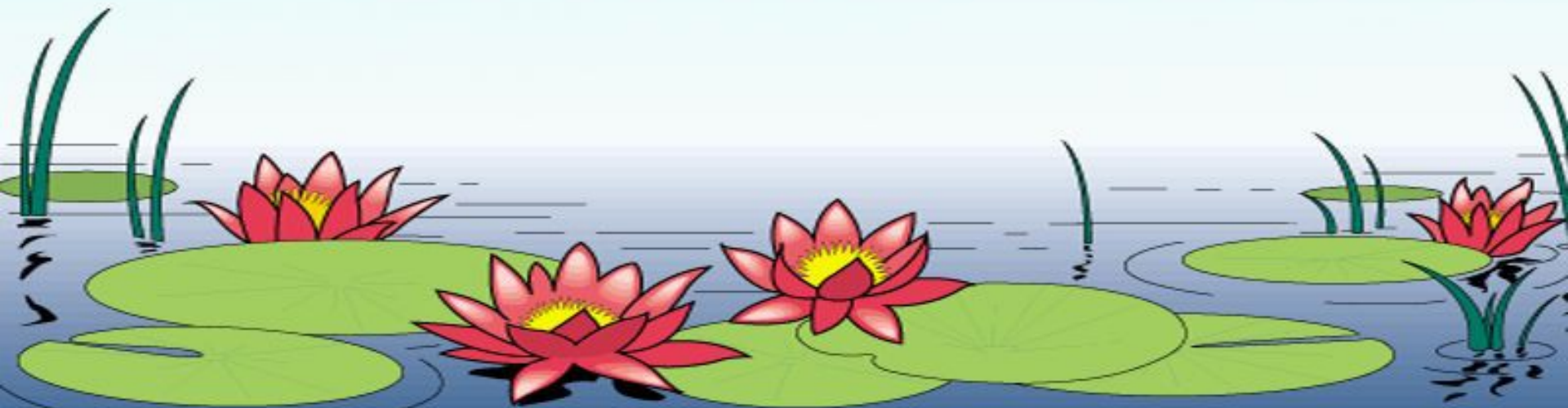
说明：形容词和副词在考试中占有一定的分值，要求掌握：**1）形容词、副词的用法及位置；2）形容词和副词的比较等级用法。**其中，形容词、副词比较等级句型、形容词修饰不定代词，系表结构、程度副词、频度副词在考试中是**重点和热点**。

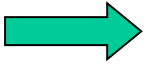
形容词和副词通常出现在以下几种题型中：选择填空、完成句子、完形填空、听力等。





# ★ 形容词的用法及位置





Chinese medicine

形容词放在名词前作定语



Fire makes us hot/warm.

形容词放在宾语后，  
作宾语补足语



It feels sad.

形容词与系动词连用，作表语。  
构成系表结构

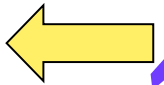


It's a red box \_\_\_\_

★ What's in the box?

There may be something expensive in the box.

形容词作定语修饰不定代词时  
通常后置，形成：不定代词 +  
形容词的结构。



# 不定代词 + 形容词



e.g. 1、我有重要事情要告诉你。

I have something important to tell you.

2、今天报纸上有有趣的事情吗？

★ Is there anything interesting in today's newspaper?

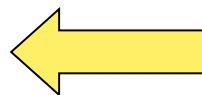
归纳：当形容词修饰由

**some-, any-, no-, every-**

构成的不定代词或不定副词（somewhere）时，形容

词要放在它们后面。用法：常用作疑问代词或不定代词的后置定语。

e.g. what else 或 anything else;



# 系表结构



常见的系动词：

1. be 动词

2. 感官动词 “……起来”：

look; feel; sound; smell; taste

e. g. She looks \_\_\_\_\_. Because her children are playing \_\_\_\_\_.

A. happily happy B. happily happily C. happy happily  
happily

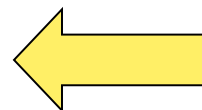
3. 变化动词 “变得；变成”：

become; grow; get; turn; go

e. g. The trees turn green in spring.

4. 保持 : keep stay;

Keep B. A. health B. healthy





## 复合形容词的构成

kind-hearted 好心的

good-looking 好看的

hard-working 勤劳的

a C boy 一个四岁的男孩

A.four years old

B.four-years-old

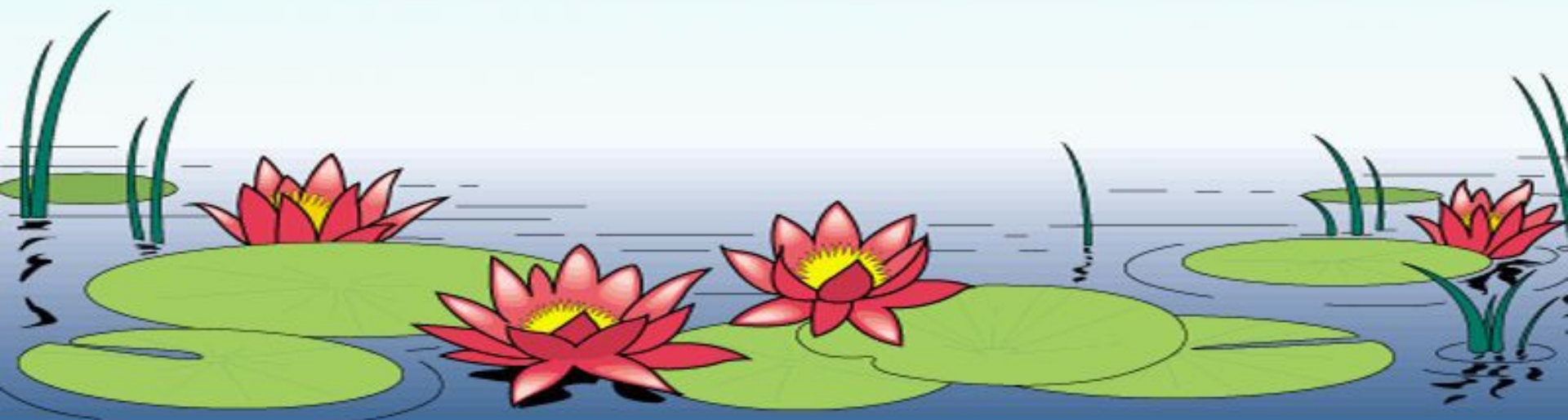
C.four-year-old

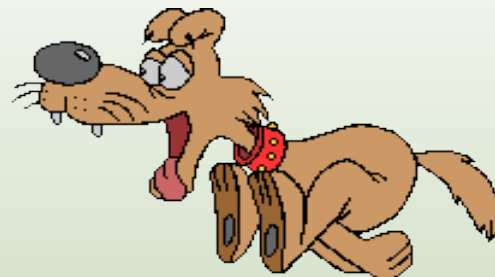
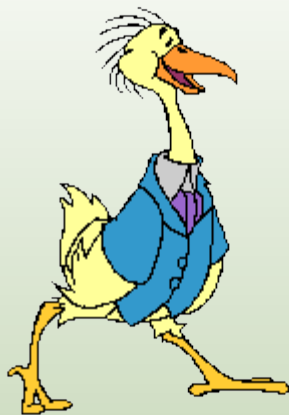






# 副词的用法及位置





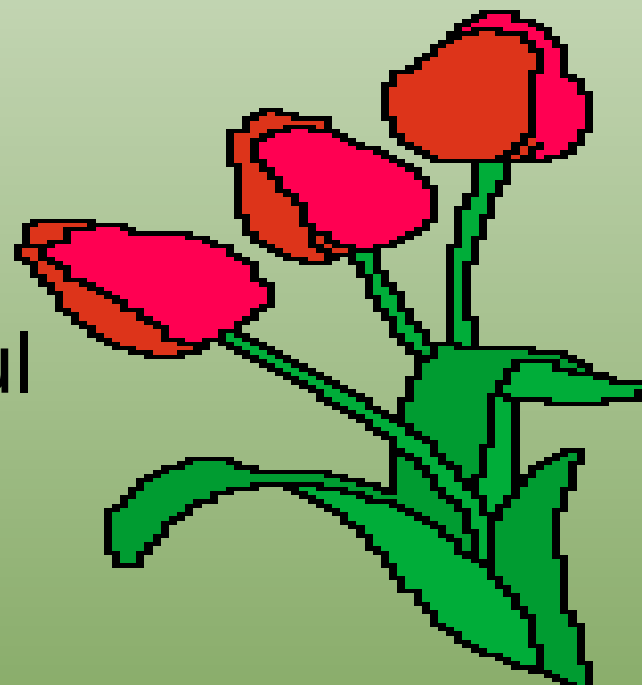
walk slowly

run fast/quickly

副词修饰动词

very beautiful

程度副词修饰形容词



# discuss in groups:

## 1.enough 用法:

词、副词之后;

作副词时放在形容

e.g. old enough 放在名词前或后都可以 (or: money enough)

(年龄) 足够大

足够的钱

加深程度

## 2.too much\much too 用法

too much 表“太多”; much too 表

“太”

不可数名

词

形容

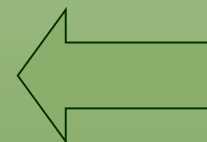
词

e.g. too much money ; much too noisy

## 3.how often 用法 (how long\how far\how much)

频度副词 ( never 、 sometimes... )

次数 + 时间段 ( twice a week... )



# how to change adj. into adv.



e.g. Strong → strongly    busy → busily  
wide → widely    to → terribly

hardly ?

特殊: good → well    hard → hard

了解: hardly“几乎不”构成否定; 而 hard“困难的、努力地”

注意: friendly, lovely, lonely 不是副词, 是形容词

# The Comparative and Superlative Degrees of Adjectives and Adverbs

( 形容词和副词的比较级和最高级 )

大多数形容词和副词有三个等级：

**1、原级，即原形。**（

没有比较或比较一样时用原级）

**2、比较级，表示“较……”或“更……一些”。**（两者比较时用比较级）

**3、最高级，表示“最……”的意思。**（三者以上比较用最高级）

# 形容词的比较级和最高级构成

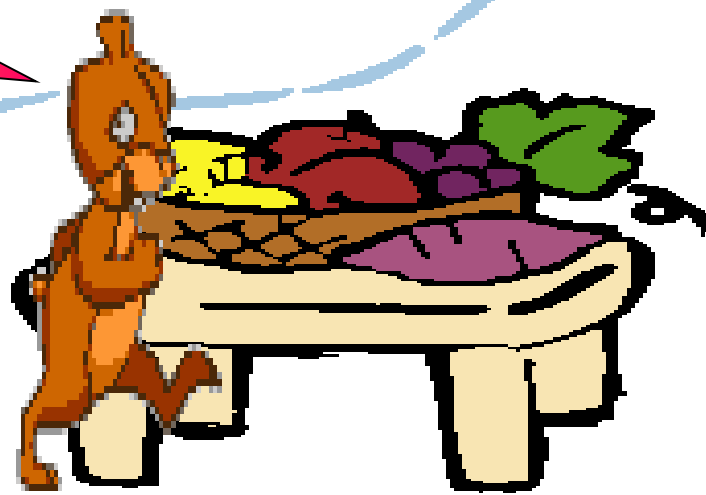
(副词的构成与形容词基本一样)

## 规则变化

&

## 不规则变化

Let's fill  
in the b  
lanks



# 规则变化

词	尾	变	tall la	biggest hottest fattest thinnest	
单音节词在词尾加 <b>-er</b> ( 比较 ) <b>-est</b> ( 最高级 ) 以字母 <b>e</b> 接尾的词加 <b>-r</b> 或 <b>-st</b>			thin	happiest driest earliest	
以重读闭音节结尾的词末尾只有一个辅音字母应 <b>双写</b> 辅音字母再加 <b>-er</b> 或 <b>-est</b>			ear	most difficult most popular most slowly	
以辅音字母 <b>+y</b> 结尾的词变 <b>y</b> 为 <b>i</b> 再加 <b>-er</b> , 或 <b>-est</b>			m mor more slowly		
多音节词和多数双音节词在其前面加 <b>more</b> 和 <b>most</b>			difficult popular slowly		



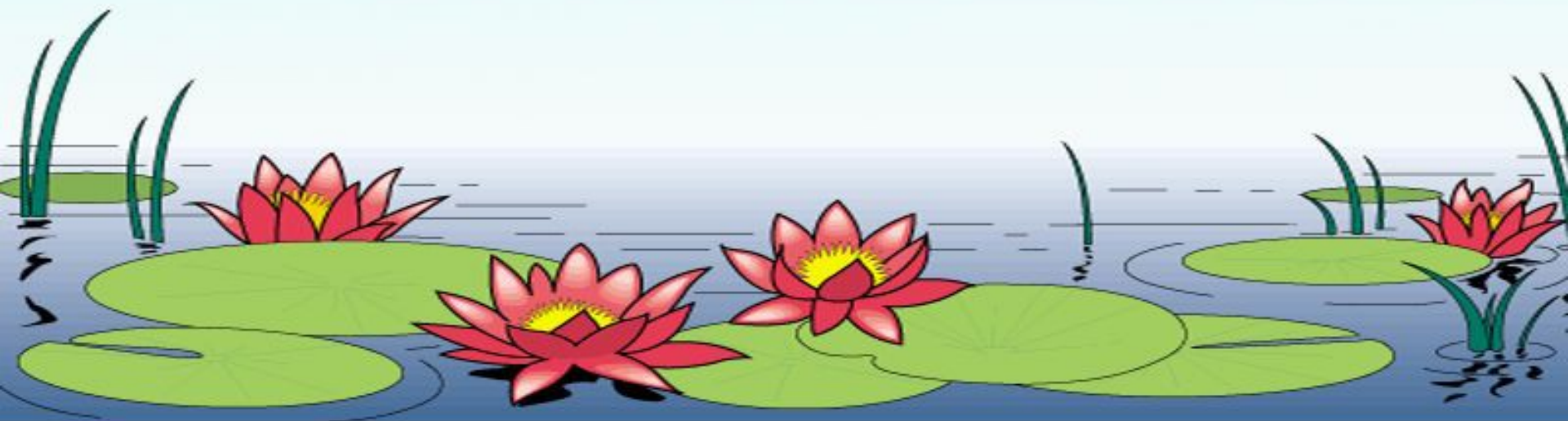
# 不规则变化

原级	比较级	最高级	巧记： 特殊形式比较级 坏病两多并两好 little 意思不是小 一分为二有两个 一是老来二是远
good well	<b>better</b>	<b>best</b>	
bad\badly ill	<b>worse</b>	<b>worst</b>	
many much	<b>more</b>	<b>most</b>	
little	<b>less</b>	<b>least</b>	
far	<b>farther/further</b>	<b>farthest/furthest</b>	
old	<b>older/elder</b>	<b>oldest/eldest</b>	





# 形容词、副词 比较等级的用法



# 形容词、副词原级的常用句型

## 1、as+ 形容词 / 副词原形

1 ) He never does his homework **B** Mary.  
He always makes a lot of mistakes.

A.as careful as B.as carefully as C.more careful than

2 ) Xiaoming is as **tall** as Xiaogang . 小明与小刚一样高。

否定: 3 ) Xiaoming is not as **tall** as Xiaogang.

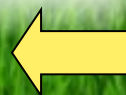
或 4 ) Xiaoming is not **so tall** as

Xiaogang.

2、否定: not as/so+ 形容词、副词原形 +as

“和... 不一样” 、 “不及 / 不如...”

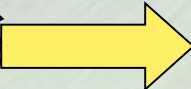
3、very、so、quite、too 等词原级用



# 形容词、副词比较级的基本用法

1、A + 动词 (be) + 比较级 + **than** + B

Yao Ming is taller than Liu Xiang. (比 ... 较高)

2、表示两者之间的选择 

**Which(Who) is + 比较级, A or B ?**

**Which (Who) ... like better, A or B?**

3、越来越…… :

1) ~~比较级~~ **越来越暖** + ~~比较级~~ (warmer and warmer)

2) ~~more and more~~ **越来越认真** + ~~原级~~ (more and more careful)

4、比较级前可用 much, even, a lot, a little

等词

修饰表示程度。





# 形容词、副词比较级的特殊用法

## 4、越……越……

**the + 比较级 ... , the + 比较级**

越快越好 The sooner, the better.

## 5、“**the + 比较级 + of + the two**”结构译为“两个中比较……的是”两个中比较高的。

He is **the taller** of the two.

## 6、前者不如后者：“**less + 原级 + than ...**”（not + as/so ... + as ...）这篇文章不如那篇难。

This article is **less difficult** than that one.



# 形容词、副词最高级的基本用法

- 1、A + 动词 +(the)+ 最高级 + 比较范围 (of / in 短语) “of + 复数”表示“在……之中的”； in 后接表单位

组织、时间等单数名词（或代词）；

He is **the tallest** **in** his class/**of** the three.

他是班上 / 这三人中最高

- 2、表示三者之间的选择 →

Which (Who) is the +

最高级, A, B **or** C?

Which (Who)... like best,

- 3、**A, B or C?**

**One of the + 形容词的最高级 + 复数名词**

“是最……之一（者）（长城是世界上最伟大奇迹之一。）”

The Great Wall is **one of the greatest wonders** in the world.

- 4、**the + 序数词 + 形容词的最高级 + 单数名词**

**the second longest river.** （第二最长的河流）



# 实战演练

## 选择填空

1.How do you think of the song Yesterday Once More.

---It sounds \_\_\_\_\_.

A.well

B.sadly

C.beautiful

be 动词 + 形容词

2.---Is the math problem \_\_\_\_\_?

---Yes. I can work it out \_\_\_\_\_. 副词修饰行为动词

A.easy; easily

B.easy; easy

C.easily; easy

3.---Mike, I don't like this; it's too noisy here.

---Well, let's go \_\_\_\_\_.

A.somewhere quiet

B.quiet somewhere C.anywhere quiet

4. Don't worry about your son . He is \_\_\_\_\_ to look after himself.

A. enough old

B. too old

C. old enough

5. --- \_\_\_\_\_ do you go to the evening school?  
--- Twice a week.

A. How long

B. How often

C. How much

6. We shouldn't spend \_\_\_\_\_ time on the Internet.

A. too much

B. too many

C. much too

7. English is as \_\_\_\_\_ as Chinese. You should learn it well.

A. much more important

B. important

C. the most important



8.---Who is \_\_\_\_\_, Yao Ming, Liu Xiang or Michael Jordan ?

---Yao Ming, of course.

A.tall      B. taller      C. the tallest

9. --- This shirt is very\_\_\_\_\_.

◆---Yes, but that one is much\_\_\_\_\_.

A.cheap   cheap   B.cheaper   cheap   C.cheap   cheaper

10. ---What do you think of Beijing?

---It is becoming \_\_\_\_\_.

A.beautiful and beautiful   B.more and more beautiful

C.beautifuler and beautifuler

What have we learned?

(本节课我们学习了什么?)



形容词

副词

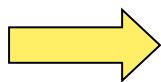
不定代词 + 形容词



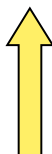
系表结构



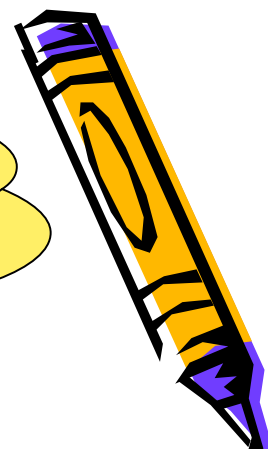
几个重点词、词组的运用

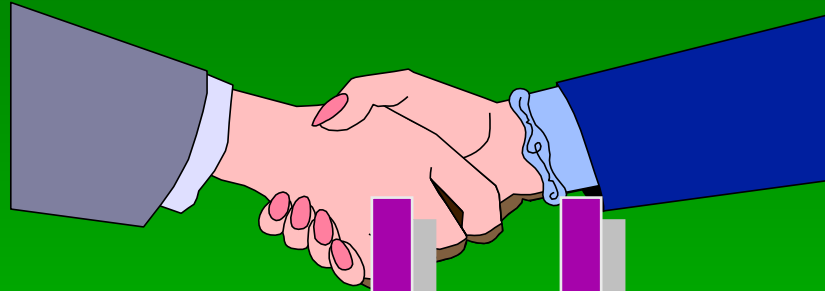


形容词和副词的原级、  
成及用法



比较级和最高级的构





Good-bye

