

形容词、副词及比较等级

第一节 形容词

一、定义

描述人或者事物的特征性质, 属性或者状态的一种词类, 主要用于修饰名词或者代词。

考点一：形容词的句法功能以及词序

句法功能	例句
作定语	The company is a difficult situation.
作表语	If we can manage our money wisely, we will be rich and free.
作补语	The cries of the cuckoo made him homesick.
作状语	Hopeless, I decided to leave the place and seek other chances.

考点二：形容词的句法功能

(1) 作前置定语

修饰名词: a clever boy an interesting book

① 口诀

限定描绘大长高,
形状年龄和新老,
颜色国籍出材料,
作用类别往后靠。

如: 新的漂亮的绿色的裙子 → beautiful new green dress

(2) 作后置定语

① 修饰不定代词 → something important

② 表示长 (long)、宽 (wide)、深 (deep)、厚 (thick) 等形容词 → He is two meters tall.

③ 形容词短语修饰名词 → You should take the diets useful for losing weight.

④ 带前缀 a-的形容词 → The woman is one of the most influential celebrities alive in the world.

二、由分词转化而来的形容词

考点一：现在分词，过去分词与形容词

过去分词转化为形容词	现在分词转化为形容词
excited	exciting
moved	moving
interested	interesting
amazed	amazing
confused	confusing
tired	tiring
encouraged	encouraging

考点二：形容词固定搭配

形式	词组	含义
be 动词+形容词+about	be anxious about	对.....焦虑
	be worried about	对.....担心
be 动词+形容词+at	be good/bad at	在.....擅长/不擅长
	be clever at	在.....聪明
be 动词+形容词+to	be similar to	与.....相似
	be sensitive to	对.....敏感
be 动词+形容词+for	be late for	迟到
	be suitable for	对.....合适
be 动词+形容词+from	be absent from	缺席
	be separate from	分开
be 动词+形容词+with	be satisfied with	对.....满意
	be familiar with	对.....熟悉
be 动词+形容词+in	be interested in	对.....感兴趣
	be rich in	富含.....
be 动词+形容词+of	be aware of	明白, 意识到
	be tired of	厌烦.....

考点三：形容词固定句型

It is + 形容词 + of/for sb. to do sth.

It is very kind of him to give me advice.

=He is very kind to give me advice.

It is difficult for him to solve the problem alone.

=To solve the problem is difficult for him.

第二节 副词

一、定义

表示行为或者状态特征的词，用来修饰动词，形容词，其他副词以及全句，表示时间，地点，程度，方式等概念。

如：I run quickly.

She is quite beautiful.

I run very quickly.

Luckily, he won the game.

考点一：副词的分类

分类	举例
时间副词	now, yesterday, later
地点副词	here, behind, inside
连接副词	therefore, however, moreover
疑问副词、关系副词	when, why, how
程度副词	very, quite, much
频率副词	always, seldom, never
不定副词	somewhere, anywhere, sometime
方式副词	carefully, clearly, easily

考点二：副词的句法功能

功能	例句
作表语	I am here.
作补语	He opened the window to let the fresh air in.

作状语	The biggest trust between people is to face each other sincerely and honestly.
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考点三：副词的排序

1. 分类排序

方式副词+地点副词+时间副词（时间副词可以放在句首）

① She sang very beautifully in the hall last night.

（方式）（地点）（时间）

② Last night, she sang very beautifully in the hall.

（时间）（方式）（地点）

2. 意义排序

具体的+笼统的，小的+大的

I watched the program at ten o'clock yesterday evening.

（具体的）（笼统的）

第三节 比较等级

一、原级比较

1. 原级用法

① 表示 ……和……一样，as/so + 形容词（副词）原形 + as，否定形式直接在最前面加 not。

如：Tom walks as fast as Mike.

Jessy is not as careful as Kate.

② 表示足够 ……做某事，原级+ enough to do sth.

如：This room is big enough to hold 80 people.

③ 表示太…而不能…，too+原级+ to do sth.

如：He is too young to join the army.

考点一：原级比较的用法

意义	结构
和……一样	as/so + 形容词（副词）原形 + as
不和……一样，不及……	not as/so + 形容词（副词）原形 + as

足够……来做某事	原级+ enough to do sth.
太……而不能	too+原级+ to do sth.

考点二：比较级和最高级形式

构成方法	原级-比较级-最高级
一般情况下，比较级在词尾加-er，最高级在词尾加-est	short-shorter- shortest
以不发音 e 结尾的，词尾加-r 和-st	nice-nicer-nicest
在重读闭音节结构中，先双写末尾的辅音字母，再加-er 和-est	big-bigger-biggest
以辅音加 y 结尾的双音节词，改 y 为 i 再加-er 和-est	happy-happier-happiest
多音节词在词前面加 more 和 most	important-more important-most important

考点三：不规则变化形式

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

二、比较级和最高级形式与用法

考点一：比较级用法

1. 结构：A + 谓语 + 比较级 + than + B，表示“A 比 B 更……”

eg. This tree is taller than that one.

2. The + 比较级……, the + 比较级……, 表示“越…… 就越……”

eg. The more you study, the more you know.

The brighter you are, the more you need to learn.

3. 比较级 + and + 比较级 或者 more and more/ less and less + 原级, 表示“越来越……”

eg. It becomes warmer and warmer when spring comes.

4. superior, inferior, senior, junior, prior 等词本身含有比较含义, 没有比较级, 且其后面用介词 to 引出比较对象, 而不是用 than。

考点二：比较级和最高级的用法

意义	结构
A 比 B 更……	A + 谓语 + 比较级 + than + B
越…… 就越……	The + 比较级……, the + 比较级……
越来越……	比较级 + and + 比较级 more and more / less and less + 原级
更……	superior/inferior/senior/junior/prior to

考点三：最高级用法

1. 主语 + be + the + 形容词最高级 + in/of/among..., 表示“……是……中最……的”

eg. Tom is the tallest in his class/of all the students.

This apple is the biggest of the five.

2. 主语 + 实意动词 + (the) + 副词最高级 + in/of/among..., 表示“……是……中最……的”

eg. I jump (the) farthest in my class.

3. 主语 + be + one of the + 形容词最高级 + 复数名词 + in/of/among..., 表示“……是……中最……之一”

eg. Beijing is one of the largest cities in China.

4. 最高级前可用 much, almost, by far, nearly, quite, really, the very 及序数词等修饰, 表程度或者顺序。

eg. This problem is almost the easiest among all.

The Yellow River is the second longest in China.

二、倍数的表达方式

1. A + 谓语 + 倍数 + as + 形容词 / 副词原级 + as + B

His apartment is three times as large as that of mine.

2. A + 谓语 + 倍数 + 形容词 / 副词比较级 + than + B

The girl is ten times cleverer than her brother.

3. A+谓语+倍数+the size/length/height/width...+of +B

This room is three times the size of that one.

结构	意义
A+谓语+倍数+as+原级+as+B	A 是 B 的多少倍
A+谓语+倍数+比较级+than +B	
A+谓语+倍数+the size/length/height/width...+of+B	