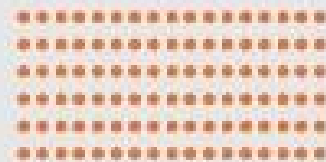




学业提升篇 (第二版)

新素养英语 拓展模块

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第二节

形容词和副词



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01

形容词



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一、形容词



一 形容词辨析

1. 以 -ly 结尾的形容词

lively 活泼的

friendly 友好的

fatherly 慈父般的

lonely 孤独的

manly 有男子气概的

deadly 致命的

lovely 可爱的

earthly 尘世的

likely 很可能的

kindly 体贴的

ugly 丑陋的

deathly 死一般的

lowly 卑微的

monthly 每月一次的

costly 昂贵的



一、形容词



一 形容词辨析

2. 词形相近的形容词

sleepy 困倦的

→ asleep 睡着的

healthy 健康的

→ healthful 有益于健康的

industrial 工业的

→ industrious 勤奋的

historic 有历史意义的

→ historical (有关) 历史的

economic 经济(上)的

→ economical 节约的

distinct 截然不同的

→ distinctive 独特的

respectable 受人尊敬的

→ respectful 有礼貌的



一、形容词



一 形容词辨析

2. 词形相近的形容词

considerable (程度) 相当大的

→ considerate 考虑周到的

popular 流行的

→ populous 人口稠密的

disinterested 公正无私的

→ uninterested 不感兴趣的

honorary 名誉的

→ honorable 值得尊敬的

practicable 可行的

→ practical 实用的

defective 有缺点的

→ deficient 缺乏的



一、形容词



一 形容词辨析

3. 表语形容词与定语形容词

(1) 常见的只用作表语的形容词有 well, aware, content, asleep, (un)able, ill, awake, alone, alive, afraid, alike, ashamed 等。

My grandparents are alive and well.

He was content with his performance in the long race.

(2) 常见的只用作定语的形容词有 daily, weekly, right, little, spare, live, wooden, golden, former, latter, inner, outer 等。

The woman hid her golden watch in her luggage.

I don't have too much spare time.



一、形容词



一 形容词辨析

4. 以 -ing 和 -ed 结尾的形容词

动词的现在分词转化过来的形容词表示该描述对象令人怎么样，过去分词转化过来的形容词表示该描述对象本身的感受。

Jack is bored because his job is boring.

Jack' s job is boring, so Jack is bored.



一、形容词



二 形容词在句中的位置

1. 形容词经常位于被修饰词前，修饰不定代词时形容词后置。

I had something urgent to do last night, so I didn't go to the cinema.

There was nothing new in his speech.

2. 多个修饰词的排序

多个词修饰同一个词时的顺序为：①冠词、指示代词、不定代词、物主代词 ②序数词、基数词 ③性质、状态 ④大小、长短、形状 ⑤新旧、温度 ⑥颜色 ⑦国籍、出处 ⑧材料 ⑨用途、类别 ⑩最终被修饰的词。

During our trip, we watched a wonderful new Italian opera.

02

副词



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二、副词



一 副词辨析

1. 词形相近、意义大不相同的副词

high 高高地 — highly 高度地

direct 径直地 — directly 立刻；直接地

late 晚，迟 — lately 最近

pretty 相当地 — prettily 优美地

sharp 突然 — sharply 严厉地

most 最 — mostly 大都

near 近 — nearly 几乎

just 正好 — justly 公正地

hard 努力地 — hardly 几乎不

free 免费地 — freely 自由地

He jumps high. (high 表示具体意义的“高”)

The industry in the country has highly developed. (highly 表示抽象意义的“高”)



二、副词



一 副词辨析

2. 词形相近、意义大不相同的形容词和副词

practical 实际的 — practically 事实上

scarce 稀少的 — scarcely 几乎不

bare 光秃的 — barely 仅仅

bad 坏的 — badly 非常

It was a project that required years of hard work. (hard 表示“艰苦的”)

I hardly recognized him when I saw him again. (hardly 表示“几乎不”)

Sorry I'm late—I overslept. (late 表示“晚，迟”)

I have lately received a lot of letters from him. (lately 表示“最近”)



二、副词



二 副词在句中的位置

1. **very/much/too/quite/fairly/rather + adj./adv.** (程度副词的位置: 位于被修饰的形容词或副词之前, be 动词之后)

The book is rather difficult for such a young boy.

I pushed the door very hard.

I am very pleased to hear of your success.

The car is fairly large for seven people.

2. **be/do/can... + usually/always/often/sometimes/seldom... + v.** (频度副词的位置: 位于行为动词之前, be 动词、助动词及情态动词之后)

He will always remember his first day at school.

Tom often does his homework in the afternoon.

When do you usually get up in the morning?



二、副词



二 副词在句中的位置

3. 方式副词的位置：常位于动词或宾语的后面

Kate runs very fast.

You should listen carefully to the teacher.

He looked at the teacher quietly.

The troops moved slowly down the street.

4. 多个副词的排序

当一个句子中有多个副词时，一般要按程度副词、方式副词、地点副词、频度副词、时间副词的顺序排列；句中若有多个时间副词，要按照时间从短到长的顺序排列；句中若有多个地点副词，要按照从小地方到大地方的顺序排列。

03

形容词和副词的级



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三、形容词和副词的级



1. 级的规则构成 (比较级: **more/-er**, 最高级: **the most/-est**)

I think science is more interesting than other subjects.

I think science is the most interesting subject of all.

2. 级的不规则构成: good/better/best, bad/worse/worst, much (many)/more/most, little/less/least, far/farther(further)/farthest (furthest), old/older (elder)/oldest (eldest)

My elder brother graduated from Yale. He is the pride of our family.

Think further back into your childhood.

This is the last point, but not the least important thing that I want to say.

3. 无比较级和最高级的形容词和副词: absolute, eternal, final, first, inferior, last, only, primary, perfect, sole, unique, ultimate, unanimous, senior, junior, superior, infinite, matchless, universal, wrong 等。



三、形容词和副词的级



4. 形容词和副词的常见比较级结构

(1) much/far/even/a lot/still/a little/a great deal... + adj./adv. (比较级) + than...

You will notice that the first volume is much larger than the second one.

The machine produced in our country is a bit more expensive than the ones imported from other countries.

Nowadays, the young people have a far better education than the older generation.

(2) the + 比较级, the + 比较级

The more things a man is ashamed of, the more respectable he is.

(3) the + 比较级 + of + 两者

He is the smarter of the two students.

(4) (the) + adj./adv. (最高级) + of/in/among + 比较范围

Lucy is the most capable among the three girls.



三、形容词和副词的级



比较结构中的习惯用法及特殊结构:

as... as anything 非常, 极度地

more... than 与其说... 不如说

more than 不只是, 非常

no less... than 和... 一样

no better than 一样地不好, 都不好

nothing/no so... as 再没有比... 更... 的了

no more... than/not... any more than 和... 一样 (也) 不

not so much... as 与其说... 不如说...

no/nothing more than 只不过, 仅仅

not more than 不超过

not less... than 至少比... 差

not better than 不比... 好



三、形容词和副词的级



5. 倍数的表达方式

常用的倍数表达方式主要有以下三种：

(1) “A + 谓语 + 倍数 X + 形容词或副词的比较级 + than + B” 表示 “A 是 B 大、长、高、宽等的 X 倍 (A 比 B 大、长、高、宽等 X-1 倍) ”。

This rope is twice longer than that one.

This hall is five times bigger than our classroom.

(2) “A + 谓语 + 倍数 X + as + 形容词或副词的原级 + as + B” 表示 “A 是 B 大、长、高、宽等的 X 倍 (A 比 B 大、长、高、宽等 X-1 倍) ”。

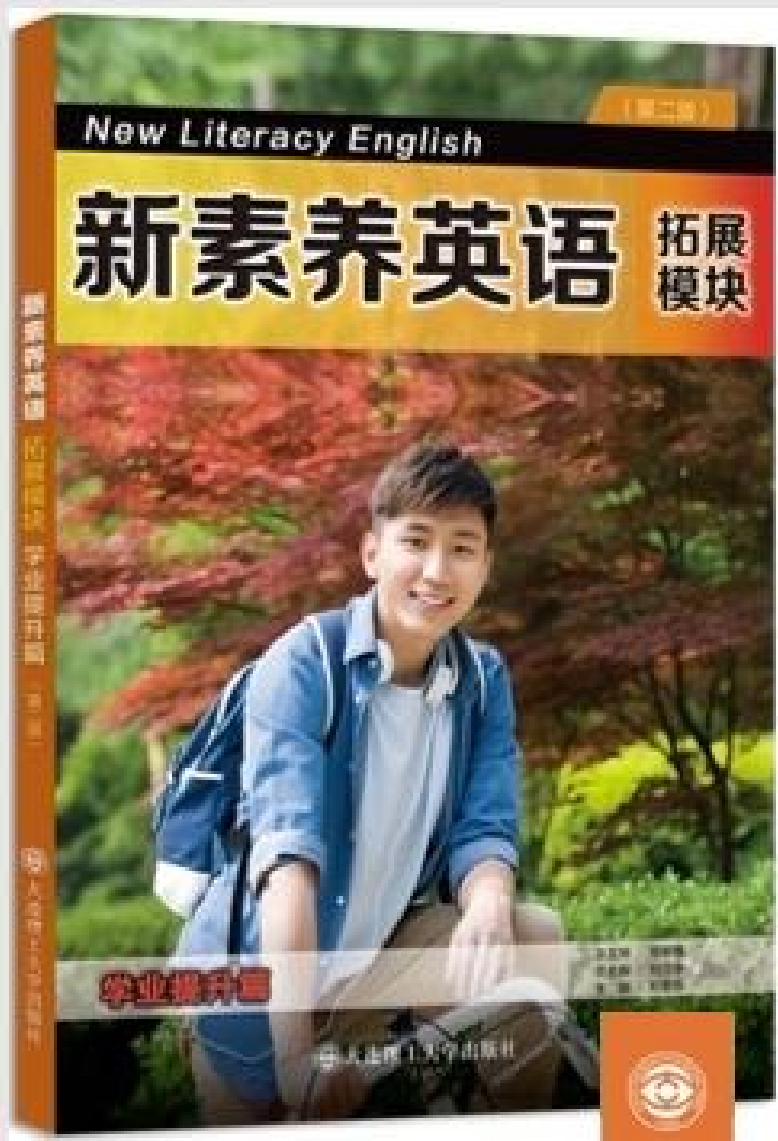
Sam is running three times as fast as John.

This ruler is twice as long as that one.

(3) “A + 谓语 + 倍数 X + the size/length/height/width... + of + B” 表示 “A 是 B 大、长、高、宽等的 X 倍 (A 比 B 大、长、高、宽等 X-1 倍) ”。

This room is three times the size of that one.

This street is four times the length of that one.



THANKS

