

2024 年中考英语二轮热点题型归纳与演练 09

词法之形容词、副词、数词、情态动词

01

题型突破

【题型解读】

形容词修饰名词，在句中做定语、表语及宾补。副词修饰动词及整个句子，作状语。中考主要考查形容词做表语，构成系表结构，尤其注意感官系动词+形容词的结构。另外，需注意形容词副词的**三级比较及变化**。**形容词副词**词汇辨异在中考中主要考查单词**意义的辨识，用法上的辨异，语境应用**。

数词重点考查分数及**不确切的数字的表达**。表示什么世纪，什么年代时，通常在数词后加 s 或 's，并在年代前加定冠词 the。**情态动词**是英语语法的重要组成部分。它们是一种特殊的动词形式，表达一种情态，如可能性、必要性、建议、请求等。**考题以情态动词的用法区分为主，侧重基本用法**。另外，要注意情态动词的**综合运用及特殊用法**。

【命题规律】

1. 形容词最常考的是词义辨析、比较级和最高级。
2. 情态动词 can, may, should, would, have to, must 及其否定的用法等是高频考点。
3. 副词常考修饰动词，形容词变副词（构词法），表示时间、频率、顺序的副词等。

02

素养提升

（一）形容词、副词

【考点诠释】

考点	考向	考法/命题角度
	1. 比较级和最高级变化，注意不规则变化 2. 修饰比较级的词：much, a little, a bit,	1. 感官动词+ adj. e.g. Keep our classroom clean; look sad

<p>形容词/副词</p>	<p>far, even, still</p> <p>3. 原级比较级最高级几个特殊句型: as ... as 用于肯定句/否定句 so ... as 只能用于否定句</p> <p>4. -ing 表示令人 -ed 表示感到</p> <p>5. 形容词与介词搭配的高频词组</p>	<p>2. 常用形容词和副词的辨析,以 ly 结尾 仍然是形容词: likely, lovely, lonely, lively, friendly</p> <p>3. 不去 e 的 adj: changeable; 去 e 的 adj: truly, argument</p> <p>4 one of +最高级+名词复数。</p>
<p>系动词+形容词</p>	<p>1. 作系动词, 感官动词+adj., 作表语, 说明主语所处的状态。</p> <p>2. 感官动词+介词like+名词(如: look like...)</p> <p>3. taste, smell作不及物动词(vi.)时, 用于“taste/smell+of+名词”结构, 意为“有……味道/气味”。</p> <p>4. look/ sound/ feel可构成“look/sound/feel+as if+从句”结构, 意为“看起来/听起来/感觉好像……”。</p>	<p>1. 在近年的考试中, 对系动词的考查, 重心放在系动词+形容词做表语上。此外, 有时候考查系动词词义辨析。</p> <p>2. 也需要注意一些固定搭配。如:</p> <p>The air in the room smells of earth. 房间里的空气有股泥土味。</p> <p>It looks as if our class is going to win. 看来我们班好像要获胜了。</p>
<p>比较级别:</p> <p>1. 用原形的信号词: as ... as, not as/so ... as, 倍数+ as ... as , etc.</p> <p>2. 用比较级的信号词: than, of the two, A or B,</p> <p>3. 用最高级的信号词: of the three, of all, in the class</p> <p>4. 隐形比较级:</p> <p>5. 降级比较</p> <p>6. 无比较级的形容词: prefer</p>	<p>1. My bedroom is 3 times as big as yours.</p> <p>2. Your room is _____ than mine. A. three time big B. three times big C. three times bigger D. bigger three times</p> <p>3. I like the older one of the two books.</p> <p>4. Which is stronger, Li Lei or Wu Tong?</p> <p>5. English is one of the most important languages spoken in the world.</p> <p>6. Work hard and you will make more progress</p> <p>7. Do sth for your school and it will become better.</p>	

<p>特殊动词+形容词:</p> <p>1. 感 官 动 词 : look sad, sound nice, taste good</p> <p>2. 变化类系动词: come, become, turn, get, grow</p> <p>3. 不变化类系动词: keep , stay, remain</p>	<p>1. These oranges taste _____.</p> <p>A. good B. well C. to be good D. to be well</p> <p>2. —You look _____.</p> <p>— Yes, I've just returned from the _____ holiday I've ever had.</p> <p>A. good, best B. well, good C. better, good</p>
<p>不定代词 + 形容词: something, anything, nothing, somebody, anybody, nobody, etc.</p>	<p>—Mum, Bill is coming to dinner this evening.</p> <p>—OK. Let's give him something different to eat.</p>
<p>词尾为-ly 的形容词</p>	<p>1. friendly, fatherly, brotherly</p> <p>2. daily, weekly, monthly, yearly</p> <p>3. lovely, lively, likely</p>
<p>常见形容词后缀</p>	<p>-al:natural national, -ive:active creative, -ful:careful forgetful,</p> <p>-able: changeable, unforgettable, -ar: popular, regular</p> <p>-ous: dangerous, serious, various,</p>
<p>动词转化为形容词:</p> <p>1. moved-moving, excited-exciting, interested-interesting, surprised-surprising, disappointed-disappointing, etc.</p> <p>2. 人是-ed, 物是-ing</p>	<p>We have never heard such an _____ speech.</p> <p>We are very _____.</p> <p>A. exciting, exciting B. exciting, excited</p> <p>C. excited, exciting D. excited, excited</p>
<p>enough 的用法</p>	<p>1. There is enough food for us this week.</p> <p>2. I'm not _____ to lift the heavy box.</p> <p>A. short enough B. enough tall</p> <p>C. health enough D. strong enough</p> <p>3. The goal-keeper acted _____ to catch the ball.</p> <p>A. enough quickly B. so quickly</p> <p>C. quickly enough D. such quickly</p>

表语形容词: well, unwell, ill, faint, afraid, alike, alive, alone, asleep, awake, etc.	The _____ person is talking with the doctor. A. ill B. sick C. illness D. sickness
形容词、副词特别结构: more and more, the more ... the more	1. When spring comes, it gets warmer and warmer. 2. The more he read the book, the more interested he was in it.
比较级前可有状语修饰: much, a bit	1. Mary and Alice are of the same age, but Mary is _____ than Alice. A. more taller B. much tall C. a little more taller D. much taller
形容词、副词同形: hard, late, high, deep, enough, early, etc.	1. He is always one of the early comers. 2. He always comes early to school to clean his classroom.

【典题举隅】

- With the development of technology, shopping is much _____ than before.
A. easy B. easily C. easier D. more easily
- I bought a secondhand sofa which is _____ new at a low price.
—You are so lucky.
A. as long as B. as well as C. as good as D. as much as
- Has their government taken action to improve the situation?
—No. The air and water are _____ before.
A. as clean as B. cleaner than
C. even dirtier than D. more dirtier than
- The 26th World Table Tennis Championships ended with five titles.
—The Chinese Table Tennis coaches _____ players are the pride of our country.
A. as good as B. as well as C. as soon as D. as far as
- Mary won the first prize in the exam.
—Yes. Of all the students, she made _____ mistakes in the exam.

A. fewer B. less C. the fewest D. the least

6. —Congratulations! I heard you won the first prize in the speech competition.

—Thank you. It is _____ moment in my life.

A. a less wonderful B. the least wonderful C. a more wonderful D. the most wonderful

7. —Wow! All the bread in this store _____.

—Yes. The bread there always _____.

A. sells out; tastes well B. sells out; is tasted good

C. is sold out; is tasted well D. is sold out; tastes good

8. I think *The Wandering Earth II* is _____ than any other movie this year.

A. popular B. more popular C. most popular D. the most popular

9. John did badly in the sports meeting. And I did even _____.

A. worst B. bad C. badly D. worse

10. This kind of bird is now _____ seen in our city because the environment here is becoming worse and worse.

A. commonly B. always C. seldom D. easily

11. Write it _____ possible and try not to make any mistakes.

A. as careful as B. as carefully as C. more carefully D. less carefully

12. —Peter did the test _____ in his class.

—No wonder he got fewer points than the other students in his class.

A. less careful B. more careful C. least carefully D. most carefully

13. “The Lake of Peach Blossom is a thousand feet deep, but not _____ the friendship Wang Lun and I keep.” is from a very famous poem written by Li Bai.

A. so deep as B. so deeper as C. as deeper as D. as deeply as

14. —What do you think of your English teacher’s lessons?

—His lessons are sometimes recorded _____ because he usually uses special ways to make his class _____ and interesting to draw our attention.

A. live; lively B. alive; lively C. live; living D. alive; living

15. —You have made great progress in English speaking.

—Thank you. I believe _____ I work, the better grades I will get.

A. the more careless

B. the more careful

C. the harder

D. the worse

(二) 数词

【考点诠释】

高频易混易错知识点梳理/归纳

1. 序数词的拼写

序数词	缩写	序数词	缩写
first	1st	twentieth	20th
second	2nd	twenty-first	21st
third	3rd	thirtieth	30th
fourth	4th	thirty-fifth	35th
fifth	5th	fortieth	40th
sixth	6th	fiftieth	50th
seventh	7th	sixtieth	60th
eighth	8th	seventieth	70th
ninth	9th	eightieth	80th
tenth	10th	ninetieth	90th
eleventh	11th	hundredth	100th
twelfth	12th		

2. 表示计量:

即事物的长度、宽度、深度和高度, 应采用基数词。

It is 50 metres / kilometers/miles long (wide, deep, high).

它有 50 米/千米/英里长 (宽、深、高)。

3. 表示编号:

编号的数字如果过小, 可用序数词或基数词表示; 如果数字较大, 通常用基数词表示。

1. The tenth lesson=Lesson Ten 第 10 课

2. Room 405 第 405 号房

3. Page 215 第 215 页

4. No. 14 Middle School 第 14 中学

5. Telephone NO. 5855806 电话: 5855806

4. 表示不确切的数字:

1. five hundred students 500 名学生

<p>基数词后面直接加上复数名词表示精确的数字,而基数词复数形式加上“of”表示不确切的数字。</p>	<p>2. two thousand people 2000 人</p> <p>3. five dozen pencils 5 打铅笔</p> <p>4. hundreds of students 几百名学生</p> <p>5. millions of workers 成千上万的工人</p> <p>6. scores of chairs 几十张椅子</p>
<p>5. 表示年龄和岁数</p>	<p>1. He is a boy of 10 years old. = He is 10 years old. = He is 10 (years of age). = He is a ten-year-old boy.</p> <p>2. At the age of ten, he began to learn English.</p> <p>3. My father is in his fifties. 我爸爸 50 多岁。</p>
<p>6. 表示年代:</p> <p>表示什么世纪,什么年代时,通常在数词后加s或's,并在年代前加定冠词 the ,</p>	<p>1. 1980's/ 1980s (20 世纪 80 年代), 读作: nineteen eighties.</p> <p>2. His grandfather died in the 1970's/1970s。</p>
<p>7. 表示分数:</p> <p>分子用基数词,分母用序数词。分子是 one 时,分母不必加 s; 分子大于 one 时,分母要加 s.</p>	<p>1. a(=one) third 三分之一 one fifth 五分之一</p> <p>2. two thirds 三分之二 three fourths 四分之三</p> <p>3. Two thirds of the trees were cut down ten years ago.</p>
<p>8. 表示百分数:</p> <p>百分数的表达方式是: 基数词+ percent (单数形式)+of+名词。</p>	<p>1. Thirty percent of the students in my class are from cities.</p> <p>2. About 61 percent of the surface is covered by water.</p>

【典题举隅】

- _____ of the land in that area is covered with trees and grass.
A. Second fifth B. Second five C. Two fifths D. Two fifth
- The survey shows that _____ of the students _____ reading English novels.
A. two-third; is B. two-three; are C. two-thirds; is D. two-thirds; are
- My grandparents live in an old building with _____ floors and their flat is on the _____ floor.

A. sixth; three

B. sixth; third

C. six; three

D. six; third

4. Look! _____ people are queuing for Zibo special barbecue.
 A. Hundred B. Hundreds C. Hundreds of D. Hundred of
5. Up to now, almost _____ of the students in the class have completed _____ of their work.
 A. two-thirds, 60 percents B. two thirds; 60 percent
 C. two-third; 60 percents D. two third; 60 percent
6. According to a survey, four out of five women do housework at home, but only _____ of men would do it.
 A. four-fifth B. four-fifths C. two-fifth D. two-fifths
7. Thanks for the volunteers' help. _____ people were saved during the earthquake.
 A. Thousand B. Thousand of C. Thousands D. Thousands of
8. It has just turned 22:22. How many minutes are there until midnight?
 A. One hundred and thirty-eight. B. One hundred and twenty-eight.
 C. One hundred and eight. D. Ninety-eight.
9. The man, who is in his _____, has planted _____ trees in the hill to keep the soil.
 A. forty; two thousand B. forties; two thousand
 C. forty; two thousand of D. forties; two thousands of
10. —Jessie, where're you going this summer holiday?
 —Yunnan. The weather is fine with temperatures in the _____.
 A. twenty B. twenty's C. twenties D. twentieth
11. About _____ of the coffee was poured onto his shirt while he _____ past the table. How unlucky he was!
 A. two-thirds; was walking B. two-third; was walking
 C. two-thirds; walked D. two-third; walked
12. —Mom, about _____ of our classmates wear glasses.
 —Oh, that's terrible. You all should take good care of your eyes.
 A. three fourth B. third fourth C. third fourths D. three quarters
13. — Is this magazine popular?
 — Certainly. It has _____ readers all over the world.
 A. million B. million of C. millions D. millions of
14. —Could you tell me when Max began to do business?
 —Sure. He began to do business when he was _____ and has earned 2.56 _____ so far.

- A. in his thirties; billion B. in his thirtieth; billions of
C. in his thirties; billions of D. in his thirtieth; billion

15. About _____ the fans are gathering and witnessing the heart-pumping races of large dragon boats.

- A. two thousand of B. two thousand
C. thousand of D. two thousands of

(三) 情态动词

【考点诠释】

情态动词	基本用法	例句
can/ could	<p>1. 表示能力，可译为“能，会”。</p> <p>2. 表示允许、许可，常用在口语中。could 比 can 语气上要客气。</p> <p>3. 表示惊异、怀疑、不相信等态度，主要用于否定句和疑问句中。</p> <p>4. <u>can't ... too ... / can't ... enough</u> 再……也不为过。</p>	<p>The cinema can seat 1,000 people.</p> <p>Could/ Can you tell me how to get to the zoo?</p> <p>How can you be so careless?</p> <p>You can't be too careful when driving.</p>
may/ might	<p>在口语中可用 can, could 代替 may, 但在正式场合用 may。表示允许时，也可用 might 代替，might 不表示过去时，而是表示口气比较婉转。</p> <p>1. 表示请求、许可，常译为“可以”。</p> <p>2. 用于祈使句表示祝愿。</p>	<p>May/Can /Could/ Might I have a talk with you?</p> <p>May you succeed!</p>
must/	1. must	Everyone must obey the rule.

<p>have to</p>	<p>表示有做某一动作的必要或义务，强调主观看法，可译为“必须，应该”。</p> <p>2. have to 表示因客观需要促使主语不得不做某事。</p> <p>3. mustn't 表示“禁止”； don't have to 意思是“没有必要”=don't need to。</p> <p>4. must 可用来表示根据逻辑推理必然要发生的事，可译为“必然会，总是会”。</p> <p>5. must 有时可用来表示“偏偏”的意思。</p>	<p>My eyesight is very poor. I have to wear glasses for reading.</p> <p>You must keep it a secret. You mustn't tell anyone.</p> <p>You don't have to tell me the secret.</p> <p>Truth must be out.</p> <p>When I was taking a nap, a student must knock at the door.</p> <p>must</p> <p>肯定回答: Yes, ... must.</p> <p>否定回答: No, ... needn't / don't have to.</p>
<p>shall</p>	<p>1. 表示征询意见或请求指示，用于一、三人称疑问句。</p> <p>2. 表示说话人的意愿，有命令、允诺、警告、威胁、决心”等意思，用于第二、三人称陈述句中。</p> <p>3. 表示强制，用于法令、条约、规章中，意为“必须，应该”。</p>	<p>Shall they wait outside?</p> <p>He shall be sorry for it one day, I tell you. (警告)</p> <p>Nothing shall stop us from carrying out the plan. (决心)</p> <p>The interest shall be divided into five parts, according to the agreement made by both sides.</p>
<p>should</p>	<p>1. 表示义务，意为“应该”(某件事宜于做)。</p> <p>2. 常与 what, how, why 等词连用，表示意外、惊讶等情绪。</p> <p>3. 表示对过去、现在或将来情况的某种推测，可译为“可能、照说应该”。</p> <p>4. 表惊讶、忧虑、惋惜等，意</p>	<p>One shouldn't be selfish.</p> <p>How should I know?</p> <p>He should be taking a bath now.</p> <p>It's a pity that you should be so careless.</p>


	为“竟然”。	
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<p>ought to</p>	<p>1. 表示义务，意为“应该”（因责任、义务而该做），口气比 should 稍重。</p> <p>2. 表示推测，暗含很大的可能，可译为“应该是，会是”。</p>	<p>We ought to defend our country.</p> <p>Prices ought to come down soon.</p>
<p>will</p>	<p>1. 表意愿，用于各种人称陈述句。</p> <p>2. 表请求，用于疑问句。</p> <p>3. 表示某种倾向或习惯性动作。</p>	<p>I will do anything for you.</p> <p>Will you close the window? It's a bit cold.</p> <p>The door won't open.</p>
<p>would</p>	<p>1. 表意愿。</p> <p>2. 表委婉地提出请求、建议或看法。</p> <p>3. 表过去反复发生的动作或过去的一种倾向。</p>	<p>They would not let him in because he was poorly dressed.</p> <p>Would you like another glass of beer?</p> <p>Every time she was in trouble, she would go to him for help.</p>
<p>used to</p>	<p>1. 表示过去的习惯或过去某时期的状况，但现在已不存在。</p> <p>2. 否定: usedn't to/didn't use to</p> <p>区别: used to 表示过去习惯动作或状态，强调“现已无此习惯了”，而 would 只表示过去的习惯动作，与现在无关，往往要带有一个特定的时间状语。</p>	<p>He used to drink tea but now he drinks coffee.</p> <p>I usedn't to go there./ I didn't use to go there.</p> <p><u>Did you use to/Used you to</u> go to the same school as your brother?</p> <p>We used to play hide-and-seek in the fields.</p> <p>Whenever we were in the country, we would play hide-and-seek in the fields.</p>
<p>need</p>	<p>1. 作情态动词: need 表示“需要”或“必须”，仅用于否定句或疑问句中，在肯定句中一般用 must, have to, ought to, 或 should 代替。</p>	<p>You needn't come so early.</p> <p>He needs to finish it this evening.</p> <p>He doesn't need to finish it this evening.</p>

	<p>否定: needn't do</p> <p>2. 作实义动词: 后面接不定式 (to do), 有人称、数和时态的变化。</p> <p>肯定: need to do 否定: don't need to do</p>	
<p>dare</p>	<p>1. 作情态动词: 主要用于疑问句、否定句和条件状语从句中, 一般不用于肯定句。</p> <p>2. 作实义动词: 在肯定句中, dare 后面通常接带 to 的不定式; 而在否定和疑问句中, dare 后面的不定式可以不带 to。</p> <p>肯定: dare to do 否定: don't dare (to) do</p>	<p>—He daren't speak English before such a crowd, dare he? —Yes, he dare./No, he daren't.</p> <p>How dare you say I'm unfair?</p> <p>If you dare come here, I will come to meet you.</p>

【典题举隅】

- I can't go with you. I _____ stay at home until my parents come back.
A. can B. may C. must D. could
- Hurry up, Jeff! Let's cross the road as fast as possible.
—No, you _____. Don't you see the light is still red?
A. couldn't B. wouldn't C. mustn't D. needn't
- Is that lady in red over there your English teacher?
—It _____ be her. She got ill a week ago. I doubt if she has come back.
A. must B. can't C. should D. may
- AI will surely be an important part of future life, but it _____ be used in a proper way.
A. can B. need C. may D. should
- Oh, the toothache is killing me.

- You _____ go to see the dentist as soon as possible.
- A. could B. would C. might D. should
6. —You need to learn to control yourself when you hear the exciting news.
- Yes, you’re right. It _____ be easy, but it _____ be done.
- A. may; can B. may not; can
C. may not; can’t D. may; can’t
7. Jim is often told that books and friends _____ be few but good.
- A. should B. can C. might D. must
8. —May I sleep with my pet dog, Mum?
- No, you _____, my dear. It is bad for your health.
- A. shouldn’t B. mustn’t C. needn’t D. won’t
9. —Sam, what present will you give your mother for her coming birthday?
- I haven’t decided yet. I _____ make her a birthday cake by myself.
- A. must B. may C. would D. should
10. —Do you have any plans for the coming summer holiday?
- I’m not sure. I _____ go to Qingdao.
- A. should B. must C. can D. may
11. —Daniel, you _____ spread the books all over the floor. It is a rule.
- Sorry, I won’t.
- A. couldn’t B. needn’t C. mustn’t D. wouldn’t
12. —Is that Ann’s brother over there?
- No. It _____ be him, I’m sure he’s not wearing glasses.
- A. mustn’t B. may not C. can’t D. needn’t
13. We _____ throw any objects from the tall building. It’s very dangerous.
- A. mustn’t B. needn’t C. don’t have to D. may not
14. If people see the sign  in public, they _____ park the car at that place.
- A. must B. mustn’t C. could D. couldn’t
15. —Must I donate 100 *yuan* for the children in poor areas?

—No, you _____. It's up to you.

- A. mustn't B. can't C. shouldn't D. needn't



1. When you have fixed this type of lock, you _____ take a key with you. You can open the door with your fingerprint.

- A. shouldn't B. needn't C. mustn't D. can't

2. If a football team wants to enter the World Cup, it _____ become a member of FIFA first.

- A. may B. must C. can D. might

3. The new app about fashion is really free and you _____ pay money for it.

- A. may B. must C. shouldn't D. needn't

4. According to the traffic rules, people _____ ride e-bikes without wearing helmets.

- A. mustn't B. needn't C. may not D. might not

5. Oh, come on! _____ you doubt everything I say? I'm not a three-year-old!

- A. Can't B. Can C. Mustn't D. Must

6. Earthquakes can be very dangerous. We _____ learn to protect ourselves.

- A. might B. should C. could D. would

7. You look tired. You'd better _____ a good rest.

- A. stop to have B. stop having
C. to stop to have D. to stop having

8. —Miss Li. I don't want to say sorry to Daniel.

—I'm afraid you _____. After all, you broke his glasses.

- A. may B. have to C. mustn't D. needn't

9. Safety comes first. Everyone on the coach _____ wear the seat belt.

- A. can B. can't C. must D. mustn't

10. In the library you _____ draw or write in the books, or you will be fined.

- A. mustn't B. needn't C. wouldn't D. couldn't

11. —Life is like a road. It isn't always _____.
- I can't agree more. So we should learn to deal with all kinds of difficulties.
- A. smooth B. silent C. serious D. special
12. My cousin is _____. He never forgets the things he needs to do.
- A. energetic B. curious C. organized D. confident
13. Hua Hua—a panda at Chengdu Giant Panda Base is _____ because of her cute looks.
- A. popular B. public C. proper D. private
14. Stop asking _____ questions. Everyone is laughing at you.
- A. so wise B. such wise C. so silly D. such silly
15. Dressing up as a ghost is _____ unusual in our culture. People think it will bring bad luck.
- A. hardly B. hard C. highly D. high
16. —Thank goodness! The virus is gone.
- Well, it's _____ to say that. You'd better still wear a mask in public.
- A. too late B. late enough C. too early D. early enough
17. Tips: For our own safety, we'd better not stand under big trees on _____ days in summer.
- A. sunny B. cloudy C. rainy D. foggy
18. —I like your teapot. It has a very funny but interesting shape.
- Thank you. It's a work of art, but it is also _____ for tea making.
- A. natural B. practical C. equal D. general
19. Mr. Li often looks up _____ information on Health Yancheng app before going to hospital.
- A. personal B. medical C. national D. musical
20. What a _____ day! Luckily, I bring an umbrella to protect myself from the sunlight and heat.
- A. windy B. snowy C. sunny D. rainy
21. The first Nobel Prize was presented to a German scientist for the discovery of rays, which are _____ used to look for problems inside our bodies.
- A. quietly B. successfully C. hardly D. gently
22. Mum opened the door _____ because she didn't want to wake up her baby.
- A. angrily B. loudly C. quickly D. quietly
23. — What should we take when going birdwatching?

— You'd better take a pair of binoculars which will help you see more _____.

- A. quietly B. clearly C. politely D. seriously

24. Slow cooking seems to hold the taste of the meat much _____.

- A. good B. well C. better D. best

25. —Good news! The Chinese women football team came first in the 2022 Asian Cup.

—Exactly. The final is _____ one I have ever seen.

- A. a less amazing B. the most amazing C. a more amazing D. the least amazing

26. Today is much _____ than yesterday. Nice!

- A. cool B. cooler C. coolest D. the coolest

27. —Coffee or tea, Frank?

—Coffee, please. To get relaxed, _____ is better than a cup of coffee.

- A. nothing B. anything C. something D. everything

28. Oh, she smiles! She nods! She understands! We've got _____ dog in the world.

- A. a cleverer B. the cleverest C. a shyer D. the shyest

29. I'm surprised that John is only 25. I thought he was _____, for he seems to be in his thirties.

- A. old B. older C. young D. younger

30. —You want to lose weight? But why? You look quite slim to me.

—That may be true. But I'm _____ than last year.

- A. much heavier B. heavy enough C. much lighter D. light enough

31. Jogging is _____ than many sports—to start, just get some comfortable sports clothes and good running shoes.

- A. cheap B. cheaper C. cheapest D. the cheapest

32. —How do you like the song *Chengdu* sung by Zhao Lei?

—Oh, I have never enjoyed a _____ one before.

- A. worst B. best C. worse D. better

33. —Compare the speeches made by the students from different schools, and you will find Frank's is _____.

—Sure. That's why we voted for him.

- A. more boring B. the most boring
C. more interesting D. the most interesting

34. Why does John act so _____? Look, he's speaking faster, his face becomes redder and you can almost see fire in his eyes.
- A. happily B. angrily C. calmly D. sadly
35. David is crazy about Chinese history. He _____ visits the museums first wherever he travels in China.
- A. never B. seldom C. sometimes D. always
36. It's lucky we booked a room; otherwise we'll have _____ to stay now.
- A. somewhere B. anywhere C. nowhere D. everywhere
37. —Look, Grandma! _____ click on this icon, and then you can talk to the doctor.
—So easy? Do I need a special number or something?
- A. Simple B. Simply C. Easy D. Easily
38. Compared with a 1-day weekend, a 2-day weekend is _____ as we may have enough time for our hobbies.
- A. more pleasant B. less pleasant
C. the most pleasant D. the least pleasant
39. My grandma is a really nice person — one of _____ people I know.
- A. nice B. nicer C. nicest D. the nicest
40. —How is your cold, Tom? Did you take the medicine?
—Yes, three times a day. But it's getting _____, I suppose. I have a headache today.
- A. worse B. worst C. better D. best

答案与解析

(一) 形容词、副词

【典题举隅】

1. With the development of technology, shopping is much _____ than before.

- A. easy B. easily C. easier D. more easily

【答案】C

【详解】句意：随着科技的发展，购物要比之前更简单了。

考查形容词的比较级。根据“shopping is much ... than”中的 than 可知，空格处要用 easy 的比较级 easier。故选 C。

2. —I bought a secondhand sofa which is _____ new at a low price.

—You are so lucky.

- A. as long as B. as well as C. as good as D. as much as

【答案】C

【详解】句意：——我以低价买了一个和新的一样好的二手沙发。——你真幸运。

考查形容词原级的比较。as long as 和……一样长，只要；as well as 和……一样好；as good as 和……一样好；as much as 和……一样多。根据“at a low price”可知，此处是指买的二手沙发和新的一样好，is 后跟形容词 good 作表语。故选 C。

3. —Has their government taken action to improve the situation?

—No. The air and water are _____ before.

- A. as clean as B. cleaner than
C. even dirtier than D. more dirtier than

【答案】C

【详解】句意：——他们的政府采取行动改善情况了吗？——没有。空气和水甚至比以前更脏了。

考查形容词比较级。as clean as 一样干净，形容词原级；cleaner 更干净，形容词比较级；dirtier 更脏，形容词比较级。even 甚至，修饰比较级，表示程度；more 不能修饰比较级。根据“No.”以及“before”可知，政府没有采取行动来改善这种状况，因此空气和水甚至比以前更脏了。故选 C。

4. —The 26th World Table Tennis Championships ended with five titles.

—The Chinese Table Tennis coaches _____ players are the pride of our country.

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