

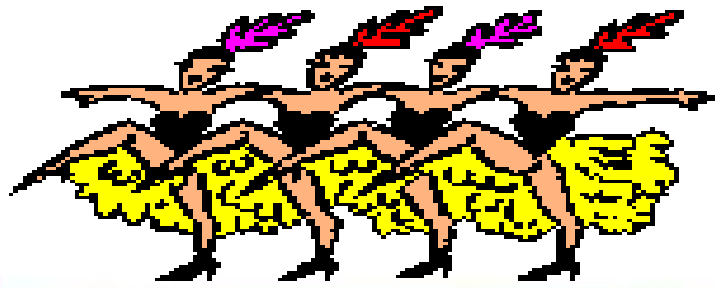
形容词和副词

Adjectives and Adverbs 形容词、副词

一、形容词和副词的概念

形容词：是修饰**名词**（人或事物），表示名词的性质，特征或属性一种词类。它在句中作定语、表语和宾语补足语。

副词：用来修饰**动词**、**形容词**及其他**副词**的词叫副词。副词在句中多作状语。



形容词的构成:

1. 名词+ **y** 变为形容词

rain**y**, sun**ny** fog**gy** storm**y**, wind**y**,
snow**y**, frost**y**, cloud**y**, luck**y**, health**y**,
sleep**y**, nois**y**, guilt**y**...

2. 名词+ **ly** 变为形容词

love**ly**, friend**ly**, lonel**ly**, livel**ly** week**ly**,
dail**ly**...

3. 名词+ 其它后缀变为形容词：

n+ **ful**: careful, beautiful...

{ n+ **less**: careless, useless...

n+ **ous**: dangerous...

V+ **tive** active

V+ **able** enjoyable

1. 形容词作定语的位置

形容词作定语一般放在被修饰的**名词之前**

- He is a **tall** man.
- It's a **beautiful** present.
- The **red** pencil is mine.
- There is **something wrong** with the watch.
- Is there **anything special**?
- There is **nothing new**.

2. 形容词作表语

1. He **is** very **strong**.
2. It's **getting** **warm**.
3. The soup **tastes** **delicious**.
4. What he said **proved** **true**.
5. She **fell** **asleep**.

a. 表语放在be动词和系动词之后, 系动词有be , become, get, prove, get, turn, look, sound, feel, taste, smell等.

b. 有些成对出现的形容词

- *Interesting/interested*

She became interested in English.

- *Surprising/surprised*

Everyone was surprised at the news.

- *Exciting/ excited*

What we experienced is really exciting.

- *Moving/ moved*

The film moved so moving that everyone was to tears.

3. 形容词修饰不定代词

当形容词修饰 something, anything, everything, nothing**等时，要放在不定代词后面，做后置定语。**

如: something interesting nothing new

4. 形容词作宾补

1. Running in the morning makes **him strong**.
2. We think **the film really interesting**.
3. Who has left **the door open**?
4. I found **her asleep** on the grass.

形容词作宾补指的是**形容词修饰补充说明宾语**

形容词作宾补

主语+谓语+宾语+形容词(作宾补)

1. **请保持教室清洁.**

Please keep the classroom clean.

2. **我觉得这个故事很有趣.**

I found the story interesting.

3. **他说的话让我很高兴.**

His words make me happy.
What he said makes me happy.

注意1 :

Simon looks happy.

A. happy

B. happily

Simon looked angrily at me because

I broke his glasses.

A. angry

B. angrily

中考链接：

**As the trip was pleasant, they
didn't feel tired (疲劳) at all.**

The cake Mrs Black made looks _____, but it tastes _____.

-  A. bad; good
- C. badly; good

- B. bad; well
- D. badly; well

The food on the plate smells _____. You can't eat it.

- A. delicious
- C. well

- B. badly
-  D. bad

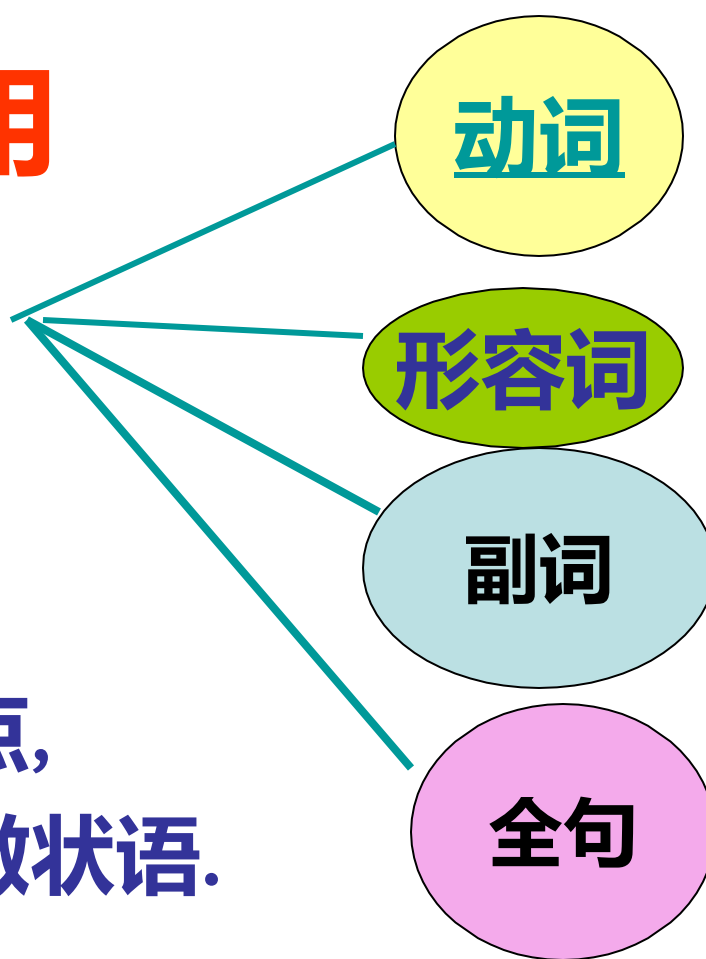
副词：

- 1.作用
- 2.构成与变化
- 3.分类

A 副词的作用

1. 用来修饰

2. 说明时间, 地点, 程度, 方式等, 做状语.



副词放在**所修饰的动词之后、形容词和副词之前**。如果前面是行为动词，则后面用副词。

- 如:
1. She works hard. (修饰动词)
 2. I am very busy. (修饰形容词)
 3. He runs too quickly. (修饰副词)
 4. We play happily. (修饰动词)

- I bought a storybook
- **yesterday.**(**时间**)
- I bought it **there.**
- (**地点**)
- I read it **happily.**
- (**方式**)
- It's **very** interesting.
- (**程度**)

- Many birds **live** there **happily** (快乐地生活) all year round, they can **easily** (容易地抓) **catch** fish for food.

•副词修饰动词

These trousers are **too tight** (太紧), I prefer to wear jeans.

副词修饰形容词

I couldn't jump high enough (够高) to reach the maple leaves.

副词修饰副词

Sadly, it's very difficult for giant pandas to survive in the wild.

副词修饰全句

1. 顺序副词

Millie usually gets up at 6pm.

First, she brushes her teeth.

Then, she washes her face.

Next, she has breakfast.

Afterwards, she takes a bus.

Finally, she gets to school and has lessons.

2. 频率副词

always

usually

often

sometimes

seldom

never

-- How often do you play

computer games?

-- Never.

frequency adverb

频率副词

对他们提问要用

How often(多长时间一次)

副词的构成

1. 形容词+ly构成副词

e.g. different	differently	bad	badly
close	closely	free	freely
clear	clearly	bright	brightly
dangerous	dangerously	slow	slowly
careful	carefully	correct	correctly
neat	neatly	nice	nicely

2. 如果形容词以-y结尾,变副词时要将y变为i,再加上-ly

-y → **i** + **-ly**

e.g.	angry	angrily
	happy	happily
	heavy	heavily
	noisy	noisily
	easy	easily
	lucky	luckily
	busy	busily

3. 以le结尾的形容词, 变副词时要 将e去掉,再加-y

-le -e + y

gentle

gently

terrible

terribly

simple

simply

probable

probably

possible

possibly

根据要求写出下列单词的正确形式：

- | | |
|----------------|-----------|
| 1. easy(副词) | easily |
| 2. correct(副词) | correctly |
| 3. quiet(副词) | quietly |
| 4. polite(副词) | politely |
| 5. noise(副词) | noisily |
| 6. heavy (副词) | heavily |
| 7. luck(副词) | luckily |
| 8. angry(副词) | angrily |

注意: 2. true → truly
它的形容词变成副词时是去e 再加 -ly

注意: 3 wide _____ widely
brave _____ bravely

注意: 4. 并非以-ly结尾的词都是副词

lively, lovely *adj.* **friendly** *adj.*
He is _____ (live), clever and outgoing.
Our neighbours are _____ (friend)
and we are happy here.

形容词和副词

比较级和最高级的构成

1. 表示两者的比较时用比较级

This room is bigger than that one.

Our school is more beautiful than theirs.

2. 表示三者或三者以上中“最...” 时，用最较级

Tom is the tallest in our class.

The rabbit is the smallest of them.

规则变化

单音节词和少数双音节词

1) 一般情况加 **-er** 或 **-est**

fast – **faster** – **fastest**

high – **higher** – **highest**

clever – **cleverer** – **cleverest**

2) 以字母 **e** 结尾加 **-r** 或 **-st**

fine – **finer** – **finest**

late – **later** – **latest**

nice – **nicer** – **nicest**

3) **重读闭音节、末尾只有一个辅音**

字母时双写加 -er 或 -est

fat – fatter – fattest

big – bigger – biggest

thin – thinner – thinnest

4) 以辅音字母加 **y** 结尾变 **y**
为 **i** 加 **-er** 或 **-est**

early – **earlier** – **earliest**

easy – **easier** – **easiest**

lucky – **luckier** – **luckiest**

不规则变化

good/well – better – best

many/much – more – most

little – less – least

far – farther – farthest

(far – further – furthest)

bad/badly/ill – worse – worst

口诀：

一分为二有两个，一是远来二是老。

合二为一共三对，坏病两多并两好。

还有一词双意含，只译少来不译小。

形容词的比较级和最高级

原级比较法

I hope this book is **as good as** that one.

a. **As...形容词(副词)原级...as** 与...一样

She is **not as young as** my sister.

The horse can't run **as fast as** it did.

b. **Not as/so ...形容词(副词)原级...as**

与...不一样 / ...不如...

c. **very , quite , too ,so 等+ adj. (原级)**

- *She is **as pretty as** her mother.*
- *The book is **as new as** that one.*
- *The story is **as interesting as** that one.*
- *The question is **not as / so difficult as** that one.*
- *My bike is **not as / so good as** yours.*

翻译练习

1. 我和她一样勤奋.

I am as diligent as she is.

2. 她的书不如我的多.

She has not as many books as I have.

3. 汉语同英语一样难学.

Chinese is as difficult a language as English.

比较级用法

形容词比较级+than, 表示一方超过另一方.

She is cleverer than the other girls in her class.

**练习:这间房子比那间房子大.
这本书不如那本书有趣.**

**这间房子比那间房子大。
这本书不如那本书有趣。**

- This room is **bigger than** that one.
- This book is **less interesting than** that one.

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