

关于比较级和最高级归纳总结



形容词、副词的比较级和最高级 规则变化和不规则变化

规则变化

1) 一般情况下，单音节或双音节的形容词/副词比较级 + er，最高级 + est。如：

clever — cleverer — cleverest

few — fewer — fewest

small — smaller — smallest 等。



2) 以**e**结尾的词，比较级+**r**，最高级+**st**
即可。如：

nice — nicer — nicest

cute — cuter — cutest

large — larger — largest

3) 以**辅音字母+y**结尾的变**y**为**i**+**er**或**est**

如：**easy — easier — easiest**

happy — happier — happiest

再如：**early, busy, heavy, dirty, lazy** 也如此。



4) 重读闭音节，单辅音结尾的词，双写
这个辅音字母+er 或 est:

① fat — **fatter** — **fattest**

② thin — **thinner** — **thinnest**

③ hot — **hotter** — **hottest**

④ red — **redder** — **reddest**

⑤ wet — **wetter** — **wettest**

⑥ big — **bigger** — **biggest**



5)加**more,most**构成比较级和最高级。

【1】多音节的形容词和副词

expensive-more expensive-most expensive

carefully-more carefully-most carefully

【2】由形容词加-ly构成的副词

slowly-more slowly-most slowly

highly-more highly-most highly



- **【3】 以-ful,-less,-able,-ous,-ive,-ing等结尾的双音节形容词**
- **useless-more useless-most useless**
- **serious-more serious-most serious**
- **【4】 分词形容词tired,pleased
glad,often,real,right,wrong等单音节形容词**
- **tired-more tired-most tired**
- **glad-more glad-most glad**



b) 不规则变化:

good — better — best

well — better — best

bad — worse — worst

many/much — more — most

far — farther — farthest

(距离远)

far — further — furthest

(程度深)

old — elder — eldest

(长幼)

old — older — oldest

(年龄)



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原级比较



• 表示两者之间没有差别时,使用**原级比**

较: 主语A + 谓语动词 + **as** + 形容词/副词原级 + **as + B +**

如: He is *as excited as* his younger sister.

他和他妹妹一样兴奋。

Lily rode her bike **as slowly as** an old lady.

莉莉骑车像老太太一样慢。

They picked **as many apples as** the farmers . 他们摘的苹果和农民一样多。



• 表示第一个人比不上第二个人时,使用句型:

主语A + 谓语动词(否定式) + **as / so** + 形容词/副词原级 + **as + B**

He is **not so / as excited as** his younger sister.

他没他妹妹那么兴奋。

Lily did **not** ride her bike **so / as slowly as** an old lady. 莉莉骑车不像老太太那样慢。

They **didn't** pick **so / as many apples as** the farmers (did). 他们摘的苹果不如农民多。



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比较级用法



1. 比较级表示两者 (人或事物) 的比较。

eg. I am **taller** than Tom.

My dress is **more beautiful** than hers.

2. “比较级 + and + 比较级”意为“越来越……”。

多音节比较级用“more and more + 形容词原级”形式。

如: It's getting **worse and worse**.

The group became **more and more** popular.



3. “Which / Who is + 比较级…?”

比较A、B两事物, 问其中哪一个较……时用此句型。如:

Which T-shirt is nicer, this one or that one?

Who is more active, Mary or Kate?

Which one is more popular among students, going to concerts or going to movies?



4. 使用形容词比较级时需注意以下几点:

1) **than**后面接代词时, 一般**要用主格形式**, 但在口语中也可使用**宾格形式**。 如:

My brother is taller than I / me.

2) 当需要表示一方超过另一方的程度时, 可以用**much, a lot, a little, a bit, even, still**等来修饰形容词比较级。注意: 比较级**不能用very, so, too, quite**等修饰。 如:

He is much more serious than Sam.



3) 形容词比较级后面往往用连词than连接另一个比较的人或事物,但在上下文明确的情况下,形容词比较级可单独使用。如:

My sister is tall, but my aunt is taller.

我姐姐个子高,但我姑姑个子更高。



最高级的用法

2. **最高级**表示三者或三者以上 (人或事物) 的比较, 其中有一个在某一方面超过其他几个时, 用最高级。最高级的前面一般要加定冠词 **the**, 后面可带 **of (in)** 短语来说明比较的范围。

如: She is the **youngest** in the class.

Jason is the **tallest** of the three.

Whose handwriting is the **best** of all?



2. 最高级可被**序数词**以及 **much, by far, nearly, almost, by no means, not quite, not really, nothing like** 等词语所修饰。例如：

This hat is by far / much / nearly / almost / not nearly / by no means / not quite / nothing like the biggest. How much did the second most expensive hat coat?



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