

形容词、副词（词形转换）讲与练

[想一想]

I. 在下列句子的空格处填上适当的单词。

1. The little boy was ____ ill that nothing could be done to save him.
2. When she heard the news, she was ____ excited to say a word.
3. ____ had she got to the station when the train left.
4. No ____ had Tom got home when it began to rain heavily.
5. It was ____ a hot day that many people went swimming in the river.
6. Though he is not rich himself, he tries his best to help ____ poor.
7. He was late time and again for his work. ____, he got fired last week.
8. She failed many times in the experiment. ____, she wouldn't give up.
9. Lily is one of ____ most hardworking student in our class.
10. Tommy can run much faster ____ all of his classmates.
11. Li Ming can speak English ____ well as a native speaker does.
12. Mary does her experiment ____ carefully than all the other girls do.
13. This building is three times ____ height of the building on the other side of the road.
15. Do you know ____ shorter of the two girls?

1. so 2. too 3. Hardly/Scarcely 4. sooner 5. such 6. the 7. Therefore

8. However 9. the 10. than 11. as 12. more 13. the 14. a 15. the

II . 用括号中所给单词的适当形式填空

1. Just then, the sick old lay down ____ (die).

2. As we all know, English is ____ (wide) used in our daily life.

3. The foolish farmer tried to help his crops grow ____ (high) by plucking them.

4. The Changjiang River is ten times the ____ (long) of that one.

5. She was so ____ (excite) that she couldn't say a word.

6. It is known to all that the Changjiang River is the first ____ (long) river in China.

7. Would you please tell me the ____ (late) news about the incident?

8. I don' t think your demand is quite ____ (reason).

9. She made so many ____ (care) mistakes that she failed the test this time.

10. You must work hard so that you can make more ____ (contribute) to the country. 11.

You' d better fill in the ____ (apply) form first if you want to apply for this job.

12. There is no ____ (argue) as whether to put off the meeting till tomorrow.

13. Mr. Li has been interested in ____ (photo) when he was still a little boy.

14. Each of us is able to enjoy ____ (free) of speech in our country.

15. His theory is of great ____ (significant) to our experiment.

Keys:

1. dead 2. widely 3. higher 4. length 5. excited 6. longest 7. latest

8. reasonable 9. careless 10. contributions 11. application 12. argument

13. photography 14. freedom 15. significance

[讲一讲]

对于形容词和副词，我们应侧重于下面几个方面的知识的复习与掌握：

一．注意掌握形容词和副词的基本用法：

1.形容词常用作表语或定语；而副词则用作状语，修饰句中的动词，也可用于修饰形容词或其它的副词。如：

The old man is always ready to help others.

2.形容词还可用在句中作状语，表示伴随、原因或结果等。如：

He went to bed, cold and hungry. / The dog lay down, dead.

3.大多数以 a-开头的形容词一般用在句中作表语，也可作后置定语。这类形容词有：

alone、afraid、awake、alive、alike、asleep 等。如：

She is the only person alive in the accident.

4．某些形容词前面加上定冠词可以表示一类人或物。这类形容词有：

rich、poor、old、young、beautiful、dead 等。如：

We should pay more attention to the old in cold days.

二．注意把握固定句型中的形容词或副词。在语法填空题中，我们常常发现会考查这些句型中的形容词或副词，因为它们的搭配都是固定的，不可更改。如：

too...to 结构、so...that 结构、hardly...when、no sooner...than、such...that、so/as...as。这些句型中的副词通常都是被考查的对象。

三．英语中，有相当一部分副词表示一定的逻辑关系。这些词语往往也是被考查的对象。这类副词常见的有：

A．表示转折关系的副词：

however、nevertheless、otherwise 等。

B．表示因果关系的副词：

therefore、thus 等。

C．表示递进关系的副词：

besides、furthermore、moreover 等。

D．表示次序的副词：

firstly、finally、secondly、thirdly 等。

四．注意把握形容词和副词的三级及相关用法：

1．as/so....as 结构中，只能用形容词或副词的原级。此外还要注意它所修饰的对象是名词还是动词，从而确定 as/so....as 结构中用形容词还是副词。as....as 可用于肯定句和否定句中，而 so....as 结构只能用于否定结构。如：

1).She is not so/as careful as her brother.

2).She doesn't write so carefully as her brother.

2 . 表示两者或两部分进行比较时要用比较级。三者进行比较时 , 则要用最高级。单音节和双音节的比较级和最高级分别在词尾加-er 或 -est 构成比较级或最高级。多音节形容词或副词的比较级和最高级则是在单词的前面加 more 或 most 构成最高级。如 :

1).Tom writes more carefully than Mike, but Green writes the most carefully in the three.2).Tom is taller than Mike, but Mike is the tallest of the three.

3 . 在比较级前 , 常用 much、 little、 a little、 still、 even、 far、 a lot 等修饰。但 more 修饰一个名词时 , 意为 “又 , 再 , 还” 。这时 , more 前面的修饰语一定要能够修饰后面的名词.如 :1).She runs even faster than her mother.

2).Please give me two more apples.

3).Would you like some more coffee?

4 . 最高级前通常用定冠词修饰 , 但副词的最高级可不用 the 修饰。如 :

1).Mike is the tallest boy in this class.(Mike 是这个班最高的男孩。)

2).She runs fastest of the three.(在三个人当中 , 她跑得最快。)

5 . 在形容词的比较级和最高级前面还可用冠词修饰 :

1). “the+比较级” 往往表示 “两者中较....的那个” 。如:

the taller of the two girls(两个女孩子中较高的那个);

2). “a/an+比较级+名词” 则表示 “一个更/较...的” 。如 :

Give me a bigger apple.(给我一个更大一些的苹果.)

3). “the +形容的最高级+名词” 表示 “最...的” 。如:

This is the most interesting film I have seen this year.(这是我今年看的最有趣的电影。)

4). “a most+形容词+名词” 则表示 “一个十分/很....的” 。如:

6.倍数常用的表达方式有如下几种:

1).倍数+ asas 结构。如:

This river is three times as long as that one.

2).倍数+比较级。如:

The elephant is three times bigger than the pig.

3).倍数+the+名词(这类名词通常是表示长、宽、高、大小、尺寸等的名词,如 age、size、height、weight、length、width 等)+of。如:

The elephant is three times the weight of the pig.

五.注意掌握所学单词的相关的派生词,注意各个派生词的词性。此外,还应掌握各类词性在句子中的用法。掌握一定的构词法是我们扩大词汇量、学好英语的有力武器之一。

因而在广东省的高考试题的语法填空题中,专门设置了一题用来考查同根词或者派生词,这也是与新课标的要求一致的。

[xx]

I.在下列各句的空格处填上一个适当的单词

1. The old goat was ____ weak that it was dying fast in the cave.

2. The young man is still not mature ___ to do the work.
3. She was ___ nervous on the stage to go on with her performance.
4. ___ had she got to bed when she heard a knock on the door.
5. No ___ had Tom heard the words when she hurried to the hospital.
6. It was such a freezing cold day ___ we could see few people in the street.
7. I won' t go to the film this evening. It' s so late now. ___, I have seen the film already.
8. The government called on ___ rich to contribute more money to help the poor people.
9. She smokes too much at work. ___, she has damaged her health.
10. She failed again in the test. ___, she didn' t lose heart.
11. He couldn't have attended the meeting yesterday. ___, I would have seen him.
12. As we all know, China is ___ most populous country in the world.
13. I can hardly believe that Betty can speak Chinese ___ fluently as we do.
14. The sooner you finish your work, ___ better it will be.
15. This square is three times ___ width of the previous one.

Keys:

1. so 2. enough 3. too 4. Hardly/Scarcely 5. sooner 6. that 7. Besides/Furthermore/Moreover
8. the 9. Therefore/Thus 10. However 11. Otherwise
12. the 13. as 14. the 15. the

II.用括号中所给单词的适当形式填空

1. As time went on, the old man' s health is getting from bad to ___(bad).
2. The ___ (tall) of the two girls is the girl I always talks about with you.
3. The ___(much) exciting news is that our team has won 100 medals in the Olympics.
4. Can you tell me something about the ___ (classify) of the plants?
5. The police are still not so sure about the ___ (identify) of the dead body.
7. It is said that Mr. Smith' s new ___ (appoint)will be announced next week.
8. The young man has gained a great amount of wealth and his ___(accumulate) in wealthhas attracted great attention from the public.
9. They want to put on an ___ (advertise)in the local newspaper so as to help sell theirproducts.
10. On my ___(arrive) in Beijing, I began to hunt for a job all over the city.
11. Five police are assigned to watch over the ___(move) of the young man.
12. You don' t have to be so neatly dressed because it is only a(n) ___(form) meeting.
13. Only ___(environment) problems are discussed at the meeting.
14. In recen years, ___(employ) is getting from bad to worse in that country.
15. It is a well known fact that smoking is too ___(harm) to our health.

Keys:

1. worse 2. taller 3. most 4. classification 5. identification 6. promotion
7. appointment 8. accumulation 9. advertisement 10. arrival 11. movement
12. informal 13. environmental 14. unemployment 15. harmful

代词讲与练

[想一想]

I . 在下列句子的空格处填上适当的单词

2. Little joy can equal ___ of a surprising ending when you read stories.

3. Jim sold most of his things. He has hardly ___ left in the house.

4. There is still a copy of the book in the library. Will you go and borrow ___?

5.—Which driver was to blame?

--Why, ___! It was the child' s fault, clear and simple. He suddenly came out between two parked cars.

7. My grandma still treats me like a child. She made ___ her duty to look after all the other people' s affairs in that town.

8.—Who called me this morning when I was out?

--A man calling ___ Robert.

9.—Are the two answers wrong?

--Yes, ___ is not correct.

10. ____did he care about his own health though he was seriously ill.
11. Either the boy or his sister must have taken ____ dinner here.
12. Tom' s mother kept telling him that he should work harder, but ____ didn' t help.
13. Mr Alcott, headmaster of the school, refused to accept ____of the three suggestions made by the Students' Union.
- 14.--Do you want tea or coffee?
- ____.I really don't mind.
15. It was so hot a day that Lily treated ____ with a cold drink at the supermarket.

Keys:

1. that 2. that 3. anything 4. it 5. neither 6. another 7. it 8. himself 9. either
10. Little 11. their 12. it 13. none 14. either 15. herself

[讲一讲]

在广东省的高考试题中，语法填空题同样也会测试到代词这一语法项目。特别是在近两年的高考试题中，代词是广东高考试题中的一个热点的测试项目。下面主要谈一谈最可能出现在语法填空题中的代词及其用法。I.注意掌握和正确使用各类人称代词的主格、宾格的拼写形式及用法。人称代词的主格在句中作主语；宾格在句中作宾语或表语。

单数复数

格我你他她它我们你们他们

主格 I you he she it we you they

宾格 me you him her it us you them

II.物主代词有形容词性和名词性的区别。注意掌握它们的形式及用法。物主代词常常放在名词的前面对这个名词进行修饰或限制。这一用法在近两个的广东高考试题中均有考到。

单数复数

我你他她它我们你们他们

形容词性 my your his her its our your their

名词性 mine yours his hers its ours yours theirs

形容词性的物主代词主要在句中作定语；名词性的物主代词相当于“一个形容词性的物主代词+名词”。它可在句中作主语、表语或宾语。如：

1).Who is your mother?(形容词性物主代词作定语修饰 mother)

2).This chair is mine.(名词性物主代词作表语)

3).This is not your book. Yours is over there.(名词性物主代词作主语)

III.反身代词：

myself、yourself、himself、herself、itself、ourselves、yourselves、themselves。反身代词在句中可用作宾语、表语或同位语。如：

1).The boy is still too young to dress himself.(作宾语)

2).I myself can manage it.(作"I"的同位语)

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