

专题3 形容词和副词

考情解读

形容词和副词在高考试题中始终占很重要的地位。近几年高考对形容词和副词的考查具有“淡化语法、注重深层语义”的特点，以形容词和副词辨析为热点。同时继续加强对形容词和副词比较等级的考查。其考点主要包括：

1. 考查形容词和副词词义辨析。

2. 考查形容词修饰名词时的词序，即指示代词/不定代词+数词(序数词、基数词)+描绘性形容词+特征性形容词(大小、长短、高低、形状、年龄、新旧)+颜色形容词+国籍、出处+物质、材料+用途、类别+中心名词。

3. 考查形容词和副词比较等级的常用句型及其修饰成分在句中的位置。

4. 考查与形容词和副词有关的习语结构。

重点知识梳理

知识点一、形容词和副词的基本用法

1. 形容词在句中的作用。

(1) 形容词在句中可作定语、表语和补语。

(2) 形容词在句中也可作状语，用来表示主语所处的状态。

He was lying in bed, dead.

(3) alone/afraid/asleep/awake/alive/ashamed/ill/well(身体好)等常用作表语而不用作定语。如：

He is an ill man.(错)

The man is ill.(对)

She is an afraid girl.(错)

The girl is afraid.(对)

(4) two-year-old/200-metre-long/one-thousand-word 等复合形容词中的名词要用单数，一般只用作前置定语。如：

Tom is a two-year-old boy.

2. 副词在句中的作用。

副词在句中一般用作状语，修饰动词、形容词或其他副词，也可修饰整个句子。如：

Obviously you are wrong.

知识点二、常用连接性副词的用法

1. though 用作副词时，常在句末，意为“然而，可是”，表示转折意义。
2. therefore“因此，所以”，表示结果。
3. meanwhile“与此同时，在此期间”，表示前后分句的动作同时发生。
4. moreover“另外”，表示承接关系。
5. however“然而”，表示让步、转折，常用逗号与句子的其他成分隔开。
6. besides“另外；还有”，表示递进关系。
7. instead“相反”，表示前后分句意义相反。

知识点三、形容词、副词的比较级及最高级

1. 平级比较

- (1) as + 形容词/副词原级 + as 像 一样
- (2) as + *adj.* + a/an + 名词 + as 像 一样的
- (3) as much + a/an + 名词 + as 和 一样是
- (4) not as/so + 形容词/副词原级 + as... 不如 那样

① Henry is a worker as good as Peter (is).

= Henry is as good a worker as Peter (is).

Henry 和 Peter 一样都是好工人。

② It is generally believed that teaching is as much an art as it is a science.

人们普遍认为，教学是一门科学，同时也是一门艺术。

2. 比较级

- (1) the + 比较级. ..., the + 比较级. ... 越, 越

The more careful you are, the fewer mistakes you'll make.

你越仔细，你犯的错误越少。

- (2) the + 比较级 + of the two + 名词，表示“两个中较 的”。

The taller of the two boys is my brother.

这两个男孩中较高的是我哥哥。

3. 比较级的修饰词

常见的修饰词有 much, a lot, a great deal, far, even, a bit, a little, any(否定句、疑问句中), 具体的数据等。

He is much taller than Yao Ming.

他比姚明高多了。

但是 very/quite/fairly 一般不用来修饰比较级；最高级常用 by far/much 或序数词作状语。如：

The population of China is by far the largest in the world.

Africa is the second largest continent.

4. 几种带有否定词的比较句型

(1) no better than 表示“和……一样；实际等于……”。例如：

The patient is no better than he was yesterday.

病人的情况和昨天一样(不好)。

(2) no more...than 表示“同……一样不”。例如：

A whale is no more a fish than a horse is.

鲸和马都不是鱼。

(3) no less... than 表示“和……一样；不逊于”。例如：

The technique of writing is no less difficult than that of the other arts.

写作技巧和其他艺术技巧一样困难。

5. 比较级表达最高级含义

(1) “否定词+比较级”有最高级的含义。

Your story is perfect; I've never heard a better one before.

你的故事太完美了，我从来没有听到比这更好听的故事。

(2) 比较级在以下几种句式中均表示最高级含义。

比较级 + than + any other + 单数名词

比较级 + than + all the other + 复数名词

比较级 + than + anyone else

比较级 + than + any of the other + 复数名词

比较级 + than + the rest of + 复数名词或不可数名词

例如：朱莉娅是她班上最高的女生。(一句多译)

① Julia is taller than any other girl in her class.

- ② Julia is taller than all the other girls in her class.
- ③ Julia is taller than any of the other girls in her class.
- ④ Julia is taller than the rest of girls in her class.

⑤ Julia is the tallest girl in her class.

知识点四、倍数表达法

1. A is + 倍数 + 比较级 + than + B

2. A is + 倍数 + as + 原级 + as + B

3. A is + 倍数 + the + 名词(size, length, height 等) + of + B

4. the + 名词(size, length, height 等) + of A is + 倍数 + that + of + B

5. A is + 倍数 + what 引导的名词性从句

长江是珠江的三倍长。(一句多译)

① The Yangtze River is twice longer than the Pearl River.

② The Yangtze River is three times as long as the Pearl River.

③ The Yangtze River is three times the length of the Pearl River.

④ The length of the Yangtze River is three times that of the Pearl River.

知识点五、形容词作定语时的位置

1. 通常置于所修饰的词之前，但不定代词的定语通常在后面。如：

Someone strange is asking to see you.

Something unexpected happened and we had to make some changes to our plan.

2. else 常放在不定代词和疑问代词后面作定语。如：

No one else can answer the question.

3. 多个形容词作定语时的词序为：大小、长短、高低形状/年龄、新旧颜色/来源、国籍、地区、出处/

材料/用途。如：

an expensive Japanese sports car, those three beautiful large square old brown wood table.

高频考点突攻

高频考点一 形容词、副词的基本用法

例 1. (2019·江苏卷) Unlike traditional gyms, app-backed gyms offer people _____ options to exercise.

A. casual

B. regular

C. flexible

D. tight

【变式探究】(2018·江苏卷) Despite the poor service of the hotel, the manager is _____ to invest in

sufficient training for his staff.

A . keen

B . reluctant

C. anxious

D. ready

【变式探究】Fathers' love for their kids seems to be a bit strict and tough; _____, mothers' love seems to be loving and caring.

A. anyway

B. meanwhile

C. moreover

D. otherwise

高频考点二 形容词、副词的比较等级用法

例 1. It may not be a great suggestion. But before _____ is put forward, we'll make do with it.

A . a good one

B. a better one

C. the best one

D. a best one

【变式探究】 I think watching TV every evening is a waste of time — there are _____ meaningful things to do.

A. less

B. more

C. the least

D. the most

【举一反三】 This is by far _____ movie that I have ever seen.

A . an inspiring

B. a much inspiring

C . the most inspiring

D. the more inspiring

高频考点三 形容词、副词辨析

例 3. 【2018·江苏】Despite the poor service of the hotel, the manager is _____ to invest in sufficient training for his staff.

A. keen

B. reluctant

C. anxious

D. ready

【举一反三】（2017·天津）—I want to see Mr. White. We have an appointment.

—I'm sorry, but he is not _____ at the moment, for the meeting hasn't ended.

A. busy

B. active

C. concerned

D. available

【变式探究】 David is _____ animal fur, so he won't visit anyone who has cats or dogs in the house.

A . curious about

B . allergic to

C. satisfied with

D. fond of

【变式探究】The Forbidden City attracts a _____ stream of visitors every day, especially during national holidays.

A. constant

B. main

C . powerful

D . shallow

【举一反三】 Tony can hardly boil an egg, still _____ cook dinner.

A . less

B . little

C. much D. more

高频考点四 倍数表达法

例 4. This restaurant wasn't _____ that other restaurant we went to.

A. half as good as B. as half good as
C. as good as half D. good as half as

【举一反三】Mary's house in Nanchang cost much more than ours, though not half_____.

A. so big B. much bigger
C. very big D. as bigger

【变式探究】The new stadium being built for the next Asian Games will be _____ the present one.

A. as three times big as
B. three times as big as
C. as big as three times
D. as big three times as

真题感悟

1. (2019·江苏卷)Unlike traditional gyms, app-backed gyms offer people _____ options to exercise.

A. casual B. regular
C. flexible D. tight

2. (2019·天津卷)A dog's eating habit requires regular training before it is _____ established.

A. properly B. widely
C. originally D. temporarily

1. (2018·江苏卷)Despite the poor service of the hotel, the manager is _____ to invest in sufficient training for his staff.

A. keen B. reluctant
C. anxious D. ready

1. (2017·江苏) Only five years after Steve Jobs' death, smart-phones defeated _____ PCs in sales.

A. controversial B. contradictory
C. confidential D. conventional

2. (2017·江苏) The disappearance of dinosaurs is not necessarily caused by astronomical incidents. But

_____ explanations are hard to find.

A. alternative

B. aggressive

C. ambiguous

D. apparent

3. (2017·天津) —I want to see Mr. White. We have an appointment.

—I'm sorry, but he is not _____ at the moment, for the meeting hasn't ended.

A. busy

B. active

C. concerned

D. available

1. (2016·新课标 I, 63) The title will be _____ (official) given to me at a ceremony in London.

2. (2016·新课标 II, 41) If you feel stressed by responsibilities at work, you should take a step back and

identify(识别) those of _____ (great) and less importance.

3. (2016·新课标 II, 47) Recent studies show that we are far more productive at work if we take short breaks _____ (regular).

4. (2016·新课标 III, 66) Food in small pieces could be eaten easily with twigs which _____ (gradual) turned into chopsticks.

5. (2016·四川, 62) Chinese scientists _____ (recent) had a chance to study a wild female panda with a newborn baby.

6. (2016·四川, 63) She was a very _____ (care) mother.

7. (2016·浙江, 6) That young man is honest, cooperative, always there when you need his help. In short, he's _____ (rely).

8. (2016·浙江, 18) I have always enjoyed all the events you organized and I hope to attend _____ (many) in the coming years.

1. (2015·江苏, 31) The police officers decided to conduct a thorough and _____ (comprehension) review of the case.

2. (2015·浙江, 14) Listening is thus an active, not a _____ (passively), behavior consisting of hearing, understanding and remembering.

3. (2015·湖北, 27) Even though the conference hall is near his apartment, he has to hurry a little if he wants to be _____ (punctually).

4. (2015·湖北, 28) I don't think what he said is _____ (relevance) to the topic we are discussing. He has missed the point.

5.(2015·四川, 7)Andy is content with the toy.It is the _____(good)he has ever got.

6.(2015·四川, 9)Little Tom sat_____(amaze)watching the monkey dancing in front of him.

7.(2015·安徽, 26)I'm so_____(gratitude)to all those volunteers because they helped my terrible day end happily.

8.(2015·福建, 23)It was _____ (consider)ofMichael to inform us ofhis delay in case we got worried.

9.(2015·浙江, 13)Most ofus, ifwe know even a little about where our food comes from, understand that every bite put into our mouths was _____(former)alive.

10.(2015·湖北, 29)The girl used to be shy, but is _____(gradual)getting active in group work and is more willing to express herself.

11.(2015·安徽, 31)They gave money to the old people's home either _____(personal)or through their companies.

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He is an ill man.(错)

The man is ill.(对)

She is an afraid girl.(错)

The girl is afraid.(对)

(4) twoyearold/200metrelong/onethousandword 等复合形容词中的名词要用单数，一般只用作前置定语。

如：

Tom is a twoyearold boy.

2. 副词在句中的作用。

副词在句中一般用作状语，修饰动词、形容词或其他副词，也可修饰整个句子。如：

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