

# 中考英语

## 形容词和副词的比较级和最高级



## Compare two famous people



Birth: 1954,04,07

Height: 1.73m

Weight: 63kg



Birth: 1961,09,27

Height: 1.74m

Weight: 64kg

taller

shorter

heavier

thinner

older

younger

...



Birth: 1954,04,07

Height: 1.73m

Weight: 63kg



Birth: 1961,09,27

Height: 1.74m

Weight: 64kg



Birth: 1980,08,29

Height: 1.745m

Weight: 68kg

Who is **the oldest** and who is **the youngest**?

Chen Long is **the oldest** and Xie Tingfeng is **the youngest**.

Height: Chen Long is **the shortest** and Xie Tingfeng is **the tallest**.

Weight: Chen Long is **the thinnest** and Xie Tingfeng is **the heaviest**.

Hair: Chen Long has **the longest** hair and Liu Dehua has **the shortest** hair.

# 形容词、副词 比较级和最高级的构成



# 一、单音节和局部双音节词

你可以讲讲  
吗???

词尾变化	原级	比较级	最高级
单音节词在词尾加-er(比较级)或-est(最高级)	hard fast	harder faster	hardest fastest
以字母e接尾的词加-r或-st	large wide	larger wider	largest widest
以重读闭音节结尾的词末尾只有一个辅音字母应双写辅音字母再加er或est	big thin	bigger thinner	biggest thinnest
以辅音字母+y结尾的词变y为i再加-er,或-est	dry early	drier earlier	driest earliest
少数以er结尾的双音节词也是直接加-er,或-est	clever	cleverer	cleverest

## 二、多音节词和 局部双音节词



多音节词和局部双音节词在其前面加more 和 most

**delicious**    **more delicious**    **most delicious**

**serious**    **more serious**    **most serious**

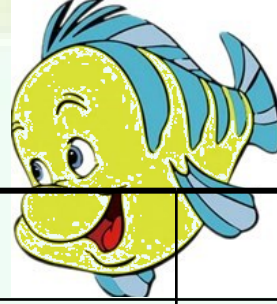
**easily**    **more easily**    **most easily**



### 三、不规则变化

原级	比较级	最高级
<b>good</b> <b>well</b>	<b>better</b>	<b>best</b>
<b>bad/badly</b> <b>ill</b>	<b>worse</b>	<b>worst</b>
<b>many</b> <b>much</b>	<b>more</b>	<b>most</b>
<b>little/few</b>	<b>less/fewer</b>	<b>least/fewest</b>
<b>far</b>  <b>old</b>	<b>farther</b> 较远 <b>further</b> 进一步  <b>older/elder</b>	<b>farthest</b> 最远 <b>furthest</b> 最大程度  <b>oldest/eldest</b>

# can you???



原级	比较级	最高级
important	more important	most important
easy	easier	easiest
thin	thinner	thinnest
outgoing	more outgoing	most outgoing
well	better	best
hot	hotter	hottest
expensive	more expensive	most expensive
cheap	cheaper	cheapest
many	more	most
little	less	least



# 形容词和副词有三个等级：

原级

比较级

最高级

# 形容词原级的常用句型

- ① 程度副词 **very, too, so, quite** 等修饰形容词的原级  
如: **very tall, too hot, so cold**



The car is **quite/very** cute. The flood is **very/so** serious.

## ② as+adj.+as 和...一样

as funny as    as big as  
as happy as    as smart as

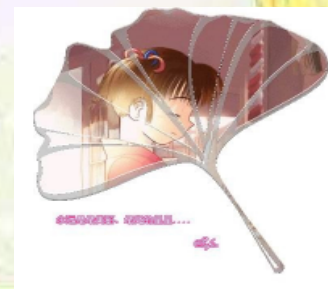
否认形式: not as/so+adj.+as 和...不一样

这个故事和那个故事一样有趣。

The story is as interesting as that one.

这个问题不如那个问题难。

The question is not as/so difficult as that one.



# 形容词比较级的常用句型

(两者之间)

① A+谓语动词+比较级+than+B

“A比B……”

这个蛋糕比那个蛋糕好吃。

This cake is more delicious than that one.





② A+谓语动词+比较级+than+ *any other* +单数名词

③ “A比任何人或物都……”

A+谓语动词+比较级+than+ *the other* +复数名词

“A是最……”

*He is taller than any other boy.*

*He is taller than the other boys.*

③ A+谓语动词+**the** +比较级+of the two...

④“A是两者中较.....的”

Amy is **the** shorter of the two.

Davie is **the** taller of the two.



## ④ 比较级+and+比较级

“越来越……”

冬天要到了，天变得越来越冷了。

Winter is coming and the days are getting colder and colder .



⑤

*the + 比较级, the + 比较级*

*越....., 越.....。*



吃的越多,  
会变得越胖

*The more you eat,  
the fatter you will be.*

越多, 越好

*The more, the better.*



# 形容词最高级的常用句型(三者或三者以上)

① 主语+ 谓语动词+ **the**+最高级+(单数名词) + **in/of**短语  
表示在某一范围内或某类人中最...

上海是中国最大的城市。

Shanghai is the largest in China.

谁是那四个男孩中最强壮的？

Who is the strongest of the four boys?



# 形容词最高级的常用句型 (三者或三者以上)

② 主语+ 谓语动词+ **one of the + 最高级+ 复数名词+ in/of 短语**  
“...是最...之一”

她是学校里最漂亮的女孩之一。

She is one of the most beautiful girls **in** the school.

英语是最有趣的科目之一。

English is one of the most interesting **of** all the subjects.



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