

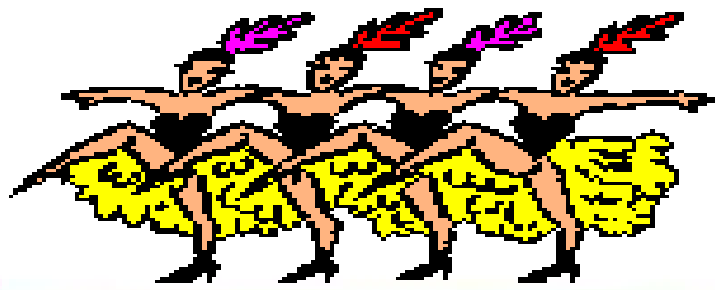
# 形容词和副词

# 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

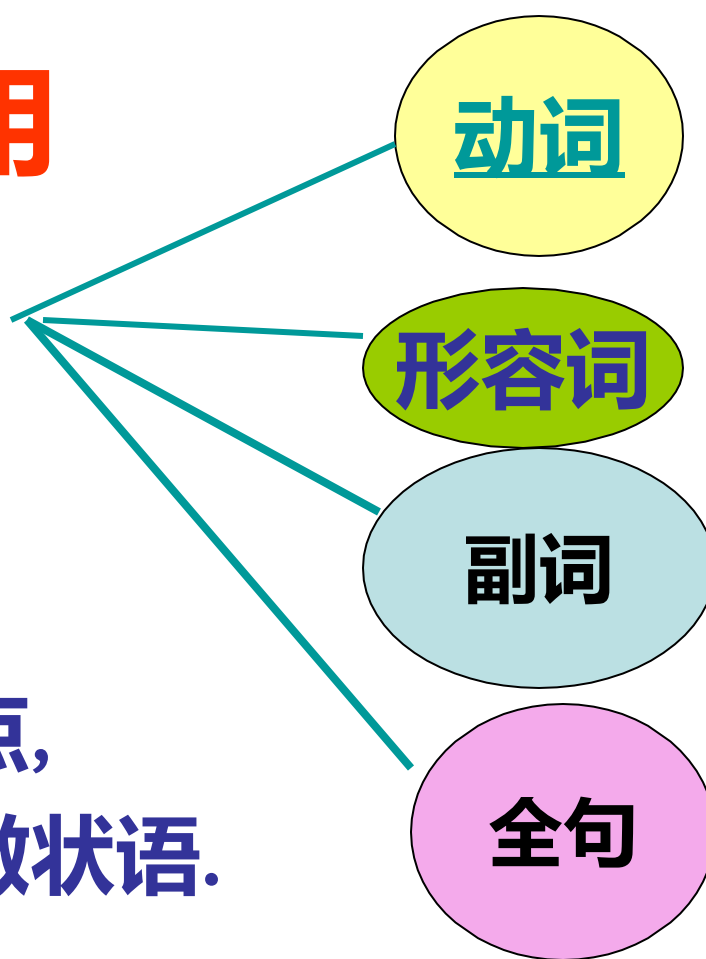
# 副词：

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

**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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