

关于高中英语形容 词和副词复习

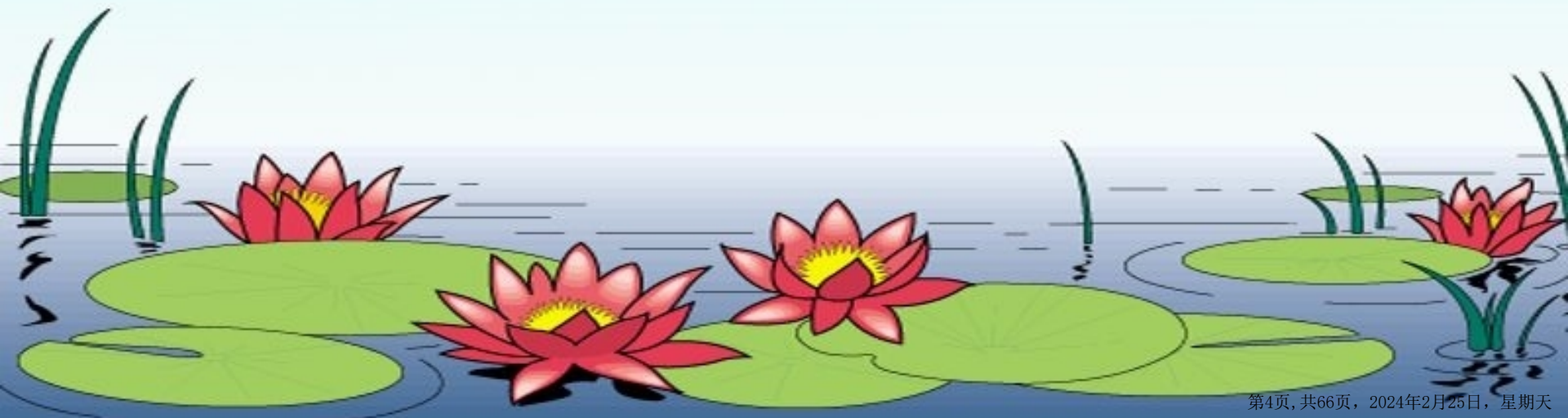
概念

形容词用于修饰名词或代词,表示人或事物的性质、状态和特征。

副词是用来说明动作或状态的特征,说明时间,地点,程度等概念。它用来修饰动词、形容词、副词、短语或句子。

| | | 定语 | 表语 | 宾补 | 状语 |
|-----|---|----|----|----|----|
| adj | 形容词用于修饰名词或代词，表示人或事物的属性或特征等 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| adv | 副词是用来说明动作或状态的特征，说明时间，地点，程度等概念。它用来修饰动词、形容词、副词、短语或句子。 | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |

形容词的用法及位置



adj 作定语

1. 前置定语

A difficult situation, efficient approach|way

2. 后置定语:

1) **修饰不定代词**: something, anything, nothing, everything

Nothing serious, anything special

2) **某些a-开首的形容词**: afraid, alike, alive, alone, asleep, ashamed, awake, aware

He is the only man alive.

3) available, possible, imaginable前后置意义不变

He is the best person available.

He is the best available person.

adj 作表语

1) 用在be之后.

They are capable of doing the job.

2) 相当于be 的动词之后: **appear, seem,**
come, cook, die, fall, keep, lay, prove,
remain, run, *look, smell, taste, sound, feel,*
go, get, grow, become, turn...

remain calm, go hungry, fall asleep,

come true, appear effective, die young

3) 只用作表语的形容词: well, ill, content,
fond, glad, likely, ready, sorry, sure

He is **likely** to see me today.

This is a **possible** solution.

The boy is **ill/sick**.

The **sick** boy is lying in bed.

ill news, **ill** wind, **ill** luck

adj 作宾补

You keep the classroom **clean.**

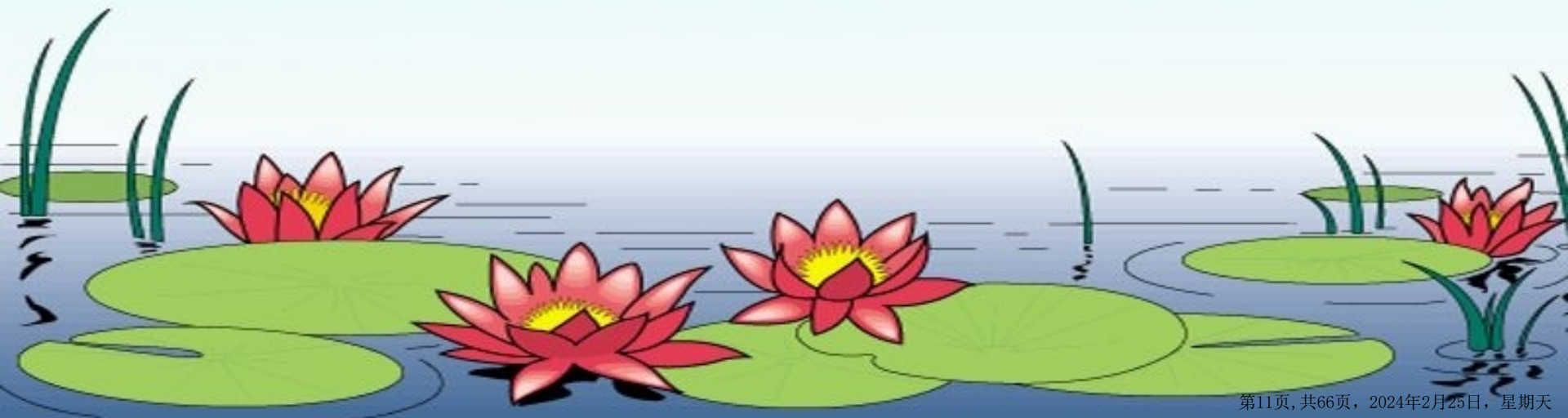
Leave me **alone, please.**

adj 作状语

She came home sick.

He went to bed, cold and hungry and exhausted.

副词的用法及位置



adv. 作定语

- 时间地点副词放在名词或代词之后

I bought something to drink on my way **home**.

All the commodities(日用百货) **here** are made in Shanghai.

It is quite fine **today**.

adv. 作表语

- **on, in, up, down, out, off, back, upstairs, away...**

What's on tomorrow?

She is out.

adv. 作宾补

- Let her **upstairs**.
- We'll see you **off** at the airport.
- They made him **out** yesterday.

adv. 作状语

- The boy swims **well**. (修饰动词)
- The room is **quite** small and dark.
(修饰形容词)
- He worked out the problem very **easily**. (修饰副词)
- He got on that train **fortunately**.
- **Fortunately**, he got on that train.
(修饰全句)

adj & adv?

- She always looks beautiful .(美丽)
- She is always dressed beautifully (美丽)
He has got a serious (严重) illness.
- He is seriously (严重) ill.

- English is a widely (wide) used language.
- This soldier was badly (bad) wounded.
- This painting is of great/very value.
- This painting is very valuable.

1. You can't sit on this newly bought chair C.

A. comfort

B. comfortable

C. comfortably

D. with comfortable

2. The apple tastes C and sells _____.

A. well; well

B. good; good

C. good; well

D. well; good

3. Your answer sounds A.

A. correct

B. correctly

C. correctness

D. correcting

4. There was a C talk between two teams last week.

A. friend B. friendship C. friendly D. friendly

lively, lonely,
deadly, silly,
orderly, timely,
costly, brotherly

5. At the meeting, they kept A all the time.

A. silent B. silence C. quietly D. quite

6. They all looked D at the master and felt quite D.

A. sad; sad
B. sadly; sadly
C. sad; sadly
D. sadly; sad

7.—Mum, I think I'm C to get back to school. --Not really, my dear. You'd better stay at home for another day or two.

A. so well

B. so good

C. well enough

D. good enough

8. we decided not to climb the mountains because it was raining D.

A. badly

B. hardly

C. strongly

D. heavily

9. John was so sleepy that he could hardly keep his eyes A.

A. open

B. to be opened

C. to open

D. opening

10. (02北京) It was raining heavily. Little Mary felt cold, so she stood A to her mother.

A. close

B. closely

C. closed

D. closing

high / highly , deep / deeply , wide / widely

close/closely , etc.

11.(03北京, 春) --- I was riding along the street and all of a sudden, a car cut in and knocked me down.

--- You can never be D careful in the street.

A. Much B. very C. so D. too

can not (never) ... too... 怎么...也不为过

12. (NMET00') It's always difficult being in a foreign country, D if you don't speak the language.

A. extremely

B. naturally

C. basically

D. especially

13. (01北京春) In that case, there is nothing you can do B than wait.

A. more B. other C. better D. any

other than 除了

14. (NMET2004全国) I don't mind picking up your things from the store. D, The walk will do me good.

A. Sooner or later B. Still

C. In time D. Besides

15. (2004上海) Most people on this island are recreational fishers, and C, fishing forms an actual part of their leisure time.

A. accidentally B. purposefully

C. obviously D. formally

16. (NMET2004天津) Mr Smith used to smoke B but he has given it up.

A. seriously

B. heavily

C. badly

D. hardly

17. (2004湖南) Everyone was on time for the meeting C Chris, who's usually ten minutes late for everything.

A. but

B. only

C. even

D. yet

18.(NMET2004广东) It is D any wonder that his friend doesn't like watching television much.

A.no B.such C.nearly D.hardly

19.(NMET2004广东) The great success of this programme has been D due to the support given by the local businessmen.

A. rather B. very
C. quickly D. largely

25. (NMET2003全国) Alien had to call a taxi because the box was A to carry all the way home.

A. much too heavy

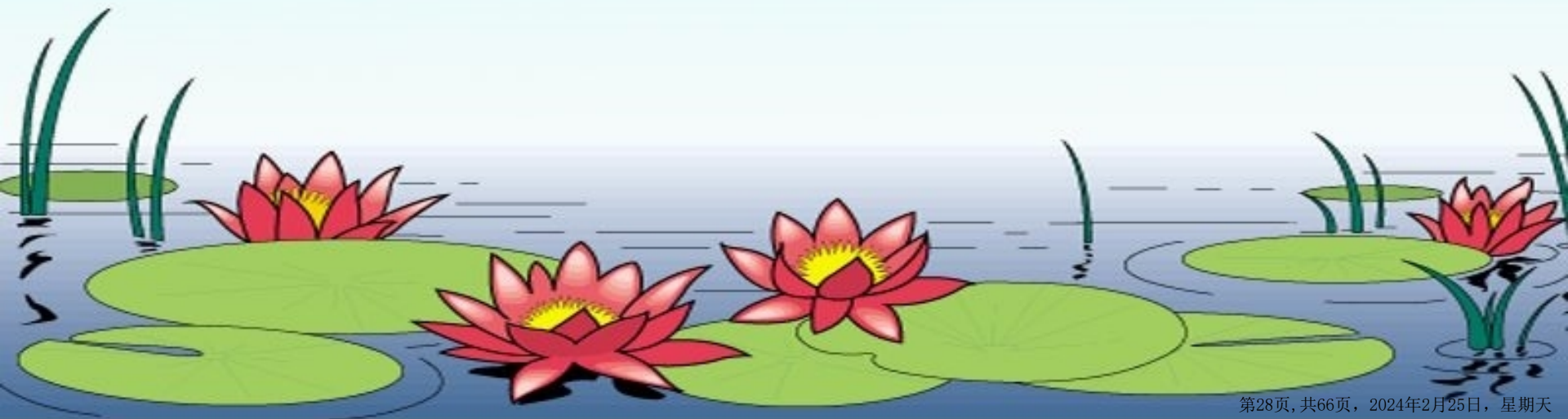
B. too much heavy

C. heavy too much

D. too heavy much



形容词、副词 比较等级的用法



形容词和副词的比较等级

原级

1. 肯定 **as (adv.) + adj. / adv. 原级 + as (conj.)**
2. 否定 **not as (so) + adj. / adv. 原级 + as**
3. 倍数 **倍数 + as + adj. / adv. 原级 + as**

1. Mr. Sun speaks English as fluently as you .
2. This building looks **not so (as)** high as that one.
3. This room is **three times as large as** that one.

比较级

1. 构成形式

- er

more

注意不规则变化

| 原级 | 比较级 | 最高级 |
|----------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| much/many | more | most |
| ill/bad/badly | worse | worst |
| little | less | least |
| good / well | better | best |
| far | farther further | farthest furthest |

误

more and more better

正

better and better

2.用法

A. 表示一方超过另一方

“比较级 + than

B. 表示一方不及另一方

“less + 原级 + than”

C. 表示 越来越 ...

“比较级 + and + 比较级

D. 表示 越 ... 越 ...

“the + 比较级 ... , the +
比较级 ...”

E. 表示 倍数

“倍数 + 比较级 + than

3. 可以修饰比较级的副词或副词短语。

even, much, still, a bit, (quite) a little , far, etc.

注意：very 修饰原级，much 修饰比较级，修饰动词用much 或 very much.

Correct the mistakes:

1. This box is more heavier than that one. **heavier**
2. Tom is the youngest in the three. **of**
3. He is taller of the two. **the taller**
4. Today is our the busiest day. **our**
5. I think math is very more difficult than Chinese. **much**
6. There are much more people in the street than usual. **many**
7. Mike is so tall as Jack. **as**
8. Li Ying jumped farther than Jim jumped. **(did)**
9. The Yellow River is the second longer river in China. **longest**
10. We must get farther information. **further**

1. She doesn't speak A her friends, but her written work is excellent.

A. as well as

B. as often as

C. so much as

D. as good as

2. Of all the story books, I like this one D. It's not interesting at all.

A. very much

B. the best

C. very less

D. the least

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