**专题04 形容词与副词**

**一、 形容词、副词概览**

 **(一)形容词和副词比较等级的构成规则**

**1．规则变化**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 构成 | 例词 |
| 原级 | 比较级 | 最高级 |
| 单音节的词一般情况下直接加­er和­est | small | smaller | smallest |
| great | greater | greatest |
| hard | harder | hardest |
| 以不发音的e结尾的单音节词加­r和­st | nice | nicer | nicest |
| cute | cuter | cutest |
| large | larger | largest |
| 以一个辅音字母结尾，且前面只有一个元音的词，先双写词尾的辅音字母后再加­er和­est | fat | fatter | fattest |
| thin | thinner | thinnest |
| hot | hotter | hottest |
| 以“辅音字母＋y”结尾的词，先把y变为i再加­er和­est | easy | easier | easiest |
| happy | happier | happiest |
| early | earlier | earliest |
| 其他双音节和多音节的形容词或副词都在前面加more和most | careful | more careful | most careful |
| popular | more popular | most popular |
| efficiently | more efficiently | most efficiently |

 [特别注意]　(1)有少数几个双音节形容词，既可以加­er和­est，又可以加more和most构成比较级和最高级。这些双音节词是：common, handsome, quiet, pleasant, cruel, stupid, tired和以­ow, ­er结尾的词。

(2)有些形容词没有程度可分或形容词本身就表示某种程度，因此没有比较级和最高级。这类形容词有：right(正确的), wrong(错误的), excellent(优秀的), possible(可能的), empty(空的), first(第一的), wooden(木制的), final(最后的), east(东方的), last(最后的)等。

**2．不规则变化**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 原级 | 比较级 | 最高级 |
| good, well | better | best |
| bad, ill | worse | worst |
| many, much | more | most |
| little | less | least |
| far | farther(指时间或空间上“更远的”) | farthest(指时间或空间上“最久的；最远的”) |
| further(指空间距离“更远的”；在更大程度上) | furthest(指空间距离“最远的”；在最大程度上) |
| old | older/elder | oldest/eldest |

**(二)形容词、副词比较等级的用法**

**1．原级的用法**

(1)“as＋形容词/副词原级＋as”与“not＋as/so＋形容词/副词原级＋as”表示同级比较，即两个或两部分人或物在性质上或程度上相同/不同。

He doesn't run so/as fast as his younger brother.

他没有他弟弟跑得快。

(2)当as ...as结构中有名词时，可用以下结构：

Henry does not have so/as many books as I have.

亨利的书没有我的书多。

**2．比较级的用法**

(1)“形容词/副词比较级＋than”表示“两者中一方比另一方更……”。“less＋多音节形容词/副词原级＋than”结构表示“一方不及另一方……”。

The book is less interesting than that one.

这本书不如那本书有趣。

(2)“the＋形容词/副词比较级，the＋形容词/副词比较级”表示“越……，就越……”。

The more interaction the robot has with humans, the more it learns.机器人与人类交流得越多，它学会的就越多。

(3)“形容词/副词比较级＋and＋形容词/副词比较级”表示“越来越……”。

It becomes colder and colder when winter comes.

冬天来了，天气越来越冷。

(4)“the＋形容词/副词比较级＋of the two＋名词”表示“某人或某物是两者中较……的”。

Mike is the taller of the two boys.

迈克是两个男孩中个子比较高的那个。

(5)形容词/副词比较级可以用much, even, still, far, a little, a lot, rather等来修饰。

It was also much more than we could afford, but far less than the original asking price.

这个价格仍然远远超出我们能够负担得起的价位，但是它已经远远低于最初的要价了。

**3．最高级的用法**

(1)表示三者或三者以上的比较，常见的结构为“the＋最高级＋表示比较范围的短语或从句”，表示“……是……中最……的”。

The dog has a funny, short tail and certainly the funniest face of the dogs in the world.这只狗有一条逗人而短的尾巴，它的脸肯定是世上最逗人的狗脸了。

(2)“one of the＋最高级＋可数名词复数”表示“最……的……之一”。

This is one of the most important events in modern history.

这是现代历史上最重要的事件之一。

(3)用比较级或原级表示最高级含义。

①“否定词语＋比较级”表示最高级含义。

②比较级形式表示最高级含义。

(4)最高级可以用序数词及by far, nearly, almost, much, by no means等修饰。

**(三)倍数表达法**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 倍数表达法 | 例句 |
| A＋谓语＋倍数＋形容词/副词比较级(＋名词)＋than＋B | The electronic waste stream is increasing three times faster than traditional garbage as a whole.总的来说，泛滥成灾的电子废弃物正以比传统垃圾快三倍的速度增加。 |
| A＋谓语＋倍数＋as＋形容词/副词原级＋as＋B | This restaurant wasn't half as good as that other restaurant we went to.这家饭店还不如我们以前去过的那家饭店的一半好。 |
| A＋谓语＋倍数＋the＋名词(size, length, height, wei­ght等)＋of＋B | When you study the local map, you'll find this town is twice the size of that one.当你研究当地的地图时，你会发现这座城镇是那座(城镇)的两倍大。 |
| A＋谓语＋倍数＋that＋of＋B＝A＋谓语＋倍数＋what从句 | The output of this year is three times that of 2018.＝The output of this year is three times what it was in 2018.今年的产量是2018年的三倍。 |

 **(一)易混词辨析**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| beside在旁边(或附近) | besides 此外，而且 |
| late迟的，晚的 | later后来，以后 |
| ago以前(以现在为起点) | before以前(以过去为起点) |
| somewhere某处 | everywhere到处 |

**(二)形近副词辨析**

 

**(三)连接副词用法一览**

**Ⅰ.单句语法填空**

1．(2018·全国卷Ⅰ)According to a review of evidence in a medical journal, runners live three years \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (long) than non­runners.

2．(2018·全国卷Ⅲ)He screams the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (loud) of all.

3．(2018·6月浙江高考)There could be an even \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (high) cost on your health.

4．(2017·全国卷Ⅰ)As a result, people will eat more food to try to make up for that something missing.Even \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (bad), the amount of fast food that people eat goes up.

5．(2017·6月浙江高考)Sixteen years \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (early), Pahlsson had removed the diamond ring to cook a meal.

6．(2016·全国卷Ⅱ)If you feel stressed by responsibilities at work, you should take a step back and identify (识别) those of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (great) and less importance.

7．(2014·全国卷Ⅰ)Finally, that hard work paid off and now the water in the river is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (clean) than ever.

8．(2014·广东高考)After our plane landed, we went to the hotel.We had made our reservation six months \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (early), but the man at the front desk said there had been a mistake.

1. 解析：longer　根据空后的than和语境可知，此处应该使用副词比较级形式，故填longer。

2. 解析：loudest　根据空前的the以及空后的of all可知此处应用副词最高级。

3. 解析：higher　此处表示这么做可能还会让你付出更高的健康代价。根据even可判断，此处要用形容词的比较级。

4. 解析：worse　根据语境可知，此处表示程度的加深，所以用副词比较级形式，even worse表示“更糟糕的是”。

5. 解析：earlier　sixteen years earlier表示“早在16年前”。此时的earlier相当于before，一般直接跟在时间名词的后面。

6. 解析：greater　and连接并列成分，根据后面的less可知，此处要用形容词比较级形式。

7. 解析：cleaner　从后面的“than”可知此处要用形容词比较级，故填cleaner。

8. 解析：earlier　由“had made”可知该动作发生在到达旅馆之前，故应该是早在六个月之前我们就已经预订了，所以用副词比较级earlier。

**Ⅱ.单句改错**

1．(2018·全国卷Ⅲ)I was afraid to speak in front of a larger group of people.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

2．(2017·全国卷Ⅱ)They often get up earlier and water the vegetables together.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

3．(2016·四川高考)The dishes that I cooked were Mom's favoritest.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4．(2018·全国卷Ⅲ)Immediate, I raised my hand.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4. 解析：Immediate→Immediately　此处为副词作状语，故将Immediate改为Immediately。

5．(2017·全国卷Ⅰ)A few minutes late, the instructor asked me to stop the car.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

6．(2017·全国卷Ⅱ)Beside, they often get some useful information from the Internet.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

7．(2014·全国卷Ⅰ)Nearly five years before, and with the help of our father, my sister and I planted some cherry tomatoes (圣女果) in our back garden.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

8．(2014·全国卷Ⅰ)Since then — for all these years — we have been allowing tomatoes to self­seed where they please. As a result, the plants are growing somewhere.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. 解析：larger→large　根据句意，作者害怕在一大群人面前讲话，这里没有比较的含义，故将larger改为large。

2. 解析：earlier→early　get up early意为“早起”，句中没有比较的意思，故不用比较级。

3. 解析：favoritest→favorite　favorite没有比较级和最高级。

5. 解析：late→later　“一段时间＋late”表示“迟到多长时间”；“一段时间＋later”表示“多

长时间之后”。此处表示“几分钟后，教练让我把车停下来”。

6. 解析：Beside→Besides　句意：此外，他们还经常从网上获取一些有用的信息。beside“在……旁边”，是介词；besides“此外”，是副词。

7. 解析：before→ago　表示在说话时之前用ago；相对于过去的某个时间或动作之前才用before。故before应改为ago。

8. 解析：somewhere→everywhere　somewhere意为“某处”，而此处语境表示“植物到处生长”，故应用everywhere“到处”。