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形容词、副词的比较级和最高级

绝大多数形容词有三种形式：原级、比较级和最高级，以表示形容词说明的性质在程度上的不同。



一、形容词比较表达

(一)一般句式的构成：**A + be + 形容词比较级 + than + B**

A + be + the + 形容词最高级 + in/of + 比较范围

如：**She is taller than me.**

Billy is the cleverest in the class.

(二)英语形容词比较级、最高级的构成
形容词比较等级形式变化有规则的和不规则的两种。

1规则变化:

(1)单音节词末尾加-er (比较级), -est (最高级)

例: 原级 比较级 最高级

great	greater	greatest
small	smaller	smallest
clean	cleaner	cleanest

(2)单音节如以e结尾, 只加-r (比较级), -st (最高级)

例 **fine** **finer** **finest**

wide **wider** **widest**

(3)闭音节单音节词如末尾只有一个辅音字母, 须先双写这个辅音字母, 再加-er (比较级), -est (最高级)

例 **big** **bigger** **biggest**

hot **hotter** **hottest**

red **redder** **reddest**

(4)少数以-y, -er, ow, -ble结尾的双音节词, 末尾加-er (比较级), -est (最高级)。以-y结尾的词, 如-y前是辅音字母, 则变y为-i, 再加-er和-est。以-e结尾的词只加-r和-st。

例	clever	cleverer	cleverest
	narrow	narrower	narrowest
	able	abler	ablest
	easy	easier	easiest

(5)其它双音节和多音节词皆在前面加单词**more**和**most**。

例	careful	more careful	most careful
	difficult	more difficult	most difficult
	delicious	more delicious	most delicious
2. 不规则变化			
原级		比较级	最高级
good/well	better	best	
bad	worse	worst	
many/much	more	most	
little	less	least	
far	farther/further	farthest/furthest	

注：有些形容词一般没有比较等级。如：**right, wrong, woolen, wonderful, perfect**等。

二、形容词各等级的用法:

1. 原级（同级）比较: **as...as...; not as(so)...as...**

We'll give you as much help as we can.

She isn't as(so)active in sports as before.

2. 比较级: 表示两者之间比.....更.....可用状语**much, a little, even**等修饰。

He made fewer mistakes than I did.

He is even richer than I.

3. 高级：形容词最高级前必须加**the**，副词最高级前常省略**the**，后面多用**of.....**，**in.....**短语表示范围。

It was the most/least interesting story I have ever listened.

He is the tallest of the three.

4. 如果在两者之间表示“最.....”时要在比较级前加**the**，而且还用**of the two**，**of the pair**短语。

John is the cleverer of the two boys.

Of the two boys, John is the cleverer.



三、重点与难点:

1. **as...as...**结构: 你和汤姆是一样好的孩子。

You're a boy as good as Tom.

=You're as good a boy as Tom.

①“**as+adj./adv.+as**或**not so(as)+adj./adv.+as**”句型。该句型常用来描述两个比较对象的程度上的相似或不同(即平时说的“等级比较和不等级比较”)。例如:

My computer is not so(as) expensive as yours.

我的电脑不如你的贵重。

②“as many/few+可数名词复数+as”或“as much/little(少的)+不可数名词+as”。前者描述数目上的接近，后者描述量的相近。例如：

You may borrow as many books as you can.

你能借多少书就借多少。

“Drink as much water as you can.”the doctor said to him.

医生对他说：“你要尽可能的多喝些水。”

2. ①too...to与so...that sb. can't...的句型转换:前者为简单句, 主语只有一个, 而后者为复合句, 主语有两个, 试比较:

The man was too angry to be able to speak.

The man was so angry that he wasn't able to speak.

The milk was too hot to drink.

The milk was so hot that we can't drink it.

②too...to...与not enough to句型的转换:

He is too young to get married.

=He is not old enough to get married.

The book is too difficult for me to read.

=The book is not easy enough for me to read.

3. 形容词原级表示比较级含义:

约翰不像迈克那么笨。

John is not so stupid as Mike.

John is less stupid than Mike.

John is cleverer than Mike.

4. 用比较级表示最高级:

①约翰是班里最高的男生。

John is taller than any other boy in the class.

John is the tallest boy in the class.

John is taller than any other boy/ any of the other boy/ all the other boy /any of the others /any one else .

②诸如not, never之类的否定词与形容词或副词的比较级连用，表示最高级含义。意为：再没有比……更……的了。

例如：

It is not a better idea.

这是再好不过的一个办法了。

I have never heard such an interesting story.

我从来没有听过比这更有趣的故事了。

5. the more...,the more...表示“越……越……”：

The more books you read, the wider your knowledge is.

你书读得越多，你的知识面就越宽。

The more food you eat, the fatter you are.

你吃得越多，就越胖。



6. more and more...表示“越来越.....越.....”:

More and more students realized the importance of a foreign language.

越来越多的学生意识到外语的重要性。

Our country is getting stronger and stronger.

我们国家正变得越来越强大。

课后作业：



一、写出下列词的比较级和最高级：

little _____

few _____

much _____

early _____

important _____

beautiful _____

happy _____

healthy _____

二、选择填空：

1. This book is _____ that one, but _____ than that one.

- A. as difficult as; expensive
- B. as more difficult as; more expensive
- C. as difficult as; more expensive
- D. more difficult as; as expensive

2. I think the story is not so _____ as that one.

- A. interesting
- B. interested
- C. more interesting
- D. most interesting



3. These children are _____ this year than they were last year.
- A. more tall B. more taller
C. very taller D. much taller
4. Maths is more popular than_____.
- A. any other subject B. all the subjects
C. any subject D. other subject
5. When spring comes, it gets_____.
- A. warm and warm B. colder and colder
C. warmer and warmer D. shorter and shorter
6. By and by, _____ students in our class came to like English.
- A. more and more B. much and much
C. many and many D. less and least

7. ___ I look at the picture, ___ I like it.

A. The best; the more

B. The more; the less

C. The more; less

D. More; the more

8. I like ___ one of the two books.

A. the older

B. oldest

C. the oldest

D. older

9. Who jumped ___ of all?

A. far

B. farther

C. farthest

D. the most far

10. English is one of ___ spoken in the world.

A. the important languages

B. the most important languages

C. most important language

D. the most important language





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