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形容词和副词



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形容词

一、形容词的一般用法



1. 作定语，一般放在所修饰词的前面。

It's a cold and windy day.

2. 作表语，放在系动词be(是)，look(看起来)，feel(摸起来)，smell(闻起来)，taste(尝起来)，sound(听起来)，get/become/grow(变得)，go/come(变)，remain(保持)的后面。

He looks happy today.

3 . 形容词修饰something , anything , nothing , everything等复合不定代词时 , 须放在其后。

Would you like something hot to drink?

4 . 表示长、宽、高、深及年龄的形容词 , 应放在相应的名词之后。

—How long is the river?

—It's about two hundred metres long.



5 . 只能作表语的形容词：以a-开头的形容词

(如afraid , alone , asleep , awake , alive) , well表示 “健康的” ; ill表示 “病的” ; frightened表示 “害怕的” 。

The man is ill. (正)

The ill man is my uncle. (误)

6 . 只能作定语的形容词：little小的；only唯一的；wooden木质的；woolen羊毛质的；elder年长的

My elder brother is in Beijing. (正)

My brother is elder. (误)

7. 貌似副词的形容词：

lonely , friendly , lively , lovely

8. 复合形容词：snow-white雪白的；English-speaking说英语的；glass-topped玻璃罩的；full-time全日制的；well-known众所周知的；kind-hearted善良的；man-made人造的；take-away可以带走的；ten-year-old十岁的。

9. 分词形容词：(1)现在分词作形容词修饰物，表示“使人/令人有……的感觉”，如interesting , exciting等。(2)过去分词作形容词修饰人，表示“因……而产生的心境/态度”，如interested , excited等。

二、多个形容词修饰名词时，与被修饰词的密切程度来决定其顺序为：



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**限定词(冠词、指示代词、形容词性物主代词、数词)——
描绘词(大小,长短,形状,新旧,长幼,颜色)——出
处——材料性质——类别——名词**

巧记形容词的排列顺序：

“县官行令谢国材” 帮你掌握英语里形容词的排列次序。

“县” (限)代表限定词，包括：冠词、指示代词、形容词性物主代词、名词所有格、数词等。

“官” (观)代表表示观点的描绘性形容词。

“行” (形)代表表示大小、长短、高低及形状的形容词。



“令” (龄)代表表示年龄、新、旧的形容词。

“谢” (“色”的近似音)代表表示颜色的形容词等。

“国”代表表示国籍、地区、出处的形容词(名词)等。

“材”则代表形成中心名词的材料的形容词, stone, wooden, silk, plastic等。

多个形容词同时修饰同一个名词时, 就按上述顺序排列, 然后加上中心名词。

a small round table—张小圆桌

a tall white building—幢高大的白色建筑物

a dirty old black shirt—一件又脏又旧的黑色衬衣

a famous American medical school—一个非常著名的美国医学院

三、形容词常用句型



1. “It’s+*adj.*+of+sb.+不定式”表示“某人(做某事)怎么样”。

注意：该句型常用描述行为者的性格、品质的形容词，如：
good(好的)，kind(友善的)，nice(友好的)，polite(有礼貌的)，
clever(聪明的)，foolish(愚蠢的)等。

It’s very kind of you to help me.

(=You are very kind to help me.)你能帮助我，真好。

It’s very rude of her to say such words.(=She is very rude to say such words.)她说这样的话，真粗鲁。



2. “It’s+*adj.*+for+sb.+不定式”表示“做某事对某人来说怎么样”。

注意：该句型常用的形容词有important(重要的), necessary(必要的), difficult(困难的), easy(容易的), hard(艰难的), dangerous(危险的)等。

It’s not easy for them to learn a foreign language.

(=To learn a foreign language is not easy for them.)

对于他们来说学好一门外语不容易。

It’s very important for students to listen to teachers carefully.(=To listen to teachers carefully is very important for students.)对于学生来说上课认真听老师讲课是非常重要的。

3 . 表示感情或情绪的形容词 , 如glad(高兴的) , pleased(高兴的) , sad(忧伤的) , thankful(感激的)等常接不定式。

Glad to see you. 见到你非常高兴。

I'm very sad to hear the bad news.

听到这个坏消息 , 我非常难过。

4 . 表示能力和意志的形容词 , 如ready(乐意的 , 有准备的) , able(有能力的) , sure(一定) , certain(一定)等常接不定式。

Lei Feng is always ready to help others.

雷锋总是乐于助人。

He is sure to get to school on time.

他一定会按时到校。



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副词

一、副词的分类



副词按词汇意义可分为：

方式副词：well , fast , slowly , carefully , quickly

程度副词：very , much , enough , almost , rather , quite

地点副词：here , there , out , somewhere , abroad , home

时间副词：today , early , soon , now , then , recently , still

频度副词：always , often , usually , sometimes , seldom , never

否定副词：no , not , neither , nor

疑问副词：where , how , why

其他：also , too , only

二、副词的基本用法:



副词是用来修饰动词、形容词、其他副词以及全句的词类，表示时间、地点、程度、方式等概念。

We should listen to our teachers carefully.

我们应该认真听老师讲课。

He is very happy today.

他今天非常高兴。

三、常见副词用法辨析



1. already与yet的区别

already用于肯定句句中，表示“已经”；**yet**用于否定句句末，表示“还”，用于疑问句句末，表示“已经”。

He had already left when I called.

当我给他打电话时，他已经离开了。

I haven't finished my homework yet.我还没有完成作业。

注意：**already**还可以表示惊奇，惊讶等语气，常用于疑问句句末。

Has your son gone to school already?

你的儿子已经上学了吗？(表示很惊讶)

2 . very , much和very much的区别

very用于修饰形容词或副词的原级 ; much用于修饰形容词或副词的比较级 ; 修饰动词要用very much。

John is very honest. 约翰非常诚实。

This garden is much bigger than that one.

这个花园比那个大的多。

Thank you very much. 非常感谢你。

3 . so与such的区别

(1)so修饰形容词或副词 ; such 修饰名词。

My brother runs so fast that I can't follow him.

我弟弟跑得那么快以至于我跟不上他。

He is such a boy. 他是一个这样的孩子。

(2)so修饰的形容词后可以有一个单数的可

数名词，其结构是“so+形容词+a/an+可数名词



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单数”。such可以修饰可数名词单复数和不可数名词，名词前可以有形容词作定语，其结构是“such+a/an+形容词+可数名词单数”，“such+形容词+可数名词复数/不可数名词”。

He is so clever a boy.= He is such a clever boy.

他是一个如此聪明的孩子。

It is such cold weather.这么冷的天气。(正)

It is so cold weather.(误)

They are such good students.

他们是那么好的学生。(正)

They are so good students.(误)

(3)so many/few+可数名词复数

so much/little+不可数名词

4 . also , too , as well与either的区别

also , as well , too用于肯定句 , also常用于be动词 , 情态动词 , 助动词之后 , 行为动词之前 ; as well , too用于句末。 either用于否定句中 , 置于句末。

My father is a teacher. My mother is also a teacher.

=My father is a teacher. My mother is a teacher as well.

=My father is a teacher. My mother is a teacher, too.

我爸爸是一名老师，我妈妈也是。

I can't speak French. Jenny can't speak French, either.

我不会说法语，詹妮也不会。

5 . sometime , sometimes , some time与some times的区别

some time : 某一时间 , 某一时刻 , 可指将来时 , 也可指过去时

sometimes : 有时 , 不时的

some time : 一段时间

some times : 几次 , 几倍



We'll have a test sometime next month.

下个月的某一时间，我们要进行一次测试。

Sometimes we are busy and sometimes we are not.

有时我们很忙，有时不忙。

He stayed in Beijing for some time last year.

他去年在北京呆了一段时间。

I have been to Beijing some times.

我去过北京好几次。

6 . ago与before的区别

ago表示以现在为起点的“以前”，常与一般过去时连用，不可以单独使用。

before指过去或将来的某时刻“以前”，也可泛指以前，常和完成时连用，可以单独使用。

I saw him ten minutes ago.

我十分钟之前看到的他。

He told me that he had seen the film before.

他告诉我他以前看过这场电影。

7 . now , just与just now的区别

now : 与一般现在时、现在进行时、现在完成时连用 ,
意为 “现在”

just : 与现在完成时、过去完成时连用 , 表示 “刚.....”

just now : 和过去时连用 , 表示 “刚才”

Where does he live now? 他现在住哪里 ?

We have just seen the film. 我们刚看过这场电影。

He was here just now. 他刚才在这里。

四、形容词，副词等级的用法

1. 原级的句型

(1)“A+be/实意动词+(倍数)+as+形容词原级/副词原级+as+B”表示“A和B程度相同”或“A是B的几倍”。

Tom is as old as Kate.

汤姆和凯特年龄一样大。

Tom runs as fast as Mike.

汤姆和迈克跑得一样快。

(2)“A+be +not+as/so+形容词原级+as+B”

“A+助动词+not+动词原形+as/so+副词原级+as+B”

表示“A不如B...”。

This room is not as/so big as that one.

这个房间不如那个大。

He doesn't walk as slowly as you.

他走路不像你那样慢。

2. 比较级的句型

(1)“**A+be / 实意动词+(倍数)+形容词比较级/ 副词比较级+than+B**”表示 “**A比B...**”或 “**A比B...几倍**”。

(2)“**A+be / 实意动词+形容词比较级/ 副词比较级+than+any other+单数名词(+介词短语)**”表示 “**A比同一范围的任何一个人/物都.....**”，含义是 “**A最.....**”。

① The Yangtze River is longer than any other river in China.



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=The Yangtze River is longer than any of the other rivers in China.

长江比中国的任何一条其他的河都长。

=The Yangtze River is longer than the other rivers in China.

长江比中国的其他所有的河都长。

=The Yangtze River is the longest river in China.

长江是中国最长的河流。

注意：The Yangtze River is longer than any river in Japan.

长江比日本的任何一条河都长。

②Mike gets to school earlier than any other student in his class.



= Mike gets to school earlier than any of the other students in his class.

迈克比他们班上任何一个其他的同学到校都早。

= Mike gets to school earlier than the other students in his class.

迈克比他们班上其他的同学到校都早。

= Mike gets to school earliest in his class.

迈克在他们班到校最早。

注意：Mike gets to school earlier than any student in Tom's class.

迈克比汤姆班上任何一个学生到校都早。

(迈克和汤姆不是同一个班)

(3)“**A+be+the+形容词比较级+of the two+.....**”表示“**A是两者中较.....的**”。

Look at the two boys. My brother is the taller of the two.

看那两个男孩，我弟弟是两个当中较高的那个。

(4)“**比较级+and+比较级**”表示“**越来越.....**”。

He is getting taller and taller.他变得越来越高高了。

(5)“**the+比较级, the+比较级**”表示“**越……, 越……**”。

The more careful you are, the fewer mistakes you'll make.
你越认真, 犯的误差越少。

(6)“**特殊疑问词+be / 实意动词+形容词比较级/副词比较级, A or B?**”

Which is bigger, the earth or the moon?

哪一个大, 地球还是月球?

Who draws better, Jenny or Danny?

谁画得比较好, 詹妮还是丹尼?

3. 最高级常用句型

(1)“**主语+be+the+形容词最高级+单数名词+in/of短语**”表示“**……是……中最……的**”。
“**主语+实意动词+(the)+副词最高级+单数名词+in/of短语**”表示“**……是……最……的**”。

Tom is the tallest in his class./of all the students.

汤姆是他们班上/所有学生当中最高的。

I jump (the) farthest in my class.

我是我们班跳得最远的。



(2)“**主语+be+one of the+形容词最高级+复数名词+in/of短语**”表示“.....是.....中最.....之一”。

Beijing is one of the largest cities in China.

北京是中国最大城市之一。

(3)“**特殊疑问词+be+the+最高级+A , B , or C?**”

“**特殊疑问词+ 助动词+主语+实意动词+the+副词最高级+A , B , or C?**”用于三者以上的比较。

Which country is the largest, China, Brazil or Canada?

Which season do you like (the) best, spring, summer or autumn?

语法练习题:



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

A . very much B . the best

C . very less D . the least

2 . —This story book is not interesting at all.

—Well, I'll lend you _____ one, OK?

A . the most interesting B . a most interesting

C . most interesting D . much interesting

3 . Our neighbour has _____ ours.

A . as a big house as

B . as big a house as

C . the same big house as

D . a house the same big as

4 . The harder you work, _____.

A . the greater progress you'll make

B . the greater you'll make progress

C . you'll make the greater progress

D . you'll make greater progress

5 . Mr. Smith, _____ of the _____ speech, started to read a novel.

A . tired; boring

B . tiring; bored

C . tired; bored

D . tiring; boring



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