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[https://www.100test.com/kao\\_ti2020/527/2021\\_2022\\_\\_E6\\_88\\_90\\_E4\\_BA\\_BA\\_E9\\_AB\\_98\\_E8\\_c66\\_527961.htm](https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/527/2021_2022__E6_88_90_E4_BA_BA_E9_AB_98_E8_c66_527961.htm) 形容词的顺序：系动词 be, grow, get, become, feel, appear, prove, seem, look, keep, smell, taste, sound, turn, remain 限定词 数量形容词 (序数词在前, 基数词在后) 性状形容词 大小、长短、高低等形体 新旧 颜色 国籍 材料 Those three beautiful large square old brown wood table 某些以 a- 开首的形容词例如：afraid, alike, alone, asleep, awake, alive 等只能作表语, 不能作定语。某些以 -ly 结尾的词是形容词而不是副词：friendly, lively, lovely, lonely, likely, deadly, silly, orderly, timely 等。 1) close 接近地 closely 仔细地, 密切地 2) free 免费地 freely 自由地, 无拘束地 3) hard 努力地 hardly 几乎不 4) late 晚, 迟 lately 近来 5) most 极, 非常 mostly 主要地 6) wide 广阔地, 充分地 widely 广泛地 7) high 高 highly 高度地, 非常地 8) deep 深, 迟 deeply 抽象意义的“深” 9) loud 大声地 loudly 大声地 (含有喧闹的意思) 10) near 邻近 nearly 几乎 bad/ill, badly worse worst little less least 表示一方不及另一方时, 用“less + 原级 + than”的结构表示: This room is less beautiful than that one. 表示一方超过另一方的程度或数量时, 可在比较级前加表示程度的状语, 如: even, a lot, a bit, a little, still, much, far, yet, by far 等修饰: He works even harder than before. 注意: by far 通常用于强调最高级。用于比较级时, 一般放在比较级的后面, 如放在前面, 应在二者中间加“the”。 He is taller by far than his brother. He is by far the taller of the two brothers. 某些以 -or 结尾的形容词进行比较时, 用 to 代

替than。superior, junior, senior等。He is superior to Mr Wang in mathematics. 在比较从句中为了避免重复通常用that(those), one(ones)代替前面出现的名词。that指物, one既可指人, 也可指物。that可代替可数名词单数和不可数名词, 而one只能代替可数名词。例如: The book on the table is more interesting than that on the desk. A box made of iron is stronger than one made of wood. 表示倍数的比较级有如下几种句型: A is three (four, etc.) times the size (height, length, width, etc) of B. The new building is four times the size (the height) of the old one. 这座新楼是那座旧楼的四倍大(四倍高)。[高三倍] A is three (four, etc.) times as big (high, long, wide, etc.) as B. Asia is four times as large as Europe. 亚洲是欧洲的四倍大。A is three (four, etc.) times bigger (higher, longer, wider) than B. 例如: Your school is three times bigger than ours. 你们的学校比我们的学校大三倍。表示两倍可以用twice或double。表示“最高程度”的形容词, 如excellent, extreme, perfect等, 没有最高级, 也不能用比较级。如果复数名词前有many、few, 不可数名词前有much、little等表示量的形容词时, 该用so而不用such。如: I've had so many falls that I'm black and blue all over. Mr White got so little money a month that he could hardly keep body and soul together. 但little不表示数量而表示“小”的意思时, 仍用such。如: They are such little children that they cannot clean the house by themselves. 6) almost与nearly 在very, pretty, not后用nearly, 不用almost。例如: I'm not nearly ready. 在any, no, none, never前用almost, 不用nearly。例如: I almost never see her. 如: I almost never see her. 百考试题编辑整理 100Test 下载频道开通,

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