# 管理类联考英语 形容词



## 形容词

形容词的分类

形容词的功能

形容词的位置

形容词的比较级和最高级

形容词的主动和被动意义

形容词与介词的搭配



## 形容词

#### 形容词的分类

形容词的功能

形容词的位置

形容词的比较级和最高级

形容词的主动和被动意义

形容词与介词的搭配

#### 形容词

形容词是描述人和事物的特征、性质、属性或状态的一种开放性词类。主要用来修饰名词或代词。一般臵于所修饰的名词之前,多数形容词具有比较级以及独特的后缀。

一、形容词的分类

根据不同的标准, 形容词有不同的分类。其分类方式主要有三种。

1、根据其构成分类

根据构成形式, 形容词可分为简单形容词和复合形容词两类。



#### (1)简单形容词

kind 善良的 green 绿色的 bright 聪明的 broad 宽广的 interesting 有趣的 amusing 有趣的 astonished 感到惊奇的 tired 疲劳的



#### (2)复合形容词

所谓复合形容词指的是由几个词共同组成并起到形容词作用的词。这些复合形容词主要用作定语,一般不作表语。



#### 常见的复合形容词类型:

①数词+名词+形容词

a 500-meter-long bridge 一座500米长的桥 a fifteen-minute talk 一次15分钟的谈话 a five-year-old girl 一个五岁的小女孩

②形容词(或数词)+名词+ed

a one-eyed camel 一只眼睛的骆驼 a middle-aged man 一位中年男子 a fifteen-storied building 一座十五层的大楼



③形容词+动词的-ing形式

an ordinary-looking woman 一位相貌普通的女子 a good-looking man 一位相貌好看的男子



④名词+动词的-ed形式

a man-made lake 人工湖 a grass-covered ground 被草覆盖的地面 a snow-covered mountain 被雪覆盖的山



⑤副词+动词的-ed形式

a well-known writer 一位著名的作家 a well-received report 一场很受欢迎的报告 a newly-built bridge 一座新建的桥



#### 2、根据与名词的关系分类

根据与名词的关系, 形容词可分为限制性形容词和描述性形容词两类。

2、根据与名词的关系分类

(1)限制性形容词

所谓限制性的形容词是指描述事物本质的形容词, 它与名词紧紧相连, 这些形容词如果去掉会严重影响名词的意义。

#### 2、根据与名词的关系分类

根据与名词的关系, 形容词可分为限制性形容词和描述性形容词两类。

#### (2)描述性形容词

描述性形容词又称非限制性形容词, 臵于名词之前, 常对名词进行描述, 省略之后也不会影响所修饰名词的本义。

a delicious English dish 一道美味的英式菜 a smooth French table 一张平滑的法国造桌子



3、根据形容词本身的性质分类

根据形容词本身的性质, 形容词可分为等级形容词和表语形容词两类。

3、根据形容词本身的性质分类

根据形容词本身的性质, 形容词可分为等级形容词和表语形容词两类。

3、根据形容词本身的性质分类

#### (1)等级形容词

等级形容词是指直接说明人或事物的特征、性质并有比较等级变化的形容词, 可以用程度副词来修饰。在句中可作定语、表语和补足语。

#### 3、根据形容词本身的性质分类

Mary has a nice voice. (作定语)玛丽有一副很好的嗓子。

We' re making every effort to make our environment much cleaner and safer.

(作宾语补足语)我们在努力使环境变得更干净、更安全。

Cities today seem to be becoming much busier than ever before. (作表语)

今天的城市似乎正变得比以往任何时候都繁忙了。

#### (2)表语形容词

有一类形容词在句中只能作表语,不作定语,这种形容词称为表语形容

词。以元音字母开始的形容词大多属于这一类。

The film is well worth seeing. 这部电影很值得看。

Mum has been ill for nearly a week. 妈妈病了近一周了。



#### 形容词的功能

形容词的位置

形容词的比较级和最高级

形容词的主动和被动意义

形容词与介词的搭配

## 形容词



二、形容词的功能

形容词在句中可作定语、表语、宾语补足语、主语补足语等成分。



形容词的功能

形容词的位置

形容词的比较级和最高级

形容词的主动和被动意义

形容词与介词的搭配

## 形容词



三、形容词的位置

形容词在句中的位置主要指作定语时与名词的排列位置。



形容词的功能

形容词的位置

形容词的比较级和最高级

形容词的主动和被动意义

形容词与介词的搭配

## 形容词

四、形容词的比较级和最高级

英语中的形容词常有三种形式来表达事物的等级差别, 分别是原级、比较

级和最高级。

大部分形容词的比较级和最高级是通过变化词尾来实现的, 属于规则变化, 但也有少数是没有规则的。



1. 单音节词和少数双音节词的比较级和最高级的构成

1)常见的单音节词和少数以-er和-ow结尾的双音节词,比较级在末尾加-er,最高级在末尾加-est

#### 例如:

单音节词: small-smaller-smallest, tall-taller-tallest;

双音节词: clever-cleverer-cleverest, low-lower-

lowest.



2)原级以e结尾且e不发音,比较级在末尾加-r,最高级 在末尾加-st

例如: large-larger-largest,nice-nicer-nicest.



3)原级为[辅音+原音+辅音]的组合,比较级双写末尾辅音加-er,最高级双写末尾辅音加-est

例如: big-bigger-biggest,fat-fatter-fattest.

4)辅音+y结尾的双音节词,改y为i,

比较级在i后加-er,

最高级在i后加-est

例如:easy-easier-easiest, heavy-heavier-heaviest.



2. 多音节词和部分双音节词在其前面加more或most

(1)有些单音节词的比较等级常用more和most,如glad, fond, shy, sly(但like只可用more和most)。

eg.

I am not more glad than you.我可没像你那样高兴。 Uncle Jack was more like a book of reference to my father. 杰克大叔对我父亲来说真是一部参考书。

(2)有些单音节词用-er和-est或more和most皆可,如 free,clear等。

eg. I'm clearer/more clear about it than before.

对这事,我比以前更清楚了。

(3)有些双音节词用-er和-est或more和most皆可,在当代英语中似有多用more和most的趋势,

如: secure, cruel, pretty, lively等。

eg. She looks prettier/more pretty with long hair than with short hair.

她留长发比留短发漂亮。

The patient seems a little livelier/more lively this morning. 这位病人今天早上精神似乎好些了。

(4)分词形容词的比较等级一律用more和most。

eg.
I felt more tired this morning.
今天上午我感觉比较疲倦。
Skiing is more exciting than skating.
滑雪比滑冰更激动人心。
The report is most alarming.
这个报告最为扰乱人心。

#### (5) 形容词前可加less和least,表示"较不"和"最不"。

eg.

Short sight is less common among the young students in this country.

近视在这个国家的青少年学生中较为少见。

The flaw in this stamp makes it less valuable.

这张邮票因为有点瑕疵,不那么值钱。

She's no less active than she used to be.她和以往一样活跃。

He has less strength than I have.他的力气比我小。

It is less cold than it was yesterday.天气没有昨天那样冷。



#### 没有比较级和最高级的形容词

1、表示"完全""特别"等意义的形容词。

complete 完全的 empty 空的entire 整个的 excellent 优秀的fatal 致命的 final 最终的full 满的 hopeless 无望的impossible 不可能 perfect 完美的relative 相对的 total 完全的universal 全体的 whole 整个的



2、表示"极限""主次"等的形容词。

basic 基本的 chief 主要的extreme 极端的 first 第一的main 主要的 major 较大的maximum 最大的 minimum 最小的 minor 较小的 primary 首要的supreme 至上的 wonderful 极好的



3、表示"独一无二"的形容词。

mere 仅仅 only 仅有的single 唯一的 unique 独特的



4、表示"强调"的形容词。

favourite 最受喜欢的 own 自己的simple 纯粹的 very 正是的



5、表示"状态"的形容词。

alight 着火的 ashamed 羞耻的asleep 睡着的 awake 醒着的 blind 瞎的 deaf 聋的dumb 跛的 dead 死的



6、表示"性质""材料""国籍"等的形容词。

American 美国的 economic 经济的false 错的 golden 金制的 illegal 非法的 scientific 科学的sufficient 充足的 true 真实的 wooden 木制的 woolen 羊毛的



7、表示"时间"的形容词。

daily 每天的 weekly 每周的present 目前的 future 将来的



8、表示"几何形状"等的形容词。

circular 圆形的 level 水平的 round 圆形的square 四方的 straight 直的 hollow 空的

#### 比较级的用法

1. 与than连用,表示两者相比。

名词或代词He is older than me. Tokyo is bigger than New York.

动名词Skiing is more exciting than skating.

This is more interesting than sitting in an office.

从句 I was a better singer than he was. He is stronger than I expected.

状语 She felt worse than usual. He is busier than ever.

跟其它成分,如动词、形容词 It's better to be prepared than unprepared. She was more surprised than angry. He was more lucky than clever.

#### 2. 用作修饰语

形容词比较级前可加much, a lot, a bit, a little, slightly之类表示程度的状语

He's feeling a lot better today. She's a little bit better now. It's slightly warmer today.



#### 2. 用作修饰语

放在any, no, some, even, still等词后表示比较

Do you feel any better today? She was no older than Jenny. This book is even more useful than that.



#### 2. 用作修饰语

比较级之前还可加其他表示数量的词 Shall I get a couple more chairs? My sister is ten years younger than me. You're a head taller than Jane.

比较级的特殊用法

- 1. 与more有关的词组
- (1) the more....越.....越......

The harder you work, the greater progress you'll make.

- (2) more B than A=less A than B 与其说A不如说B
  He is more lazy than slow at his work. = He is less slow than lazy at his work.
- (3) no more... than... 仅仅是,与.....一样 The officials could see no more than the Emperor.
- (4) no less... than... 与.....一样...... He is no less diligent than you.
- (5) more than 不仅仅 She is more than kind to us all.

#### 2.与less有关的词组

(1) less than 不到...In less than a week, the MS was ready.

(2) no less than 不少于 He won no less than \$500.No less than 2 million people came.

(3) more or less 大体上
The work is more or less finished.
The answers were more or less right.

3. as+adj./adv.原级+as

(1)在否定句或疑问句中可用so... as...

He cannot run so/as fast as you.

3. as+adj./adv.原级+as

(2) as +形容词+ a +单数名词/ as + many/much +名词

This is as good an example as the other is. I can carry as much paper as you can.

3. as+adj./adv.原级+as

(3) 表示倍数的词或其他程度副词做修饰语时,放as前

This room is twice as big as that one. Your room is the same size as mine.

- 3. as+adj./adv.原级+as
- (4) 倍数+ as + adj. + as = 倍数+ the ... + of This bridge is three times as long as that one. =This bridge is three times the length of that one.

Your room is twice as large as mine. = Your room is twice the size of mine.



#### 2.用比较级表示最高级的

Mike is the most intelligent in his class.

=Mike is more intelligent than any other student in his class.

#### 重点句型归纳

句型一:形容词或副词比较级+than...

注意事项:该句型为比较级的最基本句型。只要看到than,即可确定前面使用比较级。

He is taller than I am.他比我高。
The boy does his homework more carefully than the girl.
这个男孩做作业比这个男孩认真。

句型二: less + 形容词的原级 + than

注意事项:该句型表示"不如、不及",特别需要注意的是,less本身就是little的比较级,后面必须跟形容词的原级,否定就造成了比较级的重复使用。

This computer is less expensive than that one. 这台电脑比那台便宜。

句型三: as +形容词或副词的原级+ as

注意事项:该句型表示对比的两者程度相当, as之间必须跟形容词或副词的原级, 决不能使用比较级。

This lesson is as easy as that one. 这节课和那节课一样容易。
Lucy talks with old people as politely as her sister. 露西和老人交谈和与他妹妹交谈一样礼貌。

句型四: not as/so +形容词或副词的原级+ as

注意事项:该句型表示"前者不如后者……",往往可以与句型一和句型二替换。第一个as可以换为so。

This classroom is not as bright as yours. 这个教室没有你们的明亮。
I cannot run as fast as you.
我跑步不如你快。



形容词

形容词的分类

形容词的功能

形容词的位置

形容词的比较级和最高级

形容词的主动和被动意义

形容词与介词的搭配

## 形容词的主动和被动意义

#### 五、形容词的主动和被动意义

某些形容词,特别是以-ing结尾的形容词,表示主动意义,可以解释为"令人…的",而有些形容词,特别是以-ed结尾的形容词,表示被动意义,可以解释为"感到…的"。

## 形容词的主动和被动意义

The cartoon is very interesting. 这部动画片很有趣。
Even my parents are interested in the cartoon.
甚至我的父母对这部动画片也很有兴趣。
The football game is exciting. 这场足球赛令人激动。
They were excited about the score of the basketball game. 他们对篮球赛的比分感到激动。

## 形容词的主动和被动意义

#### 五、形容词的主动和被动意义

The crocodile opened its mouth and it was frightening. 鳄鱼张开了嘴,很吓人。 The child was frightened of the crocodile. 这孩子害怕鳄鱼。 What freezing weather! 多么冷的天气! The pool was frozen. 池子结冰了。



# 形容词

形容词的分类

形容词的功能

形容词的位置

形容词的比较级和最高级

形容词的主动和被动意义

形容词与介词的搭配

六、形容词与介词的搭配

在英语中有很多形容词后需要加特定的介词, 构成固定的搭配结构, 这些介词是不可以随便改变的。

与at 连接的形容词 SURPRISED AT, ANGRY AT, GOOD AT, TERRIBLE AT

be surprised at 对..... 吃惊

I'm surprised at how fast my students are learning.

我很惊讶我的学生学习速度多快。

be angry at 对.....生气

My mother is angry at me because I forgot her birthday.

我妈妈生我的气, 因为我忘了她的生日。

be good at 擅长.....

Jamila is good at songwriting and painting. Jamila 擅长作曲和绘画。

be terrible at 做.....糟糕

He's terrible at math - he failed the class twice!

学糟透了,他两次都没及格!

与of 连接的形容词

OF - PROUD OF, AFRAID OF, FOND OF, FULL OF

be proud of 为.....而骄傲

You practiced a lot and gave a great performance – I'm proud of you! 你练了很多,表现很好,我为你感到骄傲!

be afraid of 害怕......

Jewell is afraid of swimming in the ocean. 朱厄尔害怕在海里游泳。 be fond of 喜欢……

The kids are very fond of the puppy. 孩子们非常喜欢小狗。

be full of 充满.....

The mall is always full of teenagers on the weekend. 周末购物中心总是挤满了青少年。

与with 连接的形容词

WITH – SATISFIED WITH, BUSY WITH, FED UP WITH, ASSOCIATED WITH

be satisfied with 满意

I wasn't satisfied with the customer service at the bank. 我对银行的客户服务不满意。

be busy with 忙于.....

We've been working overtime lately because we've been busy with a new project. 我们最近一直在加班,因为我们一直忙于一个新项目。be fed up with 厌烦

I was fed up with my boyfriend's lies, so I ended the relationship. 我受够了男朋友的谎言,所以我结束了这段感情。

be associated with 和...联系在一起

There are many health risks associated with smoking. 吸烟有许多健康风险。

与in 连接的形容词

IN – DISAPPOINTED IN, SKILLED IN, INTERESTED IN, INVOLVED IN be disappointed in 对......失望

The teacher was disappointed in the behavior of the class. 老师对班上的行为感到失望。

be skilled in 擅长......

She was highly skilled in physics and chemistry. 她在物理和化学方面很擅长。

be interested in 感兴趣

Giovanni is interested in classic English literature.

乔凡尼对古典英国文学很感兴趣。

be involved in 参与,涉及

Marlene is very involved in volunteer work.

Marlene参与了许多志愿工作。

与for 连接的形容词

FOR – KNOWN FOR, GOOD FOR, TERRIBLE FOR, EXCELLENT FOR

be known for 因...而众所周知

Brazil is known for its wonderful music and friendly people.

巴西以其美妙的音乐和友好的人民而闻名。

be good for 有益于

Chocolate and red wine are actually good for your heart!

巧克力和红葡萄酒实际上对心脏有益!

be bad for 对.....有害

Looking at screens all day is bad for your eyesight.

整天看屏幕对视力有害。

be excellent for 对.....特别好

Playing memory games is excellent for improving your brain function. 玩记忆游戏对改善大脑功能非常好。

与to 连接的形容词

TO – MARRIED TO, FRIENDLY TO, SIMILAR TO, RUDE TO

be married to 与......结婚

He's married to an Australian woman.

他娶了一个澳大利亚女人。

be friendly to 对.....友好

Everyone I met on the trip was friendly to me.

我在旅途中遇到的每个人都对我很友好。

be similar to 与...相似

The movie is very similar to the book. 这部电影与这本书很相似。

be rude to 不客气

The little boy was punished after being rude to his grandfather. 这个小男孩对他祖父无礼后受到惩罚。



# THANK YOU