JACKYANGMAO MAKEITSTANDOUT

从入门到高级 (放弃)

形容词

Jack M.

JACKYANGMAO MAKEITSTANDOUT

JACKYANGMIAO

MAKE IT STAND OUT

JACKYANGMIAO MAKE IT STAND OUT



形容词内容

- 2、顺序
- 3以用法
- 4、比较级
- 5、易混



JACK ANG TISTAND OUT

JACKY ANG TIME OUT

ACK ANG TIPO OUT

1、形容词分类

按照属性分类

属性: (表示人和物具有的属性)可以加very修饰beautiful

类别: (表示事物的类别)不可以加very修饰empty、Chinese

颜色: 浅色前面加light、pale、bright、深色前面加dark、deep

强调: absolute、utter、total、entire等等

-ing和-ed 某人某事某种情况的特点表示令人感觉boring

复合: 形容词+名词+ed、形容词/副词+过去分词、形容词/副词/名词+现在分词 名词+形容词



2、形容词顺序

按照种类顺序使用

限定词 a、an、the、my、your、our 描绘词 beautiful、boring 大小长短 big、small、tall、short 形状重量 sphere、fat、skinny 大态 cold、wet、rich

新旧new、old、ancient 颜色 yellow、red、blue 图案 spotted、flowery

日籍 Chinese、American、Australian 质 wooden、paper、platinum ₺別 working、sleeping、classic





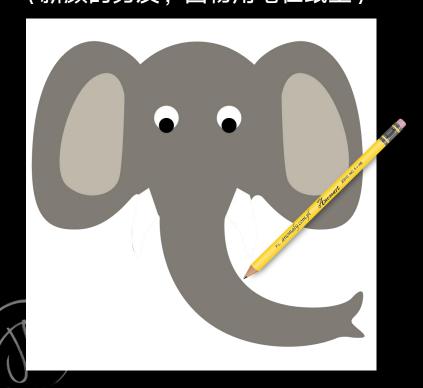
JACKI ANG MAD OUT

2、形容词顺序

限描大形状 新颜图 国物类



(新颜的男友,国物用笔在纸上)







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2、形容词顺序

限描大形状 新颜图 国物类



This is a beautiful small wooden table.(这个一个漂亮的小木头桌子)限定 描述 大小 物质

This is a beautiful big sphere broken old yellow patterned American cupreous classic sculpture. (这个一个漂亮的大球形坏掉的老旧黄色带花纹的美国铜质古典雕塑)

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3、形容词用法

定语、表语、宾补、状语、一类人

作定语

The ship is huge. (这船好

作表语

The books are interesting.(这些书有意思)

作宾补

The music makes me happy. (这个音乐让我开心)

作状语

I am off duty now, tired and sleepy.(我现在下班,又累又困)

The+形容词,代表一类人 The old(老人)







4、比较级

形容词原级、比较级、最高级规则变化

单音节词和少数双音节词,比较级加er最高级加est warm-warmer-warmest

元音加上辅音字母结尾,双写辅音字母,比较级加er最高级加est big-bigger-biggest

如果是e结尾,比较级加r最高级加st large-larger-largest

如果是y结尾,把y变成i,比较级加er最高级加est happy-happier-happiest

如果是多音节词,在单前面加,比较级加more 最高级加most fantastic-more fantastic-most fantastic

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4、比较级

形容词原级、比较级、最高级不规则变化

原级	比较级	最高级
good	better	best
well		
bad	worse	worst
ill		
many	more	most
much		
little	less	least
far	farther	farthest
	further	furthest
old	older	oldest
	elder	eldest

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4、比较级

比较级的用法



原级:没有比较的意思或者原级比较表示和什么一样(as…as/the same as/the identical with)That is good.(那很好)

比较级:能单独使用,前面能加修饰词(a lot much、rather、a little、even等),与than连用比较两者 You should be more patient.(你应该更耐心) I swim faster than you.(我游的比你快)

最高级:前面要加the,能单独使用,前面能加修饰词(far、mostly、almost、very、much等),at+最高级表示处于最什么状态

That is the best choice. (那个最好的选择)
The car power will at it best. (这车的动力将到达最佳状态)

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4、比较级

比较级特殊结构



比较级and比较级,表示越来越faster and faster (越来越快)

如果是多音节单词,单词只需要写一个,放最后面 more and more fantastic (越来越了不起)

JACKY ANG TIPO OUT

(国文)口田

|ACKYANG、NAO

|ACKYANG、NAO

|ACKYANG、NAO

|ACKYANG、NAO

| ACKYANG OUT

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4、比较级

比较级特殊结构



the比较级···the比较级,表示越怎么越怎么
The richer, the more badass. (越有钱越无法无天)

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4、比较级

比较级特殊结构



more than+名词=not only(不仅、不只)
We are more than friend.(我们不只是朋友)

more than+数词=over(超过) More than one billion people live in China.(超过10亿人生活在中国)

more than+形容词=very(非常)

We are more than interested in search gold. (我们对搜索黄金非常感兴趣)

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4、比较级

比较级特殊结构



more···than:第一个意思表示比什么多,第二个意思表示与其什么不如(中英语序相反)

My video is more interesting than your video.(我的视频比你的视频有趣多了)

You are more give up than painful. (你与其痛苦不如放弃)



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4、比较级

比较级特殊结构



no more than:只有,仅仅《等于的意思) I have no more than four games. (我只有四款游戏)

I have not more than four games. (我的游戏不超过四款人。

JACKY ANG MAC

4、比较级

比较级特殊结构



no more…than=neither…nor表示既不是也不是 I have no more a PS4 than an XBOX ONE. (我既没有ps4也没有xbox one)

not more···than=not so···as表示不如 I am not more careful than you.(我不如你小心)

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4、比较级

比较级特殊结构

less than表示少于 We leave in less than a week.(<u>我们不到一周就走)</u>

no less than表示多达 The total amount is no less than 5000 dollars. (总金额多达五千美元)

not less than表示不少于 I have not less than four games.(我有不少于四款游戏)

no less...than表示和什么一样 I am no less careful than you.(我和你一样小心)



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5、形容词易混

too much, much too

too much表示太多了,修饰名词表示数量 I have too much money. (我有太多钱了)

much too表示过分,修饰形容词或者副词 That is much too expensive. (这贵的过分了)





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5、形容词易混

good, well



good用在定语或者表语 It is good.表语(他很好)

well用在状语 Study well and improve every day.状语(好好学习天天向上》。

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5、形容词易混

nice, fine

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nice表示令人愉快,指物外表nice kilk(好击杀)

fine表示身体好天气好 I am fine.(我没事)

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JACK ANG MAO

JACK ANG MAD OUT

5、形容词易混

lonely, alone



lonely表示孤独的,真的孤独 The lonely student is starving for friendship.(那个孤独的学生渴望友情)

alone表示独自的,不一定孤独 l live alone (我一个人住)



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5、形容词易混

quick, fast, soon

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quick和fast表示速度快 He is a quick man (他是一个快男)

soon表示时间快 come soon(很快到来)

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JM JACKY ANG, MAD OUT

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5、形容词易混

interesting, interested



interesting: 令…感兴趣吃好呢。 The books is very interesting.(这些书很有趣)

They are interested in English.(他们对英语感兴趣)



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5、形容词易混

living, alive, live, lively

living表示活着的存在的、一模一样的、强烈的 The living polymer is high technology.(这高活性聚合物是高科技)

alive表示活着的人 John is alive yet. (约翰还活着)

live表示活着的东西、现在直播的A live album.(一个现场专辑)

Tively表示活泼的、生动的 Her lively mind.(他灵活的头脑)



属性: (表示人和物具有的属性) 可以加very修饰beautiful (表示事物的类别) 不可以加very修饰empty、Chinese 类别:

1、分类

颜色: 浅色前面加light、pale、bright、深色前面加dark、deep

强调: absolute、utter、total、entire等等

-ing和-ed:某人某事某种情况的特点表示令人感觉boring

复合: 形容词+名词+ed、形容词/副词+过去分词、形容词/副词/名词+现在分词、名词+形容词

限描大形状 新颜图 国物类 2、顺序

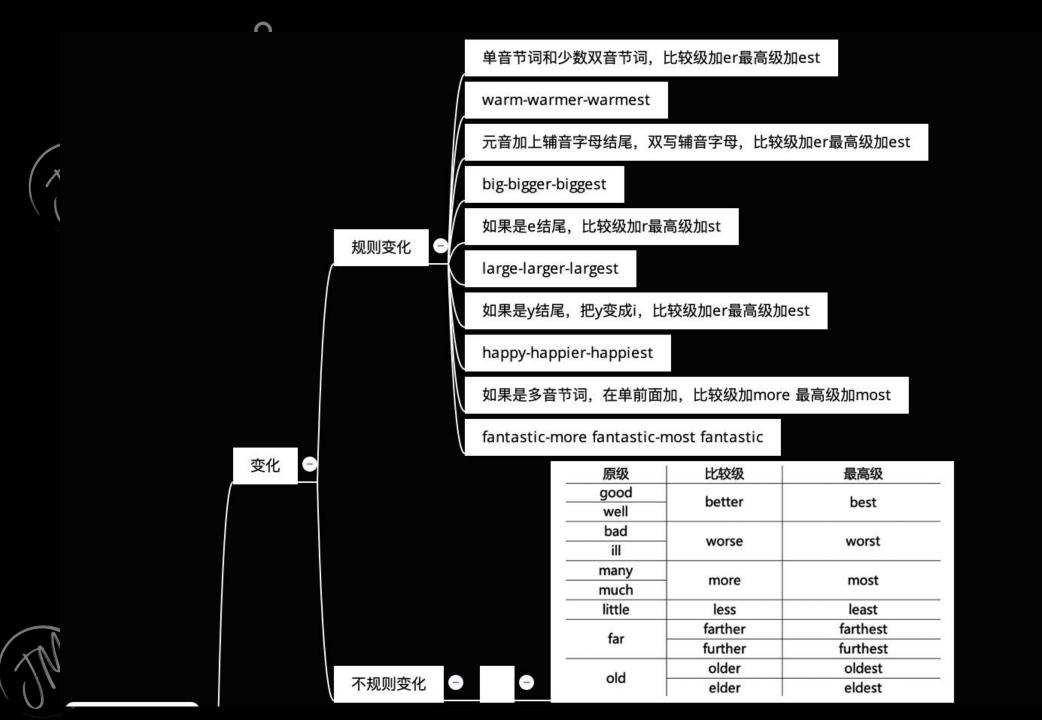
The ship is huge. (这船好大) 作定语 作表语 The books are interesting. (这些书有意思) 作宾补 The music makes me happy. (这个音乐让我开心) I am off duty now, tired and sleepy. (我现在下班,又累又困) 作状语

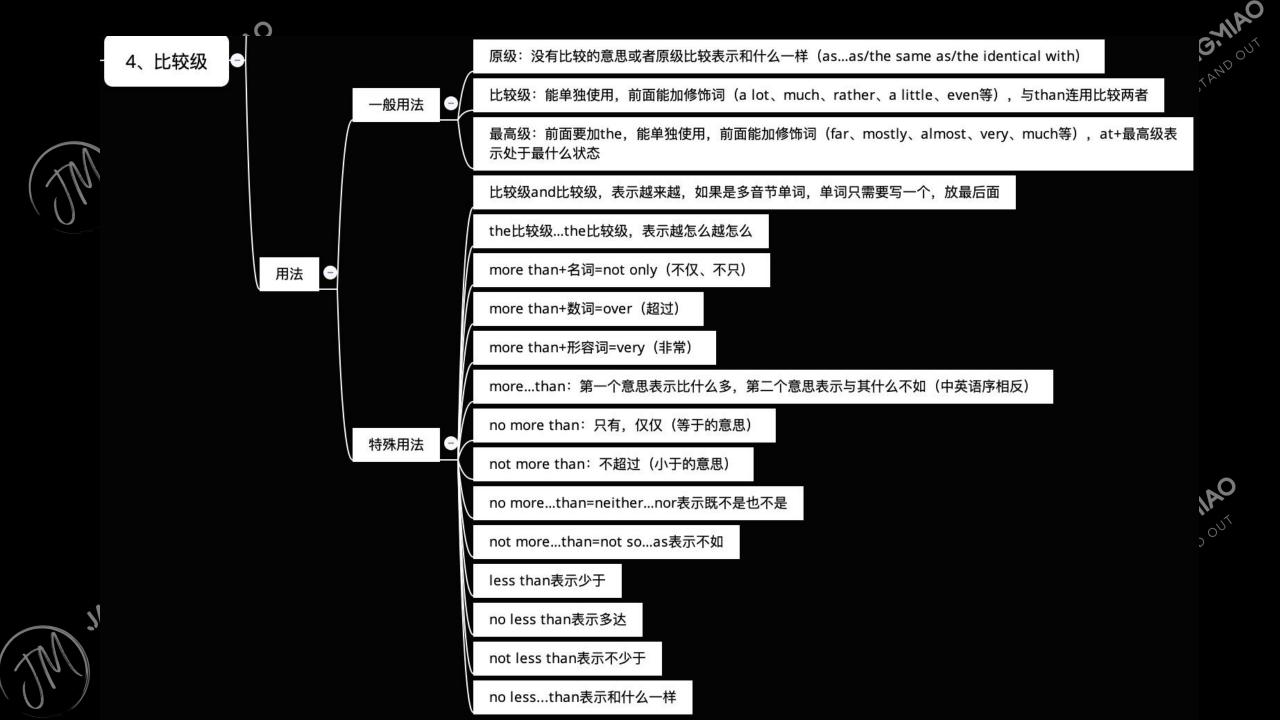
The old (老人)



The+形容词,代表一类人

3、用法





JACKY ANG MAD OUT

too much表示太多了,修饰名词表示数量

much too表示过分,修饰形容词或者副词

good用在定语或者表语

well用在状语

nice表示令人愉快, 指物外表

fine表示身体好天气好

lonely表示孤独的, 真的孤独

alone表示独自的, 不一定孤独

quick和fast表示速度快

soon表示时间快

interesting: 令...感兴趣

interested:对...感兴趣

living表示活着的存在的、一模一样的、强烈的

alive表示活着的人

live表示活着的东西、现在直播的

lively表示活泼的、生动的

5、易混



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