

四 六 研



# 大学生必会语法

10大词法 | 10大句法 | 3类长难句解析



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# 课 程 说 明

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- 一、电子版讲义（pdf 形式）
- 二、支持随时暂停+变速播放
- 三、每节课跟随课后练习讲解带练（录播）

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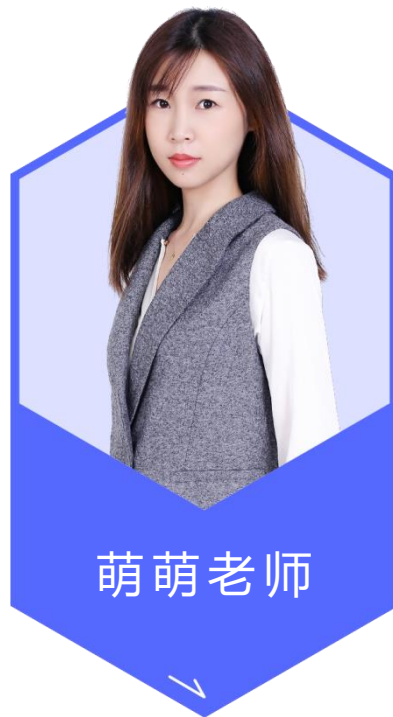
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# 第 6 课时 副词

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# 副词

## Adverb

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方式副词

## 副词分类

- 时间副词                      地点副词
- 方式副词                      程度副词
- 强调副词                      疑问副词
- 评论副词                      连接副词
- 关系副词                      句子副词

## 时间副词

- now
- then
- just now
- right now
- right then
- right away
- tonight
- tomorrow
- later
- ago
- recently
- always
- constantly
- ever
- frequently
- never
- regularly
- occasionally

## 时间副词

- I have heard from her **recently**.
- We do write to each other now and then, but not **regularly**.

# 专四真题

Which of the following words can NOT be used to complete "We' ve seen the film \_\_\_\_\_" ?

A. before

B. recently

C. lately

D. yet

## 地点副词

- abroad
- ahead
- away
- ashore
- back
- down
- downstairs
- eastward
- anywhere
- everywhere
- far
- here
- in
- indoors
- there
- outdoors
- outside

## 地点副词

- She is **upstairs** talking with my parents.

## 由where构成的副词也是地点副词

- There are people who want to be everywhere at once and they seem to get nowhere.
- Nowhere can we find this kind of plant.



## 方式副词

- abruptly
- badly
- beautifully
- casually
- clearly
- closely
- comfortably
- efficiently
- firmly
- fluently
- professionally
- properly angrily
- anxiously
- calmly
- cheerfully
- confidently
- accidentally

## 方式副词

- I wouldn't **gladly** go through that unpleasant experience again.
- The process was controlled **automatically**.

## 程度副词

- absolutely
- almost
- amazingly
- enormously
- enough
- entirely
- extremely
- fairly
- fully
- greatly
- largely
- little
- much
- nearly
- pretty

## 程度副词

- You're **entirely** wrong.
- We failed **utterly** to convince them.
- Truth is a fruit which should not be picked until it is **quite** ripe.

# much

## ① 修饰动词(特别是用在否定句中)

- No one would talk much in society if he only knew how often he misunderstood others.
- He who loses wealth loses much; he who loses a friend loses more; but he who loses courage loses all.

# much

## ② 修饰形容词

- I' m much obliged to you for telling me.
- In many problems my opinions are much different from those of the formers.

## 评论副词

- happily
- generally
- fortunately
- unfortunately
- innocently
- honestly
- roughly
- briefly
- narrowly
- hopefully
- naturally
- broadly
- strictly
- roughly
- apparently

## 评论副词

- Honestly, I don't care.
- Surprisingly, she doesn't know me.



## 有少数副词可以和enough连用

- He has lived in France for years, but **strangely enough** he can't speak a word of French.
- **Surprisingly enough**, even petty larceny has seldom occurred.

## enough

- 作副词修饰形容词、副词或动词时，一般位于它们的后面；
- 作形容词饰名词时，位于名词之前。

What he has written is good enough. (修饰形容词)

There is enough food in the fridge. (修饰名词)

## 专四

He feels that he is not yet \_\_\_\_\_ to travel abroad.

A. too strong

B. enough strong

C. so strong

D. strong enough

Susan is hardworking, but her pay is not \_\_\_\_\_ for her work.

A enough good

B. good enough

C. as good enough

D. good as enough

副词 **very** 可以修饰形容词,副词 , 但不能修饰动词。

I like English **very much**.

## 连接副词

- therefore
- besides
- otherwise
- however
- moreover
- thus
- meanwhile
- nevertheless

## 连接副词

however在句中的位置及其前后的标点符号用法:

- ✓ Sentence A. + **However**, sentence B.
- ✓ Sentence A; **however**, sentence B.
- ✓ Sentence A. sentence B, **however**.

- Many people believe this is right. However, John believes that is wrong.
- Many people believe this is right; however, John believes that is wrong.
- Many people believe this is right. John believes that is wrong, however.



**hence, then, thus, so, yet之后通常不需要逗号。**

- It is very late; **hence** you must go to bed.

有的连接副词前可以用and连接。

- The site has a number of disadvantages, and furthermore, the price asked is quite high.
- The matter must be resolved by Tuesday, and therefore our preliminary conference must be held no later than Monday.

## 判断正误

1. It was freezingly cold. **Nonetheless**, many people went swimming.
2. The typhoon damaged the power lines, **consequently**, the whole city blacked out last night.
3. The price is too high; **Moreover**, the house isn't in a suitable position.
4. We ran out of all the petrol; **furthermore**, we lost our way.

与介词同形的副词：

跟宾语的多为介词，

否则是副词。

作副词时可作表语、定语、状语，宾语补足语等。

- He who would search **for** pearls must dive below.
- The light is **on**.
- A cat climbed **up** the tree.
- A tiny green plant knows that it must look **up** to live.

- When I got there, I found nobody around.
- No man is above the law and no man is below it.
- The water below is singing.

- **动词+副词 (可分开)**

set up/ put away/ find out/ bring up/ turn on/ hand in/ call off/

give up/ switch on

- **动词+介词 (不可分开)**

look at/ cope with/ care for/ approve of/ go into

例:

I will **turn on** the radio.

I will **turn** the radio **on**.



## 可用作副词的名词

有些名词在一些词组中可用作副词，作状语。

- rose pink
- paper thin

# 副词

## Adverb

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副词在句中  
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## 同根副词的意义：

hard—hardly

near—nearly

high—highly

most—mostly

deep—deeply

close—closely

late—lately

wide—widely

## 形、副同形的词

有些词既可作形容词，又可作副词。

clean, late, wide, tight, slow, sharp, quick, high, flat,  
fine, dead, fast, hard, low, straight, sound, short, right,  
pretty, loud just, fair, clear, easy, early, ill, little, much,  
only, half, long...

## 用括号内所给单词的适当形式填空

1. Though she did not know Boston\_\_\_\_ good, she made her way\_\_\_\_(easy) enough to the Home Circle Building.

## 用括号内所给单词的适当形式填空

2. It's often difficult to find \_\_\_\_\_ (exact) the right word to express what you want to say.

## 用括号内所给单词的适当形式填空

3. He speaks English well indeed, but of course not so\_\_\_\_\_ (fluent) as a native speaker.

## 用括号内所给单词的适当形式填空

4. Mary's starting to get pretty\_\_\_\_\_ (excite) about the wedding.



## 用括号内所给单词的适当形式填空

5. He is a \_\_\_\_\_ (disappoint) child and his parents are \_\_\_\_\_ (disappoint) with him.

## 用括号内所给单词的适当形式填空

6. The river was so polluted that it \_\_\_\_\_ (actual) caught fire and burned.

## 用括号内所给单词的适当形式填空

7. I love cooking, so it's very \_\_\_\_\_ (nature) for me to share the food I make with my family and friends.

## 用括号内所给单词的适当形式填空

8. The plane flew smoothly\_\_\_\_\_ (high) in the sky and people spoke\_\_\_\_\_ (high)of the experienced.

## 用括号内所给单词的适当形式填空

9. We can't have a \_\_\_\_\_ (good) choice to do it right now.

## 用括号内所给单词的适当形式填空

10. The little girl\_\_\_\_\_ (total) understood what her father said just now.

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副词在句中  
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## 1. 作状语

Courtesy on one side only lasts **not long**.



## 2. 作表语

- The fire is **on**.
- I must be **off** now.
- We are **here** to add what we can do to life,  
not to get what we can from it.

### 3. 作定语

- The air **here** is fresh.
- Write your name in the place **below**.
- The pictures **above** were taken in Canada.

## 4. 作补足语

- Ask the children **in**.

# 副词

## Adverb

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副词的比较级和最高级

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副词的位置

# 1. 规则变化

构 成	原 级	比较级	最高级
一般加-er, -est	great	greater	greatest
以字母e结尾只加-r, -st	nice	nicer	nicest
以一个辅音字母结尾的重读闭音节, 双写这一辅音字母后再加-er, -est	big	bigger	biggest
以辅音字母+y结尾的词, 将y变为i, 再加-er, -est	happy	happier	happiest
	heavy	heavier	heaviest
其他双音节词和多音节词, 在词前加more或most	difficult	more difficult	most difficult
分词形容词的比较级和最高级一般在其前加more, most	interesting	more interesting	most interesting
	tired	more tired	most tired

## 2. 不规则变化

原 级	比较级	最高级
good, well	better	best
bad, ill	worse	worst
little	less	least
much, many	more	most
far	farther (只指距离: 更远的) further (指距离: 更远的, 等同于farther; 指程度: 更深入的)	farthest (只指距离: 最远的) furthest (指距离: 最远的, 等同于farthest; 指 程度: 最深入的)
old	older (指年龄, 新旧: 较老的, 较旧的; 指血缘: 长辈的, 此时等同于elder) elder (只指血缘: 长辈的)	oldest (指年龄, 新旧: 最老的, 最旧 的; 指血缘: 最年长的, 此时等同于 eldest) eldest (只指血缘: 最年长的)
late	later	latest

原 级	比较级	最高级
common	commoner/ more common	commonest/ most common
clever	cleverer/ more clever	cleverest/ most clever
shallow	shallower/ more shallow	shallowest/ most shallow

## 比较级和最高级

### 1. “as + 副词原形 + as” 结构（肯定句）

- Comfort and prosperity have enriched the world as much as adversity has.



## 2. “not as/so...as...” 结构 (否定句)

- It doesn't rain as/so frequently here as it does in my country.
- I can't type as fast as my brother.

### 3. 比较级的单独运用

- Will you please speak **more slowly**?
- It's great to be great, but it's **greater** to be human.
- Can't you stay a little **longer**?

## 4. “比较级 + than” 句式

- Kindness and gentleness **are** often **more effective than** force.
- The car **is running** **less smoothly than** it used to.

**5. no more (...) than...与not more (...) than...**

- A learner can **no more** obtain knowledge without reading **than** a farmer can get good harvest without ploughing.
- I run **not faster than** anyone else in my class.

## 6. 比较级 + and + 比较级

- The fire **spread** further and further with the wind **blowing** more and more strongly.
- With time going on, we are **getting on better and better** with one another.

## 7. the+比较级..., the+比较级...



- The less you open your heart to others, the more your heart suffers.
- Knowledge is like the spring water underground: the deeper you dig, the cleaner the water is.

## 8. “the+ 副词最高级 + 表示范围的短语或从句”

结构（最高级前的定冠词the可省略）

- Benson **talks** (the) **least** and **does** (the) **most** in his class.

- Jack jumps (the) highest but runs (the) most slowly of the three boys.
- Which film do you like best of the four?
- What film do you like best?

# 副词

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副词的位置

**修饰动词时，一般位于动词的后面。**

**修饰形容词、副词时，一般位于被修饰词的前面。**

## 时间副词

时间副词可以放于句首，也可放于句尾，有时还可以放于动词前面。

## 时间副词

1. I haven 't heard from Jane. (recently)
2. A people that values its privileges above its principles loses both. (soon)

## 地点副词

地点副词经常置于句末，紧跟动词(+宾语)后。

偶尔也可放在句首(here; there)



## 地点副词

1. My interest is in the future because I am going to spend the rest of my life. (there)
2. The little boy rushed. (downstairs)
3. you can find whatever kind of books you want. (here)

若二者同时出现，地点副词放在时间副词前面，也可把时间副词放在句首，但不能同时放在句首。

1. Li Ming did an experiment.  
(in the lab / yesterday afternoon.)

2. We are going to travel.  
(very soon / globally)

## 方式副词

**方式副词放在动词(+宾语)的后面。**

**特别强调时，也可放在实义动词的前面，第一个助动词的后面。**

## 方式副词

1. She likes to do a thing (properly)
2. They were all waiting outside. (quietly)

# 程度副词

修饰形容词/副词时，放在形容词和副词前面，

修饰动词时，放在第一个助动词后，实义动词之前。

1. It's a funny thing about life; if you refuse to accept anything but the best, you get it. (very often)
2. You are such a likeable person. I enjoy working with you. (greatly)

## 频 度 副 词

放在行为动词之前，情态动词、助动词和be动词之后；

常见的有 always, seldom, often, never, rarely等。



## 频 度 副 词

放在行为动词之前，情态动词、助动词和be动词之后；

常见的有 always, seldom, often, never, rarely等。

## 频度副词

1. He **eats out** at night. (**often**)
2. We **should work** hard at our lessons. (**always**)
3. I **have been** there. (**never**)

修饰不及物动词时放在被修饰词之后；

- Airplanes can go much faster than trains.

修饰及物动词时，放在被修饰动词之前或宾语之后，  
如宾语较长，也可把副词放在动词与宾语之间。

- Mary **was writing** **carefully** **some letters** to her friends yesterday evening.

几个方式副词并列时，一般短的在前，长的在后，并用and或but等连词连接。

- Please write slowly and carefully.

## 句子副词

常置于句首，其后常有逗号

有时置于句末，其前常有逗号

## 句子副词

Unfortunately, the show was one of the duller we have ever seen.

- Surprisingly, they agreed to all our demands.
- The project will have been carried out by next month, hopefully.

多个副词修饰动词作状语时，顺序：

**状态或程度 + 方式 + 地点 + 频率 + 时间**



## 状态或程度+方式+地点+频率+时间

1. I will travel. (next week /to Japan/ by air).
2. Can you see? (well/at night / in the forest)?
3. She sang the song. (at the concert/ beautifully /last Saturday)



# 课后练习

## 一、选择题

1. By the late seventies, the amount of fixed assets required to produce one vehicle in Japan was \_\_\_\_\_ equivalent to that in the United States.

- A) rudely      B) roughly      C) readily      D) coarsely

2. You cannot be \_\_\_\_\_ careful when you drive a car.

A) very      B) so      C) too      D) enough

3. This is the place I \_\_\_\_\_ want to go to.

A) mostly

B) the mostly

C) most

D) much

4. Personal computers are no longer something beyond the ordinary people; they are \_\_\_\_\_ available these days.

A) promptly

B) instantly

C) readily

D) quickly

5. The patients believe that the doctor knows exactly how to put them \_\_\_\_\_.

A) correct      B) straight      C) right      D) well

## 二、改错题

1. He was widely awake to the terrible situation when the earthquake struck the area.



2. Philosophy is large discussion about matters on which few people are quite certain, and those few hold opposite opinions.

3. The computer revolution may well change the society as fundamental as did the Industrial Revolution.

4. Our journey was slow because the train stopped continuously at different villages.

5. She says efforts are continuing to complete end the disease.

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