**一、形容词**

**1语法**

意义：名词的形容部分(见句子)，用于修饰名词

形式

·简单形容词：-able, -ible, -al, -ant, -ent, -ary, -ory, -ful, -ic, -ive, -less, -ous, -y, un-, in-

·复合形容词：good-looking, heart-breaking

位置：多置于名词前，限定词(定冠词/代词)后

·修饰-thing, -one, -body的复合代名词时后置

·修饰时间/空间单位词时后置(tree years old)

·被副词so, more, most修饰时一并后置(a calm so deep)

·形容词短语后置(多形容词[and连接]、形容+介宾[full of、enough to]、分词短语)

·特殊形容词后置a-, -able, -ible, else, left, present(表出席)

顺序：限(冠词/不定代)、观(点)、形(状)、(年)龄、色(彩)、国(家)、材(质)

**2用法**

功用

·定语：属性(事物的固有属性)

·补语：叙述(事物的外在描述)

**二、副词**

**1语法**

形式

·简单副词：a-, -wise, -ward, -fashion, -ways, -style

·复合副词：由多个副词组成，如somehow、nowhere

·派生副词：规则如下



位置：谓语副词置句末(长宾语置于宾语前)、修饰副词置词前(修饰形容词或副词)

·特殊修饰副词置后enough

·特殊谓语副词置中(谓语前，be动/情态/助动后)

频度词：always, never, often, seldom, sometimes, occasionally

预料词：usually, suddenly

近似词：almost, nearly

几率词：perhaps, certainly

时效词：already, soon, yet, just, still

程度词：really

**2用法**

一般副词：修饰动、形、副词、句子

疑问副词：引导疑问 when, where, why, how

感叹副词：引导感叹 how

从句副词：

·关系副词：引导定从 when, where, why

·连接副词：引导状从、并列句 therefore(见副词：连接副词)

·缩合副词：引导名从、引导状从(让步whenever, wherever, however)



**三、形容词、副词比较等级**

**1形式**

规则比较/最高级

·单音节：+er/+est (闭音单辅音双写，bigger)

·双音节：-y, -er, -ow, -ble词尾，+er/+est

·其他：more/most

不规则

**2用法**

类比

·(not) as/so +原级+ as, 表否定时加not

·形副词equal(ly), same, enough

差比：

·比较级(-er/more/less) + than，否定同类比

·too +原级，表比较

·原级+ for，表比较

最高：(the) +最高级(-est/most/least) +范围(in, of,...)，有无the根据名词

越来越：比较级+ and +比较级

越...越...：the +比较级..., the +比较级...

**3词法**

any more用法

·副词：再(不作比较级)

·形容：更多的

·名词：更多

no more/less用法：no修饰more/less，表程度(区别于not表否定比较)

·副词：不再/仍然

·形容：没多余的/没不足的

·名词：没多余(+than只不过)/没不足(+than不仅仅)

all/none/so much + the + 比较级(more/better/worse)：表更加...

more than + 数量：表多得惊人，无此意用(over +名词、名词+ or more)

**4语法**

as/then连词后的成分省略

·比较主语：保留主语(有宾保谓) Does she dance as gracefully as you?

·比较宾语：保留宾语I love him more than her.

·比较状语：保留状语It's as warm there as in Beijing.

·比较句子：保留主谓There is more in it than meets the eye (此处倒装)

·比较形容：用more...than结构(禁用-er...than结构)