

原力英语 A1 核心语法体系 3 形副冠数

形容词 副词 冠词 数词

形容词 adjective

- •形容词是表示人或事物的属性,特征或状态的词。
- •形容词修饰名词,它的基本用法就是为名词提供更多的信息。
- •一般分为描述性形容词和限定性形容词。

描述性形容词:

- § They are good kids.
- § He lives in a fancy house.
- § I am thirsty.
- § He likes hot coffee.
- § The view is very beautiful.

限定性形容词:

- •Some words are very hard.
- •You may ask me any question.
- He has many good friends.
- Jack has no children.
- •在一些语法体系中,这一类词不被归入到形容词词性中,而是独立作一种词性——determiner,也就是限定词。

描述性形容词的使用

用法举例

- •指外观,如:long, colorful, round
- •指性质, 如: harmful, hard
- •指情绪,如: angry, sad, excited
- •指人的品质,如:honest, kind



•与地名有关,如:Italian, Roman

•与某种材料有关,如: wool, cotton

描述性形容词的位置

形容词可作定语,补语(表语)等成分,我们讲到句子成分时会深入讲解。这个我们就讲一下它作定语的基本用法。

前置定语:

作定语时通常放在它所修饰的名词前。此时形容词和被修饰的名词结合起来,表示一个统一的意思。

比如:

They are good kids.

He lives in a fancy house.

后置定语:

单个的形容词作定语时一般放被修饰名词前。但在一些组合当中,特别是形容词短语作定语,一般只能置于被修饰名词之后,充当后置定语。

比如:

I could smell something unpleasant.

We arrived at a place dirty and gloomy.

John is a businessman greedy for money.

限定性形容词

- •限定性形容词,或称限定词,对它所修饰的名词起到某种限定的作用。
- •英文中的限定词数量不多,只有十几个,但使用频率非常高。
- •限定词可表示数量,如 much, little; 也可以表示数目,如 many, numerous, few。
- •最常见的用法是表示"哪个",如:this, that, all, any, some, every, either, both 等,这些词也可以称为指示词。
 - I want this !!!! 代词



• I want this book!! 限定性形容词

限定性形容词的特点

- 1.一般情况下,它们只能用在名词前,不用于其他的位置。如:
- •Some words are very hard.
- Jack has no children.
- •You may ask me any question.

但也有少数的例外情况,有些也可作表语或补语。如:

- •His money is too much, and mine is too little.
- 2.**这一类的形容词一般不能用于比较级,**只有少数表示数量的形容词可有比较级和最高级,如:
- •many/much, more, most
- few, fewer, fewest
- ·little, less, least
- 3.它们大多数可以用作代词或名词,只有少数除外,如:
- Little has been said.
- •Both of them are ill.
- 4. 当修饰一个名词时,限制性形容词都放在描绘性形容词前。如:
- •He has many good friends.
- •He knows some honest people.
- 5.一般情况下,它们决定后面所修饰名词的单复数。换句话说,它必须与主体词在是否可数,以及是单数还是复数上一致。
- •有些限定词主体词只能是单数名词,如: this book, that cat
- •有些限定词主体词只能是复数名词,如: these books, those cats
- •有些限定词只能用来修饰不可数名词,如: much juice
- •有一些限定词可以和任何名词连用,如: some books, some juice



形容词的比较级和最高级

大多数的形容词可以比较,有三个比较级别:

- •形容词的原本形式称为原级(positive degree)
- •表示某人或某事物比另一个人或事物"更······"的形容词,称为这个形容词的比较级 (comparative degree)
- •表示在三个或更多的人或事物中"**最······**"的形容词,称为这个形容词的最高级(superlative degree)。

构成形容词的比较级和最高级有两种方式:

- 1.在词尾加-er 构成比较级,加-est 构成最高级
- 2.在形容词前面加 more 构成比较级,加 most 构成最高级。
- 这两种构成方式大多数情况下与形容词的音节数目有关。

<mark>形容词的比较级和最高级</mark>

单音节词

1.直接加-er 和-est

tall taller tallest

great greater greatest

2.以-e 结尾的词, 只加-r 和-st

large larger largest

safe safer safest

3.结尾以"辅音字母+元音字母+辅音字母"构成的词,末尾字母要双写,

再加-er和-est

hot hotter hottest

big bigger biggest

双音节词

双音节词通常都是加 more 和 most 构成比较级最高级。

在英文中,特别是美式英文当中,几乎绝大部分的双音节形容词,(除了一些以-y 结尾的词),都可以在前面加 more 和 most 构成比较级和最高级。



比如:

- cheerful / more cheerful / most cheerful
- charming / more charming / most charming
- foolish / more foolish / most foolish
- constant / more constant / most constant
- common / more common / most common

后面加-er 和-est 的双音节词汇总

1.大多数情况下,以-y 结尾构成的双音节词,先变 y 为 i, 再加-er 和-est

happy happier happiest

heavy heavier heaviest

angry angrier angriest

2.以-er 结尾的词,可直接加-er 和-est

bitter bitterer bitterest

clever cleverer cleverest

但有些以-er 结尾的词也可以加 more, most 构成比较级,最高级

eager more eager most eager

sober more sober most sober

3.以-ow 结尾的词,可直接加-er 和-est

yellow yellower yellowest

narrow narrower narrowest

shallow shallower shallowest

4.以-le 结尾的词,可直接加-er 和-est

idle idler idlest

noble nobler noblest

gentle gentler gentlest

5.重音在第二音节的词,可直接加-er 和-est

polite politer politest

remote remoter remotest



severe severest

如果前面没有提到的双音节词,通常都是加 more 和 most 构成比较级最高级。

<mark>多音节词</mark>

三个或更多音节的词都是在词前面加 more 和 most 来构成变比较级和最高级。

原级 比较级

最高级

interesting / more interesting / most interesting

affordable / more affordable / most affordable

beautiful / more beautiful / most beautiful

successful / more successful / most successful

形容词的比较级和最高级不规则变式

原级 比较级 最高级

good/well better best

bad worse worst

old older/elder oldest/eldest elder sister /younger sister

Little less least

many/much more most

late later/latter latest/last

far farther/further farthest/furthest

•far farther farthest 距离上的远

•Further furthest 时间或其他维度上的远

• Furthermore

副词 adverb

•副词是在句子中表示行为或状态特征的词,用以修饰动词、形容词、其他副词或全句,表示时间、地点、程度、方式等概念。



副词的功能

1.修饰动词

此时副词通常放置在动词之后。

He got up late.

Rising early is good for your health.

You have to exercise regularly.

2.修饰形容词

此时副词通常放置在形容词之前。

Gloria is very nice.

It is extremely dangerous to dive in the river.

He has a rather difficult problem.

3.修饰副词

此时副词通常放置在被修饰副词之前。

He does things too slowly.

I love you very much.

He arrived quite early.

4.修饰介词

此时副词通常放置在介词之前。

He started long after me.

She sat just in front of John.

5. 修饰整个句子

此时副词通常放置在句首。

Fortunately, he did not lost.

Luckily, he passed the test.

注意:修饰全句的副词一般都是置于句首,若置于句尾,则有很大概率是会修饰句中的动词。这样会造成一定的语义偏差。

Happily, he did not die.

令人高兴地是他没有死。

He did not die happily.



他死时并不快乐。

<mark>副词的类别</mark>

1.时间副词

表示时间,有 now, then, soon, ago, recently, lately, later, before, early, today, tomorrow, yesterday, tonight, already 等。如:

Helen went home yesterday.

Helen recently went to Paris.

Helen have already finished my work.

2.地点副词

表示地点,有 here, there, up, down, away, nearby, home, ahead, upstairs, downstairs 等。如: Can you help to carry this vase upstairs?

- I am home. 我在家里
- I am here. 我在这里
- · Come here.
- Come home.
- This is my home. 名词

3.方式副词

表示动词的行为方式,大多以-ly 结尾,有 quietly, heavily, warmly, carefully, happily, politely, angrily 等。如:

He read the letter slowly.

He quickly got dressed.

4.频度副词

频度副词表示动作发生的次数,有 always, usually, often, frequently, sometimes, seldom, hardly, rarely, never 等。如:

He often comes to see us.

Sometimes he went there by bus.

5.程度副词

程度副词用于表示程度,有 fairly, pretty, rather, quite, very, much, too, greatly, almost,



nearly, half, highly, really 等。如:

I quite agree with you.

We really like the film.

6.焦点副词

指对所修饰的词进行强调,使之成为人们注意的焦点的副词。 有 only, alone, also, even, just, merely, simply, mainly, especially,

exactly, too, as well 等。如:

Even the dog refused to eat it.

We spent four days there – mainly visiting family.

7.连接副词

这类副词有相当于并列连词的 therefore, besides, otherwise,however, moreover, furthermore 等,也有引导名词性从句或不定式的 when, why, where, how 等。如:

They all tried their best. However, they lost the game.

I don't know how I can find him.

8.关系副词

用于引导定语从句,有 when, where, why 等,如:

That's the reason why he dislikes his hometown.

Saturday is the day when very few people go to work.

•关系代词 which that

•关系副词 why when how where

• I love the books which are interesting.

9.疑问副词

用于引出特殊疑问句,有 when, where, why, how 等。如:

Where do you come from?

When will it be ready?

10.句子副词

修饰整个句子,表达说话人的观点态度的副词。有 frankly, honestly, clearly, obviously, evidently, generally, briefly, fortunately,



luckily, unexpectedly, naturally, hopefully 等。如:

Frankly, you are wrong.

Honestly, I don't like your boyfriend.

• Literally 非常

副词的比较级和最高级

副词和形容词一样,也有原级、比较级和最高级三个等级。其构成方式有规则变化和不规则

变化两种情况。但很多种类的副词,例如时间副词、地点副词等都是不能比较的。

不规则变化

原级 比较级 最高级

well better best

much more most

badly worse worst

little less least

副词的比较级和最高级规则变化

1.单音节副词和单音节形容词一样,都以加-er, -est 的方式构成比较级和最高级。

原级 比较级 最高级

soon sooner soonest

hard harder hardest

fast faster fastest

2.双音节副词,特别是以-ly 结尾的,大多加 more 和 most。

原级 比较级 最高级

happily more happily most happily

carefully more carefully most carefully

wisely more wisely most wisely

quickly more quickly most quickly



但是也有一些例外的情况,如:

early earlier earliest

<mark>冠词 article</mark> art

- •冠词是用在名词前帮助说明名词所指的人或事物的。
- •英语中的冠词有三个,其中两个是不定冠词 a 和 an,一个是定冠词 the。

不定冠词 a 和 an

不定冠词 a 用在以辅音音素(并非辅音字母)开头的名词前;不定冠词 an 用在以元音音素(并非元音字母)开头的名词前。一般用于修饰可数名词单数,表泛指。

- · a doctor
- a jacket
- a university
- an egg
- an hour

定冠词 the

冠词 the 有两种发音,一个是用在辅音音素(并非辅音字母)前的 the,读成/ δ_0 /;一个是用在元音音素(并非元音字母)前的 the,读成/ δ_i /。定冠词 the 修饰可修饰可数以及不可数名词,表特指。

- the pen
- the towels
- the umbrella
- the university
- the eggs

•泛指,也叫类指,是表示一类事物,或某类事物的总称。

•特指,是表示某类事物中的具体的某一个或某一些。



读下列句子, 感受冠词的用法。

- •I have an idea. The idea is great.
- •There's a concert on Sunday night.
- •I haven't got an umbrella.
- •Have you locked the door?
- •I have to look after the children.
- The sun was hidden behind a cloud.
- The cloud is white.
- The sun. The moon. The earth.

<mark>数词 numeral</mark> n

数词用来表示数目与顺序, 有基数词和序数词之分。

表示数目多少的数词叫基数词。

表示顺序先后的数词叫序数词。

基数词	序数词↩
one←	first←
two←	second←
three←	third←
four←	fourth←
five←	fifth←
six←	sixth←
seven←	seventh←
eight←	eighth←
nine←	ninth←
ten←	tenth←

基数词	序数词↩
eleven←	eleventh←
twelve	twelfth←
thirteen←	thirteenth←
fourteen←	fourteenth←
fifteen←	fifteenth←
sixteen←	sixteenth←
seventeen←	seventeenth←
eighteen←	eighteenth←
nineteen←	nineteenth←
twenty←	twentieth←

基数词	序数词↩
thirty←	thirtieth←
forty←	fortieth←
fifty←	fiftieth←
sixty←	sixtieth←
seventy	seventieth←
eighty←	eightieth←
ninety←	ninetieth←
hundred←	hundredth←
thousand←	thousandth←
million←	millionth←

数词的读法

100-999 数字的读法

百和后面的数字之间多加 and, 偶尔也会省略。

如:

- 110 读作 one hundred (and) ten
- 539 读作 five hundred (and) thirty-nine



1000 以上数字的读法

读的时候从右到左,每3个数为一个单位(有逗号隔开),分别对应 thousand 千, million 百万, billion 十亿, trillion 兆,第一个逗号前的数字用 thousand,第二个逗号前的数字用 million,第三个逗号前用 billion,再往前三位的话就是 trillion 这个单位。

练习读读以下的数字

2,345: two thousand / three hundred (and) forty-five

376,580: three hundred (and) seventy-six / thousand five hundred (and) eighty

1,500,000: one million / five hundred thousand

13,489,806,000: thirteen billion / four hundred (and) eighty-nine million/ eight hundred (and) six thousand

- 6, 7894, 3432
- 678, 943, 432

注意:

用作基数词单位的 hundred, thousand, million, billion, trillion 通常不带复数词尾-s, 但若用于表示数百、数千、数百万这样的泛指,则用复数。

试比较:

About two thousand people died in the earthquake.

Thousands of people go to the seaside every year.