**专题03形容词和副词**



**〖2023年高考真题〗**

**1.（2023年全国甲卷）** \_\_\_ (difference) from traditional fables, Carson’s story ends with an accusation instead of a moral.

【答案】Different

【详解】考查形容词。句意：与传统寓言不同，卡森的故事以一种指责而不是道德结束。be different from与……不同，所以用形容词作状语。故填Different。

**2.（2023年全国乙卷）**The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (remark) development of this city, which is consciously designed to protect the past while stepping into the modern world, means there is always something new to discover here, and I could be photographing Beijing for the next 50 years.

【答案】 remarkable

【详解】考查形容词。句意：这个城市的显著发展，是有意识地在保护过去的同时步入现代世界，这意味着这里总是有新的东西可以发现，我可以在接下来的50年里一直拍摄北京。分析句子成分可知，空处为形容词修饰名词“development of this city”。故填remarkable。

1. **（2023年全国乙卷改错）**However, instead of the brownish red hair she had hoped for, she final got purple hair.

【答案】 final → finally

【详解】考查副词。句意：然而，她最终得到的不是她所希望的棕红色头发，而是紫色的头发。此处修饰动词got，应用副词，作状语。故final改为finally。

**4.（2023年全国乙卷改错）**At least one thing proved truth: the color wouldn’t wash out.

【答案】 truth → true

【详解】考查形容词。句意：至少有一件事被证明是正确的：这种颜色洗不掉。prove为系动词，表示“证明是”，后接形容词。故truth改为true。

**5.（2023年新高考I卷）**Xiao long bao(soup dumplings), those amazing constructions of delicate dumpling wrappers, encasing hot, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(taste) soup and sweet, fresh meat, are far and away my favorite Chinese street food.

【答案】tasty

【详解】考查形容词。句意：小笼包，那些精致的饺子皮，包裹着热腾腾的美味汤汁和甜甜的鲜肉，是我最喜欢的中国街头小吃。空格处需要形容词修饰后面的名词soup，故填tasty。

**6.（2023年新高考I卷）**No matter where I buy them, one steamer is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_(rare) enough, yet two seems greedy, so I am always left wanting more next time.

【答案】rarely

【详解】考查副词。副词rarely（几乎不 ）修饰后面的形容词 enough足够的, rarely enough 几乎不够。

1. **（2023年新高考II卷）**Since June 2017, right before the arrival of the two new pandas, Meng Meng and Jiao Qing, I have been helping the panda keepers at the zoo to feel more comfortable and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (confidence) speaking English.

【答案】confident

【详解】考查形容词。句意：从2017年6月开始，就在两只新大熊猫“萌萌”和“娇青”到来之前，我一直在帮助动物园的熊猫饲养员更舒服、更自信地说英语。分析句子结构可知，空处和前文的comfortable并列，作并列表语，应用形容词形式，confidence的形容词形式是confident。故填confident。

1. **（2023年新高考II卷）**So, what are they learning? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (basic), how to describe a panda’s life.

【答案】Basically

【详解】考查副词。句意：基本上，如何描述熊猫的生活。分析句子结构可知，空处修饰空后整个句子，应该用副词修饰，basic的副词形式是basically位于句首，首字母应大写。故填Basically。

**9.（2023年浙江卷1月）**The term “hutong”, (original)meaning “water well” in Mongolian, appeared first during the Yuan Dynasty.

【答案】originally

【详解】考查副词。句意：胡同起初在蒙古语当中是“水井”的意思，首次出现在元朝。空格处修饰动词meaning需要填副词形式。故填originally。

**10.（2023年浙江卷1月）**The hutongs they formed were orderly, lined by 61 (space)homes and walled gardens.

【答案】spacious

【详解】考查形容词。句意：他们建立的胡同井然有序。宽大的房屋和有墙的花园成行排列。空格处需要填形容词作定语修饰空格后的名词homes。故填spacious。

**形容词和副词**

1（2022新高考I卷）The GPNP’s main goal is to improve connectivity between separate populations and homes of giant pandas, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (eventual)achieve a desired level of population in the wild.

答案：eventually

解析：考查副词。句意：GPNP的主要目标是改善不同种群和大熊猫家园之间的联系，最终达到理想的野生大熊猫数量水平。设空处后为动词achieve，设空处应用副词eventually作状语，修饰动词achieve。故填eventually。

2（2022全国甲卷）Cao believes this will make the hiking trip even more \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (meaning).

答案：meaningful

解析：考查形容词。句意：曹认为这将使这次徒步旅行更加有意义。此处是make复合结构，应用形容词meaningful，作宾语补足语。故填meaningful。

3（2022全国甲卷）and in 2016, he reached the top of Kilimanjaro, Africa’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (high) mountain.

答案：highest

解析：考查形容词最高级。句意：在过去的五年中，曹穿越了六大洲的34个国家，2016年，他到达了乞力马扎罗山顶，这是非洲最高的山峰。根据空前Africa’s可知，此处表示乞力马扎罗山是非洲最高的山脉，应用形容词最高级。故填highest。

4（2022全国乙卷）“As a main promoter of the International Tea Day, the birthplace of tea and the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (large) tea-producing country, China has a responsibility to work with other countries to promote the healthy development of the tea industry.

答案：largest

解析：考查形容词最高级。句意：中国是茶的发源地和最大产茶国，作为国际茶日的主要推动者，中国有责任与其他国家共同促进茶产业的健康发展。根据定冠词the和常识可知，中国是最大产茶国，所以用形容词的最高级形式。故填largest。

5（2022全国乙卷）It can help to build a community with a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (share) future for mankind,” he said.

答案：shared

解析：考查非谓语动词。句意：这有助于构建人类命运共同体。此处为非谓语动词做定语来修饰名词future。非谓语动词share和名词future之间为被动关系，所以用过去分词作定语。故填shared。

6（2022年浙江卷1月）On a website called No Fly Climate Sci, for example, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_（rough） 200 academics - many of them climate scientists have promised to fly as little as possible since the effort started two years ago.

答案：roughly

解析：考查副词。句意：例如，在一个叫“无飞行科学家”的网站上，自从两年前成立以来，大约有200个学者，他们中很多人承诺尽可能少飞行。此处修饰数字用副词roughly“粗略地大约”，故填roughly。

7（2021新课标I卷）It will \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_（undoubted） help you get refreshed!

答案：undoubtedly

解析：考查副词。句意为：它无疑会帮助你恢复精力！修饰动词,所以用副词,故填undoubtedly.

8（2021新课标I卷）The amazing thing about the spring is that the colder the temperature gets, the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_　 　（hot） the spring!

答案：hotter

解析：考查形容词比较级。句意为：春天的神奇之处在于温度越低,春天就越热！本句为固定句型：the+比较级,the+比较级,表示"越……越……",故填hotter.

9（2021新课标I卷）Though it is the only unnatural thing on your way up the mountain, still it highlights the whole adventure and offers a place where you can sit down to rest your \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_（ache） legs.

答案：aching

解析：考查形容词。句意为：虽然这是你上山途中唯一不自然的事情,但它仍然突出了整个冒险,并提供了一个地方,你可以坐下来休息你疼痛的腿。ache和它所修饰的词之间是主动关系,所以用现在分词作定语,故填aching.

10（2021全国高考II卷）I told him how \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (harm) plastic could be to the environment and asked him to consider using more eco-friendly options.

答案：harmful

解析：考查形容词。句意：我告诉他塑料对环境的危害，并请他考虑使用更环保的产品。该处为how引导的感叹句，how之后接形容词，所以填harmful。

11（2021全国甲卷）After spending some time looking at all the defensive equipment at the wall, we decided it was time for some action and what \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (good) than to ride on a piece of history!

答案：better

解析：考查形容词比较级。句意：在花了一些时间查看了城墙上所有的防御设备之后，我们决定是时候采取一些行动了，还有什么比骑在历史上更好的呢。根据后文比较连（介）词than可知，此处应用形容词good的比较级。故填better。

12（2021全国甲卷）Supposedly you can do it in two hours, but we stopped at the different gates and watchtowers to fake pictures or just to watch the local people going about their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (day) routines.

答案：daily

解析：考查形容词。句意：据说你可以在两个小时内完成，但我们在不同的大门和了望台停下来拍照，或者只是看当地人进行他们的日常生活。修饰后文名词routines应用day的形容词daily，作定语，修饰名词。故填daily。

13（2021全国乙卷）It is different from traditional tourism because it allows the traveler to become \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (educate)about the areas - both in terms of geographical conditions and cultural characteristics



答案：educated

解析：考查形容词。句意：这不同于传统的旅游，因为它能让旅行者了解这个地区——无论是地理环境还是文化特色，并且经常为环境保护提供资金，并有利于当地的发展。分析句子成分可知，此处查固定搭配become educated about表示“对……有所了解”。故填educated。



14（2021全国乙卷）Provide \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(finance)aid and other benefits for local peoples.



答案：financial

解析：考查形容词。句意：为当地人民提供财政援助和其他福利。根据空后名词aid可知，空格处应填形容词来修饰名词aid，finance的形容词形式为financial。故填financial。



15（2021年北京卷）Sam walked her to a nearby convenience store so that she could \_\_\_\_16\_\_\_\_（safe） wait for the police to take her home．

答案：safely

解析：考查副词。句意：山姆带她去了附近的一家便利店，这样她就可以安全地等警察带她回家了。修饰动词wait用副词作状语，故填safely。

16（2021年浙江卷）When the house was built, it was much \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ （small）than it is today.

答案：smaller

解析：考查形容词。句意：这栋房子建成时比现在小得多。结合设空前的much和设空后的than可知，此处考查形容词比较级固定结构much+比较级+than，提示词small的比较级形式为smaller。故填smaller。

17（2021年浙江卷1月）But 30 years later, the BMI difference between urban and rural people in many countries had narrowed \_\_\_\_ \_ \_\_\_(sharp).

答案：sharply

解析：考查副词。句意：但30年后，许多国家城市和农村人口的BMI差异大幅缩小。分析句子结构可知，sharp是要修饰动词narrow，用sharp的副词形式sharply。故填sharply。

18（2021年浙江卷1月）This may be due to some disadvantages for people living in the countryside, including \_\_\_\_ \_\_\_ (low) levels of income and education, higher costs of healthy foods, and fewer sports facilities.

答案：lower

解析：考查形容词比较级。句意：这可能是由于生活在农村的人有一些不利条件，包括较低的收入和教育水平，较高的健康食品成本，以及较少的体育设施。分析句子结构可知，including说明的是一些不利条件，且后面有higher和fewer，是并列关系，所以low也应该用比较级形式，故填lower。

19（2020新课标I卷）Landing on the moon’s far side is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (extreme) challenging.

答案：extremely

解析：考查副词。句意：登录月球的背面是极其有挑战性的。空处修饰形容词challenging，应使用extreme的副词形式，故填extremely。

20（2020新课标II卷）\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (certain) during the holiday period, this plant is a must.

答案：Certainly

解析：考查副词。句意：当然在假期期间，这种植物是绝对必要的事物。介词短语做时间状语，因此只有改变成副词才能复合句子结构，用副词形式做状语。故填Certainly。

21（2020新课标II卷）Branches of Plum Blossoms (梅花): The\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (beauty) long branches covered with pink-colored buds (蓓蕾) make fantastic decorations.

答案：beautiful

解析：考查形容词。句意：美丽的长枝上覆盖着粉红色的花蕾，做成漂亮的装饰。修饰名词branches，用形容词形式。故填beautiful。

22（2020新课标III卷）One day the emperor wanted to get his portrait (画像) done so he called all great artists to come and present their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (fine) work, so that he could choose the best.

答案：finest

解析：考查形容词最高级。句意：一天，皇帝想让人给他画一幅肖像，于是他把所有伟大的画家都请来，展示他们最好的作品，以便他挑选最好的。结合句意，皇帝想要画家最好的作品，表示“最好的”此处应用形容词最高级finest。故填finest。

23（2020新课标III卷）As the small boat moved, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (gentle) along the river he was left speechless by the mountains being silently reflected in the water.

答案：gently

解析：考查副词。句意：当小船缓缓地沿着江面移动时，山在水中的倒影使他说不出话来。此处修饰动词moved应用副词gently作状语，表示“缓缓地”。故填gently。

24（2020北京卷）Oliver says if you're\_\_ \_\_(luck) enough to have someone close to you who enjoys cooking, ask them if you can join in when it's possible.

答案：lucky

解析：考查形容词。句意：奥利弗说，如果你足够幸运，身边有一个喜欢烹饪的人。空前有be动词，所以空处填形容词做表语。故填lucky。

25（2020北京卷）They were much stronger than modern humans, but it's long been assumed that human ancestors were\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_（smart）than the Neanderthals.

答案：smarter

解析：【10题详解】

考查形容词的比较级。句意：但长期以来，人们一直认为人类祖先比尼安德特人更聪明。设空处前为were设空处应用形容词，设空处后的than表示比较，应用比较级。故答案为smarter。

26（2020年浙江卷1月）The first is declining birthrates, which means old generations are large compared to younger generations, and so, on average, the population becomes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(old)than before.

答案：older

解析：考查形容词比较级。句意：首先是出生率的下降，这意味着老一代比年轻一代人口多，因此，平均而言，人口比以前老龄化。根据下文than before可知应用形容词比较级，故填older。

27（2020年浙江卷1月）This is\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(particular)true in the US. The second reason is that people are living longer.

答案：particularly

解析：考查副词。句意：在美国尤其如此。此处修饰形容词true应用副词，故填particularly。

28（2019新课标I卷）It is difficult to figure out a global population of polar bears as much of the range has been \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (poor) studied

答案：poorly

解析：考查副词用法。根据句意和结构分析可知，此处用副词poorly修饰谓语动词has been studied，意为“研究很少”。故填poorly。

29（2019新课标I卷）leading to the illusion (错觉) that populations are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (high) than they actually are.

答案：higher

解析：考查形容词比较级。根据其后than they actually are可知，此处为形容词的比较级，故填higher。

30（2019新课标II卷）Her years of hard work have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_（final）been acknowledged after a customer nominated（提名）her to be Cheshire's Woman Of The Year.

答案：finally

解析：考查副词用法。根据空格所处位置可知，此处应用副词形式作状语，修饰谓语动词have been acknowledged，意为“最终得以认可”，故填finally。

31（2019新课标II卷）It's \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(wonder）.

答案：wonderful

解析：考查形容词作表语。根据句子结构可知，在系动词is之后用形容词形式作表语，故填wonderful。

32（2019新课标III卷）They also shared with us many \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (tradition) stories about Hawaii that were \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (huge)popular with tourists.

答案：traditional; hugely

解析：考查形容词/副词。空格修饰名词stories，应用形容词形式，tradition的形容词为traditional，故填traditional；空格处单词修饰形容词popular，应用副词形式，huge的副词为hugely，故填hugely。

33（2019北京卷）Students should have a proper attitude towards college before thinking about which college to attend, and it’s never too early to make necessary preparations for a healthy and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(meaning) college experience.

答案：meaningful

解析：考查形容词。这里与前面的healthy并列，修饰后面的名词college experience，故此处也要用形容词。故填meaningful。

34（2019年浙江卷）When the children are walking or cycling to school on dark mornings, car drivers can \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (easy) see them.

答案：easily

解析：考查副词。分析句式可知，设空处所给词是修饰动词see，修饰动词要用副词，因此，用easy的副词形式。故填easily。

35（2019年浙江卷）School uniforms are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(tradition) in Britain, but some schools are starting to get rid of them.

答案：traditional

解析：考查形容词。句意：穿校服在英国是一个传统，但是一些学校开始允许学生上学不用穿校服。这里作表语，常用形容词，tradition是名词，因此，用其形容词形式。故填traditional。

36（2018新课标I卷）According to a review of evidence in a medical journal, runners live three years \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (long) than non-runners.

答案：longer

解析：考查形容词比较级。后面有than，所以用比较级。

37（2018新课标I卷）Running is cheap, easy and it's always\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(energy).

答案：energetic

解析：考查形容词。作表语，所以用形容词。

38（2018新课标II卷）A taste for meat is (actual) behind the change.

答案：actually

解析：考查副词。修饰句子用副词。

39（2018新课标II卷）According to the World Bank, China accounts for about 30 percent of total (globe) fertilizer consumption.

答案：global

解析：考查形容词。修饰名词用形容词。

40（2018新课标III卷）He screams the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (loud) of all.

答案：loudest

解析：考查最高级。后面有表示范围的词of all，所以用最高级。

41（2018年浙江卷）The obvious one is money; eating out once or twice a week may be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(afford) but doing this most days adds up.

答案：affordable

解析：考查形容词。此处表示一周一两次外出吃饭是负担得起的。系动词be后用形容词作表语，表示“负担得起的”，故填affordable。

42（2018年浙江卷）There could be an even \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (high) cost on your health. Researchers have found that there is a direct link between the increase in food eaten outside the home and the rise in weight problems.

答案：higher

解析：考查形容词比较级。此处修饰名词cost用形容词，even表示程度，修饰比较级，故填higher。

43（2020年山东卷）In the 18th and 19th centuries, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (wealth) people travelled and collected plants, historical objects and works of art.

答案：wealthy

解析：考查形容词。句意:在18和19世纪，富人旅行并收集植物、历史物品和艺术品。此处修饰名词people，应使用形容词，做定语。故填wealthy。