

康軒國中英語 文法即時通 B4 L2

- ▶ 一、形容詞的級
- ▶ 二、形容詞最高級的形成
- ▶ 三、形容詞最高級的用法
- ▶ 四、used to 的用法



一、形容詞的級

定義：形容詞的級分為原級、比較級和最高級，「級」是用來表達不同的「程度」。





一、形容詞的級



原級 比較	形容人事物	Ben is as tall as Jay. (Ben 和 Jay 一樣高。)
比較級	比較兩者「程度的差異」	Lily is taller than Ben. (Lily 比 Ben 高。)
最高級	形容三者或以上「程度最強」者	Lily is the tallest . (Lily 是最高的。)



二、形容詞最高級的形成

1. 規則變化：單音節及部分雙音節

規則	原級	最高級
字尾直接加 -est	smart (聰明的)	smartest
字尾為 -e，直接加 -st	nice (好的)	nicest

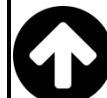




二、形容詞最高級的形成

1. 規則變化：單音節及部分雙音節

規則	原級	最高級
字尾為「短母音 + 單子音」，重複字尾子音再加 -est	big (大的)	biggest
字尾為「子音 + -y」，去字尾 -y 加 -iest	dry (乾的) 、 busy (忙碌的)	driest 、 busiest





二、形容詞最高級的形成

1. 規則變化：多音節及部分雙音節

規則	原級	最高級
在形容詞 前加 most	comfortable (舒服的)、 handsome (英俊的)	most comfortable、 most handsome





二、形容詞最高級的形成

2. 比較級及最高級的不規則變化：

例

原級	比較級	最高級
(1) good / well (健康 的)	better	best
(2) bad	worse	Worst
(3) many / much	more	most





二、形容詞最高級的形成

2. 比較級及最高級的不規則變化：

例

原級	比較級	最高級
(4) little	less	least
(5) far	farther / further	farthest / furthest
(6) old	older / elder	oldest / eldest





二、形容詞最高級的形成

補充

1. farthest 與 furthest 在最高級中，若指的是實際距離「最遠的」，意思相同。

例 farthest / furthest market
(最遠的市場)





二、形容詞最高級的形成

補充

2. eldest 用在指家庭關係中兄、姐、長子、長女等關係，且用在名詞之前。使用 eldest / oldest 時，表示家中有三個或以上的孩子。

例 (1) eldest / oldest brother
(長兄)

(2) eldest / oldest son
(長子)





二、形容詞最高級的形成

補充

3. late 的最高級為 latest，除了「最遲的」，也有「最新的」之意，表示「時間上」比較近發生的；形容詞 last 意為「最後的」，表示在「順序上」最後面的。





二、形容詞最高級的形成

補充

例

(1) The singer's latest album is very popular.

(那位歌手最新的專輯非常受歡迎。)

(2) December is the last month of the year.

(十二月是一年的最後一個月。)





寫出正確的形容詞最高級形式

- | | | |
|-----------|---|--------------------|
| 1. thin | → | <u>thinnest</u> |
| 2. large | → | <u>largest</u> |
| 3. smart | → | <u>smartest</u> |
| 4. bad | → | <u>worst</u> |
| 5. little | → | <u>least</u> |
| 6. sweet | → | <u>sweetest</u> |
| 7. good | → | <u>best</u> |
| 8. useful | → | <u>most useful</u> |





三、形容詞最高級的用法

最高級是在三者或以上做比較，形容詞最高級前須加上 the 或所有格。

使用時機	在比較範圍中，是「最……的」
句型變化及例句	A + be 動詞 / 連綴動詞 + the / 所有格 + 形容詞最高級 + in + 範圍.
	例 Jo is the tallest <u>in her class</u> . (Jo 是她班上最高的。)





三、形容詞最高級的用法

使用時機	在比較範圍中，是「最……的」
句型變化及例句	A + be 動詞 / 連綴動詞 + the / 所有格 + 形容詞最高級 + of (all) the + Ns.
	例 The blue pen is the most special <u>of the three (pens)</u> . (這枝藍色原子筆是三枝中最特別的。)



三、形容詞最高級的用法

使用時機	在比較範圍中，是「最……的」
句型變化及例句	A + 一般動詞 + the / 所有格 + 形容詞最高級 + Ns.
	<p>例 (1) Bruce has the most <u>houses</u> in town. (Bruce 在鎮上擁有最多的房子。)</p> <p>(2) Jo is wearing her best <u>dress</u> today. (Jo 今天穿了她最好看的洋裝。)</p>





三、形容詞最高級的用法

補充

Which (N) / Who + be 動詞 / 連綴
動詞 + the + 形容詞最高級, A, B,
or C?

例 Which fruit is **the sweetest**, the
apple, the grape, **or** the pear?
(哪個水果最甜，蘋果、葡萄或
梨子？)





填充式翻譯

1. Paul 是所有人當中最聰明的。

Paul is the smartest of all.

2. 一張卡片、一朵花與一個蛋糕，哪一樣最昂貴？

Which is the most expensive, a card, a flower, or a cake?





填充式翻譯

3. 鯨魚是全世界體型最大的動物。

Whales are the largest /
animals in the world. biggest





進階題

- (**D**) 1. Nancy is _____ player on the school basketball team.
(A) good (B) better
(C) a best (D) the best
- (**D**) 2. Dan is the eldest brother, but he is _____ than John or Harry.
(A) shortest
(B) the shortest
(C) more shorter
(D) even shorter





進階題

- (**A**) 3. Lucy is very _____ in our school. Everyone knows her.
- (A) famous
 - (B) more famous
 - (C) the most famous
 - (D) as famous





進階題

- (**B**) 4. No one else is taller than Elsa.
She is _____ in my class.
- (A) tallest
 - (B) the tallest
 - (C) much taller than
 - (D) the taller





進階題

(**B**) 5. A: Who has _____ baseball cards, Judy, Alice, or Ben?

B: Ben does.

(A) more (B) the most

(C) much (D) most





進階題

- (**A**) 6. Grand Hotel is _____ place to see the beautiful beach. I can't think of a _____ view.
- (A) the best; better
 - (B) better; better
 - (C) better; best
 - (D) the best; best





進階題

(**C**) 7. Ann isn't tall enough, but she is _____ of the three models (模特兒).

- (A) the more beautiful
- (B) more beautiful
- (C) the most beautiful
- (D) most beautiful





進階題

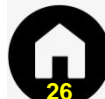
(**A**) 8. Ann isn't tall enough, but she is _____ of the two.

(A) the more beautiful

(B) more beautiful

(C) the most beautiful

(D) most beautiful





會考題

【111-10】

(D) 1. Bob is _____ of the boys in the family. He never does any housework. His brothers at least take out the garbage sometimes.

(A) lazier

(B) the lazy

(C) the lazier

(D) the laziest





會考題

【109-15】

- (**D**) 2. For Mike, the price is _____ important thing when he shops for jeans. He cares even more about the shape (形狀) and the size of the pockets.
- (A) the more (B) the most
(C) the less (D) the least

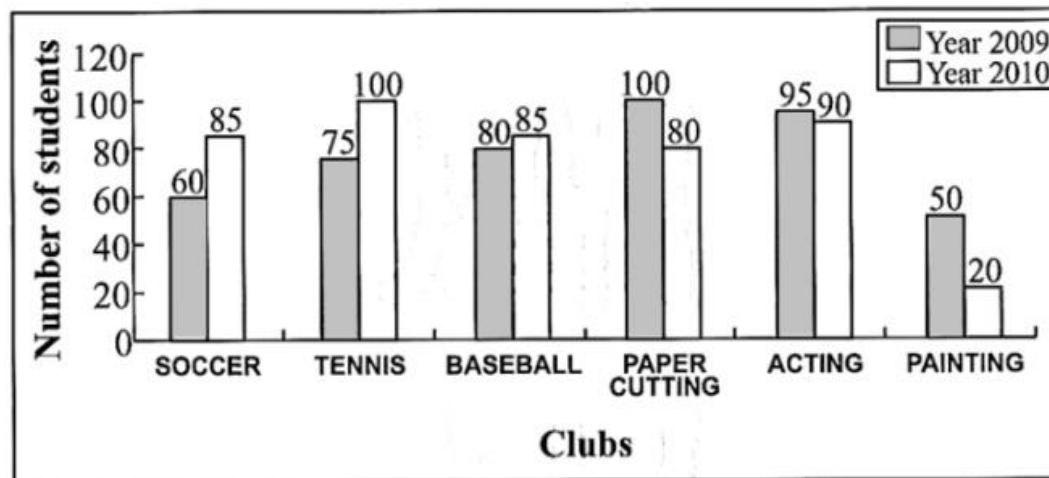




會考題

【101-20】

(C) 3. Below (以下) is what Stan drew for his report. It shows the number of students in each club at his school in 2009 and 2010. Which is NOT true?





會考題

【101-20】

- (A) The art clubs have fewer (比較少的) students in 2010 than in 2009.
- (B) The sports clubs have more students in 2010 than in 2009.
- (C) The acting club is the most popular club both in 2009 and in 2010.
- (D) In 2009, the painting (繪畫) club has half the number of students of the paper-cutting club.



會考題**【99-1-10】**

- (**D**) 4. In this five-person game, the one who finds _____ hidden (隱藏的) balls will win the last free ticket for the movie *A Born Player*.
- (A) many
 - (B) some
 - (C) the more
 - (D) the most





會考題

【99-2-10】

- (**B**) 5. This restaurant sells the best steak (牛排) in Taipei; you can't find _____ steak in the city.
- (A) delicious
 - (B) more delicious
 - (C) the most delicious
 - (D) deliciously





會考題

【98-1-11】

(A) 6. I can't believe you ate the _____ piece of pizza (披薩) and didn't even leave one bite (一口的量) for me.

- (A) last
- (B) least
- (C) less
- (D) most





會考題

【95-1-3】

(C) 7. Lucy looks _____ in pants than in a dress.

(A) pretty (漂亮的)

(B) prettily

(C) prettier

(D) the prettiest





四、used to 的用法

句型變化	直述句： used to + 原形動詞 (過去經常……)	否定句： 助動詞 + not + use to + 原形動詞 = used not to + 原形動詞 (過去不常……)
例句	<p>(1) Gina and I used to <u>be</u> good friends, but we aren't now. (Gina 和我以前是好朋友，但我們現在不是。)</p> <p>(2) I used to <u>drive</u> to work, but I take a bus now. (我過去經常開車上班，但我現在搭公車。)</p>	





四、used to 的用法

句型變化	直述句： used to + 原形動詞 (過去經常……)	否定句： 助動詞 + not + use to + 原形動詞 = used not to + 原形動詞 (過去不常……)
例句	<p>(3) Jeff didn't use to <u>get</u> up early. (Jeff 過去不常早起。) = Jeff used not to <u>get</u> up early.</p> <p>(4) Ann: Did Ed use to <u>be</u> a doctor? (Ed 以前是醫生嗎？) Ben: Yes, he did. (是，他以前是。)</p>	





四、used to 的用法

句型變化

be / get used to + N / V-ing
(現在習慣於……)

例句

(1) Lisa **is used to** having a cup of coffee in the morning.

(Lisa 習慣早上來杯咖啡。)

→ be 動詞用來表示「狀態」

(2) You will **get used to** the weather here.

(你會逐漸習慣這裡的天氣。)

→ get 表示「變得……」





四、used to 的用法

句型變化

be used to + 原形動詞
(被用來.....)

* 被動用法將在第五冊教授。

例句

(1) The knife **is used to** cut meat.
(這把刀是用來切肉的。)

(2) These tools **are used to** fix the car.
(這些工具是用來修理這輛車的。)





加入 **used to** 並改寫句子

1. William is a great actor.

William used to be a great actor.

2. There are many cute animals here.

**There used to be many cute animals
here.**





加入 **used to** 並改寫句子

3. Mary does not have dinner at home.

Mary didn't use to have dinner at home. /

Mary used not to have dinner at home.

4. Do you go to school by bus?

Did you use to go to school by bus?





進階題

(**B**) 1. Tim is used to _____ in a big city.

(A) live

(B) living

(C) lives

(D) lived

(**A**) 2. The machine _____ wash the dishes.

(A) is used to

(B) gets used to

(C) uses to

(D) is using



進階題

- (**C**) 3. There _____ be three theaters in the small town, but there is only one left now.
- (A) is used to
 - (B) gets used to
 - (C) used to
 - (D) is using





會考題

【112-23】

- (**D**) 1. Now I often think of those days with Pip, my pet dog. When I read in my room, he _____ quietly beside me.
- (A) will come and sit
 - (B) comes and sits
 - (C) has come and sat
 - (D) used to come and sit





會考題

【92-2-8】

- (C) 2. Willy has changed a lot. He _____ get up early to do exercise. But now he wakes up late and is late for school every day.
- (A) forgot to
 - (B) hated (討厭) to
 - (C) used to
 - (D) volunteered (自願) to





一、文法選擇 (每題 3 分 , 共 30 分)

(**C**) 1. Snow White is _____ woman in the story.

(A) most beautiful

(B) beautiful

(C) the most beautiful

(D) more beautiful





一、文法選擇 (每題 3 分 , 共 30 分)

(**A**) 2. Swimming is _____ of all the sports for me. I go swimming every day.

(A) the most interesting

(B) most interesting

(C) more interesting

(D) interesting





一、文法選擇 (每題 3 分 , 共 30 分)

(**A**) 3. Mr. Campbell just won the lottery (中樂透) . He is the _____ man in the world.

(A) luckiest

(B) luckily

(C) luckier

(D) lucky





一、文法選擇 (每題 3 分，共 30 分)

- (**C**) 4. Stephen Chow is _____ of all the actors. Every time I watch his movies, I can't help (忍不住) laughing (笑) .
- (A) funny
 - (B) funniest
 - (C) the funniest
 - (D) funnier





一、文法選擇 (每題 3 分 , 共 30 分)

(**A**) 5. Ron: Hi, Mike. Why do you look sad?

Mike: The test this morning was very _____. I failed (不及格) it.

- (A) difficult
- (B) more difficult
- (C) most difficult
- (D) the difficult





一、文法選擇 (每題 3 分 , 共 30 分)

(**A**) 6. I used to _____ early when I was a student.

(A) get up

(B) got up

(C) getting up

(D) gotten up





一、文法選擇 (每題 3 分 , 共 30 分)

(**D**) 7. Amy: Who is _____ of all the actors in the TV show?

Ted: Paul. Almost everyone knows him.

- (A) famous
- (B) very famous
- (C) most famous
- (D) the most famous





一、文法選擇 (每題 3 分 , 共 30 分)

- (**C**) 8. Hualien City isn't the biggest city in Taiwan, but it is the most beautiful _____ in Taiwan.
- (A) of city
 - (B) of all cities
 - (C) of all the cities
 - (D) in every city





一、文法選擇 (每題 3 分 , 共 30 分)

(**B**) 9. The movie was _____. A lot of people went to see it.

(A) the popular

(B) very popular

(C) most popular

(D) more popular





一、文法選擇 (每題 3 分 , 共 30 分)

(**D**) 10. Jacky: All these five dogs are
cute.

Zoe: I like _____ one. Can I
hold it?

- (A) small
- (B) smaller
- (C) the smaller
- (D) the smallest





二、依提示填入適當的形容詞原級、比較級或最高級 (第 1~3 題，每格 4 分，第 4、5 題，每格 2 分，共 20 分)

1. Bob: Do you want to see the superhero (超級英雄) movie with me?

Lisa: Sure. It is the most interesting (interesting) of all the movies now.





二、依提示填入適當的形容詞原級、比較級或最高級 (第 1~3 題，每題 4 分，第 4、5 題，每格 2 分，共 20 分)

2. Tammy: Did you watch the movie
Roman Holiday before?

Benson: Of course. It is
the greatest (great)
movie in history.



二、依提示填入適當的形容詞原級、比較級或最高級 (第 1~3 題，每題 4 分，第 4、5 題，每格 2 分，共 20 分)

3. The traffic (交通) in Taipei is much heavier (heavy) than that in Nantou.

4. Jane is the oldest / eldest (old) of the five sisters. Elsa, Mary, Cathy, and Lydia are all her younger (young) sisters.





二、依提示填入適當的形容詞原級、比較級或最高級 (第 1~3 題，每題 4 分，第 4、5 題，每格 2 分，共 20 分)

5. Although (雖然) Daisy is the youngest (young) child in her family, she is the tallest. She is even taller (tall) than her father.





三、克漏字測驗 (每題 3 分 , 共 15 分)

A rabbit and some turtles are in a race. The rabbit is sure it will win. It says to the turtles, "You cannot be 1. than me. You'll lose." The turtles say, "It's still 2., and you never know. Let's begin now!"

So they begin to run. At first, the rabbit runs very fast. Ten minutes 3., it stops. It looks back at the





三、克漏字測驗 (每題 4 分 , 共 20 分)

turtles and thinks, “The turtles are so slow. Why don’t I take a rest now?”
However, the turtles run past the rabbit when it is sleeping.

In the end, they all reach the finish line 4. than the rabbit. Now who’s 5. of all? It’s the rabbit, of course!



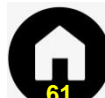
turtle 烏龜 in the end 最後





三、克漏字測驗 (每題 4 分 , 共 20 分)

- (**B**) 1. (A) fast (B) faster
(C) fastest (D) the fastest
- (**A**) 2. (A) early (B) late
(C) much (D) more
- (**C**) 3. (A) late (B) latter
(C) later (D) latest





三、克漏字測驗 (每題 4 分 , 共 20 分)

- (**B**) 4. (A) early (B) earlier
(C) more early (D) earliest
- (**D**) 5. (A) slow (B) slower
(C) slowest (D) the slowest

