

专项练习

I. 用适当的连词填空

1. I don't know _____ to use the computer.
2. _____ I live near the sea, I don't like swimming.
3. Don't come _____ I telephone.
4. _____ he _____ she speaks English.
5. How many English words have you learned _____ you came?
6. Mr. Green wants to know _____ she is late for class.
7. — Please speak slowly. I can't understand _____ you said.
— Sorry. I'll say it again.
8. He asked a woman _____ he could get to the post office. The woman told him to take No. 3 bus.
9. Leave it in oven (烤箱) _____ cooked to a light brown colour.
10. — When shall we begin our meeting?
— We'll begin it _____ Mr. King comes.

II. 选择填空

1. I won't watch basketball matches _____ James is playing. He pays much attention to teamwork.
A. unless B. if C. although D. since
2. "I'm a Singer" is _____ an interesting TV show _____ many people like it.
A. so; that B. such; that C. so; as D. such; as
3. Don't be crazy about computer games, _____ parents will be worried.
A. and B. or C. but D. so
4. Let's go to Kunming for vacation. It's _____ too hot _____ too cold there.
A. either; or B. neither; nor
C. both; and D. not only; but also
5. Mo Yan's books have been sold out in many book stores _____ his winning of the Nobel Literature Prize.
A. because B. since C. as D. because of
6. Work hard, _____ you will succeed.
A. or B. so C. and D. but
7. Li Na is _____ famous _____ all the tennis fans in China know her.
A. too; to B. enough; to C. as; as D. so; that
8. Amy was reading a book _____ I came in.
A. when B. while C. because D. though
9. — Did you have a good time at the party?
— Yes. We sang _____ danced until late at night.
A. but B. if C. and D. so

10. He hurt her _____ badly _____ she had to see a doctor.
A. too; that B. so; that C. either; or D. too; to
11. I won't take part in Julie's birthday party _____ I am invited.
A. unless B. after C. because D. if
12. There are no buses, _____ you'll have to walk.
A. so B. or C. but D. for
13. Ben was busy taking a training class, _____ we had to wait for him for half an hour.
A. so B. if C. or D. but
14. _____ he exercises every day, _____ he is very healthy.
A. Because; so B. Because; through
C. Because; / D. Though; /
15. Hurry up, _____ finish your homework!
A. or B. but C. and D. while
16. The bus driver always says to us, "Don't get off _____ the bus stops."
A. when B. while C. until D. if
17. — When shall we leave for China?
— We won't _____ we have visited all the places of interest here.
A. until B. while C. as D. since
18. _____ he is only 12, he often goes to the old people's home to perform plays for the old people as a volunteer.
A. If B. Since C. Though D. Because
19. Though the old man didn't have enough money, _____ he gave a thousand yuan to the charity.
A. / B. and C. but D. or
20. — Where are you going for the coming winter camp?
— I won't decide on the place _____ the end of this month.
A. until B. unless C. though D. through

第六章 形容词

用来修饰名词，表示名词性质、特征的词叫形容词。

一、形容词的基本用法

① 大多数形容词可用来直接说明事物的性质、特征，在句中作定语、表语、宾语补足语和状语等。此类形容词可以用程度副词来修饰，并有级的变化。

A. 作定语，如：

She is a lovely girl. 她是个可爱的女孩。

This is an interesting book. 这是本有趣的书。

B. 作表语，如：

My daughter is very clever. 我女儿很聪明。

Your mother looks so young. 你妈妈看上去这么年轻。

C. 作宾语补足语，如：

You must keep your classroom clean. 你们必须保持教室的清洁。

We will try our best to make our country more beautiful. 我们将尽力使我们的国家变得更美丽。

D. 作状语，如：

The old man walked in the rain, cold and hungry. 那位老人走在雨中，又冷又饿。

② 有些形容词只能作表语，又称表语形容词。此类形容词不可用程度副词来修饰，也没有级的变化。许多以-ed 结尾和以 a-开头的形容词属于这一类。如：interested(对……感兴趣)，excited(激动人心的)；alive(活的)，awake(醒的)，asleep(熟睡的)，alone(孤独的)，afraid(害怕的)。

I'm interested in traveling. 我对旅游感兴趣。

The little girl is afraid of dogs. 这个小女孩怕狗。

③ 有些表示时间、方位及事物间关系的形容词，不可用程度副词来修饰，也没有级的变化。如：now, Chinese 等。

It's lunchtime now. Let's have lunch. 午餐时间到了，我们吃午饭吧。

They are Japanese students. 他们是日本学生。

④ 还有些形容词和冠词连用，用来表示一类人或事物。这些短语相当于名词，在句中可作主语和宾语。如：

The weak, like the strong, have their own place in the world. 弱者，像强者一样，在世界上都有他们自己的位置。(表示一类人时，看作复数)

An elephant is much heavier than a horse. 大象比马重多了。(表示一类事物时，看作单数)

二、形容词的位置和排列顺序

① 一般情况下，形容词修饰名词，放在名词之前。如：

a lovely girl 一位可爱的女孩

beautiful flowers 漂亮的花

② 形容词修饰由 some, any, no 等构成的不定代词时,放在这些词之后。如:

I have something important to do. 我有些重要的事要做。

There's nobody else in the room. 房间里没有其他人。

③ 除形容词,还有冠词、代词等修饰名词时,其顺序为:冠词或代词+形容词+名词。如:

my favourite sport 我最喜欢的运动

an English teacher 一名英语老师

④ 当几个形容词同时修饰一个名词时,其顺序为:限定词 → 表示年龄、新旧的形容词 → 表示形状、大小的形容词 → 表示感觉的形容词 → 表示颜色的形容词 → 表示原料的形容词 → 表示类别的形容词 → 中心名词。如:

a young Chinese worker 一位年轻的中国工人

my father's small old black car 我父亲的一辆旧的黑色小汽车

【例题】

1. My mother asks me to wait for her because she has _____.
 A. to tell me something interesting B. interesting something to tell me
 C. tell interesting something to me D. something interesting to tell me
2. He just bought a _____ car.
 A. beautiful black little B. black little beautiful
 C. beautiful little black D. little beautiful black

【解析】第一题答案为 D,形容词修饰 something 应该放置在 something 之后;第二题答案为 C,依照形容词排列顺序的规律进行排列。

三、形容词的比较等级(原级、比较级、最高级)的构成与基本用法

1. 形容词的比较级、最高级的构成

① 规则变化

一般单音节词和少数双音节词,词尾加-er, -est 构成比较级和最高级。

构 成 法	原 级	比 较 级	最 高 级
一般单音节词和少数以-er, -ow 结尾的双音节词,末尾加-er, -est	long (长的) clever (聪明的) narrow (狭窄的)	longer cleverer narrower	longest cleverest narrowest
以不发音的 e 结尾的单音节词和少数以 le 结尾的双音节词,末尾只加-r, -st	fine (好的) nice (漂亮的) able (有能力的)	finer nicer abler	finest nicest ablest
以辅音字母 + y 结尾的词,变 y 为 i,再加-er, -est	happy (快乐的) easy (容易的)	happier easier	happiest easiest

(续表)

构 成 法	原 级	比 较 级	最 高 级
以一个辅音字母结尾的重读闭音节词,先双写该辅音字母,再加-er, -est	hot (热的) big (大的) fat (胖的)	hotter bigger fatter	hottest biggest fattest
一些双音节词和多音节词,在其前加 more, most 来构成比较级和最高级	careful (仔细的) interesting (有趣的) important (重要的)	more careful more interesting more important	most careful most interesting most important

② 不规则变化

原 级	比 较 级	最 高 级
good (好的) well (健康的)	better	best
bad (坏的) ill (有病的)	worse	worst
many (许多) much (许多)	more	most
old (老的)	older elder (年长的)	oldest eldest
far (远的)	farther (更远的) further (更进一步的) 表示程度	farthest furthest
little (少的)	less	least

【要点 17】

有些形容词没有比较等级,如:right, wrong, full, empty 等;少数单音节的形容词,其比较级和最高级的形式也是在其前加 more, most 来构成,如:glad, fond, pleased, tired 等。

2. 形容词的原级、比较级和最高级的基本用法

形容词的原级、比较级和最高级称为形容词比较等级的三种基本形式,它们分别以下列形式出现在句中:

as + 原级 + as和.....相同

比较级 + than比.....更.....

the + 最高级 + of/in在.....中最.....

① 形容词原级的基本用法

形容词原级用于描述一样事物或用于两者间的同级比较。

A. 用于两者间的同级比较。

肯定句: A + 动词 + as + 形容词原级 + as + B

(用 A 和 B 表示两者比较,其程度相同。)

Tom is as tall as Jack. 汤姆和杰克一样高。

My father is as old as my mother. 我父亲和我母亲年龄一样大。

否定句: A + 动词 + not as (so) + 形容词原级 + as + B

(用 A 和 B 表示两者比较,但其程度不相同,即 A 不如 B。此用法也可用形容词比较级表示。)

My pen is not as (so) cheap as yours. (= Your pen is cheaper than mine.) 我的钢笔没有你的(钢笔)便宜。

This bike is not as (so) new as that one. (= That bike is newer than this one.) 这辆自行车没有那辆(自行车)新。

疑问句: be 动词 + A + as + 形容词原级 + as + B

Is he as busy as before? 他和以前一样忙吗?

Is your bedroom as big as mine? 你的卧室和我的(卧室)一样大吗?

☞B. 用于描述一样事物时,形容词原级前面可有一些程度副词来修饰。如:very, quite, so, too 等。

→ Tom is very clever. 汤姆非常聪明。

→ You are so late. 你太迟了。

② 形容词比较级的基本用法

形容词比较级用于两者之间的比较,表示“A 比 B 更……”。句子结构为:

☞A. A + 动词 + 形容词比较级 + than + B, 如:

Tom is taller than I (me). 汤姆比我高。

Your mother looks younger than Tom's. 你妈妈看上去比汤姆的妈妈年轻。

【要点 18】

than 是一个连词,后接代词时,一般用主格,但在口语中也可使用宾格。

☞B. “Which (Who) …, A or B?”, 如:

Which is better, this one or that one? 这个和那个,哪个更好?

Who feels happier, Tom or Jack? 汤姆和杰克,哪个更高兴?

③ 形容词比较级的特殊用法及注意要点

☞A. 在形容词比较级前还可用 even, still, much, a little 等来修饰, 表示“甚至……”, “更……”, “比……的多”, “……一些”。如:

This book is much more interesting than that one. 这本书比那本书有趣多了。

He feels even better than before. 他感觉比以前更好了。

☞B. “the + 形容词比较级 + of the two” 表示“两个中比较……的”。如:

She is the taller of the two. 她是这两个中较高的一个。

He is the stronger of the twins. 他是这对双胞胎中较强壮的。

☞C. 表示“大几岁”、“高几厘米”时,用“数量词 + 形容词比较级”来表示。如:

My sister is two years older than I (me). 我姐姐比我大两岁。

Tom is a head taller than his brother. 汤姆比他兄弟高出一个头。

☞D. 表示倍数: …times + 形容词比较级 + than …。如:

Shanghai is three times larger than that city. 上海比那个城市大三倍。

Our classroom is twice bigger than yours. 我们的教室比你们的大两倍。

- ☞ E. “比较级 + and + 比较级”意为“越来越……”。多音节形容词用此句型时,要用“more and more + 形容词原级”表示。如:

Our hometown is becoming more and more beautiful. 我们的家乡正变得越来越美丽。

It's getting warmer and warmer. 天气越来越暖和。

- ☞ F. “the + 比较级..., the + 比较级...”意为“越……，越……”。如:

The thinner she is, the happier she feels. 她越瘦就越高兴。

- ☞ G. “比较级 + than any other + 单数名词”结构意为“……比其他任何……都……”,表示最高级之意,可与最高级作句型转换。如:

Tom is taller than any other student in his class. (= Tom is the tallest in his class.) 汤姆在班上比其他任何一个学生都长得高。(= 汤姆是班上个子最高的。)

This pen is more expensive than any other pen in this shop. (= This pen is the most expensive in this shop.) 这家店里,这支钢笔比其他任何一支都贵。(= 这家店里,这支钢笔是最贵的。)

④ 形容词最高级的基本用法

表示三者或三者以上人或事物的比较。形容词最高级前一定要加 the。

基本句型: A + 动词 + the + 形容词最高级 + of(in)

This flower is the most beautiful of the three. 这朵花是三朵中最漂亮的。

He is the cleverest in his class. 他是班上最聪明的。

⑤ 形容词最高级的特殊用法及注意点

- ☞ A. “... one of the + 形容词最高级 + 复数名词 ...”表示“……是最……之一”,如:

Beijing is one of the most beautiful cities in China. 北京是中国最漂亮的城市之一。

China is one of the safest countries in the world. 中国是世界上最安全的国家之一。

- ☞ B. “... the + 序数词 + 形容词最高级 + 单数名词 ...”表示“……是第几……”,如:

The Yellow River is the second longest river in China. 黄河是中国第二长河。

- ☞ C. “Which (Who) is + the + 形容词最高级 + of (in) ...?”或“Which (Who) is + the + 形容词最高级, A, B or C?”表示“三者或三者以上人或事物中,哪一个最……?”如:

Which is the cheapest of the three bags? 这三个包中哪个最便宜?

Who is the oldest, Tom, Jack or Helen? 汤姆、杰克和海伦,谁最大?

- ☞ D. 原级、比较级和最高级都可用来表示最高级。如:

He is the tallest in his class. 他是班上个子最高的。(最高级)

= He is taller than any other student in his class. (比较级)

= Nobody else in his class is taller than he. (比较级)

= No other student in his class is as tall as he. (原级)

- ☞ E. “most + 复数名词”、“most of the + 复数名词”或“most + 代词”都可用来表示“绝大多数、绝大部分的……”。如:

Most students work hard. 绝大多数学生学习都很努力。

Most of the boys like playing football. 大多数男孩都喜欢踢足球。

There are many watches in the shop. Most of them are made in Shanghai. 商店里有许

多手表,绝大部分是上海制造的。

【例题】

1. Which one is _____, the sun, the moon or the earth?
A. the smallest B. smallest C. smaller D. small
 2. _____ you study, the more progress you will make.
A. The hard B. The harder C. Harder D. Hard
- 【解析】**第一题答案为 A,三者相比较,用 the+形容词最高级;第二题答案为 B,此句的基本结构为“the+形容词比较级, the+形容词比较级”,也称“the more the more”结构。

专项练习

选择填空

1. I think the story is not so _____ as that one.
A. interested B. interesting C. more interesting D. most interesting
2. David is _____ student in our class. Nobody is taller than him.
A. tall B. taller C. the tallest
3. — Peter is _____ than you, right?
— Yes, but he runs _____ in our class.
A. heavier; fastest B. heavy; the fastest
C. heavier; faster D. heavy; faster
4. Everyone was _____ when they heard the _____ news.
A. exciting; exciting
B. excited; exciting
C. exciting; excited
5. — What do you think of the price of gold in the world?
— Nowadays it is getting much _____ than before.
A. low B. lower C. lowest D. the lowest
6. The _____ days last too long. We hate them.
A. fog B. foggy C. fogy
7. — How are you today, Mike?
— I'm _____ now. I don't think this medicine is good for me.
A. badly B. better C. well D. worse
8. — Why does Tina look so _____ today?
— She's won the first prize in the English contest.
A. happier B. happy C. happiest D. happily
9. He often drinks two cups of _____ water when he comes back.
A. boiling B. boil C. boiled D. boils
10. The Internet is really _____ to us. We can easily find information on it.
A. boring B. useful C. interesting
11. — Many boy students think math is _____ English.
— I agree. I'm weak in English.
A. much difficult than B. so difficult as
C. less difficult than D. more difficult than
12. People who eat breakfast are always in _____ spirits than those who don't.
A. good B. nice C. better D. best
13. Mary is so _____ — she comes to you whenever you're in trouble.
A. useful B. careful C. thankful D. helpful
14. _____ I look at the watch, _____ I like it.
A. The more; the less B. The best; the more

