

第七章 副 词

副词是表示行为或状态特征的词，在句子中属于修饰性词类。副词在句子中修饰动词、形容词、副词或整个句子。用来表示时间、场所、状态及程度。在句子中作状语、表语、宾语补足语等。如：

My mother always gets up early. (修饰动词)我妈妈总是起得很早。
Lesson One is too easy for me. (修饰形容词)第一课对我来说太容易了。
I study very hard. (修饰副词)我学习很努力。

一、副词的构成

一般将形容词词尾加上-ly 即成为副词。但也有例外。规则见下表：

变化规则	形 容 词	副 词
规则变化	slow easy	slowly easily
有些形容词与副词同形	late early high long fast	late early high long fast
特殊变化	good	well

【要点 19】

只有可以分成比较等级的副词才能有比较级和最高级形式，例如 fast, easily, early 等。像 only, really, there, here 等不可分级的副词则不可能有比较等级。

二、副词的种类

副词按词汇意义可分为：

方式副词	well(好), fast(快), slowly(慢), carefully(小心地)
程度副词	very(很,非常), much(很), enough(足够), almost(几乎)
地点副词	here(这儿), there(那里), out(在外), home(在家)
时间副词	today(今天), soon(很快), already(已经), now(现在)
频度副词	always(总是), usually(通常), often(经常), never(从来不), sometimes(有时), seldom(很少,不常), once(曾经)
其 他	also(也), either(也), too(也), only(仅仅), perhaps(也许)

三、副词的用法

1. 作状语

副词作状语,在句子中修饰动词、形容词、副词或整个句子。如:

She dances well. (修饰动词)她舞跳得好。

My mother gets up very early every day. (修饰副词)我妈妈每天起得很早。

This book is very interesting. (修饰形容词)这本书非常有趣。

Unfortunately, he hasn't passed the exam. (修饰整个句子)不幸的是,他没有通过考试。

2. 作定语

少数时间副词和地点副词可放在所修饰词的后面作定语,即:副词作定语和介词短语作定语一样,一律后置。如:

The boy there is my brother. 那儿的那个男孩是我弟弟。

I met Tom on my way home yesterday. 昨天,在回家的路上我遇见了汤姆。

The man in the car is Mr. Black. 小汽车里的那个男人是布莱克先生。

3. 作表语

多数作表语的副词用来表示位置,如: on, in, out, up, down, back, off, away, upstairs, downstairs 等,如:

Sorry, Bill is out. 对不起,比尔不在家。

I will be back in an hour. 一小时后我将回来。

4. 作宾语补足语

Let me in, please. 请让我进来。

Suddenly, they found the little boy outside. 突然,他们发现那个小男孩在外面。

You shouldn't keep her away from school. 你们不应该不让她上学。

四、副词在句中的位置

1. 地点副词、时间副词和方式副词

地点副词、时间副词和方式副词在句中的位置一般放在句末。如:

Don't put your book here. Take it there. (地点状语)别把你的书放在这儿,拿到那儿去。

See you tomorrow. (时间状语)明天见。

Tomorrow we will have a meeting. (强调时间,把时间副词放在句首)明天我们将开个会。

Listen to the teacher carefully, Tom. (方式状语)汤姆,认真听老师讲!

【要点 20】

当时间副词和地点副词同时出现在一个句子中,地点副词在前。如:

I was born in Nanjing on October 1st, 1970.

我 1970 年 10 月 1 日出生在南京。

2. 频度副词在句中的位置

频度副词有 usually, often, still, always, sometimes, never 等。它们在句中的位置有以下两种:

A. 在 be 动词、情态动词及第一个助动词之后。如：

Tom is always late for school. (be 动词之后) 汤姆上学老是迟到。

I can never forget you. (情态动词之后) 我永远都忘不了你。

My first teacher will never be forgotten. (频度副词 never 放在第一个助动词 will 之后。)
我将永远不会忘记我的第一任老师。

B. 在实义动词之前。如：

I often go to school by bike. (实义动词之前) 我经常骑自行车上学。

3. 程度副词在句中的位置

程度副词有 very, quite, ever, almost, nearly 等。它们在句中的位置有以下两种情况。如：

① 修饰动词时，它在句中的位置与频度副词的情况相似。

→ I'm so nervous that I can hardly breathe. (情态动词之后) 我是如此紧张以至于几乎不能呼吸。

→ He is nearly late for school. (be 动词之后) 他上学快迟到了。

→ I quite agree with you. (实义动词之前) 我很赞同你的观点。

② 修饰形容词或副词时，放在它所修饰的词前面。只有 enough 例外，要置于所修饰的形容词和副词后面。如：

The box is too heavy. 这个盒子太重了。

Miss Gao speaks English very well. 高小姐说一口流利的英语。

He is old enough to go to school. 他到了上学的年龄。

【要点 21】

① 当频度副词和程度副词同时出现在一个句子中，程度副词在前。如：

My father is nearly always very busy. 我父亲几乎总是很忙。

② 有些副词在句中的位置非常灵活，如 only 和 even，常放在与它关系最密切的词前。如：

He can't write. He can only read. 他不会写字，只会读。

Only he can swim. 只有他会游泳。

Tom is even taller than his father. 汤姆甚至比他父亲还高。

Even he can't work it out. 甚至连他也解答不出来。

【例题】

1. In Great Britain tea _____ with milk and sugar in it.

A. drink usually B. usually drinks C. is usually drunk D. usually is drunk

2. My teacher _____ to school to prepare the lessons.

A. comes always early B. always comes early
C. comes early always D. early comes always

【解析】第一题答案为 C，茶是被喝，所以选择被动语态，再加上副词修饰的是动词 drink，应放在动词前，因此选择 C；第二题答案为 B，always 为频度副词，放在实义动词 come 前，时间副词 early 通常放在句末。

五、副词的比较等级

1. 副词的比较等级的构成

副词的比较等级的构成规则及用法与形容词的比较等级的构成及用法相似。

❶ 单音节和个别双音节副词通过加后缀-er,-est 构成比较级和最高级。如：

high — higher — highest fast — faster — fastest
early — earlier — earliest hard — harder — hardest

❷ 双音节词和多音节词在词的前面加上 more 和 most 构成比较级和最高级。如：

easily — more easily — most easily
slowly — more slowly — most slowly
quickly — more quickly — most quickly
carefully — more carefully — most carefully

❸ 不规则的副词变化见下表：

原 级	比 较 级	最 高 级
well (好)	better	best
badly (糟)	worse	worst
much (多)	more	most
little (少)	less	least
far (远)	farther (较远) further (进一步)	farthest (最远) furthest (最久)
late (迟)	later (较迟) later (后者)	latest (最近) [时间] latest (最后) [顺序]

【要点 22】

有些副词没有比较等级的变化,如: now, then, always, never, here, how 等。

2. 副词的比较等级的用法及基本句型

❶ 同级比较：

肯定形式：“A+动词(实义动词) +as+副词原级+as+B”

否定形式：“A+don’t(doesn’t/didn’t/can’t ...) +动词原形+as(或 so) +副词原级+as+B”

She can sing as well as I. 她能唱得和我一样好。

I can’t get up as early as my mother. 我不如妈妈起得早。

Does she run as fast as you (do)? 她跑得和你一样快吗?

I will write to you as soon as possible. 我将尽快写信给你。

He is running as quickly as he can. 他尽可能跑得快一些。

❷ 两者比较,用比较级：

“A+动词(实义动词) +副词比较级+than+B”

I jump farther than you. 我比你跳得远。

You must study harder than before. 你必须比以前更加努力地学习。

【要点 23】

- ① 副词的比较级前可用 much, a little, a bit, still, even 等来修饰。如：
She gets up much earlier than I (do). 她起得比我早多了。
May I keep this book a little longer? 这本书我可以借长一点时间吗？
- ② 副词也常用“比较级 + and + 比较级”结构表示“越来越……”，用“the + 比较级, the + 比较级”结构表示“越……就越……”，如：
He is running farther and farther. 他正越跑越远。
Why does she drive faster and faster? 她为什么车开得越来越快？
The more you study, the more you learn. 你学得越多, 懂得越多。
- ③ 表示“和 B 比起来, 更喜欢 A”时, 用“like A better than B”结构, 如：
Which do you like better, spring or summer? I like spring better than summer. 春天和夏天, 你更喜欢哪个? 比起夏天来, 我更喜欢春天。
I like Chinese better than maths. 比起数学来, 我更喜欢语文。

③ 三者或三者以上相比较, 用副词最高级:

“A + 动词(实义动词) + 副词最高级 + of/in ...”。

副词最高级前加不加定冠词 the 都可以。如:

Who jumps (the) highest in your class? 你班上谁跳得最高?

He studies (the) hardest of the three. 他是三个人中学习最努力的。

Mike draws (the) best of all. 在所有的人当中, 迈克画得最好。

Of all the girls she runs (the) fastest. 在所有的女孩子中, 她跑得最快。

④ 数量词 + 副词原级, 如:

My home is two kilometers away from my school. 我家离学校两千米远。

【例题】

1. Mary sings English songs _____ of you all.
A. badly B. more badly C. worse D. worst
2. I am getting old and I can't run _____ I did before.
A. so fast than B. as faster as C. as fast as D. much faster

【解析】第一题答案为 D, 三者或三者以上相比较, 用副词最高级; 第二题答案为 C, 用现在的自己跟过去的自己同级相比较, as + 副词原形 + as, 表示“与……一样……”。

3. 几对常见副词的用法比较

1) already 和 yet

词条	相 同 点	不 同 点
already	意为“已经”, 句中谓语动词用完成时态。在句中可位于助动词或 not 之后, 或位于句末	already 常用于肯定的陈述句中, 如果 already 用于疑问句中, 便带有惊异的口气
yet		yet 常用于否定句或疑问句

The plane has already left. 飞机已经起飞了。

We have finished our homework already. 我们已经完成了家庭作业。

Why, has your father come back already? (带有惊异口气) 怎么, 你父亲已经回来了?

Has your father come back yet? (表示疑问) 你父亲已经回来了吗?

Is everything ready yet? 一切都准备好了吗?

The train has not yet arrived. 火车还没到。

【例题】用 already 或 yet 填空:

1. —Have you finished your homework?

—Not _____.

2. The meeting has _____ started when he came in.

【解析】第一题填 yet, 用于否定句或疑问句; 第二题填 already, 用于肯定句。

2) very 和 much

词条	相同点	不同点
very	都有“非常”和“很”的意思	very 通常修饰形容词和副词
much		much 可以用来修饰形容词或副词的比较级
very much		very much 用来修饰动词

The little girl dances very well. 这个小女孩舞跳得非常好。

Your room is very clean. 你的房间很干净。

I like sports very much. (= I very much like sports.) 我非常喜欢运动。

Tom is much taller than Jack. 汤姆比杰克高多了。

I jump much higher than you. 我跳得比你高多了。

【例题】用 very 或 much 填空:

1. The book I am reading now is _____ interesting.

2. Henry runs _____ faster than any of his classmate.

【解析】第一题填 very, 用于修饰形容词; 第二题 much, 用于修饰副词比较级。

3) ago 和 before

词条	相同点	不同点
ago	都有“以前”的意思	ago 表示从现在往前推算若干时间以前, 意即“在现在以前”, 常用一般过去时
before		before 表示从过去某个时间往前推算若干时间以前, 用过去完成时; 如果泛指“以前”时, 可用一般过去时或现在完成时

I arrived in Nanjing two days ago. 两天前我到达南京。

Long, long ago, there was a king. 很久很久以前, 有一个国王。

He was in the classroom a moment ago. 他刚才在教室里。

I have heard him before. (泛指若干时间以前, 比较笼统) 我以前听说过他。

Tom works harder than before. 汤姆学习比以前努力了。

She told me that she had read the book several days before. 她告诉我几天前她已经读过这本书了。（指从说话时起几天以前，而不是从现在算起）

【例题】用 ago 或 before 填空：

1. I have never heard such an interesting story _____.
2. My father left for Sydney two weeks _____.

【解析】第一题填 before, 用于完成时；第二题填 ago, 用于过去时的句子。

4) hard 和 hardly

词条	不 同 点
hard	可用作形容词或副词。用作形容词时,意为“困难的”、“硬的”、“辛苦的”、“严厉的”、“苛刻的”;用作副词时,意为“努力地”、“猛烈地”、“剧烈地”
hardly	用作副词,意为“简直不能”,多和 can 连用,接近 almost not,也可表示“几乎没有”的意思,常和 any 连用,接近 almost no

It's very hard to study English well. 学好英语很难。

Tom works very hard. 汤姆工作很努力。

It snowed hard last night. (= It snowed heavily last night.) 昨晚雪下得很大。

A stone is much harder than an egg. 石头比鸡蛋硬多了。

Listen! The baby is crying harder and harder. 听! 这个婴儿哭得越来越厉害。

I'm so nervous that I can hardly say a word. 我是如此紧张以至于一句话也说不出。

The old man can hardly see anything. 这位老人几乎什么也看不见。

【例题】用 hard 或和 hardly 填空：

1. Why do you work so _____? You are already rich enough.
2. I haven't seen her for years. I can _____ recognize her now.

【解析】第一题填 hard, 意思是“努力地”;第二题填 hardly, 句子的意思是“我已经几年没有见过她, 现在几乎认不出她了”。

5) too, also 和 either

词条	相 同 点	不 同 点
too	都有“也”的意思	too 通常用在肯定句的句末,并且前面常用逗号隔开。但在正式文体里有时位于主语之后
also		also 也用于肯定句,比 too 较为正式,常位于系动词、情态动词和助动词之后,或者实义动词之前,有时也位于句末
either		either 只用于否定句中,而且要放在句末,前面用逗号隔开

I like sports, too. 我也喜欢运动。

She will leave for the Great Wall tomorrow, too. 她明天也去长城。

She is also a teacher. 她也是一名老师。

I also love China. 我也热爱中国。

We must work hard also. 我们也必须努力学习。

He won't go to the park, either. 他也不去公园。

We are not workers. They are not workers, either. 我们不是工人。他们也不是工人。

【例题】用 too, also 或 either 填空:

1. She likes English, and she _____ likes math.
2. None of us can answer that difficult question. I can't answer it _____.
3. —I am so angry with the little boy.
—Me _____.

【解析】第一题填 also, 用于动词前; 第二题填 either, 用于否定句的句尾; 第三题填 too, 用于肯定句的句尾, 表示“也”。

专项练习

I. 选择填空

1. — Jack, I have to have a talk with your father today.
— Sorry, Mrs. King. He is going on business and won't be _____ until next week.
A. out B. away C. back
2. When an earthquake happens, and you are outdoors, you should go to an open area as _____ as possible.
A. quickly B. quietly C. loudly D. slowly
3. — Look at the bird over there! It's so beautiful!
— Wow! It's a rare crane. It _____ appears in this area.
A. always B. usually C. seldom D. often
4. Peter speaks Chinese well indeed, but of course not _____ a local speaker in China.
A. so fluently as B. more fluent than
C. as fluent as D. much fluently than
5. The baby is sleeping. Please speak _____.
A. loudly B. clearly C. quietly D. politely
6. David was so excited at the good news that he could _____ say a word.
A. nearly B. hard C. ever D. hardly
7. There has never been such a beautiful village _____ in the world.
A. anywhere B. everywhere
C. somewhere D. nowhere
8. — How do you like the talk show?
— I think it's _____, but some people think it's so _____.
A. wonderful enough; bored
B. enough wonderful; boring
C. wonderful enough; boring
9. — What do you think of the ice-cream?
— I like it very much. It tastes _____.
A. good B. terrible C. well D. bad
10. — Do you think yesterday's math problem was difficult?
— Yes. I could _____ work it out.
A. hardly B. easily C. finally D. nearly
11. — Don't worry. My mother will look after your baby _____.
— Thanks a lot.
A. careful enough
B. enough careful
C. carefully enough
12. The bike is not _____ for the fat man to ride.
A. strong enough B. strongly enough

