太极语法前传——形容词/副词的 比较级和最高级

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形容词和副词



类型	构成法	举例		
一般 情况	直接加 -er, -est	small 小的 hard	smaller harder	smallest hardest
		努力地		
以e 结尾	加-r, -st	brave 勇敢的	braver	bravest
		late 迟到地	later	latest

类型	构成法		举例	
以"辅 音+y" 结尾	变y为i 再加 −er,	busy 忙碌的 happy	busier happier	busiest happiest
	-est	快乐的		
以一个 辅音字	双写该 辅音字	hot 热的	hotter	hottest
母结尾	母,再 加词尾	big 大的	bigger	biggest

类型	构成 法	举例		
以 -ow,	直接加	narrow 狭窄的	narrower	narrowest
−er, −te	−er, −est	clever 聪明的	cleverer	cleverest
结尾 的双 音节 词		polite 礼貌的	politer	politest

类型	构成 法	举例		
其双节和音词 词	前面 加 more, most	active 积极的 important 重要的 carefully 仔细地	more active more important more carefully	most active most important most carefully

原级	比较级	最高级
great 伟大的		
large 大个的		
able 有能力的		
easy 容易的		
early 早的		
simple 简单的		
common 常见的		
quiet 安静的		
difficult 困难的		
beautiful 美丽的		
easily 容易地		

原级	比较级	最高级
great	greater	greatest
large	larger	largest
able	abler	ablest
easy	easier	easiest
early	earlier	earliest
simple	simpler	simplest
common	commoner	commonest
quiet	quieter	quietest
difficult	more difficult	most difficult
beautiful	more beautiful	most beautiful
easily	more easily	most easily

原级	比较级	最高级
good/well 好的/好地	better	best
bad/badly/ill 坏的/坏地	worse	worst
much/many 多的	more	most
little 少的	less	least
far 远的	farther further	farthest furthest
old 老的	older elder	oldest eldest

- 1.I feel better/worse today. 我今天感觉更好/更坏。
- 2.The USA is the best/worst country in the world.

美国是世界上最好/最坏的国家。

3.He has more/less experience than I do.

他比我更有/没有经验。

4. The busiest men have the most/least leisure.

最忙的人有最多/最少的空闲。

- 1.Two heads are better than one.
 - 三个臭皮匠赛过诸葛亮。
- 2.The best mirror is an old friend. 以人为镜可明得失。
- 3.Least talk, most work.
 - 少说话,多做事。
- 4. More haste, less speed. 欲速则不达。

- 1.Tom is older than Jerry. 汤姆比杰瑞更老。
- 2.Tom is the oldest cat in my family. 汤姆是我家里最老的猫。
- 3.Mike is my elder brother. 麦克是我的大哥。
- 4.His eldest son is at college. 他的长子在上大学。

- 1.Shijiazhuang is farther from Beijing than Tianjin.
 石家庄离北京比天津更远。
- 2.Which of the cities is the farthest from Beijing?
 这些城市哪一个离北京最远?
- 3.The hotel is a mile further. 这个酒店还要再走一英里。
- 4.Xinjiang is the furthest province west in China.

新疆是中国西部最远的省。

much (得多), a lot (得多), far (远比), a bit (有一点), a little (有一点), slightly (略微)

1. English is much/a bit more important than French in the world. 在这个世界中,英语比法语重要得多/一点。

any, no, some, even(甚至), still(仍然)

- 1.Do you feel any better today? 你今天感觉好点了吗?
- 2.Tom is no older than Jerry. 汤姆不比杰瑞大。
- 3.I need to get some more money. 我需要一些更多的钱。

any, no, some, even(甚至), still(仍然)

4.The book is even more useful than that.

这本书甚至比那本更有用。

5.He is fat, but his brother is still fatter.

他很胖,但是他的哥哥比他还胖。

20 percent (百分之二十) one-third (三分之一) a few (一些)

1.Cotton production is 20 per cent/one-third/a few higher than in the last year.

棉花产量比去年高了百分之二十/三分之一/一些。

形容词和副词的原级比较

1.She is as beautiful as her mother.

她和她的母亲一样漂亮。

2.She speaks English as fluently as a native speaker.

她说英语像母语说话者一样流利。

形容词和副词的比较级的比较

- 1.John is taller than Jack. 约翰比杰克高。
- 2.She speaks English more fluently than a native speaker. 她说英语比母语说话者还流利。

形容词和副词的最高级的比较

- 1.The Yangtze River is the longest river in China. 长江是中国最长的河。
- 2.She speaks English the most fluently among all the students. 在所有的学生中,她说英语最流利。

Keep in touch!



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