初三英语语法复习学案一形容词和副词。

形容词

知识解理

形容词是描述事物性质与特点的词,常译成"…的",如:美丽的、聪明的、艰难的、马虎 的等等。中考考查形容词的含义、-ly 结尾的形容词与副词的辨析、形容词的比较级和最高 级的用法等。形容词的比较级和最高级的变化规则具有一定的相似性。变化规则如下: 比较级:

- 1. 通常情况下在词尾加 er: slower, fewer, lighter 等。
- 2. 词尾是以辅音字母加不发音的 e 构成,通常加 r: nicer, larger 等。
- 3. 词尾以辅音字母十y构成,通常把 y 变成 i + er: busier, heavier, earlier 等。
- 4. 词尾是重读闭音节,辅音字母十元音字母十辅音字母的结构结尾,通常双写尾字母十 er: bigger, fatter, thinner, redder等。
- 5. 多音节词和部分双音节词,通常在之前加单词 more: more important, more modern, more crowded 等。
- 6. 特殊变化的比较级结构: little-less, many/much-more, good/well-better, bad/ badly/ill-worse, old-older/elder, far-farther/further 等。

最高级:

- 1. 通常情况下在词尾加 est:tallest, shortest, hardest 等。
- 2. 词尾是以辅音字母加不发音的 e 构成,通常加 st: coolest, warmest, darkest 等。
- 3. 词尾以辅音字母十y构成,通常把 y 变成 i + est: sunniest, easiest, driest 等。
- 4. 词尾是重读闭音节, 辅音字母十元音字母十辅音字母的结构结尾, 通常双写尾字母 +est: wettest, biggest, hottest 等。
- 5. 多音节词和部分双音节词,通常在之前加单词 most: most careful, most dangerous, most interesting 等。
- 6. 特殊变化的最高级结构: little-least, much/many-most, good/well-best, bad/ badly/ill-worst, far-farthest/furthest, old-oldest/eldest 等。

知识运用

小贴士:

- 形容词常常放在名词之前,用来描述、修饰和限定这个名词,或者放在 be 动词或半 系动词之后,描述主语的状态和特征,或者放在不定代词、不定副词之后并反过来修饰这个 不定代词或不定副词等。
- · 形容词的比较级常常应用于两者之间,由 than 连接比较的两个部分,当 than 之后的 名词与它之前的名词一致时, than 之后的名词若是单数则可以用 that 替代,若是复数,则 可以用 those 来替代。如: The weather in Dalian is better than that in Beijing. The students in my classes are stronger than those in his class. 等。
 - 比较级前常有 much, a little, a bit, a lot, any, even, far, no, still 来修饰。

比较级除了以上常规用法之外,还有几个特殊的结构,如:"比 and 比"表示越来越……, 遇到多音节形容词时变成 "more and more+多音节词"的结构。如: smaller and smaller 越 来越小, more and more 越来越多, better and better 越来越好, more and more beautiful 越 来越漂亮等。

• "the 比……, the 比……"译成"越……,就越……"的结构。如:The harder you work, the better the result will be. The more, the better. 等。

比较级可以和 "not so/as...as..."的结构互换。如:A is bigger than B. = B is not so/ as big as B.

- · 形容词的最高级在使用的时候常常应用于三者或三者以上,前面常有 the,后面常有 in/of/among 等介词短语。如 the best one of them four, the fastest runner in the world, the tallest one among them 等。
- · 形容词的最高级也有一些常用的特殊形式。如:the + 序数词+最高级+名词,译 成"第几个最……的人/物"。如:the first longest river 等。
 - · "one of the十最高级",如:one of the most delicious apples 等。

练习	—	:单	项涉	选择	题
100 mm					-

1. Is the girl your d	aughter? She looks	in this dress	S.			
A. lovely	B. quietly	C. politely	D. happily			
2. I haven't seen yo	our son for such a long	time. He looks	much			
A. bigger	B. more funnier	C. taller	D. more interesting			
3. Jo is in hi	s class.		_ v and _ or county			
A. tallest	B. the funniest	C. quicker	D. the slower			
练习二:用所给词的适当形式填空						
1. Your house is (wide) and (bright) than mine.						
2. My(old) brother is 2 minutes(old) than me.						
3. Which do you like, coke or juice? (well)						
4. There are hours of sunlight a day in winter than in summer. (few)						
5. Little Max is really (interest) in the toy.						
6. What he said made me much (angry)						
7. The (old) a boy get, the (strong) he seems to be.						
8. I'm not as as he. (careful)						
9. The patient feels no than before. (well)						
10. They have done (much) work with (little) money.						
11. Put the food into the fridge, or it is easy to go (bad)						
12. He is than his two sisters. (young)						
13. I can do it well with even people to help me. (few)						
14. The weather is getting (warm) and (warm).						
15. You are far than you were. (polite)						
中書演练)						

解题思路:形容词的比较级和最高级的考查通常以单项选择、情景交际、完形填空等题 型出现。有时在一个句子中没有明显的标志词,有时在上下文中有其他的形容词的比较级 或者最高级的词给以暗示,所以做题时,同学们要联系上下文,在充分理解、观察的基础上给 出答案。

近三年大连中老形容词老占直题:演练,

1. The traffic in the	city ist	han that in the village.	(2009 大连市中考)				
A. busier	B. wider	C. quieter	D. cleaner				
2. The soup was so _	that it b	urned my mouth.	(2009 大连市中考)				
A. sour	B. hot	C. delicious	D. salty				
3. Now many people	in this way.						
			(2010 大连市中考)				
A. nearer	B. shorter	C. quicker	D. farther				