专题 06 形容词

关键词: 形容词的基本用法,形容词的比较等级,形容词构词法,形容词辨析。

难度系数: ****

推荐指数: ****

【基础回顾】

考点归纳:

形容词是高考必考考点之一,主要考查以下几个方面:

- 1.形容词的基本用法。形容词在句中可以充当成分,表语,定语,状语,补语。
- 2.形容词的比较级和最高级。尤其是倍数表达法,须重点掌握。
- 3.形容词的构词法。尤其是-ed 形容词和-ing 形容词的用法区别是常考的语法点。
- 4.一些常见的易混形容词的辨析。

基础必读:

形容词用来修饰名词或代词,表示人或事物的性质、状态和特征。它的作用十分重要,是需要每一个考生认真学习的一种词类。

常考必备点一,形容词的基本用法(基本功能):

1.句中做定语:

He has never seen such a more <u>interesting</u> film.他从来没有看过这么有趣的电影。(前置定语)

He is the happiest person alive.他是世上最快乐的人。(后置定语)

温馨提示:

形容词做定语后置的情况有:

- ① 形容词修饰 something, nothing anything everything 等不定代词时要后置。② present 作 "出席的"时只作后置定语。③表语形容词如 alive, asleep, awake, alone 等只能作后置定语。
- ④形容词短语修饰名词作主语时要后置。⑤用 and 或 or 连接的形容词作定语时要后置,起强调作用
- 2.句中做表语:

I'm fine, but tired.我身体很好,但很累。

The weather is getting <u>warmer</u> and <u>warmer</u>.天气变得越来越暖和。

3.句中做主语(宾语)补足语:

The fish was caught <u>alive</u>.这条鱼是活抓的。(主语补足语)=

Now you have to pull it to make the surface <u>smooth</u> like that. =

现在你必须拉动它以使表面像这样的光滑。(宾语补足语)

4.句中做状语:

规则的:

He spent 7days in the wind and snow, cold and hungry.

他在风雪中度过了7天,又冷又饿。

She stared into the distance, speechless for a long time.

她盯着远处看,好长时间不讲话。

5. 与定冠词连用表示某一类人或物,在句中可作主语、宾语:

The rich and the poor live very different lives.富人和穷人过着不同的生活。

常考必备点二. 形容词的比较等级:

1.形容词的比较级和最高级的构成规则。分为规则和不规则两种变化

构成法	原级	比较级	最高级
一般单音节词未尾加-er,-est	tall	taller	tallest
以不发音的e结尾的单音词和少数	nice	nicer	nicest
以- le 结尾的双音节词只加-r,-st			
以一个辅音字母结尾的闭音节单音	big	bigger	biggest
节词,双写结尾的辅音字母,再加-			
er,-est			
"以辅音字母+y"结尾的双音节词,	busy	busier	busiest
改y为i,再加-er,-est			
少数以-er,-ow 结尾的双音节词未尾	clever/narrow	cleverer/ narrower	cleverest/ narrowes
加-er,-est			
其他双音节词和多音节词, 在前面	important	more important	most important
加 more, most 来构成比较级和最			
高级			
工 和 园 始	1	1	1

不规则的:

原级	比较级	最高级
good	better	best
well (健康的)		
bad		
WWW.ziyuanku.comill (有病	worse	worst
的)		
old	older/elder	oldest/eldest

much/many	more	most
little	less	least
far	farther/further	farthest/furthest

温馨提示: 在用比较级时注意以下常用句型:

1) 同级比较时常常用 as...as...以及 not so(as)...as...

She is as tall as her mother.

I am not as/ so good a player as you are.

2)表示一方不及另一方时,用 "less + 原级 + than"的结构表示

This room is less beautiful than that one.

- 3) the + 比较级, the + 比较级表示"越……,就越……"。
- It's believed that the harder you work, the better result you'll get.
- 4) 比较级+比较级表示"越来越……"。

Our country is getting stronger and stronger.

5) 用 the last 表示"最不可能的"、"最不适合的"、"最不希望的"等。

The last thing I want to do is to offend you.我最不愿意做的就是惹你生气。

He is the last man I want to see.他是我最不希望见的人。

6) 否定词+比较级表示最高级(肯定意义)

I can't agree with you more.

我再同意你的意见不过了(我完全同意你的意见)。

7) no+比较级+than 表示"和······一样不"。

He is no taller than his brother.

- 2.形容词的倍数表达法:
- 三种常见倍数表达法:
- 1) 倍数 + as + 原级形容词 + as ...。

This road is three times as long as that one.

2) 倍数 + the +名词(size / length / width / depth / height …)+of …。

The river is five times the width of that one.

3) 倍数+比较级+than+被比较对象。

The sun is a million times larger than the earth.

常考必备点三. 形容词的构词法:

1.构成形容词的常见后缀:

名词+y: wind-windy 有风的 名词+able: comfort-comfortable 舒服的 名词+al: nation-

national 民族的

名词+en: wood-wooden 木制的 动词+ent: differ-different 不同的 名词+ish: fool-foolish 愚蠢的

动词+ive: impress-impressive 印象深刻的 名词+ful: power-powerful 强有力的 peace-peaceful 和平的

名词+ous: danger-dangerous 危险的 名词+ly: friend-friendly 友好的 month-monthly 每月的

2.复合形容词的构成规则:

规 则	例 词	规则	例 词
形容词+名词-ed	kind-hearted	名词+形容词	world-famous
形容词+形容词	dark-blue	名词+现在分词	peace-loving
形容词+现在分词	ordinary-looking	名词+过去分词	snow-covered
形容词(副词)+形容词	wide-awake	名词+(普通)名词	English-language
副词+现在分词	hard-working	数词+名词-ed	three-egged
副词+过去分词	newly-built	数词+名词	twenty-year

温馨提示:

以-ing 和-ed 结尾的形容词的区别

1).以-ing 结尾的动词变化而来的形容词一般修饰物,译为"令人···的",常作定语;主要用于说明事物,表示事物的性质或特征,若用它们说明人,则表示此人具有此性质或特征。

The story is very interesting. 这个故事很有趣。

The man is very interesting. 这个人很有趣。

2).以-ed 结尾的动词变化而来的形容词一般修饰人,译为"(人)感到···的",常作表语;通常用于说明人,不用于说明事物,即使它们所修饰的名词是事物,那它们指的也是与该事物相关的人。

I am excited. 我感到激动。

Many people got touched by her story. 很多人为她的故事所触动。

常考必备点四. 易混形容词辨析:

1. actual / real / true

actual: 实际的,现实的。

Could you offer us the actual figures? (您能否为我们提供实际的数字?)

real: 真的。与"假的"相对。指物品的外表与实质一致,不是仿造或模型之类的东西。

Give your real name.

Was it a real man you saw or a ghost? (你看到的是真的人还是鬼魂?)

true: 真实的,真诚的,真正的。指现实中存在的而不是想象或虚构的东西,多用来修饰抽象名词。

I don't think what he has said is true. (我认为他说的话不是真的。)

再比较三个句子:

He who does not reach the Great Wall is not a true man. (不到长城非好汉。)

Is it true that the plastic model in your shop is as big as a real girl?

(你商店里的塑料模特与真实的女孩一样大是真的吗?)

It's a true story, based on actual events. (这是个基于现实的真实故事。)

2. alone / lonely

alone:单独的(多作表语或状语),多指客观上的。lonely:孤独的,寂寞的;荒凉的(多作定语或表语),多指主观上的。

At that time he lived alone on the lonely island. Though he was alone, he did not feel lonely. In fact, he enjoyed his life there. (当时他孤身一人住在荒岛上。尽管他孤独一人,可他并没有感到寂寞。实际上,他很喜欢那里的生活。)

3. asleep / sleepy / sleeping

asleep: 睡着的。表示状态,只当表语或后置定语。fall asleep 表动作。

The baby is now asleep. (这个孩子睡着了。)

She did not fall asleep until daybreak. (她到拂晓才入睡。)

sleepy: 困的,昏昏欲睡的。

The baby is sleepy; its head is nodding. (这个孩子很困,他一直在点头打瞌睡。)

sleeping: 正在睡觉的。表示正在睡觉的动作。例如:

Don't shout! You may wake up the sleeping baby.

4. farther / further

farther: 更远,far 的比较级。further: ①更远,也是 far 的比较级; ②更进一步,更深一层。 作为"更远",二者可以通用。若表示"更进一步,更深一层",只能用 further。例如:

He was too tired to walk any farther/further.(他太累了再也走不动了。)

The problem must be further discussed next time. (这个问题下一次必须要进一步的讨论。)

Mr. Wang went abroad for further study last year. (王先生去年去国外深造了。)

5. possible / probable / likely

possible, probable 和 likely 都有"可能的"的意思。possible 和 probable 只能以物或事情作

主语,常用"It is ~ (for sb) to do sth 或 It is ~ that ..."句型,probable 的可能性较大;likely 的主语可以是人、事或物,还有一个固定短语:be likely to do,有可能做······

"他很可能会来。"这句话可以有以下几种表达:

He is likely to come this afternoon.

It is likely that he will come this afternoon.

It is possible that he'll come.

It is probable that he'll come.

6. worth / worthy

worth 和 worthy 都是形容词,都有"值得的"的意思。worth 后接动名词的主动形式表示被动意义,或接表示钱数或相当于"代价"的比喻性名词,只当作表语;worthy 可以作表语(后接 of,再接名词或动名词的被动形式,或直接跟不定式的被动形式),可以作定语(是"有价值的、可尊敬的"的意思)。

It is worth every penny of it. (所花的每分钱都值得。)

Smith is a worthy gentleman. (史密斯是个可敬的人。)

"这地方值得参观。"可以有以下几种不同表达:

The place is worth visiting.

The place is worthy of a visit.

The place is worthy of being visited.

The place is worthy to be visited.

【技能方法】

形容词的考查比较多样化,面也很广,所以需要重点去学习。

解答此类试题,可以从以下几个方面着手考虑:

- 1.了解形容词的基本功能,从句子成分的判断着手,根据不同成分来选用相应的形容词。
- 2.深入理解形容词的构词法,根据构词法来进行题目要求的词性转换。
- 3.铭记形容词的固定用法和固定句型。
- 4.归纳整理熟记易混的形容词,巧解形容词辨析题。

【基础达标】

1. He felt _____ (shame) of cheating in the exam, deciding never to do such things again.

【答案】ashamed

【解析】

试题分析: be/feel ashamed of 因......而羞愧,符合题意。Shameful 用来形容事物,表示"令人感到可耻的"。故填 ashamed。句意:他为考试中作弊感到羞耻,决定以后再也不做这样

的事了。
2. The visitors looked quite (impress) by the beautiful view at the top of Mount Tai.
【答案】impressed
【解析】
试题分析:句意:泰山顶上的美景给游客留下了非常深刻的印象,impressed 留下印象的。
3. From his (confuse) look, we could see that the professor hadn't expected that
we could raise such (confuse) questions to him.
【答案】confused; confusing
【解析】
试题分析: 句意: 从他困惑的表情, 我们能看出那位教授并没有想到我们会提出如此令人
困惑的问题。confusing 令人困惑的; confused 感到困惑的。
4. What you have acted shows the position is not(suit) for someone like you. That is
to say, you have lost the chance.
【答案】suitable
【解析】
试题分析: 句意: 你的所作所为表明这个职位不适合像你这样的人。be suitable for"适合"
与句意相符。
5. —Do you think that the 11th Chinese National Games were a success?
—Yes,(absolute)! It couldn't be(good).
【答案】absolutely; better
· 【解析】
试题分析:答语句意:是的,一点不错!再没有更好的了。absolutely"(用于对答)一点不错
完全对"; It couldn't be better"没有更好的了",否定词和比较级连用表示最高级。
【能力提升】
1. (2016·浙江高考)If we know that gossip can be (harm),then why do so many of
us do it? The answer lies in another effect of gossip: the satisfaction it gives us.
【答案】harmful
【解析】
试题分析: 句意: 如果我们知道闲聊会是有害的,那么为什么我们还有很多人在做这种事
情呢?答案为闲聊有另一个效果:它能给我们满足。
2.(2016·天津高考)The weather forecast says it will be (cloud)with a slight chance of

rain later tonight.

【答案】cloudy

【解析】

试题分析:句意:天气预报说今天会是阴天,后半夜可能有雨。此处为主系表结构,应该用形容词,故填 cloudy。

3.(2016· 北京高考) I want to prove that I can teach myself a _______(respect) profession, without going to college, and be just as good as, if not better than, my competitors.

【答案】respectful

【解析】

试题分析:句意:我想证明我没有上大学也能通过自学找到受人尊敬的职业。这个职业如果比不上我的竞争者的话,至少也和他们的一样好。此处形容词修饰名词,填 respectful。

4. (2016·江苏高考)He did not compromise easily, but was willing to accept any constructive advice for a _____ (worth)cause.

【答案】worthy

【解析】

试题分析:句意:他不容易妥协,但他很愿意接受有关这项崇高事业方面的任何建设性的建议。worthy cause 崇高的事业。

5. (2016· 天津高考)I'm a 34—year—old man,married,lived in a nice house,and have a successful career as an ______(educate)consultant.

【答案】educational

【解析】

试题分析:句意:我,男性 34 岁,已婚,有一好房子住,作为一名教育顾问事业有成。consultant 为名词,其前应用形容词修饰。

【终极闯关】

1. 【四川省成都市 2017 届高三第一次诊断性检】

阅读下面短文,在空白处填入1个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

Over 2,200 years ago, Chengdu was threatened by frequent floods. Li Bing, together with his son. decided to construct an irrigation system on the Minjiang River <u>61</u> (prevent) flooding. <u>62</u> having a long study and a lot of hard work by the local people, the great Dujiangyan Irrigation System was completed. Since then, the Chengdu Plain <u>63</u> (be) free of flooding and the people have been living peacefully and wealthily. It is the <u>64</u> (old) and only surviving no-dam irrigation system in the world. It is also <u>65</u> wonder in the development of Chinese science. The project consists of three important parts, namely Yuzui, Feishayan and Baopingkou, which were <u>66</u> (science) designed to control the water flow of the rivers throughout the year.

There is a glorious bridge called the Anlan Cable Bridge crossing the Minjiang River above Yuzui, _67_ you can clearly see the entire system. The great _68_ (construct) originally started before the Song Dynasty. At that time, the body of the bridge was constructed with wooden blocks and the handrails(扶手)were made of bamboo. Recently the wood and bamboo have been replaced with steel and concrete to guarantee the security of _69_ (visit) from home and abroad. Seen from afar, the bridge looks like a rainbow _70_ (hang) over the river.

【答案】

- 61. to prevent
- 62. After
- 63. has been
- 64. oldest
- 65. a
- 66. scientifically
- 67. where
- 68. construction
- 69. visitors
- 70. hanging

【解析】

试题分析;本文主要介绍中国的都江堰,世界上最古老且仅存的灌溉系统。 61. to prevent 考查不定式。此处为动词不定式做目的状语,故填 to prevent。 62. After 考查副词。此处意思为在长期努力研究之后,故填 After。

- 63. has been 考查时态。根据 since then 这个时间状语,以及 and 连接前后部分时态保持一致的原则,此处填 has been。
- 64. oldest 考查最高级。此处意为最古老的且仅存的无坝灌溉系统。
- 65. a 考查冠词。此处意为一个奇迹, 泛指, 用 a。
- 66. scientifically 考查副词。此处为副词修饰动词 design,故填 scientifically。
- 67. where 考查连词。此处为非限制性定语从句,句子缺少状语,先行词表地点,故用where。
- 68. construction 考查名词。根据句意此处填名词,故用 construction。
- 69. visitors 考查名词。此处是指国内外的游客,用 visitors。
- 70. hanging 考查非谓语动词。此处用非谓语,与逻辑主语 rainbow 之间是主动关系,用 hanging。

【名师点睛】

语法填空的解题技巧

语法填空是通过语篇在语境中考查语法知识的运用能力。我们在解题前应快速浏览短文掌握大意,有把握的空格可以进行填写。在读懂的基础上,再结合短文提供的特定的语言环境去逐句分析逐题解答。按题型设计分三种情况:

1. 纯空格试题的解题技巧

首先分析句子结构,根据所缺成分确定哪类词。然后,根据句子意思,确定具体填什么词或根据两句间的逻辑关系确定具体用哪个连词。此处考查的冠词 a 的填写。

2. 给出了动词的试题解题技巧

首先,判断要填的动词是谓语动词还是非谓语动词。若句子没有别的谓语动词或者虽然已有谓语动词,但需填的动词与之是并列关系,所给动词就是谓语动词,若是谓语动词就要考虑时态和语态;若句子有谓语动词则用非谓语动词(动词不定式、现在分词、动名词和过去分词)。

3. 词汇转换题解题技巧

这类题主要考查名词、形容词和副词。根据该词在句中所做句子成分确定用哪种形式。 考点:考查语法填空

2. 【湖南省株洲市 2017 届高三上学期教学质量检测】

假定英语课上老师要求同桌之间交换修改作文,请你修改你同桌写的以下作文。作文中共有 10 处语言错误,每句中最多有两处。每处错误仅涉及一个单词的增加、删除或修改。增加:在缺词处加一个漏字符号(\(\))并在其下面写出该加的词。删除:把多余的词用斜

线(\)划掉。

修改: 在错的词下划一横线,并在该词下面写出修改后的词。

注意: 1.每处错误及其修改均仅限一词; 2.只允许修改 10 处,多者(从第 11 处起)不计分。 Last month, I rode bus to my office ten miles away. I carried only a few cash to last each week. One night, as I walk to the usual bus stop, I met a beggar whom had no legs. I stopped and opened my wallet, but I was discovered that I had no money at all. I apologized to him immediate. I became worried so I had no way to get ho me. At my surprise, the beggar pulled out many coin from his broken bowl. Embarrassed, I took enough for his bus fare, and he said, "Good luck!"

【答案】

- 1: rode 和 bus 之间加 a 或 the。
- 2: few→little。
- 3: walk→walked。
- 4: whom→who / that。
- 5: was discovered 中的 was 去掉。
- 6: immediate→immediately。
- 7: so→because / since / as / for ∘
- 8: At→To∘
- 9: coin→coins。
- 10: his→my_o

【解析】

试题分析:作者在去坐公车时看到乞丐,准备给钱,却发现没有钱,最后乞丐给了作者零钱作为车费并且还说祝他好运。

- 1: rode 和 bus 之间加 a 或 the。考查冠词。bus 为可数名词单数,前面需加冠词,ride a / the bus to some place 均指坐公共汽车去某地,因此在 bus 前面加 a 或 the。
- 2: few→little。考查形容词。few 修饰可数名词,cash 为不可数名词,此处为"只携带一点的现金",因此正确用法应为"I carried only a little cash ..."。
- 3: walk→walked。考查时态。整个故事都是用的过去时,此处 walk 表达的动作也发生了, 因此要把 walk 改为 walked。
- **4:** whom→who / that。考查定语从句。先行词 beggar 在定语从句中充当主语,whom 只能用于先行词在从句中充当宾语,因此关系词应为 who 或 that。

- 5: was discovered 中的 was 去掉。考查语态。根据句意"我停下来打开钱夹, 但是发现我没带钱", 本句表示的 discover"发现"应用主动语态, 因此去掉 was。
- 6: immediate→immediately。考查副词。此处表达的是"我立即向他道歉了",修饰动词 apologize 应用副词,所以 immediate 改为 immediately。
- 7: so→because / since / as / for。考查连词。根据本句句意"我担忧起来因为我没法回家了",连词后面为原因状语从句而非结果状语从句,所以 so 应改为 because / since / as / for。
- 8: At→To。考查介词。语境表达的含义为"让我惊讶的是,他从他那破碗里抓出了一些硬币",由此可知,"令某人惊讶的是"的正确表达应为 to one's surprise,因此要把 At 改为 To。
- 9: coin→coins。考查名词复数。many 放在 coin 前面修饰,意为"许多硬币",coin 为可数名词,因此要把coin 改为 coins。
- 10: his→my。考查形容词性物主代词。此句句意为"尴尬之下,我拿了够用于我支付公车费用的硬币",同时,根据上下文语境可知,是作者"我"坐车,因此要把 his 改为 my。

考点:语篇理解以及语法知识。