



A Practical English Grammar

❖ Adjective



“**A + be + N times + 计量形容词比较级 +
than + B**”

A是B的N倍。

1. 亚洲的面积是欧洲的四倍。

Asia is four times larger than Europe.



2. 这块大石头的重量是那块的三倍。

This big stone is three times heavier than that one.

3. 那架飞机的飞行高度是那只风筝的十倍。

❖ **The plane flew ten times higher than the kite.**



用分数表示倍数

❖ 这个盒子比那个大三分之一。

The box is one-third bigger than that one.

去年工业产值比1976年增长了59%。

Last year the output value of industry was 59 percent higher than that of 1976.



Outline

- ❖ 形容词在名词短语中的位置
- ❖ 形容词的其他语法功能
- ❖ **Comparatives & Superlatives**
- ❖ **Interesting or interested?**



Noun phrase

❖ Determiner + **adjective** + headword (Noun)
+ post-determiner:

(prep phrase 介词短语、 participles 分词短语、
infinitive phrase 不定式短语、 **adjective
phrase** 形容词短语、 relative clause 定语从句、
appositive clause 同位语从句)



前置修饰名词

1. 单个形容词修饰名词，置于名词之前。

an interesting book

a beautiful smile

my best friend



Determiner + adj + noun

A **noisy** noise annoys an oyster.

A **big black** bug bit a big black bear .

- ❖ **Note:** something, anything, nothing, everything, someone, anybody, anyone, nobody, everybody, etc.



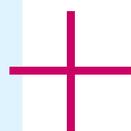
Translation:

一支英国产的漂亮的长的黑色塑料新钢笔



2. 多个形容词修饰名词时的词序排列

观点类形容词
(opinion adjective)



描绘形容词
(descriptive adjective)

个人主观上对事物的看法

good, lovely, clever, strong, comfortable 等等

又称为描述事实形容词 (fact adjective),
即用来描述事物本身固有特征的,
如颜色、形状等。



a good red apple

a beautiful white table

a (red, gorgeous) dress

a pair of (leather, smart) boots

a (rare, crystal) glass

a (woolen, stripy) scarf



- ❖ 由于事物的客观属性有很多，因此，描绘形容词又可以进一步的分类。

尺寸 (size) : large, big, small

形状 (shape) : wide, round, square

新旧 (age) : new, old, ancient

颜色 (color) : white, red, yellow

国籍、出处 (origin) : Chinese, American

质地、材料 (material) : wood, stone, gold



Opshacom

- ❖ **op**-opinion: beautiful, horrible, lovely,
- sh**-size + shape: long, big, small + round, wide, square
- a**-age: old: new, young, old, ancient
- c**-color: red, black, orange
- o**-origin: British, Canadian, Chinese
- m**-material: plastic, metal, wood



Translation:

一支英国产的漂亮的长的黑色塑料新钢笔

a, British, nice, long, black, plastic, new

a nice long new black British plastic pen

Practice

- ❖ 1. Li Bai was (Chinese, famous, ancient, a,) poet.





2. (old, beautiful, big, this, wooden, Chinese, red) **table** was my grandmother's





一个水晶制的喝水用的玻璃杯

a crystal, drinking glass



Practice

a (red, silk, long, gorgeous) dress

a pair of (leather, brown, riding, smart)
boots

a (rare, Czech, drinking, tall, crystal) glass

a (woolen, warm, winter, stripy) scarf



后置修饰名词

- ❖ 一些特殊的后置形容词
- ❖ 形容词短语修饰名词时后置



一、一些特殊的后置形容词

❖ 后置定语形容词指在用作定语时，须放在被修饰的词之后的形容词，有以下几种情况：

- 1) 由前缀a-构成的形容词须后置；
- 2) 形容词成对使用时后置



1) 由前缀a-构成的形容词须后置, 如afraid, alive, alone, alike, ashamed, asleep等。

- ① He is the only man awake at that time.
- ② The house ablaze was next door to him.
- ③ He is the only alive man in the village after the earthquake.



2) 多个形容词并列构成的形容词短语

- ❖ 两个或两个以上的形容词并列作定语，一般置于名词之后，而且用逗号与主句隔开，对名词起补充性的说明或解释。

He bought a set of furniture, **simple and beautiful**.
All countries, **large or small**, should be equal.



This was not a terrorist attack against the mighty and the powerful...It was aimed at ordinary, working-class Londoners, black and white, Muslin and Christian, Hindu and Jew, young and old.



后置修饰名词

- ❖ 形容词短语作定语，置于名词之后，作后置定语。
请比较：

a **typical** mistake

a mistake **typical of beginners of English**

a **popular** song

a song **popular in the 1970s**



Adjective post-determiner

- ❖ 1. adjective + complement
 - 1). adjective + prep phrase
 - 2). adjective + infinitive phrase
 - 3). adjective + participle phrase

- ❖ 2. phrases with more than one adjective
Eg. Each person has his own distinct path,
unique and separate from anyone else's.



1. adjective + complement

1). adjective + prep phrase

a jacket **similar to yours**

Most freshmen believes a myth that university is a beautiful box full of all things they have longed for--love, passion, academic fulfillments, etc.



2). adjective + infinitive phrase

Parents **eager to support their children's efforts**

Students brave enough to attempt this course
deserve to succeed.



3). adjective + participle phrase

a waiter **busy serving the guests**

There are many soldiers busy rescuing survivors.



Try to identify adjective modifiers

- ❖ 1. (VOA) A campaign (战争) on the harsh terrain (地形) of a nation as large as California could be longer and more difficult than some predict. --- Bush
- ❖ 2. (TOEFL) Vitamins are organic compounds (有机化合物) necessary in small amounts in the diet for the normal growth and maintenance of life of animals, including man.



a man *taller than John*
a *taller* man *than John*



4). adjective + **that**从句

If a diamond is heated without oxygen, it will turn to graphite, a form of carbon so soft that it is used as a lubricant.



2. 多个形容词并列构成的形容词短语

- ❖ 1) 两个或两个以上的形容词短语并列作定语，一般置于名词之后，而且用逗号与主句隔开，对名词起补充性的说明或解释。

Each person has his own distinct path,
unique and separate from anyone else's.



形容词的其他语法功能

1. He is the greatest poet **alive**. 定语
2. Someone **else** has done it.
3. The news made her very **sad**. 补语
4. He beat her **black and blue**.
5. Alice tiptoed to the bed, **careful not to wake the baby**.
6. **Afraid of being late**, she got up at four o'clock in the morning. 状语



1. The bird's song is very **sweet**. 表语
2. He remained **silent** at the meeting.
3. **Old and young** joined the discussion.
4. **Careful and careless** are as different as fire and water. 主语
5. **Rich or poor** meant the same to him.



形容词的级

- ❖ 比较级与最高级的构成
- ❖ 原级、比较级及最高级的表述方法



形容词的级的形式

- ❖ 1. 形容词比较级和最高级的形式 PP392-396



2. 不规则的比较级和最高级形式

❖ little	less / lesser	least
old	older / elder	oldest / eldest
far	farther/further	farthest/furthest
bad/ill/evil	worse	worst
good/well	better	best
late	later/latter	latest/last
near	nearer	nearest
many/much	more	most



1. She has gone abroad for further study in English literature. (farther/further)
2. Henry is older than Jim and is the eldest of the three brothers. (old)
3. He is seven years older than his sister. (old)
4. He did it less carefully than she. (little)
5. It is a lesser matter. (little)
6. I am busy now. Can you call me later ?(late)
7. Like all ecological systems, a forest is made up of a living environment and a nonliving environment, the latter composed of air, rocks, soil and water. (late)



3. 不具备等级的形容词

- ❖ 英语中有一小部分形容词，表示绝对的含义，没有等级形式，如：
- ❖ Absolute, alone, dead, empty, equal, eternal, final, perfect, horizontal, primary, supreme, unique, round, single, square, straight等等。
- ❖ 可用一些表“接近”的副词来修饰
nearly perfect, almost fatal, nearly dead 等



写出下列形容词的比较级和最高级形式

tiny, simply, angry, convenient, cold, wide,
fat, thin, slender, friendly, gentle, expensive,
warm, small, good, bad, far, well.



Tinier, tiniest	simpler, simplest (more~most~)
Angrier, -est	more~, most~
Colder, -est	wider, -est
Fatter, -est	thinner, thinnest
Slenderer, -est(more~most~)	more friendly
More gentle, most~	more expensive, most
Warmer, warmest	smaller, smallest
Better, best	worse, worst
Farther/further	better, best



形容词等级句型

- ❖ 原级
- ❖ 比较级
- ❖ 最高级



原级

as + 原级 + as

等量比较

和……一样

not + so / as + 原级 + as

不等量比较

不及……

两个as之间通常为表示数量、程度、性质的词，
如many, much, little, few, good, tall等。



1. 这棵树和那栋楼一样高。

The tree is as tall as the building.

2. 你的咖啡质量不如我的好。

Your coffee is not so/as good as mine.

3. 他对音乐的了解就像我对绘画的了解一样少。

He knows as little about music as I know about painting.



The river is as long as that one.

You can stay here as long as others did.

We shall succeed as long as we try our best.

You can live here as long as you like.



原级结构的一些补充

1. **as...as**与表示重量、数量、时间、距离、价格等计量名词连用时，往往不表示比较，而是构成一个形容词词组，意为“重达、多达”等

The river is as deep as 10 meters.

Frosts often occur as late as May.



原级结构的一些补充

2. **as...as**后跟表示时间、距离类的名词，不用介词，如：

The poem was written as early as in the 15th century.
The poem was written as early as the 15th century.



Comparative pattern

- ❖ 形容词比较级的形式:
 - ❖ 1. A + 比较级 + than + B
 - ❖ 2. the + 比较级 + of the two
 - ❖ 3. more and more...
- ❖ 形容词比较级的修饰语 (P398)
- ❖ 形容词比较级的特殊用法(PP398-400)



❖ 1. A + 比较级 + than + B

该句型中，A,B是同类的人或事物。

This question is less difficult than that one.

❖ 2. the + 比较级 + of the two

I think this painting is more interesting than that one.

I think this painting is the more interesting of the two.



❖ 3. more and more...

双重比较表示事物持续不断的变化，“越来越”

这座城市变得越来越美丽了。

The city is becoming more and more beautiful.

夏天快到了，白天变得越来越长。

As summer approaches, the days seem longer and longer.



- ❖ 形容词比较级的修饰语 (P398)
- ❖ 形容词比较级的特殊用法(PP398-400)



Superlative pattern

- ❖ 形容词最高级的形式:
- ❖ 1. the + 最高级 + in + place
- ❖ 2. the + 序数词+最高级 + in + place
- ❖ 3. the + 最高级 + of + 所属范围
- ❖ 形容词最高级的用法 (PP401-403)



❖ 1. the + 最高级 + in + place

It is the most expensive car *in* the world.

❖ 2. the + 序数词 + 最高级 + in + place

The Yangtze River is the 2nd longest river in China, but it is the 3rd longest one in the world.

❖ 3. the + 最高级 + of + 所属范围

The youngest (member) of the family is most successful.



- ❖ Gold is the least useful of all metals.
- ❖ The Atlantic is not the largest of the world's oceans.
- ❖ “of+范围” 可置于句首



加不加the

- ❖ 1. 表示“最”，加the。

This is the most interesting book all all.

- ❖ 2. most有时用在形容词之前，表示“非常，很”之意，相当于very, 不加the。

The story is most interesting.

It is a most difficult problem.



世界上最好的女人是我的母亲，最美的声音是我母亲的声音。

The best woman in the world is my mother.

The most beautiful sound in the world is my mother's voice.



❖ 形容词最高级的用法 (PP401-403)



Interesting or interested?

一本书有趣。

The book is interesting.

the interesting book

the interested person

他感兴趣。

He is interested.



- ❖ -ing 主语用来描述引起人某种感觉的事物；
- ❖ -ed 主要用来描述人的感觉，表示“人对事物产生某种感觉”。

the **exciting** news

the **annoyed** man

the **excited** man

the **annoying** words

a **frightened** bird / boy

a **frightening** story

Tom had a **frightening** look on his face.

Tom had a **frightened** look on his face.



❖ He is interesting to listen to.



Homework

- ❖ 1. **Prepare** a speech of 200 words based on the topic: compare yourself now to yourself ten years ago.
- ❖ 2. **Preview** Chapter 7.