

英语之路丛书

九年制义务教育初三年级适用

通晓初级英语

第三册

刘圣康 主编



河海大学出版社

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(九年制义务教育初三年级适用)

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编写说明

英语作为一种语言工具,其重要性不言而喻。长期以来,中国学生从初一(文化发达地区则更早)即开始接受英语教育。然而,最终能把英语作为工具熟练加以运用的中国学生却凤毛麟角,英语学习之难由此可见一斑。

那么,怎样才能学好英语呢?《通晓英语之路》丛书试图作些有益的尝试。本丛书由《通晓初级英语》、《通晓中级英语》、《通晓大学英语》三部分组成,每部分又分若干册。各部分之间、各册之间具有较强的逻辑性和连续性,从而构成了一个有机整体。

《通晓初级英语》是按照九年义务教育初中英语教学大纲的要求,以人教社新编初中英语教材为蓝本,遵循由浅入深、循序渐进的教学规律编写的,它具有以下几大特征:

1. 同步。它与初中英语新教材完全配套,初一、初二、初三每个年级一册,供各年级一学年使用。

2. 实用。它的作者大多是来自教学第一线的特级教师和高级教师,他们教学经验丰富,非常了解学生,因而这套集他们数十年教学经验之大成、针对学生特点而编写的丛书,具有很强的实用性。

3. 讲练结合。它吸取了同类初级英语教辅导和练习册、测试卷的优点,把讲与练有机结合在一起。精讲部分栏目多样,语言精辟,例句新颖,重点难点突出;练习部分包含了基础练习与提高练习,且习题量大,既兼顾到了不同层次学生的要求,又体现了多练的原则。讲练结合、精讲多练是学好英语行之有效的方法,这一方法在本丛书中体现得尤为突出;试卷部分共设计了八套试卷,即上学期期中试卷、期末试卷各两套和下学期期中试卷、期末试卷各两套,供学生测试之用。

本丛书是老师教学、家长辅导的好帮手、学生自学的良师益友。

由于时间仓促,水平有限,错漏之处在所难免,敬请专家、读者多提宝贵意见,以便再版时修正。

编者

1997.8

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Unit 1 Teachers' Day

〔教学要点〕

1. 语法知识

学习一般现在时、一般将来时、现在进行时及一般过去时。

2. 词语

- | | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|----------------|
| (1) be glad to do... | (2) be different from... | (3) had better |
| (4) with one's best wishes | (5) give a talk | (6) talk about |
| (7) for short | (8) for example | |

3. 句型

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------------------|
| (1) Happy Teachers' Day! | (2) Best wishes for Teachers' Day! |
| (3) Good luck! | (4) Do please! |

〔课文注释〕

1. Glad to see you again. 很高兴又见到你。

这是熟人、朋友之间见面时常用的一种非正式用语,常用于口语中。首次见面时常说“Nice to meet you.”或“Pleased to meet you.”

glad, nice 与 pleased 在此均表示“愉快、高兴”。在正式场合中,常用“Glad to meet...”。

2. Did you have a good summer holiday? 你暑假过得好吗?

have a holiday 意为“度假”, summer holiday 意为“暑假”, winter holiday 意为“寒假”。

3. And your parents? 你的父母好吗?

此句在本文中等于“*And what /how about your parents?*”或“*How are your parents?*”。

(1) 在询问别人身体、工作等情况时,较正式的场合中常用“*How...?*”来表达。例如:

How are you? 你好吗? How is your father? 你父亲好吗?

(2) What/How about...? 常用于非正式场合,意为“怎么样?”用来询问消息、征求意见或提出建议等。例如:

Who will do the work? What about Mr Zhang? 谁来做这项工作呢? 张先生怎样?

What a fine day today! How about going out for a walk?

今天天气多好啊! 出去散散步怎么样?

4. They're both fine, too. 他们俩也很好。

both 指两个人或物, all 则指三个以上的人或物。例如:

My parents are both workers.

All the students have gone to the cinema.

当 both/all 和动词连用时,若动词是 be 或带有助动词、情态动词时, both/all 则放在 be 或第一个助动词、情态动词后面;若动词为行为动词时,它们则放在行为动词的前面。例如:

We are all /both students. They can all/both sing in English.

You both/all look the same.

5. Everyone is going into class. We'd better go, too. 大家都去上课了,我们最好也进教室吧。

We'd better...=We had better...意为“最好……”,用来向对方提出建议或劝告。例如:

You'd better try it on before you buy the coat. 你在买大衣前,最好试一下。

6. Happy Teachers' Day! 教师节快乐!

在表示节日名称的名词前,一般不加冠词。例如:

Women's Day 妇女节 Mid-Autumn Day 中秋节

Children's Day 儿童节 Christmas Day 圣诞节

7. Miss Zhao asked Jim to give the class a talk. 赵小姐叫吉姆给同学们作一个报告。

talk 在此用作名词,它还可用作动词。例如:

What are they talking about? They are talking about English names.

他们在谈论什么? 他们在谈英国人的名字。

give sb. a talk 意为“给某人作报告”。例如:

Who will give us a talk tomorrow? 明天谁给我们作报告?

8. Nothing difficult! 没什么难的!

difficult 是形容词,当形容词修饰不定代词时必须后置。例如:

I have something important to tell you. 我有重要的事情告诉你们。

9. ...do please ...就讲这个

这里相当于 Do please talk about English names.

do 在这里表示强调,加强语气,发强音[du:],常译作“一定、务必”等。例如:

Do come to the party on time! 一定要按时来参加晚会。

10. ...a first name, a middle name and the family name

first name (given name):按我们汉语说法,就是母亲给起的名字。family name:就是他们家的名字,即我们所说的姓,英语中也叫 surname。英国人的全名往往由三个部分组成,即:a first name(given name),a middle name(given name)和 the family name/the last name。如 Jim Allan Green,我们可以叫他 Jim Green,也可叫他 Mr Green,中间的名字他们往往不用,但我们不可以叫他 Mr Jim 或 Allan Green。

11. For example, my full name is Jim Allan Green, Green is my family name. My parents gave me both of my other names. 例如,我的全名是吉姆·艾伦·格林。格林是我的姓。我的父母给了我另外两个名。

(1)for example 意为“例如”。例如:

Uncle Wang can make many things. For example, he can make kites, desks, chairs and so on. 王叔叔会做许多东西,例如,他会做风筝,打桌子、椅子等等。

(2)give sb. name 意为“取名”,相当于 name (vt.)sb.。例如:

Mary named her cat Mimi. 玛丽给她的小猫取名为咪咪。

(3)both of my other names 指的是 first name 和 middle name, middle name 通常可以不用。

12. I think this is different from Chinese names.

be different from...意为“与……不同”。例如:

The book on the desk is different from the one in the school bag.

13. That's because it is shorter and easier than James.

这是一个带有表语从句的复合句。用整个句子作表语,叫表语从句。例如:

The problem is that nobody will go to help him. 问题是没有人愿意去帮助他。

14. It doesn't matter. It's not important. But my friends call me Jim for short.

没关系,那不重要。但我的朋友们简称我为吉姆。

(1) It's not important. 在此相当于 It doesn't matter. 或 I don't mind. 常用来告诉对方某事无关紧要,不必介意。

(2) for short 意为“简称、缩写”。例如:

We can call Robert Bob for short. 我们可以简称罗伯特为鲍勃。

15. Of course, if you wish. 当然可以,如果你愿意。

本句常用来表示接受对方的建议或请求。例如:

A: Can we stay here for a moment? B: Of course, if you wish.

16. What are you going to give our art teacher for Teachers' Day?

你打算送给我们美术老师什么来作为教师节礼物呢?

(1) be going to do sth. 表示打算做某事或即将做某事,常与表示将来的时间状语连用。例如:

Are they going to the cinema after school? 他们放学后打算去看电影吗?

(2) will do sth. 也可表示将要发生的事情,但它带有意愿色彩,它可用于说话人向对方提出请求或询问,也可表示客观上某个时候必然发生的事,与主观愿望或判断无关。例如:

Will you go swimming with us? 请和我们一起去游泳好吗?(请求)

I'll tell you everything I got from him. 我愿把他那里得到的一些情况告诉你们。(意愿)

My friend, Kate will be 14 years old next year. 我的朋友凯特明年14岁。(客观事实)

(3) 本句中 give 带的是双宾语, what 是直接宾语, our art teacher 是间接宾语。

〔语法讲解〕

1. 一般现在时(The Present Indefinite Tense)

表示经常性或习惯性的动作、现在所具有的特征或状态以及普遍真理。主要由动词原形表示,但第三人称单数后动词词尾加-s 或-es,另外 be 和 have 有特殊的人称形式。例如:

I have two pens, one is red and the other is black. But my brother has no pen.

Jim likes playing football, but doesn't like swimming.

2. 现在进行时(The Present Continuous Tense)

表示现在或现在这一阶段正在进行的动作,由助动词 be 加动词的现在分词组成,即: be doing sth. 例如:

Where are they having the basketball match?

How is your sister getting on with the work?

Someone is asking for you on the phone.

3. 一般将来时(The Future Indefinite Tense)

表示将要发生的动作或情况,由助动词 shall 或 will 加动词原形构成, shall 用于第一人称, will 用于第二、三人称。除此之外,还可用 be going to do sth., be to do sth., be doing sth. (限于某些动词,表示按计划安排要发生的事)等结构来表示将来时。例如:

I'll let you have the book when I'm through. He will not come here if it rains.

We're going to put up a pigsty here. Who's going to speak first?

4. 一般过去时(The Past Indefinite Tense)

表示过去某时发生的动作或情况(包括习惯性动作),由动词的过去式表示。在构成否定及疑问句时,一般都借助于动词 did 和动词 be 的独特的否定及疑问形式(基本上和一般现在时一致)。例如:

She often came to help the old woman.

We didn't have any land at that time.

〔基础练习〕

I. 从 A、B、C、D 中找出其划线部分与所给单词的划线部分的发音相同的一个正确选项

- () 1. should A. trousters B. could C. young D. about
() 2. luck A. duty B. supper C. use D. full
() 3. many A. any B. hand C. sat D. make
() 4. example A. exact B. exercise C. exuse D. box
() 5. choose A. food B. cook C. stood D. wool

II. 选择填空

- () 1. What do you give your teacher for ____?
A. Teachers' Day B. Teeaheer's Day
C. the Teachers'Day D. the teacher's Day
() 2. Hi, Meimei. Here is a letter ____ your mother.
A. to B. for C. give D. gave
() 3. May I call you John? ____, if you wish.
A. That's all right B. No, you can't
C. Yes, you will D. Of course
() 4. What day is it today? It's ____.
A. July 2nd B. 2nd July C. Wendesday D. Wednesday
() 5. Oh, that's the bell. You'd better ____.
A. going into class B. go into class
C. go in class D. going in class
() 6. Thank you for ____ me so many flowers.
A. give B. to give C. giving D. given
() 7. I can hear somebody ____ from behind.
A. calls B. to call C. calling D. called
() 8. ____ beautiful flowers he gave me!
A. What B. How C. What a D. How some
() 9. Are you going to give Jim a nice present ____ his birthday?
A. for B. at C. to D. in
() 10. I wonder if you can talk something ____ your school
A. for B. at C. about D. in

III. 完型填空

A long time ago there was a king. He was always unhappy. He was very rich, but

1 could make him happy. At last he became very 2 .

"I shall be happy to die , "he 3 his doctor.

"I'm 4 to hear that , "the doctor said. "I can cure (医治) your illness 5 I can't make you happy , "

" 6 can cure my sadness ? "the king asked .

" 7 know a very clever man. He may show 8 how to be happy , "the doctor answered.

9 the very clever man came to see the king.

"I'm very happy to 10 you , "the king told him. " 11 you make me happy ? "

" 12 you want to be happy , you must wear the shoes of a man who is 13 happy , "the very clever man said. The king asked all 14 friends : " 15 you always happy ? "But 16 said he was happy . At last he met a 17 fisherman (渔夫) .

"I'm always happy , "the fisherman told the king . "I'm so happy to see you , "the king said . "You must 18 me your shoes. Then I shall be happy , 19 . " "But I 20 shoes. I'm very poor . I can't buy any shoes , "said the fisherman.

() 1. A. nothing B. anything C. everything D. something

() 2. A. happy B. well C. healthy D. ill

() 3. A. said B. told C. spoke D. talked

() 4. A. glad B. happy C. sad D. pleased

() 5. A. but B. or C. and D. so

() 6. A. Why B. Who C. Where D. When

() 7. A. They B. She C. He D. I

() 8. A. me B. you C. him D. her

() 9. A. Tomorrow B. The day after tomorrow

C. The next day

D. Next morning

() 10. A. look B. look at C. see D. look for

() 11. A. Did B. Need C. Can D. Must

() 12. A. How B. After C. Before D. If

() 13. A. always B. not C. never D. sometimes

() 14. A. may B. their C. her D. his

() 15. A. Was B. Do C. Did D. Are

() 16. A. everyone B. no one C. someone D. anyone

() 17. A. rich B. poor C. old D. bad

() 18. A. ask B. buy C. give D. borrow

() 19. A. either B. nor C. too D. so

() 20. A. haven't any B. have some

C. haven't no

D. have a lot of

〔提高练习〕

I. 改错(从 A、B、C、D 中找出有错误的一处并改正)

- () 1. What makes you to think so?
A B C D
- () 2. —What do you name your father's brother?
A B C
—Uncle.
D
- () 3. One day Jane's parents take her to a doctor.
A B C D
- () 4. Was everyone go to his birthday party?
A B C D
- () 5. He told me there was not serious anything with his eyes.
A B C D
- () 6. You'd better to help your mother do the cooking.
A B C D
- () 7. In front of the house was some tall trees.
A B C D
- () 8. Don't go to bed until your father will come home.
A B C D
- () 9. That's a beautiful skirt, isn't that?
A B C D
- () 10. Did Miss Gao teach your English last term?
A B C D

II. 阅读理解(根据短文内容选择最佳答案填空)

One day a big stone fell from a hill. The stone stopped in the middle of a road in a village.

Some of the strongest men in the village tried to carry the stone away, but no one could move it. Then they tried to pull it with ropes, but nothing worked.

"Well," they said, "we cannot do anything about it. We'll have to build another road."

Then, a boy, about twelve years old, came up and said: "Excuse me, sir. I think I can help you move the big stone away." "You?" they shouted. "What are you thinking about? All of us have just tried and even together we can't move it at all. How can you?" The men laughed at the boy.

The next morning some people came to the road. One of them shouted: "The big stone is gone. It's gone!" More people ran there to see for themselves. It was true. The big stone isn't in the road any more. It isn't near the road. In fact(事实上), no one could see the big stone anywhere.

"This is impossible(不可能). But where has it gone?" they said. The twelve-year-old boy came and smiled. "I told you I could move it. I did it last night. you see," he said, "I dug a deep hole(深坑) next to the big stone and the stone rolled down into the hole by itself. Then I covered it with earth. Do you remember what the big stone looked like? It looked like a big ball."

- () 1. The big stone was in the road for _____.
A. only one day B. only two days

- C. three days D. four days
- () 2. There were _____ in the village.
 A. no strong men B. no strong children
 C. some strong men D. not any strong young men
- () 3. The boy was _____ though he was only twelve years old.
 A. strong enough B. very clever
 C. not clever D. not one of the strongest men
- () 4. Which of the four is true?
 A. At last the villagers built another road.
 B. The villagers carried the big stone away with ropes.
 C. The stone rolled down to another village.
 D. The stone wasn't in the road the next morning.
- () 5. The stone was _____.
 A. a big one B. a round one
 C. too heavy to carry D. both A, B and C
- () 6. At first, the villagers _____.
 A. tried everything, but they could not move it
 B. asked the boy to help them
 C. didn't see the stone look like a ball
 D. didn't know where the big stone came from
- () 7. The boy dug a big hole _____.
 A. with the help of the villagers B. with another boy
 C. all by himself D. near the village
- () 8. The next morning _____ saw the big stone in the middle of the road.
 A. some villagers B. some of the strongest men
 C. no one D. the 12-year-old boy
- () 9. _____ in the village laughed at the boy when he said he could move the big stone.
 A. All the people B. All the boys
 C. Some strongest men D. All the strongest men
- () 10. Which do you think is the best title for this passage?
 A. A Twelve-year-old Boy B. A Big Stone in the Road
 C. No strong Men in the Village D. How Big the Stone Is

Unit 2 The sports meeting

〔教学要点〕

1. 语法知识

学习副词的比较级和最高级。

2. 词语

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| (1)hold a sports meeting | (2)the high/long jump |
| (3)win the game | (4)in front of |
| (5)pass...on | (6)catch up with |
| (7)neck and neck | (8)at the same time |
| (9)take turns | (10)go on doing... |
| (11)right now | (12)fall behind |

3. 句型

- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| (1)Happy Teachers' Day! | (2)Glad to meet you again. |
| (3)Jim is short for James. | (4)Best wishes for...! |

〔课文注释〕

1. Last week No. 14 Middle School held a sports meeting on the playground.

(1)No. 14 Middle School 中的 middle school 要大写。如不具体指某一所学校,就不能大写。

例如:

A: Which middle school does your brother study in?

B: He studies in No. 5 Middle School.

(2)held a sports meeting 可以说成 held a sports meet(美语常用 meet)。held 是 hold 的过去式,意为“举行、进行”等。我们也可以说 have a(sports)meeting。例如:

When will you have a class meeting?

2. the 100-metre race 一百米赛跑

metre 后不能加“s”,如果它和前面的特定数词一起去限制、修饰某一个名词,那个数词和 metre 之间必须用连字符“-”连接起来,无论数词是多少,metre 决不能加“s”。类似的情况还有:a six-foot man(一位六英尺高的男人)。

3. So who won the race?

won 是 win 的过去式。我们可以说 win the race/win the game/win the match 等,但我们不能用 win sb. 去表示赢了某人,win sb. 表示“说服某人”或“争取”的意思。例如:

You have won me. 你把我说服了。

We've won him (over) to our side. 我们把他争取过来了。

4. Which sport are you in today?

be in=take part in (参加)。例如:

Are you in the long jump? 你参加跳远了吗?

5. Bad luck! 真倒霉! 运气不好。

Bad luck 往往表示惋惜,而 Good luck 常用于祝福语。

6. All the runners got ready to run.

(1)runner 是由动词 run 双写 n 加 er 构成的名词。由动词构成的名词还有:

win—winner work—worker clean—cleaner

(2)get ready to do sth. 或 make ready to do sth.

get/make ready for sth. 意为“准备好……”。例如:

The fighters got ready to cross the river. 战士们准备渡河。

We must make the bedrooms ready for the new students.

我们必须把寝室准备好,让新学员来住。

7. Come on!

come on 常用于鼓励别人或引起别人注意,意为“快呀!加油呀!来呀!上呀!”等。例如:

Come on, or we'll miss the train.

8. He began to catch up with Jin.

catch up with sb. 有“追上、赶上”之意,也可以说成 catch sb. up. 例如:

Go on in front. I'll catch you up (或 catch up with you). 你先走,我就会赶上你的。

9. At the end of the second lap, Yu Yan and Jim were neck and neck.

(1)at the end of...后面可加地点名词表示地点,也可加时间名词表示时间。例如:

You'll find the station at the end of the road.

Who went in at the end of the meeting?

(2)neck and neck 意为“齐头并进”。类似的词组有:

hand in hand 手拉手 side by side 肩并肩

10. A moment later, the Class 4 runner fell and hurt his leg, but he quickly got up and went on running.

(1)get up 有“(使)起床、(使)起立”的意思。例如:

The boy always gets up very late on Sunday.

Just now I saw your brother fall off his bike, but he quickly got up.

(2)go on doing sth. 意为“继续做某事”。例如:

As soon as it stopped raining, the farmers went on working in the fields.

11. Not far behind him was Lin Tao.

这一句是倒装句,等于 Lin Tao was not far behind him.

类似的句子有:Among the hills lies a small village.

be behind 可用来表示速度的落后,也可表示在某个方面的落后。例如:

I'm sorry to tell you that you are far behind in English, so you must study harder.

12. Jiang Honglin was catching up fast, too, but not fast enough.

“enough”在这里是副词,修饰副词 fast,表示程度。当 enough 去修饰形容词或副词时,必须放在被修饰词的后面。例如:

This book is easy enough (adv.) for me to read.

Li Lei jumped high enough (adv.) in the high jump.

13. He stopped to get it and of course fell behind.

(1)stop to do sth. 意为“停下来去做某事”。

stop 后面的动词不定式在句中作状语,表示目的。例如:

It's so hot, we'd better stop to have a rest.

(2) stop doing sth. 意为“停止做某事”。

stop 后面的动名词结构用来作宾语。例如:

The children stopped talking when their teacher came in.

14. Well done, everyone! Congratulations, Lin Tao!

Well done 和 Congratulations 都是用来祝贺别人在某方面干得好或在某方面取得成功的常用语。例如:

A: We've won the girls' 400 metres. B: Congratulations to you.

A: I've passed all the exams, Dad. B: Well done, dear.

15. I'm not sure. It was difficult to see. 我不能肯定。很难看清楚。

(1) be sure 意为“确信、有把握”,后面可接从句。例如:

I'm sure that he will come tomorrow.

(2) be(feel) sure of/about sth. 意为“对...有把握”。例如:

Do you feel sure about it? 你对这有把握吗?

(3) be sure to do sth. 意为“一定能做……”。例如:

Be sure not to forget it. 千万不要忘记呀!

(4) It was difficult to see. It 在句中作形式主语,真正主语是动词不定式 to see。例如:

It is not easy for us to learn English well.

〔语法讲解〕

1. 副词的比较级和最高级的构成形式

(1) 大多数副词和形容词一样,也有比较级和最高级的形式,且其构成规则也一样,即:单音节和少数双音节的副词一般都是在词尾加-er 和 -est,而多音节和形容词加-ly 结尾的副词,是在这些副词前面加 more 和 most 构成。例如:

fast—faster—fastest late—later—latest

early—earlier—earliest slowly—more slowly—most slowly

(2) 有些副词和形容词一样,其比较级和最高级的变化是不规则的。例如:

badly—worse—worst much—more—most

well—better—best

2. 副词的比较级和最高级的用法

(1) 在使用副词比较级时,我们常用连词 than 来连接比较的对象。than 连接的句中可省略的词尽量省去,避免重复。例如:

My mother always gets up earlier than my father (gets up).

(2) 在使用副词最高级时,一般都得有比较的范围。在两者或两部分间进行比较时可用比较级代替最高级。副词最高级前定冠词 the 可省去。例如:

Lucy speaks Chinese best in their class.

Tom runs faster than any other student in Class 3.

(3) 副词比较级也可用表示程度的副词 much, even, a lot, a little 等来修饰。例如:

Mrs Green drives much more carefully than Jim.