English 英 语 比 较 海

英语比较结构

崔正勤 宋庆生 纪昌祥编

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英语无数结构

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前言

为了使广大读者更好地掌握英语比较级 和 最 高 级的用 法, 我们编写了《英语比较结构》一书。

本书是根据当代英语的观点、吸取了传统语法的精华编写而成的。书中共六部分: 概述; 英语比较结构的类型; 同人或同物两种不同性质的比较; 比较级形式表达其他意义; 不同人或不同物两种性质的比较; 形容词和副词的最高级形式。书中对每部分都作了详细的阐述,并引用了大量例句; 还结合所述内容配有适量的练习,并附有练习答案,以便读者参考。

本书可供大、中学师生及英语工作者学习使用。

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一、概述

比较是人类认识客观事物的重要方法之一,也是人类进行思维活动、交流经验、传达信息的有效方式。比较属于语法范畴——即有一定的语法形式和在某种形式下表现的语法意义。比较结构是用来表达人或事物的属性或特征的不同程度。

英语中大多数形容词和副词都能用于比较结构,下面分别谈形容词、副词的比较级、最高级变化形式。

1. 形容词的三级变化形式

(1)原级形式,形容词的原级形式就是形容词原形。 它只是一般地表示事物的属性而不和任何事物作比较。例如。

This is a large room.

(这是个大房间。)

That is an important question.

(那是**定个重要问题。**)。 ^ n

(2)比较级形式:形容词比较级形式表示一事物与另一事物的比较关系,有"较…"或"更"…的意思。例如: This room is larger than that (one).

(这房间比那房间大。)

This question is more important than that one. (这个问题比那个问题更为重要。)

(3)形容词最高级形式.形容词最高级形式表示某事物属性的最高程度,有"最···"或"顶···"的意义。例如:

This is the largest of the three rooms.

(这是三个房间中最大的一个。)

That is the most important of three questions.

(这是三个问题中最重要的一个。)

形容词的比较级和最高级有综合式(synthetic forms) 和分析式(analytic forms)两种。 前者又叫做单式而后者又叫做复式。个别形容词的变化也有不规则的。

①综合式比较级和最高级

形容词的综合式比较级形式在形容词原形上加 -er: 最高级形式在原级上加 -est。例如:

1		
原 级	比较级	最高级
tall	taller	tallest
clever	cleverer	cleverest
short	shorter	shortest
hot	hotter	hottest
happy	happier	happiest
. narrow	narrower	narrowest
†		I

②分析式比较级在形容词前加more, 最高级前加most。 例如:

原 级	比较级	最高级
active	more active	most active
important	more important	most important
difficult	more difficult	most difficult
beautiful	more beautiful	most beautiful
necessary,	more necessary	most necessary
foolish	more foolish	most foolish

③不规则形容词的比较级和最高级形式。

原 级	比 较 级	最高。级
good	better	best a design
bad	worse	worst 1 William
many		. most . most . (17 / 113 = 113) }
much	· ·	.d., n most .d™
little	less	least
far	farther further	farthest furthest

2. 副词的三级变化形式

英语的副词和形容词一样,也有原级、比较级、最高级

形式。

(1)原级形式,副词的原级形式就是副词原形。它一般用来表示行为、状态或性质的特征或程度,而不与别的行为或性质进行比较。例如,

Tom runs fast.

(汤姆跑得快。)

He writes carefully.

(他写得整洁。)

(2)比较级形式。副词的比较级形式表示某一行为或性质比另一行为或性质"更···"或"较···"的意思。例如:

Tom runs faster than Jack.

(汤姆跑得比杰克快。)

He writes more carefully than his brother.

(他比他弟弟写得更认真。)

(3)最高级形式。副词的最高级形式表示某行为或性质的特征达到最高的程度,有"最···"或"顶···"的意义。例如。

Tom runs fastest of all.

(在所有的人中,汤姆跑得最快。)

Who can work fastest and best in your class?

(你们班上谁干得最快而且最好。)

副词的比较级和最高级与形容词变化一样,有综合式和 分析式两种。个别的副词也有不规则变化形式。

①综合式比较级和最高级

副词的综合式(又叫单式)比较级形式由副词的原级加上-er 构成,副词最高级在副词原级上加-est 构成。例如:

	单音节副讠	司 变 化		
原 级	比 较 级	最 高 级		
fast	faster	fastest		
hard	harder	hardest		
loud	louder	loudest		
often garage	oftener	oftenest		
soon	sooner	sconest		

②分析式比较级和最高级(复式)

副词的分析式比较形式在副词原形前面加 more, 而最高级是在副词原级前加 most 构成的。 绝大多数副词用分析式构成比较级和最高级。例如:

原 级	比 较 级	最高级
attentively	more attentively	most attentively.
happily	more happily	most happily
carefully	more carefully	most carefully
quickly	more quickly	most quickly
accurately	more accurately	most accurately
seldom	more seldom	most seldom

③不规则副词的比较级和最高级

厚	级	比	较	级	最	高	级
well		better			best		
badly	badly			worse			
little	less			least			
much	more			most			
far	further			fu	rthest		

复合形容词和复合副词也有比较级结构和最高级结构。 两种词类比较结构、最高级结构的构成并无绝对的规则。有的用综合式,有的用分析式。下面的复合形容词从原级变为 比较级形式把 -er 加在第一个成分上,有的要加 -more。 从原级变为最高级形式把 -est 加在第一个成分上,有的也可加 -most。例如:

		hardest-working/
hard-working	more hard-working	most hard-working
K .		finest-looking
well-made	better-made	best-made
	kinder-hearted/	kindest-hearted/
kind-hearted	more kind-hearted	most kind-hearted
		theworst-tempered/
bad-tempered	more bad-tempered	the most bad- tempered

复合形容词因组成部分之间关系紧密,其间不允许插入后缀,故通常用 more/most 形式。例如:

up-to-date	more	up-tø-date	most up-to-date
far-reached	more	far-reached	most far-reached
			most nagrow-minded
short-sighted	more	short-sighted	mosti short-sighted
well-to-do	more	ob-ot-llew	most well-to-do

二、英语比较结构的类型

2 L1 . 相新比较结构 (Comparative of Equality)

相等比较结构表示被比较的双方在性质具程度、数量、大小诸方面相等或近似相等这样的概念。《在表达相等概念的句子中,用 as…as结构式,其中所用那容调或副词都用原级形式。结构式中的第一个 as 为副词。《面》第二个 as 为连词,引导出一个完整的或省略的比较被语从句。表示比较对象。根据搭配关案计as 》 as 》 as 》 as 》 as 》 as 》 是

(-1)/as 中形容词原级(副词原级) +as. 例如:

He is as energetic as a syoung man.

(他象年轻人那样有劲。)

Mr. Brown is as busy as before.

(布朗先生象以前那么忙。)

This discovery was as important as that of x-rays.

(这一项发现象发现 x-射线一样重要。)

Class A is as large as Class B.

(A 班和 B 班一样大。)

The enemy began to torture Liu Hu-lan but she stood as firm as a rock.

(敌人开始折磨刘胡兰,但她象盘石那样地坚定。)

Gravity is as important to us as air and water are.

(地球引力对于人类来说,犹如空气和水对于人 类那么重要。)

Though sometimes the moon looks like half a plate, it is really as round as a ball.

(虽然月亮有时候看起来象半个盘子,但它实际 上象球一样地圆。)

This morning paper is as expensive as the Sunday paper.

(晨报和星期日报的价钱一样贵。)

My son delivers the newspaper as fast as the other boys (do).

(我儿子送报和别的孩子一样迅速。)

Does Ann dress as smartly as Mary?

(安娜打扮得象玛丽一样漂亮吗?)

The 2:10 train travels as fast as t h 3:55 train.

(两点十分的火车和三点五十五分的火车开得一 样快。)

He could speak English as fluently as an Englishman (can).

(他英语说得和英国人一样流利。)

Is this issue of the magazine as interesting as the last one?

(这期杂志和最后一期同样有趣吗?))

二二在英语中。同一个意义可以用不同的何型结构表达,表示等同关系的 .8800-880 结构式宽可有其异形同义结构。试比较下列几组句子。

This discovery was as important as that

This discovery was of the same importance as that of x-rays.

20 225220(这一项发现与发现对射线同样重要。)

This morning paper is as expensive as the Sunday paper.

This morning paper is of the same price as the Sunday paper.

(晨报和星期日报的价钱一样贵。)

My son delivers the newspaper as fast as the other boys,

My son delivers the newspaper at the same speed as the other boys...

(我儿子送报和别的孩子送报一样迅速。)

Is this issue of the magazine as interesting as the last one?

Is this issue of the magazine of the same interest as the last one?

(这期杂志和最后那期杂志同样有趣吗?)

英语形容词与其相对应的名词之间有一种固定的转换关系,例如:

This river is as long as that one.

上述一句可转换成相应的名词结构, 其意义不变。This river is of the same length as that one.

下面把转换关系以句型结构对照,

	宽	度	as		1		the same width as
	深	度	as	deep as	be	of	the same depth as
	厚	度	as	thick as	be	of	the same thickness as
	高	度	ás	high as	be	of	the same height as
	高	度	as	tall as	be	0f	the same height as
	重	量	as	heavy as	be	of	the same weight as
	尺	4	as	large as	be	of	the same size as
. 1	重要	性	as as	important	be	of	the same importance as
	必要	性	as as	necessary	be	of	the same necessity as

- (2) as + 名词词组 + as。例如:
- (1) Tom has got as many books as he needed.

(汤姆需要多少书就买了多少书。)

掏

②They have produced as much sugar as in the previous season.

(他们生产的糖与上个季度一样多。)

There are as many students in our class as in their class.

(我们班的学生和他们班一样多。)

- (Matter is usually electrically neutral, that is, it has as many protons as electrons.
 (物质通常不进由、补热思路、它物质还常和由之类
 - (物质通常不带电,也就是说,它的质子数和电子数相同。)
- (5) The teacher will give me as much help as he can.

(老师将尽量帮助我。)

- ⑥Try to make as few mistakes as possible.

 (要尽量少犯错误。)
- ① I can't drink massweet coffee as this.

 (我不能喝这样甜的蝴蝶。)
 - ®The old mother was fond of eating as delicious soup as this.

(老母亲爱喝这样好味的汤。)

在 as + 名词词组 + as 结构中,有时可将比较结构置于名词之后作后置定语;但有的形容词不可改换这样的结构。

1: