

配合初中英语教材最新版

YU JUXING YU YUFA TONGBU XUNLIAN

YU JUXING


# 英语句型与 语法同步训练

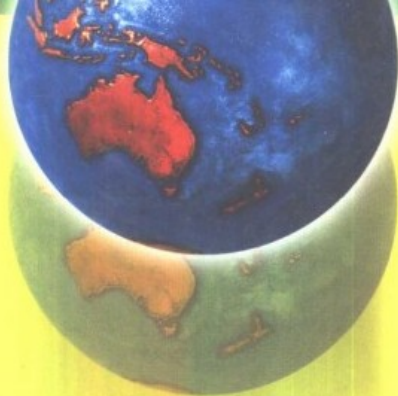


傅少森 编著

第三册

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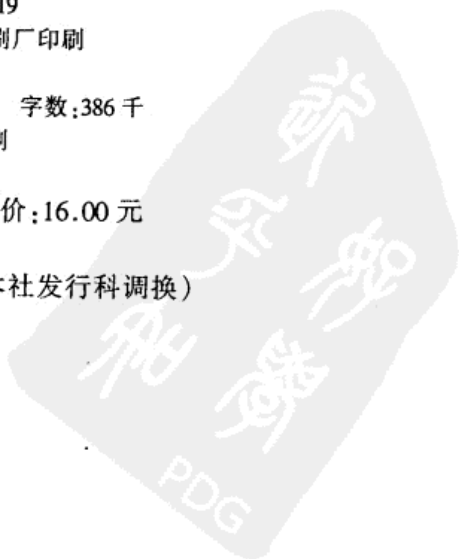
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## 前 言

为配合中学英语教学之需,使中学生更好地学习、理解和掌握英语知识,同时也为英语教师因材施教提供方便,特编著《英语句型与语法同步训练》(配合初中英语教材最新版),供初中一至三年级学生使用。

新编中学英语教材句型和语法知识介绍十分简单扼要,中学生初学英语,往往受母语影响,对英语句型和语法由于陌生和不习惯而感到学习困难。鉴于此,本书紧扣初中新编英语教材,按单元教学内容顺序,由浅入深、循序渐进,较为完备地介绍和归纳了教材所涉及的英语句型和语法知识,这无疑起到了对教材的诠释、精讲和补充作用,为中学生提供了一把尽快熟悉和掌握教材中英语词汇、句型结构和语法知识的入门钥匙。

本书完全按教材原有结构和内容顺序归纳综合,内容系统完整,叙述繁简得当,重点难点突出,知识难易适中,并配有大量规范而全面的单元综合检测练习与参考答案,从而使本书既能与授课进度紧密配合,便于学习训练,又能满足单元和阶段复习以及毕业、升学考试总复习需要;既可供一般学生学习、复习与记忆之用,也可供学有余力的学生拓宽知识面和参加竞赛使用;教师亦可作为教学参考用书。因此,本书具有较强的针对性和实用性。

安徽省教育科学研究所英语室研究员杜效明先生自始至终关注和指导本书的编著出版并予审定,本书的编著得到了多年来一直从事中学英语教学工作、具有丰富教学经验的诸位老师的大力协助,刘桂荣老师为本书提供了部分检测练习,王建初老师为检测练习完成了大部分参考答案,杨晓钟老师对初稿进行了修订,在此一并表示衷心的感谢!

因成笔匆促,加之水平有限,本书难免存在疏漏或不足之处,恳请广大读者与同仁指正。

编 者

## 说 明

一、本书共三册，分别供初中一至三年级使用。本册为第三册，共十章(Chapter 31~40)，对应初中英语教材第三册各单元。本册附有“专题检测练习及答案”与“综合检测练习及答案”，是对整个初中阶段所学英语知识程度的总检测。

二、每章内容依次由句式(含图表)、评析、注释、附例和检测练习等几部分组成。“句式”尽可能选用教材中原句和英语词汇，因此富有典型意义和频繁运用的特点；“评析”为阐述句型服务，较为详尽、精要地分析和介绍了英语句型的结构特点和语法要点；“注释”是对句型和语法知识的进一步补充，对于学有余力的学生具有深层次介绍、分析的特点；“附例”用以消化、拓展句型和语法知识，以期收到举一反三之效；“检测练习”用以检测对所学内容的掌握与运用，达到增强训练、巩固知识的目的。

三、句式、注释和附例等所援引的英语例句，除极少数之外，其余全都是选用教材中原有句子，既便于对照教材查阅，也起到了进一步熟悉和掌握英语句式和更好地理解语法要点的作用。

四、目录所列条目(A、B等)为所在章要目名称，要目的内容在文中按A<sub>1</sub>、A<sub>2</sub>等依次展开叙述。

五、各章后面所备“检测练习”及必要的“参考答案”，其内容紧扣教材，完全围绕所学词汇、句型和语法点设置，很有实际训练价值和实用意义。书后所附“专题检测练习”内容覆盖了整个初中阶段所涉及的词汇、句型和语法知识，起到了系统复习的效果。“综合检测练习”精选自近年来十几个省、市、自治区初中毕业和中考升学试卷，具有很强的临战训练特色和指导参考作用。

六、随着新教材的陆续出版使用，本书将及时加以修订，以紧扣教材，不断增强针对性、实用性。

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## Chapter 31 副 词

提示：本章与教材 unit 2 对应同步。

要目：A. 副词的基本类型及其在句子中的使用

B. 副词的级的构成

C. 副词的级在句中的使用

### A. 副词的基本类型

- |  |
|--|
| ① John <i>always</i> studies at night.         |
| ② He drives his car <i>carefully</i> at night. |
| ③ We are going on a little <i>too</i> slowly.  |
| ④ I must be <i>off</i> now.                    |
| ⑤ I met an old friend on my way <i>home</i> .  |
| ⑥ You shouldn't stay up <i>too</i> late.       |
| ⑦ They worked <i>very well</i> .               |

#### 【评析】

(1) 副词用来修饰动词、形容词、其他副词或全句，说明时间、地点、程度、方式等概念。

(2) 副词根据意思可分为以下几类：

a) 时间副词。回答“什么时候”的有 now, then, ago, yesterday, today, before, later, tonight, just now 等；说明频度或“经常与否”的有 always, often, usually, sometimes, never, ever 等；说明其他时间问题的有：yet, late, early, long, since, at once, at first, shortly, right away 等。

b) 地点副词。表示地点的有 here, there, home, anywhere, everywhere, somewhere 等；表示位置关系的有 above, below, down, up, out, in, back, along, over, round, away, near, off, on, inside, past 等。

c) 方式副词。一般用来回答怎样地，大多由形容词词尾加-ly 构成，如 badly, carefully, sadly, happily, slowly, warmly 等，有少数词尾不带-ly，如 well, past, slow, quick, hard, alone, high, wide 等。

d) 程度副词。常见的有 much, little, very, so, too, enough, nearly, almost, hardly, not at all 等。

e) 疑问副词。用来引起一个特殊疑问句，主要有 how, when, where, why 等。例如：How do you go to work every day?

f) 连接副词。用来引导从句，主要有 how, when, where, why 等。例如：When I left, the TV play was over.

g) 关系副词。用来引导一个从句，主要有 when, where, why 等。

(3) 副词在句中主要作状语，用来修饰动词（句①always 修饰动词 studies）、副词（句③too 修饰副词 slowly），有时也修饰整个句子。例如：First of all（首先）we must study hard.

(4) 副词在句中的位置比较灵活，通常有以下几种情况：

a) 多数副词放在动词(包括 be、助动词、情态动词)后面(句④、⑥、⑦)。

b) 如果是及物动词则一般放在宾语后面(句②)。

c) 表示频度的副词放在动词前面(句①)，但要放在连系动词 be、情态动词、助动词后面。

d) 程度副词放在它所修饰的词前面(句⑦)。

e) 疑问副词、连接副词、关系副词放在句子(或从句)的开头。

例如：*How* did you like the film that we saw yesterday? (我们昨天看的电影你觉得怎样?)

#### A<sub>2</sub>. 频度副词的意义差别比较

主语	频度副词 (意义区别比较)		行为动词	时间状语
John	always	100%	studies	at night.
Mary	usually	—	studies	at night.
Tom	often	50%	studies	at night.
Alice	sometimes	—	studies	at night.
Jim	never	0%	studies	at night.

#### 【评析】

频度副词放在动词之前，但有时也可以放在其他位置，如：*Sometimes* I study at night.

#### A<sub>3</sub>. 频度副词 *always* 等在句中的不同位置比较

	主语	be	副词	行为动词	时间状语(形容词)
陈述句	John		always	studies	at night.
陈述句	John	is	always		busy.
陈述句		John		always	studies
一般疑问句	Does	John		always	study
陈述句		Mary	is	always	busy.
一般疑问句	Is	Mary		always	busy?

#### 【评析】

在陈述句和疑问句中，频度副词均放在行为动词前面，连系动词 be 的后面（若 Be 在句首，频度副词放在主语后面）。

#### A<sub>4</sub>. 方式副词在句中的位置

主语	动词	宾语	方式副词	地点状语	时间状语
He	spoke	English	rapidly	in class	yesterday.
He	drives	his car	carefully	in the city	at night.

#### B<sub>1</sub>. 副词的比较等级

原级	①	Hui Fang	jumped	quite	<i>far</i> .
比较级	②	Ann	jumped		<i>farther</i> .
最高级	③	Lin Mei	jumped	<i>farthest</i>	of all.

#### 【评析】

副词和形容词一样，也有原级(句①*far*)、比较级(句②*farther*)和最高级(句③*farthest*)。

#### 【附例】

Meimei ran *fast*.

Lucy ran *faster* than Meimei.

But Wu Dong ran *fastest* of all.

#### B<sub>2</sub>. 副词比较级和最高级的规则变化形式

情 况	规 则	原级	比较级	最高级
一般单音节词	词尾加 -er, -est	hard fast	harder faster	hardest fastest
以字母 e 结尾	词尾加 -r, -st	late	later	latest
以辅音字母 + y 结尾	改 y 为 i, 再加 -er, -est	early	earlier	earliest
多音节词和部分双音节词	词前加 more, most	quickly carefully	more ~ more ~	most ~ most ~

#### B<sub>3</sub>. 副词比较级和最高级的不规则形式举例

原 级	比较级	最高级
well	better	best
badly (ill)	worse	worst
much	more	most
little	less	least
far	farther/further	farthest

### C<sub>1</sub>. 副词原级在句中的使用

- ① I study *as hard as* John.  
② I didn't do *as (so) well as* Tom does.  
③ She didn't sing *as (so) well as* she usually does.

#### 【评析】

- (1) “as + 副词原级 + as” 表示两者在程度上相等(句①)。  
(2) “not as (so) + 副词原级 + as” 表示两者在程度上不相等(句②、③)。

#### 【附例】

I think science is *as important as* maths.  
Tom runs *as fast as* Jack.  
It is *not as (so) warm* today *as* yesterday.  
He did *not come as (so) early as* WangLin.

### C<sub>2</sub>. 副词比较级在句中的使用

- ① Yu Yan from class 1 ran *faster*.  
② She did *rather* badly.  
③ Meimei did *worse than* Lucy.  
④ Li Lei jumped *farther than* Jim did.  
⑤ Bill did *better than* Lin Tao.  
⑥ Did Huifang jump *farther than* Ann?

#### 【评析】

- (1) 在表示比较程度的句中可使用副词的比较级(句①、②)。  
(2) “副词比较级 + than” 表示两者程度上的差异(句③、④、⑤、⑥)。当 than 前后所使用的动词相同时，通常用助动词代替后面的动词，该动词或助动词可以省略(句④、⑥)。  
(3) “the + 副词比较级……, the + 副词比较级” 表示“越……, 越……”。

#### 【附例】

Who runs *faster*, Lucy or Meimei?  
Li Lei ran much *faster than* other boys.  
He works much *harder than* I (do).  
She goes to school *earlier than* other students.  
I like this pen *better than* the other one.

### C<sub>3</sub>. 副词最高级在句中的使用

- ① Zhang Jun did *best* of all.  
② Liu Mei jumped *farthest* of all.  
③ Bob came to school *latest* in his class yesterday.  
④ Of all the songs, I like this song *best*.

### 【评析】

(1) 副词最高级主要用于三者或三者以上人、事、物的比较，相当于汉语“最”。

(2) 在使用副词最高级时，要有一个短语说明比较的范围(句①、②of all, 句③in his class, 句④of all the songs)。

(3) 副词最高级前可以用 the 也可以不用 the, 多数情况下不用 the。

### 【附例】

Who jumped *farthest* of all?

Lily did *worst* of all.

They all came early but she came (*the*) *earliest* of all.

Among the three boys he is *most distinctly* (清楚).

The five books are all good, but I like this one *best* of all.

### 检测练习

1. 用所给单词或短语对句子适当部分进行连续替换。

John spoke English slowly last year.

correctly, pronounced, these words, yesterday, a week ago, read, rapidly, I, the story

2. 写出下列副词的比较级和最高级。

high \_\_\_\_\_, hard \_\_\_\_\_, fast \_\_\_\_\_, slowly \_\_\_\_\_,  
early \_\_\_\_\_, quickly \_\_\_\_\_, carefully \_\_\_\_\_, well \_\_\_\_\_,  
little \_\_\_\_\_, much \_\_\_\_\_, badly \_\_\_\_\_, far \_\_\_\_\_,  
late \_\_\_\_\_, wide \_\_\_\_\_, warmly \_\_\_\_\_, happily \_\_\_\_\_,  
deeply \_\_\_\_\_.

3. 根据所给的句子和单词，用句中副词的比较级和最高级各造一个句子。

(1) John ran *fast*. (Tom, Jim)

(2) Li Hua did quite *well*. (Wang Lin, Wu Hui)

(3) Mary jumped quite *far*. (Lucy, Ann)

(4) Lily did rather *badly*. (Zhang Yin, Zhou Yan)

(5) I go to our class *early*. (Chang Hong, Wei Hua)

4. 写出下列形容词和副词的反义词。

(1) good \_\_\_\_\_

(2) well \_\_\_\_\_

(3) many \_\_\_\_\_

(4) much \_\_\_\_\_

(5) big \_\_\_\_\_

(6) hot \_\_\_\_\_

(7) warm \_\_\_\_\_

(8) early \_\_\_\_\_

(9) clean \_\_\_\_\_

(10) high \_\_\_\_\_

(11) near \_\_\_\_\_

(12) both \_\_\_\_\_

(13) strong \_\_\_\_\_

(14) wet \_\_\_\_\_

(15) this \_\_\_\_\_

(16) these \_\_\_\_\_

(17) true \_\_\_\_\_

(18) ill \_\_\_\_\_

(19) dangerous \_\_\_\_\_

(21) east \_\_\_\_\_

(23) wide \_\_\_\_\_

(25) easy \_\_\_\_\_

(27) full \_\_\_\_\_

(29) cheap \_\_\_\_\_

(31) clear \_\_\_\_\_

(33) careful \_\_\_\_\_

(35) happy \_\_\_\_\_

(37) famous \_\_\_\_\_

(38) old { \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

(41) fast { \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

(44) right { \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

(20) same \_\_\_\_\_

(22) north \_\_\_\_\_

(24) poor \_\_\_\_\_

(26) busy \_\_\_\_\_

(28) first \_\_\_\_\_

(30) clever \_\_\_\_\_

(32) dead \_\_\_\_\_

(34) possible \_\_\_\_\_

(36) lucky \_\_\_\_\_

(39) thin { \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

(42) short { \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

(45) glad { \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

(40) light { \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

(43) hard { \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

5. 写出下列形容词的副词形式。

(1) clear \_\_\_\_\_

(3) wide \_\_\_\_\_

(5) strong \_\_\_\_\_

(7) rude \_\_\_\_\_

(9) real \_\_\_\_\_

(11) beautiful \_\_\_\_\_

(13) useful \_\_\_\_\_

(15) happy \_\_\_\_\_

(17) easy \_\_\_\_\_

(19) hungry \_\_\_\_\_

(21) all \_\_\_\_\_

(23) alone \_\_\_\_\_

(25) better \_\_\_\_\_

(27) more \_\_\_\_\_

(29) worse \_\_\_\_\_

(31) early \_\_\_\_\_

(33) first \_\_\_\_\_

(35) right \_\_\_\_\_

(37) fast \_\_\_\_\_

(39) long \_\_\_\_\_

(41) loud \_\_\_\_\_

(43) near \_\_\_\_\_

(2) warm \_\_\_\_\_

(4) high \_\_\_\_\_

(6) brave \_\_\_\_\_

(8) kind \_\_\_\_\_

(10) serious \_\_\_\_\_

(12) careful \_\_\_\_\_

(14) hopeful \_\_\_\_\_

(16) heavy \_\_\_\_\_

(18) busy \_\_\_\_\_

(20) true \_\_\_\_\_

(22) both \_\_\_\_\_

(24) much \_\_\_\_\_

(26) best \_\_\_\_\_

(28) most \_\_\_\_\_

(30) worst \_\_\_\_\_

(32) only \_\_\_\_\_

(34) last \_\_\_\_\_

(36) left \_\_\_\_\_

(38) deep \_\_\_\_\_

(40) low \_\_\_\_\_

(42) hard \_\_\_\_\_

(44) straight \_\_\_\_\_

(45) late \_\_\_\_\_

(47) enough \_\_\_\_\_

(49) quick { \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

(46) wrong \_\_\_\_\_

(48) such \_\_\_\_\_

(50) slow { \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

6. 写出下列形容词和副词的比较级和最高级。

(1) long \_\_\_\_\_

(3) tall \_\_\_\_\_

(5) cold \_\_\_\_\_

(7) clean \_\_\_\_\_

(9) strong \_\_\_\_\_

(11) hard \_\_\_\_\_

(13) new \_\_\_\_\_

(15) wide \_\_\_\_\_

(17) fine \_\_\_\_\_

(19) brave \_\_\_\_\_

(21) close \_\_\_\_\_

(23) early \_\_\_\_\_

(25) happy \_\_\_\_\_

(27) easy \_\_\_\_\_

(29) big \_\_\_\_\_

(31) fat \_\_\_\_\_

(33) thin \_\_\_\_\_

(35) rod \_\_\_\_\_

(37) careful \_\_\_\_\_

(39) interesting \_\_\_\_\_

(41) instructive \_\_\_\_\_

(43) difficult \_\_\_\_\_

(45) slowly \_\_\_\_\_

(47) many { \_\_\_\_\_  
much { \_\_\_\_\_

(49) little \_\_\_\_\_

(2) short \_\_\_\_\_

(4) high \_\_\_\_\_

(6) cool \_\_\_\_\_

(8) clear \_\_\_\_\_

(10) rich \_\_\_\_\_

(12) small \_\_\_\_\_

(14) few \_\_\_\_\_

(16) nice \_\_\_\_\_

(18) large \_\_\_\_\_

(20) late \_\_\_\_\_

(22) busy \_\_\_\_\_

(24) lazy \_\_\_\_\_

(26) dirty \_\_\_\_\_

(28) dry \_\_\_\_\_

(30) hot \_\_\_\_\_

(32) wet \_\_\_\_\_

(34) sad \_\_\_\_\_

(36) beautiful \_\_\_\_\_

(38) useful \_\_\_\_\_

(40) expensive \_\_\_\_\_

(42) exciting \_\_\_\_\_

(44) foolish \_\_\_\_\_

(46) good { \_\_\_\_\_  
well { \_\_\_\_\_

bad { \_\_\_\_\_  
(48) badly { \_\_\_\_\_  
ill { \_\_\_\_\_

(50) far \_\_\_\_\_

7. 选择适当的形容词、副词填空。

(1) My pronunciation is not \_\_\_\_\_ as hers.

A. as well

B. so good

C. good

D. better

(2) Physics is just as \_\_\_\_\_ as maths.

A. important

B. importanter

C. more important

D. the most important

- (3) My mother isn't \_\_\_\_\_ as she was last month.  
A. busy                      B. much busier      C. so busy                      D. so busiest
- (4) I'll try to speak English as \_\_\_\_\_ you do.  
A. clearer as              B. clearly as              C. clear than                      D. clearlier
- (5) Would you show me \_\_\_\_\_ way to the station?  
A. near                      B. nearer                      C. nearest                      D. the nearest
- (6) He has got a house much \_\_\_\_\_ than yours.  
A. larger                      B. the largest              C. large                      D. largest
- (7) Beijing is one of \_\_\_\_\_ cities in the world.  
A. the most beautiful                      B. more beautiful  
C. beautiful                      D. beautifulest
- (8) Things are much \_\_\_\_\_ on the earth than they are on the moon.  
A. as heavy as              B. more heavy              C. heaviest                      D. heavier
- (9) Fred doesn't skate \_\_\_\_\_ than Dick.  
A. well                      B. better                      C. best                      D. much well
- (10) This book is even \_\_\_\_\_ than that one.  
A. instructive                      B. more instructive  
C. the most instructive                      D. instructiver
- (11) I am too tired to walk any \_\_\_\_\_ .  
A. as far as                      B. farther                      C. farthest                      D. far
- (12) Foreign language are becoming \_\_\_\_\_ useful.  
A. much and much                      B. many and many  
C. more and more                      D. most and most
- (13) Which subject do you like \_\_\_\_\_ , history or geography?  
A. the most                      B. the lest                      C. better                      D. more
- (14) In summer it is \_\_\_\_\_ in the south than in the north.  
A. much hotter              B. more hotter              C. hot                      D. the hottest
- (15) There is \_\_\_\_\_ box on the table.  
A. a big old red                      B. an old red big  
C. a red big old                      D. an old big red
- (16) Our village has \_\_\_\_\_ bridge.  
A. an old stone fine                      B. a fine old stone  
C. an old fine stone                      D. a fine stone old
- (17) He bought \_\_\_\_\_ table from the shop.  
A. an old steel round                      B. a steel old round  
C. an old round steel                      D. a round old steel
- (18) The cake is not bad! Well at least it's \_\_\_\_\_ the one I bought last week.  
A. no worse than                      B. not better as  
C. as worse as                      D. as better than



(19) \_\_\_\_\_ in our class is Tom.

A. One cleverest boys

B. One of the cleverest boys

C. The cleverest boys

D. One of the cleverest boy

(20) New York is \_\_\_\_\_ in the world.

A. larger than any cities

B. larger than any city

C. largest of all the cities

D. larger than any other cities

8. 用所给单词的适当形式填空。

thick { (1) I have got a \_\_\_\_\_ dictionary.

(2) Your dictionary is much \_\_\_\_\_ than mine.

happy { (3) Tom is a \_\_\_\_\_ boy.

(4) He is playing the piano \_\_\_\_\_.

good { (5) We have a much \_\_\_\_\_ life now.

(6) We must make it \_\_\_\_\_ still.

quiet { (7) Go on your story, we'll be quite \_\_\_\_\_.

(8) They talked to each other \_\_\_\_\_.

brave { (9) He is a \_\_\_\_\_ soldier.

(10) The soldiers fight \_\_\_\_\_ for their country.

long { (11) The Yellow River is the second \_\_\_\_\_ river in China.

(12) The Chang Jiang River is one of the \_\_\_\_\_ rivers in the world.

large { (13) This room is three times \_\_\_\_\_ than that one.

(14) This room is the \_\_\_\_\_ in the building.

wide { (15) This lake is three times as \_\_\_\_\_ as that one.

(16) The Kun Ming lake is the \_\_\_\_\_ in Beijing.

early { (17) He doesn't get up \_\_\_\_\_ in the morning.

(18) He got up \_\_\_\_\_ than usual.

difficult { (19) Learning Russian is even \_\_\_\_\_ than learning Japanese.

(20) Lesson Five is \_\_\_\_\_ in Book Two.

warm { (21) They \_\_\_\_\_ welcome us to their factory.

(22) The weather is getting \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

(23) What a \_\_\_\_\_ day it is!

(24) He is \_\_\_\_\_ at his work.

quick { (25) He ate his lunch \_\_\_\_\_ just now.

(26) The cat has a \_\_\_\_\_ ear for any sound.

(27) He looked \_\_\_\_\_ at me.

angry { (28) He looks \_\_\_\_\_ today.

(29) What is he \_\_\_\_\_ about?

(30) It is an \_\_\_\_\_ work.

easy { (31) I can finish the work \_\_\_\_\_ in an hour.

(32) She lives an \_\_\_\_\_ life.