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英语语法

精讲精练

丛书主编: 周喜凤

本书主编:秦显贵 崔劲美

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

最新英语语法精讲精练. 八年级 / 周喜凤主编. --兰州: 甘肃教育出版社, 2011. 4 ISBN 978-7-5423-2451-1

I.①最… Ⅱ.①周… Ⅲ.①英语-语法-初中-教 学参考资料 Ⅳ.①G634.413

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2011) 第 051311 号

品牌策划: 开心图书·赵春霞 责任编辑: 王露莹 封面设计: 木头羊工作室·胡子

最新英语语法精讲精练 八年级

周喜凤 主编 甘肃教育出版社出版发行 (730030 兰州市南滨河东路 520 号) www.gseph.com 0931-8773255 广东省阳江市教育印务公司 开本 889 毫米×1194 毫米 1/16 印张 8 字数 303 千 2011 年 4 月第 1 版 2011 年 4 月第 1 次印刷

2011 年 4 月第 1 版 2011 年 4 月第 1 次印刷 ISBN 978-7-5423-2451-1 定价:16.00 元 (图书若有破损、缺页可随时与本社联系)

怎一个"精"字了得!

—— 代前言

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"精讲精练"////////精彩!/不容错过!/// >>>>>>

本书始终突出"精"字。它不是系统的语法专著,而是针对学生们感到困难、且《大纲》和《考纲》要求掌握的语法项目进行精讲精练。它不求面面俱到、穷尽语法条目,而是完全针对考试,将语法知识与考试题相结合,直击考点,让同学们在有限的时间内,快速把握英语考试语法考点,洞察考试命题方向,提高应试能力。

枯燥的语法学习过程中,"精讲精练"将是一道美丽的风景。"精讲精练"——精彩!不容错过!"精讲精练"——怎一个精字了得!

编者 2011年3月





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And every year more and more people start a scomp evillection of their own and discover an interest which can even setime. And every year more and more people start a samp collection of their own and scover an interest which can even the start a scover an interest which can even the start a scover an interest which can even this lifetime. 精持精练

专题一 不定代词



→ 知识清単

一、不定代词及其分类

英语中的不定代词不指明代替任何特定的名词或形容词,主要用于表示各种"程度"和各种类型的"不定意义"。 主要有普通不定代词、个体不定代词和数量不定代词三类。

不定代词一览表

形式	例 词	
並逐了中心 詞	one (一个); none (一个也没有) some (一些,若干); any (任何一个); no (没有)	
普通不定代词 	something (某事物); anything (任何事物); nothing (什么也没有) somebody (someone) (某人); anybody (anyone) (任何人); nobody (no one) (没有人)	
all (全部的,所有的三者以上); every (每个); each (每个); other (别的,其他的); another 个体不定代词 一,再一); either (两者任一); neither (两者都不); both (两者都) everybody (everyone) (每个人,人人); everything (每个事物)		
数量不定代词 many (许多); much (许多); few (少许); a few (一些); little (少许); a little (一些) of)(许多); a great deal(许多,大量); a great many (许多,大量)		

这些不定代词,多数都能作主语、宾语、表语或定语,但 none 和含有 some, any, no, every 的复合词(如 somebody 等)只能作主语、宾语、表语,而 every 和 no 只能作定语。

二、不定代词的数字概念

either, both, each, neither 都可以表示"两个"人或事物的情况,但 either 可以表示"两者中的任何一个"; both 意为"两个都"; neither 是 both 的反义词,无论单独用还是作定语,谓语都用单数。此外,all, every, none 只能代表三个或三个以上的人或事物。再如:

I'll take both of them with me.

我把他们两人都带去。(两个都)

You may take either with you.

两个中间你随便带哪一个去都行。(二者之一)

I agree with neither of you.

你们两人的话我都不同意。(两个都不)

He gave two to each of them.

他给他们每人两个。

三、不定代词的词性

every 只有形容词性,只能作定语,所以 every 后一定还要有一个单数名词。none 只能作代词用,不能直接作名词的定语。所以若在名词前填词,一律不能用 none。而 either, both, each, neither, all 等既可用作代词,也可用作形容词。再如:

Every room is clean and tidy.

I liked none of the books.

-Are there any pictures on this page?

-None.

Both the seats are taken.

Both of you are right.

Neither is right.

Neither book is good.

You may take either road.

Either of the books will do.

Workers of all countries, unite!

All of us like sports.

Each comrade may try twice.

There are some people in each of the rooms. 每个房间里都有一些人。

每一个房间都很整洁。

(形容词修饰名词)

这些书我都不喜欢。

(代词,同 of 连用)

-这一页上有插图吗?

一没有。

(代词,独立使用)

两个座位都有人占了。

你们两个都对。

(形容词) (代词)

(两个回答)哪一个都不对。(代词)

两本书没有一本好的。 (形容词)

两条路你走哪一条都行。 (形容词)

两本书随便哪一本都可以。(代词)

全世界无产者,联合起来! (形容词)

我们都喜欢运动。

(代词)

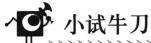
每个同志可以试两次。

(形容词)

(代词)

四、几组易混词的区别

组别	代词	意义	用法				
1	some, any	一些,任何	作定语用时较多,可修饰可数名词复数,或不可数名词。some 多用于肯定句,any 多用于疑问句、否定句或条件从句。 在表示请求、建议、反问等的疑问句中多用 some,而不用 any。				
2	each, every	每一个	every 只能用作定语, each 则可用作主语、宾语、定语和同位语。 every 可与 body, one, thing 等构成合成代词,在句中用作主语、宾语或表语。 each 和 every 虽词义相同,但在把一些东西一个个加以考虑时,多用 each。				
3	other 可用作代词和形容词,用作形容词时,后接复数名词;用作代词时有复数形式 时要加定冠词 the。与数词连用时,通常位于数词之后。同 some, any, every, no 时,后面的名词可用单数。the other 是特指,another 是泛指。"one, the other. "一,另一个"。"some, others"表示"一些,其他的"。						
	another	另外一个 another 表示"另一个",与 the other 相比, the other 指两件东西中的另一个,而 another 是指不定数目中的另一个。					
4	many, much	许多,大量	many 修饰可数名词, much 修饰不可数名词。这两个词主要用于疑问句和否定句。				
	both	两个都	作主语时,谓语动词用复数形式。				
5	either	二者之一	作主语时,谓语动词用单数形式。				
	neither	两个都不	作主语时,谓语动词多用单数形式。				
	one	一个	用作代词时,用于代替前面刚提到的一个东西或人,以避免重复。有时可有自己的定语或冠词,复数形式为 ones。				
6	all	都,全部	用于指代两个以上的人或东西,在句中可用作主语、宾语、定语、同位语等。all of 后接复数名词作主语时,谓语用相应的复数形式。				
	none	一个没有	既可指人,又可指物,在句中可作主语、宾语、同位语等。				
7	few, little	几乎没有	few, a few 代表或修饰可数名词, little, a little 代表或修饰不可数名词。 用作形容词时, few 和 little 的比较级和最高级形式是: few→fewer, fewest; little→				
7	a few,	少数;少量	less, least。				



小试牛刀
JL >>>>>>> I. 根据汉语提示,完成下列句子。
1. Her parents are(两个都不) teachers.
2. Students in his class are (都) from the
countryside.
3. There are trees on (每一) side of the road.
4. There are some shops on(两者都) sides of
the street.
5. My father brought three books. But (没有
一个) of them are easy enough for me.
6. We all like learning English. We often help
(互相).
7. Sorry, I can't answer your questions. I know
(几乎不)about it.
8. She has (许多) money, but she usually
doesn't buy (许多) things.
9. There is (几乎没有) furniture in the room.
There are only (几把) chairs and a small
bed in it.
疑难拓 /
疑难点讲解
I. none 可以指人,也可以指物。一般指三个或三
个以上的人或物。none 或 none of 后面可接复数可数名
词,也可以接不可数名词。用作主语时,后面的动词可
以用单数,也可以用复数形式。如:

None have arrived yet. 还没有人来。

我想再要些咖啡,但是一点也没有了。

他的朋友中没有一个人曾去过长城。

- Wow! You've got so many skirts.

But of them are in fashion now.

(2010年江苏苏州)

他的口袋里一点钱都没有剩下。

题解考点\\\

None of the money was left in his pocket.

I wanted some more coffee but none was left.

None of his friends has ever been to the Great Wall.

Ⅱ.用方框中所给的不定代词填空,每个词限用一次。

both, either, neither, all, each, every, none, other, another, a little, a few, some, any, something, anything

1. — Are of you American?					
— No, of us is. He is an Englishman. I'm a					
Frenchman.					
2. — We know the sentence: "Time is money."					
— Yes minute is important to us.					
3. He has two sons, is a doctor, is a					
teacher.					
4. There is a line of trees on side of the river.					
5. I've cut the cake in two, you can have half,					
but you can't have both of them.					
6. Mr. Henry felt very sad on Christmas Day because					
of his friends ever came to see him.					
7. Don't lose heart. Have try.					
8. — Are there people in the room?					
— Yes, there are But just a few.					
9. I can only stay here for while, but I'll come					
again in days.					
10. — Do you have to say about this question?					
— Yes, I have to say.					

A. all 解题点语

B. both C. neither D. none

D 考查不定代词 none 的用法。句意:"哇! 你有这么多裙子。""可是现在它们中没有一件是时 尚的。"but 引导的句子与前面的句子内容是矛盾 的,因此,可理解为,虽然裙子多,但没有时尚的。 none 表示三者以上的否定。A 项 all(所有的),与 but 不符。B和 C都用于表示"二者",与上面的

II. another 用作代词指三个以上的人或物中的"另外 (任何)一个"。用作形容词,后面只能修饰单数名词。如:

I don't like this one. Show me another.

我不喜欢这个,给我拿另一个看看。

Would you like another glass of milk?

冉来林牛奶好吗?		
ī解考点 \\\		
— Would you like to have	cake?	

many不符。

- No, thanks. I've had two. That's enough.

(2010年江苏连云港)

A. other

B. others

C. another

D. the other

考查不定代词 another 的用法。句意:"再 来块蛋糕好吗?""不了,谢谢。我已经吃了两块了。 已经够了。"another 这里用作形容词,修饰单数名 词,表示"另外一个"。A项 other(别的,其他的)只 能修饰复数名词,与句式不符。B项 others 只作代 词,不能修饰名词。D 项 the other 意思也是"另一 个",但是指"两个"中的另一个。与 I've had two. 不 符。

Ⅲ. some; any; every; no 和 one, body, thing 构成 复合不定代词。复合不定代词有:someone,somebody, something, anyone, anybody, anything, no one, nobody, nothing。这些代词表示"某人"、"某物"等,在句中 可作主语、宾语、表语。它们都作单数看,作主语时,后 面的谓语动词用单数。由 some 和 any 组成的合成词用 法同 some, any。当复合不定代词被形容词所修饰时, 形容词必须放在复合不定代词后面。如: something important; anything else 等。

题解考点 \\\

it.

I don't want to read this book. There is (2010年青海)

- A. something interesting
- B. nothing interesting
- C. interesting something
- D. interesting nothing

₩解题 点语

B 考查形容词修饰复合不定代词的用法。句 意:我不想看这本书。书里没有什么有趣的内容。 四个选项中涉及的不定代词是 something 和 nothing。前者表示"有些东西",后者表示"没什么东 西"。根据语境,应该用 nothing。A、C 不合此语法 规则。B、D主要是词序问题,形容词修饰复合不定 代词,必须后置。

IV. 一般情况下, some 用在肯定句中, any 用在否定 句、疑问句或条件句中。但 some 有时也用在疑问句中, 表示请求或邀请。如: Can you lend me some books? (你能借我一些书吗?)any 有时也可用在肯定句中,强调 "任何的"。如:You may come at any time. (你任何时候 来都行。)

propriet	
题解考点 \\\	
— Can I have	meat?
— Sorry, you can't	t have
A. any; any	B. some; some
C. some; any	D. any; some
解题点语 ************************************	
C 测试 some 和	any 的用法。一般疑问句表
云的具"诗衣"用业目	H some. 发语具不空句 按骨韧

应用 any。句意是:"我能吃些肉吗?""对不起,你不 能吃。"

V. either 含有"两个"的概念,但意思是"二者中的 一个",作主语时后面的动词用单数;作形容词时修饰单 ing

(今天你见到你的父亲或母亲了吗?)Students are plant-				
ing trees on either street. (可道两旁植树。)		
题解考点 \\\				
 Here's coffee and to 	ea. You may	have		
— Thanks.	*			
A. either B. each	C. one	D. it		
₩解题点语 •				
A 测试 either 的月		•		
和茶,你可以任选其一。				
于指代可数名词;it 与前				
ቦቦቦ	*****************			
C、疑难突破				
プレーシンシンシンシン	>>>>>>	>>>		
Ⅰ.单项选择。				
1. — Can you speak English	h?			
— Yes, but only				
A. much B. a lot of		D. little		
2. — Are there any boats in				
— No, there aren't				
A. one B. some		D. many		
3. — Would you like some				
— is OK.				
A. Neither B. Either	C. Both	D. Any		
4. There are many shops or				
A. both				
	D. each of			
5. There are many tall build		sides of the		
street.				
A. each B. every	C. both	D. either		
		," said the boy		

B. other

2.

4.

bravely. A. another

C. others	D. the others	19. My brother and I	Young Pioneers.
7. There are	cakes on the plate. They are	A. both are B. al	l are
enough for us.		C. are both D. a	re all
A. 1ittle	B. a little	20. Look, there is in the	oday's newspaper.
C. few	D. a few	A. anything important	
8. Eric has been to	London for times, and so	B. everything important	
he knows it very		C. something important	
A. few	B. many	D. important something	
C. much	D. a lot	Ⅱ.根据汉语提示填写单词。	
9. There were	people in the street at midnight,	1. Don't put too(多)	sugar in your milk.
so he drove fast.		2. The school library bought	
A. a little	B. little	ing story books.	
C. a few	D. few	3. — How many students are th	nere in the dining room
	have hobbies. Some like sports, and	now?	iere in the anning room
	inging or drawing.	(没有一个).	
	B. another	4. I called you yesterday evening	(没有 l) an-
C. others	D. other	swered.	·(\(\frac{1}{2}\)\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\
	s two brothers. One is a worker,		沙方)furniture in the
is a c		5. There was (几乎	
	B. the others	room. There were only	()L/ -) chairs and a
	D. the other	small bed in it.	4. 如八七 从世记 4.
* · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	es are teachers. of them	Ⅲ. 改错。下列每个句子画组	支部分有一处错误, 技
	. They both teach French.	出并改正。	
	B. Either	1. Every of them has their own	hobby.
	D. Both	A B C	D
13. — Would you li		2. Anyone came to see you this	morning.
	salad, please.	A B C	D
	B. some; any	3. You may surf the Internet fo	r many information.
	D. some; some	A B	C D
	with your watch. Time is not	4. I have two pen pals. They ar	e all Americans.
right.		A B	C D
	thing B. something wrong	5. Don't put something hot into t	he rubbish bin (垃圾箱).
	D. nothing wrong	A B C D	
Č	student. So she has friends.	Ⅳ. 根据汉语提示,完成下列	句子。
A. few	B. a few	1. 明天有人去北京。	
	o D. a little	will go to Beijing t	omorrow.
	ike orange juice?	2. 你们互相认识吗?	
— Yes, please.		Did you know	?
	y C. a D. many	3. 两个孩子都参加了英语俱乐	
	h of them. Would you please show me	the child	lren take part in the Eng-
?	, · · · ·	lish club.	
— OK. Here yo	ou are.	4. 汤里不要放太多的盐。	
A. other	B. the other	Don't put	salt in the soup.
C. one	D. another	5. 你能帮我买些水果来吗?	
	rain in the south in spring.	Could you help me buy	?
	B. many	6. 你有什么有趣的事告诉我吗	
	OD a few	Do you have	

最新英语 语 法 精讲精练 八年级

7. 太阳离我们比其他任			learnt that there have been	
The sun is nearer to	than any			
star.			对,但那条街道只有一侧有树。	
8. 他们当中没有几个人			of this street,	
	know Spanish.	but there are trees j	ust on of that	
9. 从这本书上我得知	口,这个地方已经发生了很大的	street.		
变化。				
	专题达村	=		
	女 趣 处 个	小		
1. There is	wrong with this computer. It	A. no one	B. none	
doesn't work well.	(2010年北京)	C. someone	D. everyone	
A. something	B. anything	9. I'm expecting a pet d	og for long, but mom has no time	
C. everything	D. nothing	to buy for	me. (2010 年山东潍坊)	
2. — Can I have some	more ice cream, Mum?	A. it	B. one	
— Sorry. There is	left in the fridge.	C. this	D. that	
	(2010年江苏扬州)	10. — When shall we g	go to the museum, this afternoon	
A. none	B. nothing	or tomorrow mo	rning?	
C. no one	D. anything	— is OK.	. I'm free these days.	
3. I am thirsty. Could	you let me have coke?		(2010年甘肃兰州)	
	(2010 年浙江杭州)	A. Both	B. All	
A. little	B. any	C. Either	D. Neither	
C. some	D. other	11. — There is	fruit in the fridge, Mum.	
4 How many stude	ents like this song?	— I'll buy some to	morrow. But there are	
— of us l	ikes it. It sounds terrible.	apples in the bas	sket. You can have one, Peter.	
	(2010 年湖北黄冈)	A. little; a few	B. a little; a few	
A. None	B. Nobody	C. little; few	D. a little; few	
C. Every one	D. All	12. Would you like		
5. — Which of these to	wo English books will you borrow?	A. any	B. some	
— I'll borrow	of them. Because they are	C. many	D. enough	
very interesting.	(2010年山东泰安)	13. Some girls are on the	he hill. Where are?	
A. either	B. all	A. another girl	B. others girls	
C. neither	D. both	C. the other girls	D. the other girl	
6. — Which of the two	o T-shirts do you prefer?	14. — Do you like talk	ing with your friends on the tele-	
— is OK.	I don't like their styles.	phone or mobile	phone?	
	(2010 年湖北荆门)	— I enj	oy using QQ.	
A. Either	B. Neither	A. Either	B. Neither	
C. Both	D. All		D. Both	
7. New Zealand has tw	vo islands. One is North Island and	15. The guide told us _	about the animals in the	
is South I	(2010 年上海)	park.		
A. another	B. the other	A. anything interes	ting	
C. other	D. the others	B. interesting anyth		
8. You are in a bad mood all the afternoon. Maybe you		C. something interesting		
need like	me to cheer you up.	D, interesting some	thing	
	(2010 年江苏镇江)			

测测 专题二 形容词、副词的比较级和最高级 **测**

基础优化

→ 知识清单

一、形容词、副词比较级和最高级的构成

1. 形容词的比较级和最高级的构成

多数形容词都有原级、比较级和最高级三种形式。比较级用于两者的比较,最高级用于三者和三者以上的比较。 形容词比较级和最高级的构成有规则和不规则两种。

形容词比较级和最高级构成规则变化一览表

类别		构成方法	例 词		
		竹双刀法	原级	比较级	最高级
**	1.一般情况	词尾加-er;-est	small; hard	smaller; harder	smallest; hardest
单音节词	2. 以不发音 e 结尾的词	词尾加-r;-st	fine; wide	finer; wider	finest; widest
词词	3.以一个辅音字母结尾 的闭音节词	双写该辅音字母,再加-er;-est	big; hot	bigger; hotter	biggest; hottest
某些双	以"辅音字母十y"结 尾的形容词	将 y 改为 i,再加 -er;-est	easy;early;happy	easier;earlier;happier	easiest;earliest;
音节词	少数以 er,ow 结尾的词	词尾加-er;-est	clever; narrow	cleverer; narrower	cleverest; narrowest
一般双音节词及多音节词		原级前加 more, most	useful; important; beautiful	more useful; more important; more beautiful	most useful; most important; most beautiful

2. 副词的比较级和最高级的构成

和形容词一样,大多数副词都有原级、比较级和最高级三种形式。比较级用于两者的比较,最高级用于三者或三者以上的比较。副词比较级和最高级的构成也有规则和不规则两种。

副词比较级和最高级构成规则变化一览表

类别	构成方法	例 词						
矢が	14队万法	原级	比较级	最高级				
少数几个单音节和个别以-ly 结尾的副词	词尾加-er;-est	fast (快) slow (慢) quick (迅速) hard (努力) early (早)	faster slower quicker harder earlier	fastest slowest quickest hardest earliest				
大多数副词	原级前加 more, most	quickly (快) happily (幸福) carefully (细心)	more quickly more happily more carefully	most quickly most happily most carefully				

形容词、副词比较级、最高级构成不规则变化的规律一览表

词义	原级	比较级	最高级		
好;健康	good; well	better	best		
坏;差	bad; ill	worse	worst		
3	many; much	more	most		
少;小	little	less	least		
远	far farther; further		farthest; furthest		
老的;旧的	;旧的 old		oldest; eldest		
晚	late	later; latter	latest; last		

二、形容词、副词比较级和最高级的运用

形容词原级、比较级、最高级常用句型

级别	句型	意义
E 41	A is as + 原级 + as + B	表示A和B一样
原级	A is not as (so) + 原级 + as + B	表示A不如B
LL.	A is + 比较级 + than + B	表示 A 比 B
比较级	比较级 + and + 比较级	表示"越来越"
· 级	the + 比较级 the + 比较级	表示"越,越"
	the + 最高级 + 表示范围的状语	表示"最"
最高级	one of + the + 最高级	表示"最之一"
级	比较级 + than any other 比较级 + anything else (anyone else)	表示"中最的"

例句:

(1)表示"二者相同或不同"。用"as + 原级 + as"或"not as (so) + 原级 + as"。

Tom is as tall as Jim. 汤姆和吉姆一样高。(形容词)

This box is not as (so) heavy as that one. 这个箱子不如那个箱子重。(形容词)

I like playing football as much as Tom does. 我和汤姆一样喜欢踢足球。(副词)

Mary didn't play the piano as well as Lily. 玛丽过去弹钢琴不如丽丽好。(副词)

(2)表示"A 比 B·····"。用"比较级 + than"。

This river is deeper than that one. 这条河比那条河深。(形容词)

This book is more interesting than that one. 这本书比那本书有趣。(形容词)

Jim runs faster than Mike. 吉姆跑得比迈克快。(副词)

Usually my mother drinks water more than my father. 通常我妈妈比爸爸喝水多。(副词)

(3)表示"越来越……",用"比较级 + and + 比较级"。

Our country is getting richer and stronger. 我们的国家越来越富强。(形容词)

The winter is coming. It is getting shorter and shorter. 冬天到了,白天变得越来越短了。(形容词)

He studies English harder and harder. 他学习英语越来越努力了。(副词)

(4)表示"越······,越······",用"the + 比较级... the + 比较级"。

The more, the better. 越多越好。(形容词)

The busier he is, the happier he feels. 他越忙越高兴。(形容词)

The harder you work, the better you will learn. 你越努力,学得就越好。(副词)

(5)表示"最……",用"the + 最高级 + 表示范围的状语"。

Tommy is the most clever in the boys of our class. 汤米是我们班里男生中最聪明的。(形容词)

This park is the most beautiful in the city. 这个公园是城市里最美的。(形容词)

Tommy speaks Chinese (the) best in his class. 汤米在他的班里汉语说得最好。(副词)

(6)表示"最······之一",用"one of + the + 最高级"。

The Changjiang River is one of the longest rivers in the world. 长江是世界上最长的河流之一。(形容词)

(7)表示"……中最……的",用"比较级 + than any other..."或"比较级 + anything else (anyone else)" Julie is younger than any other girls in her family. 朱丽叶是她家里最小的女孩。(形容词)

三、副词与形容词的比较

副词和形容词有许多密切的联系。它们有很多相同点,也有一些区别。

1. 都有比较级和最高级形式,且构成规律基本相同。

形容词多数单音节词的比较级和最高级都是在词尾加-er,-est。多音节词在词前加 more, most。但是,副词只有少数单音节和个别双音节词是在词尾加-er,-est 构成比较级和最高级,多数靠词前加 more, most 构成。形容词最高级词前必须用定冠词 the,但副词最高级前可用可不用。

2. 形容词、副词比较级和最高级的常用句型基本相同。只是形容词句子的谓语动词多是 be 动词或其他连系动词。副词句子的动词多为行为动词。

小试牛刀

Ⅰ.写出	不	列	形	容	词	或	副	词	的	比	较	级	和	最	高	级
π/ -1 -																

形式。	
1. tall	
2. nice	
3. thin	
4. heavily	
5. clever	
6. important	
7. good (well)	
8. bad (badly)	
9. many (much)	
10. little	
	+ = = + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +

Ⅲ.用所给的形容词或副词的	适当形式填空。
---------------	---------

Ι.	He	writes	(well)	than	before.

2. The plane flew	and (high).
3. Lin Tao studied	(hard) in our class.
4. Light travels much	(fast) than sound.
5. I think we do this	(easy) now than we do it
before.	
6. The wind blows much _	(strong) than it did
just now.	
7. Jim came to school	(late) of them all today.
8. Look! She is running	(fast) and
(fast).	
9. Wang Gang jumped	(high) in the sports
meet in all the high-jump	pers last Friday.
10. Chen Mei speaks Engl	ish (slow), but
much (clear)	than you. I think she speaks
(well) of all	her classmates.

疑难拓展

Q	1	峛	É)	惟	J	芸	ì	H	: 1	解	į								
3	>>	> >	>	> >	> >	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	>	,

I. 形容词比较级前面可以有其他的修饰词,用以加强语气。

1. many, much, far, a lot, a good (great) deal 放在 形容词比较级前,表示"……得多;更……"。如: Her English is much better than mine.

她的英语比我的好多了。

He is making far greater progress this term. 这个学期他正取得更大的进步。

2. a little, a bit 放在形容词比较级前,表示"更…… 一点"。如:

最新英语 语 法 精讲精练 八年级

This unit is a little (bit) more difficult than the other one.

这个单元比那个单元稍难一点儿。

日东 各次	**	
观光件		

Taking buses in Beijing is _____ than taking a taxi. (2010 年吉林通化)

A. more cheap

B. much cheaper

C. a little cheap

D. less cheaper

解题点悟

B 考查 much 的用法。句意:在北京乘公共汽车比坐出租车便宜得多。than 是比较级的标志,C项不是比较级形式。much 常修饰比较级,表示"更……;……得多"。A项是比较级的误用,cheap 是单音节形容词,比较级是词尾加-er,不用词前加 more形式。D项中的 less 是 little 的比较级,不能用于修饰 cheaper。

Ⅱ. 比较级前可以用 any 和 no,表示"还,不,没"等含义。如:

- Have you any more? 你还有吗?
- Oh, sorry, no more. 哦,对不起,没有了。

The train is no longer in sight. 火车再也看不见了。

题解考点 \\\

I'm twenty years old. I'm a child.

A. not longer

B. no long

C. not any longer

D. no longer

» 解题 **点**唐 «

D 考查 no longer 的用法。句意: 我已 20 岁了。我不再是个孩子了。no 可以同比较级组成固定短语,no longer 意思是"不再",no more 也是"不再"的意思。not...any longer 意思与 no longer 相同,但 any longer 必须与 not 分开用,any longer 放在句尾。A、B 搭配不符合英文习惯。

Ⅲ. 最高级可以被"序数词"及 much, by far, nearly, almost 等词语修饰。如:

The Yangtse River is the first longest river in China. 长江是中国第一长河。

Of the three boys Tom is much the cleverest.

三个男孩子中,汤姆最最聪明。

题解考点\\\

He is the best player in our team.

A. many

B. a lot

C. by far

D. a little

₩解题点悟

C 考查 by far 的用法。句意:他是我们球队里最棒的队员。by far 常放在最高级前,加强最高级,表示"最……"。A、B、D三个选项可以修饰比较级,但不修饰最高级。

IV. 有时形容词或副词前出现 most,但 most 并不表示"最"的概念,而是等于 very(很,非常),most 前不用定冠词 the。如果形容词修饰单数可数名词,most 前应有 a。如:

It is a most useful book. 它是一本非常有用的书。 They are most important people.

他们是一些非常重要的人物。

题解考点 \\\

她非常可能要去那里同她儿子住在一起。 She'll go there and live with her son.

解题点悟

most (very) probably "非常可能"中的"可能" 是副词,表示"非常"的意思,可以用 most 或 very 修饰。

。 疑难突破

A. useful

C. most useful

A. more good

7. He likes singing songs, but I sing

Ⅰ.单项选择。	
1. Which country has a	population, the USA
or Canada?	
A. large	B. big
C. larger	D. the biggest
2. The hotel is the best	here. It has rooms.
A. the worse	B. most comfortable
C. best	D. the most comfortable
3. Mike looks	than Paul, but they are of the
same age.	
A. youngest	B. the youngest
C. younger	D. very young
4. Which do you like	, apples or oranges?
A. well B. good	C. better D. best
5. John doesn't sing	the other boys and girls in
his class.	
A. so well as	B. as good like
C. as well like	D. so good as
6. I think Chinese is as	as English.

B. more useful

than he does.

D. the most

B. best

C. more worse	D. better	6. She plays the piano	(beautiful)
8. It is	today than yesterday. Shall we go	than you.	46
swimming this aft		7. I get up (early) today	than I usually do.
A. the hottest	B. hot	8. Maths is as (interesting	
C. hottest	D. hotter	9. That apple is	
9. The motorcycle i	s pretty cheap. The price of it is	in the basket.	
of the t	hree.	10. My father enjoys reading news	spapers as
	B. quite low	(good) as watching TV.	
C. much lower	D. the lowest	Ⅲ. 改错。下列每个句子画线部	3分有一处错误,找
10. The town will h	ave trees and	出并改正。	
pollution in the f	uture.	1. Jack doesn't write so careful as h	nis sister.
A. less; more	B. more; less	A B C	
C. fewer; fewer	D. less; less	2. Of all these subjects, I like Engl	ish better.
11. Of all the units,	Unit 1 is	A B C	D
A. the most inter	rested	3. This winter is very warmer than	last winter.
B. more interesting	ng	A B C	D
C. the most inter-	esting	4. It rains much this year than last	year.
D. interesting		A B C D	• 10000000
12. Our city is gettin	ıg	5. They have just cleaned the windo	ows, so the
A. beautiful and	beautiful	A	B
B. more and more	e beautiful	room looks much bright.	
C. more beautiful	and more beautiful		
D. much and much	ch beautiful	Ⅳ. 根据汉语提示,完成下列句	子。
13. — Is Jack	than Jim?	1. After autumn, it's getting	
— No, Jack isn'	t so as Jim.	(越来越冷).	
A. thinner; thinn	ner B. thin; thinner	2. The Yellow River is	(笹一十
C. thiner; thin	D. thinner; thin	河)in China.	(邪二人
14. — Remember, b	ooys and girls you work,	3. The sun is	(大得名而日喜得
resi	ult you will get.	多) than the moon.	(人451111五光4
— We know, M	iss Liu.	4. He swims(最好) of t	he three classmates
A. The better; th	he harder	5. I did my homework	
B. The harder; the	he better	my brother.	(; j , t , t , t , t , t , t , t , t , t ,
C. The hard; the	e better	Ⅵ. 根据汉语意思,完成下列句号	z
D. The better; th	ne hard	1. 这顿饭他比我吃得更多。	J 0
15. After he leaves of	college, he wants to go to Britain for	He ate than	I did this meal
study	to improve his English.	2. 我们班的王华英语和汉语说得一	
A. far B. fart	her C. further D. furthest	Wang Hua in our class speaks	
Ⅱ. 用所给单词的i	适当形式填空。	she speaks (
1. We are the	(luck) ones.	3. 他工作越来越好。	omicoc.
2. She got ill yestero	day. Today she feels even	He works	
(bad).		4. 你学得越多,你得到的知识就越	
3. My bike is	(beautiful) but chea-	you learn,	
per than yours.		knowledge you will get.	-
4. English is one of	(im-	5. 如果你努力一些,你就会赶上你	的同学们
portant) subjects	in our school.	If you, you	
5. These clothes are r	not very cheap. They are	classmates.	in catch up with your
(expensi	ive).	ciacomates.	