

UNIT 3: ADJECTIVES (形容词)

1. Describing Nouns (形容词主要是修饰名词, 可放在名词的前面或后面。)

Examples (例),

- 1) This is a **busy** street. (这是一条繁忙的街道。)
- 2) She hides the box in a **dark** corner. (她把那盒子藏在漆黑的角落。)
- 3) John's handwriting is very **neat**. (John 的笔迹很整齐。)
- 4) All the players are very **tall**. (全部的球员都很高。)
- 5) The sum is too **difficult** for me. (这加法对我而言实在太难了。)
- 6) Peter is very **quiet** today. (Peter 今天很静。)

叙述用法:

放 **be** 动词或连缀动词之后, 补充说明主词。

Examples (例),

- 1) He is old and sick. (他又老又病。)
- 2) Mark became hungry after two hours' work. (在工作两小时候, Mark 变得很饿。)
- 3) Sea water tastes salty. (海水尝起来咸咸的。)

限定用法: 修饰名词(形容词+名词)

- A useful book. (一本有用的书。)
- Physical education. (体育。)

(注意) 若有两个或以上的形容词修饰同一个名词, 其次序是:

限/代/冠词 this/that	数量	品质	表性质、状态的形容词大小、形状、 颜色、新旧、材料、地点			材料、地点
an		expensive			gold	watch
this				red	silk	tie
	five		tall	strong	Korean	boys
a few		useful	oblong	black		boxes

something/nothing + 形容词

- ❖ an important thing (一件重要的事)
- ❖ something important (某件重要的事)

Examples (例),

- 1) He eats nothing sweet. (甜的东西他一概不吃。)
- 2) Something terrible is about to happen. (某件可怕的事即将发生。)

(注意) ‘某国的’ 形容词

国名	‘某国的’ 形容词	语言	国民 (复数)
China	Chinese	Chinese	the Chinese
Korea	Korean	Korean	the Koreans
Japan	Japanese	Japanese	the Japanese
France	French	French	the French
Germany	German	German	the Germans
Spain	Spanish	Spanish	the Spanish

2. Describing Quantity (表示数量的形容词)

many + 可数复数名词	} (许多)	} a lot of/lots of
much + 不可数名词		

Examples (例),

- 1) Did he make many mistakes on the test? (他考试犯了许多错误吗?)
- 2) Is there much wine in the bottle? (瓶子里有许多酒吗?)

a few + 可数复数名词	} (一些)	} → some
a little + 不可数名词		

Examples (例),

- 1) These were a few children in the yard at that time. (那时有些小朋友在院子里。)
- 2) I gave her a little trouble. (我给她添了一些麻烦。)

few + 可数复数名词	→ not many
little + 不可数名词	→ not much

(很少; 几乎没有)

Examples (例),

- 1) He is a man of few words. (他是个不太爱说话的人。)
- 2) There is little hope of his recovery. (他几乎没有复原的希望。)

some (一些)	→ 用于肯定句
any (任何)	→ 用于否定句, 疑问句

Examples (例),

- 1) He collects some foreign stamps. (他收集了一些外国邮票。)
- 2) There is not any tea in the cup. (杯子里没有茶了。)

注意：劝人吃东西，请人帮忙，或期待对方回答 Yes 时，问句里也可用 **some**。

Examples (例),

- 1) Would you like some wine? (想要些葡萄酒吗?)
- 2) May I have some more coffee? (我可以再要些咖啡吗?)

3. Numbers (数词)

基数	序数	基数	序数
1. one	first(1st)	11. eleven	eleventh(11th)
2. two	second(2nd)	12. twelve	twelfth(12th)
3. three	third(3rd)	13. thirteen	thirteenth(13th)
4. four	fourth(4th)	15. fifteen	fifteenth(15th)
5. five	fifth(5th)	20. twenty	twentieth(20th)
6. six	sixth(6th)	21. twenty-one	twenty-first(21th)
7. seven	seventh(7th)	30. thirty	thirtieth(30th)
8. eight	eighth(8th)	40. forty	fortieth(40th)
9. nine	ninth(9th)	90. ninety	ninetieth(90th)
10. ten	tenth(10th)	100. one hundred	hundredth(100th)

数的读法:

3.1 整数 (whole number)

Examples (例),

- 1) 126: one hundred and twenty-six
- 2) 4658: four thousand six hundred and fifty-eight
- 3) 12,345: twelve thousand three hundred and forty-five
- 4) 3,874,516: three million eight hundred and seventy-four thousand five hundred and sixteen

3.2 小数 (decimal)

注意：小数点为 point

Examples (例),

- 1) 3.14: three point one four
- 2) 27.08: twenty-seven point zero eight

3.3 分数 (fraction)

注意： $\frac{\text{分子} \rightarrow \text{基数}}{\text{分母} \rightarrow \text{序数}}$ 。若分子超过 1，则分母加 s。

注意：分子为 numerator。分母为 denominator。

Examples (例),

- 1) $\frac{1}{3}$ → one third
- 2) $2\frac{3}{4}$ → two and three fourths = ?
- 3) $\frac{1}{2}$ →
- 4) $\frac{1}{4}$ →
- 5) $\frac{1}{5}$ →
- 6) $\frac{3}{5}$ →

3.4 年月日

Examples (例),

- 1) 2009 年 → two thousand and nine/ twenty and nine
- 2) 1984 年 7 月 4 日 → July four(th), nineteen eighty-four

3.5 时刻

Examples (例),

- 1) 6:15 → six fifteen/ a quarter past six
- 2) 7:30 → seven thirty/ half past seven
- 3) 8:59 → eight fifty-nine/ one (minute) to nine

3.6 温度

Examples (例),

- 1) 摄氏 25°C → twenty-five degrees Celsius
- 2) 华氏 93°F → ninety-three degrees Fahrenheit

Exercise 1:

Circle the adjectives in the following sentences. (把所有形容词画圈。)

1. There is an empty room upstairs.
2. It's a hot summer.
3. You are so kind.
4. Don't be crazy.
5. Singapore is clean and green.
6. Many people exercise to keep healthy.
7. These eggs are rotten.
8. We are all bored. There isn't anything to do.
9. The pupils don't find the joke amusing.
10. James was absent because he was ill.

Exercise 2:

Fill in the blanks with suitable adjectives from the box. (把适当的形容词填在空格里，每个只能用一次。)

hot 热	large 大	short 短/矮	free 免费/有空
high 高	sweet 甜	poor 穷	playful 爱游玩

- The ice cream is very ().
- It's very () in the summer.
- They are giving () books to the library.
- They live in a () house.
- Jean is wearing a () skirt.
- They are climbing up a () mountain.
- These puppies are very ().
- Many () people have no home.

Exercise 3:

Underline all the adjectives in this story. (在形容词下划线。)

One sunny afternoon Katie was feeling bored. Mum was busy in the garden, cutting the grass. 'I can be helpful and pull up all those nasty(难搞的) big weeds(杂草),' thought Katie. 'Mum will be pleased.'

Soon Katie's bucket(桶) was full and the flowerbed(花圃) looked very clean and tidy. When she had finished, Katie had muddy hands and clothes, but she felt very proud.

Later that evening, Dad was puzzled when he looked outside. 'What happened to all my new tomato plants?' he cried.

4. Adjective Endings (形容词的字尾)

字尾为 **-ful**

Examples (例),

- a beautiful dress (美丽的衣服。)
- a faithful dog (忠心的狗。)
- a useful tool (有用处的工具。)

字尾为 **-less** (通常作为字尾为**-ful**的反义词。)

careful(小心) – careless(粗心) useful(有用处的) – useless(没用的)
colourful(色彩的) – colourless(无色的) harmful(有害的) – harmless(无害的)

注意：字尾为**-ful**有时也带有‘很(多)’的意思。

painful = having a lot of pain (剧痛，很痛)

hopeful = having a lot of hope (充满希望的)

注意：字尾为 **-less** 有时也带有‘没有(无)’的意思。

leafless = without leaves (没有叶子的)

sleeveless = without sleeves (没有袖子的)

字尾为 **-y**.

dirty street 肮脏的街道

noisy room 吵闹的房间

sunny day 晴天

字尾为 **-ve**.

active child 活跃的小孩

talkative pupil 爱说话的学生

creative toy 有创意的玩具

字尾为 **-ing**

interesting book 有趣的书

smiling face 有笑容的脸

cunning fox 狡猾的狐狸

字尾为 **-ly**

elderly woman 年长的妇女

lonely boy 孤独的男孩

friendly police officer 友善的警察

字尾为 **-able, -al, -en, -ible, -ish** 和 **-ous**.

childish behavior 幼稚的举止

foolish act 傻的行为

musical instrument 乐器

comfortable chair 舒服的椅子

horrible smell 讨厌的味道

terrible mess 可怕的紊乱

Exercise 4:

Choose the correct endings from the box to turn the words below into adjectives.

请把以下形容词填上正确的字尾。

-y	-ful	-less	-al
----	------	-------	-----

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| 1. peace () | 6. dirt () |
| 2. storm () | 7. music () |
| 3. mud () | 8. nation () |
| 4. forget () | 9. dust () |
| 5. spot () | 10. play () |

Exercise 5:

Choose the correct endings from the box to turn the words below into adjectives.

请把以下形容词填上正确的字尾。

-en	-able	-ing	-ish	-ous	-ly
-----	-------	------	------	------	-----

- | | |
|---------------|------------------|
| 1. gold () | 6. fool () |
| 2. wash () | 7. charm () |
| 3. friend () | 8. child () |
| 4. rot () | 9. love () |
| 5. danger () | 10. interest () |

Exercise 6:

Complete the adjectives in the sentences below. Choose the correct adjective ending from the box. 请把以下在括号里的形容词填上正确的字尾。

-ful	-less	-y	-ive
-ing	-ly	-able	-al
-en	-ible	-ish	-ous

- I hated the food. It was (taste) and too (salt).
- We thought the dancers were very (grace).
- Tigers are (danger) animals.
- John's cough is (pain).
- We listened to some (relax) music.
- Jumping into the river was a (fool) thing to do.
- The film was (enjoy).
- He told me this case is (value).
- Do you think my feet are (smell).

5. Comparison of Adjectives (比较形容词)

形容词+ er: 表示两者或两种程度比较起来, 较为好或差。一般上后面会加 'than'。

fast 快	faster	small 小	smaller	bright 亮	brighter
cheap 便宜	cheaper	loud 大声	louder	old 老	older
tall 高	taller	slow 慢	slower	clever 聪明	cleverer

Examples (例),

- Jack is taller than John. (Jack 比 John 长得还高。)
- A sport car is faster than a motorbike. (跑车比摩多车快。)

形容词+ est: 表示 '最高级的'。一般上前面会加 'the'。

clean 干净	cleaner	cleanest	easy 容易	easier	easiest
hot 热	hotter	hottest	simple 简单	simpler	simplest
narrow 窄	narrower	narrowest	long 长	longer	longest

Examples (例),

- Peter is the tallest boy in his class. (Peter 是班上最高的学生。)
- Mount Everest is the highest mountain in the world. (埃弗勒斯峰是世界上最高的山峰。)

有些形容词不能纯粹加 **er** 或 **est** 来表示比较形容词。它们用 '**more**' 在形容词前面来作比较, 用 '**most**' 在形容词前面来表示 '最高级的'。

注意: 'more' 和 'most' 比较形容词通常用在多音节形容词。

形容词

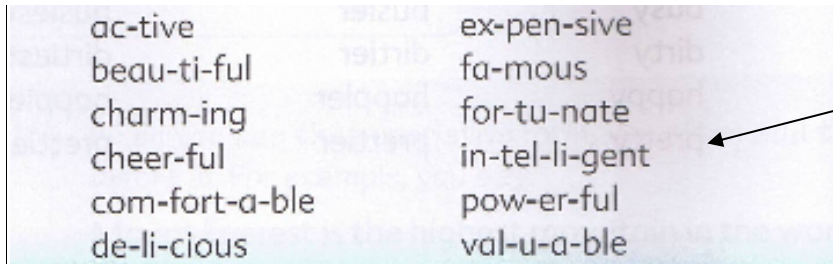
active 活跃的
 charming 迷人的
 cheerful 高兴的
 comfortable 舒适的
 delicious 好吃的

比较

more active
 more charming
 more cheerful
 more comfortable
 more delicious

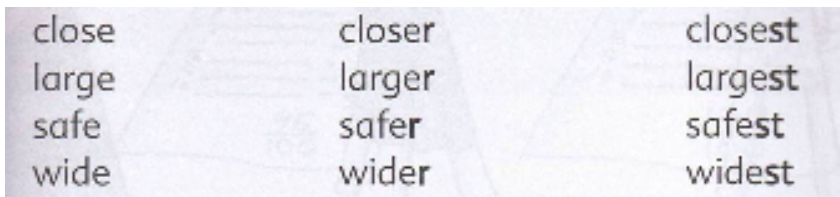
最高级

most active
 most charming
 most cheerful
 most comfortable
 most delicious

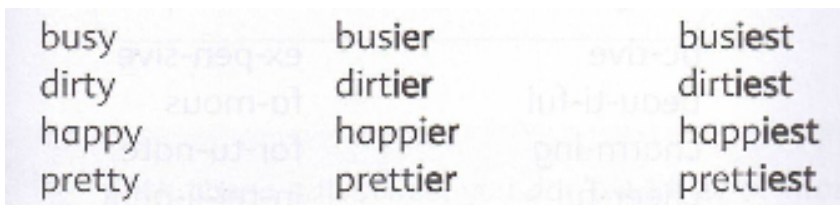


贯用多音节形容词

如形容词字尾为 ‘e’，在作为比较形容词时只需加上 ‘r’ 或 ‘st’。



如形容词字尾为 ‘y’，在作为比较形容词时得去掉 ‘y’ 然后加上 ‘ier’ 或 ‘iest’。



有些比较形容词在不同的程度都用不同的字。

bad	worse	worst
few	less	least
many	more	most
much	more	most

Exercise 7:

Fill in the blanks with the correct comparative and superlative forms for the following adjectives.

	Comparative(作比较)	Superlative(最高级)
1. hard		
2. cold		
3. soft		
4. tall		
5. noisy		
6. mad		
7. funny		
8. big		
9. sad		
10. busy		
11. foolish		
12. harmful		
13. poisonous		
14. valuable		
15. difficult		
16. generous		

Exercise 8:

Look at the adjective in brackets and fill in the blank with the correct comparative or superlative form. 在以下形容词中写出正确的比较形容词。

- I could send a letter, but a telephone call would be (quick).
- Did you get the answer wrong? But that was the (easy) question of them all!
- Don't wear that hat. You look much (nice) without it.
- They are having a competition to see who is the (strong) boy in the class.
- We spotted Alice in the crowd because she was (noticeable) in her bright coloured.
- When we go on holiday, Mum always has the (heavy) suitcase.
- My sister used to be much (fat) than me, but she went on a diet.
- That is the (interesting) book I have ever read!
- Jill's tooth is even (painful) today, so I am taking her to see dentist.
- I wonder which person in this group has the (unusual) hobby.

Answer 答案:

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.