

# 形容词和副词的 比较级和最高级



8a-Unit 6

yxxoy



★Red Postbox

◇ **Look at the pictures and  
understand**

看图并理解



**big**



**bigger**

◇ **Look at the pictures and understand**

看图并理解



**biggest**



**big**



**bigger**

◇ **Look at the pictures and  
understand**

看图并理解



**fast**

◇ **Look at the pictures and understand**

看图并理解



**fast**



**faster**

◇ **Look at the  
pictures  
and understand**

看图并理解



**fast**



**faster**



**fastest**

单音节和少数多音节的形容词和副词的比较级和最高级的构成规则和不规则。变化如下：

构成方法		原 级	比 较 级	最 高 级
单音节词和少数多音节词	一般在词尾加 <b>-er/ə/</b> 或 <b>-est/ist/</b>	<b>cold</b>	<b>colder</b>	<b>coldest</b>
		<b>fast</b>	<b>faster</b>	<b>fastest</b>
	以字母 <b>e</b> 结尾的形容词，加 <b>-r</b> 或 <b>-st</b>	<b>nice</b>	<b>nicer</b>	<b>nicest</b>
		<b>large</b>	<b>larger</b>	<b>largest</b>
	重读闭音节词只有一个辅音字母时，应先双写辅音字母；再加 <b>-es</b> 或 <b>-est</b>	<b>big</b>	<b>bigger</b>	<b>biggest</b>
		<b>hot</b>	<b>hotter</b>	<b>hottest</b>
	以“辅音字母 <b>y</b> ”结尾的双音节词，先改“ <b>+y</b> ”结尾的双音节词，先改“ <b>y</b> ”为“ <b>i</b> ”，再加 <b>-er</b> 或 <b>-est</b>	<b>easy</b>	<b>easier</b>	<b>easiest</b>
		<b>early</b>	<b>earlier</b>	<b>earliest</b>
多音节词和部分双音节词	在词前加 <b>more</b> 或 <b>most</b>	<b>tired</b>	<b>more tired</b>	<b>most tired</b>
		<b>easily</b>	<b>more easily</b>	<b>most easily</b>

**good → better → best**

**bad → worse → worst**

**many → more → most**

**little → less → least**

不规则变化，  
要多加注意哦！



**well → better → best**

**badly → worse → worst**

**much → more → most**

**far → farther → farthest**

# 给出下列词的比较级和最高级

important	<u>more important</u>	<u>most important</u>
easy	<u>easier</u>	<u>easiest</u>
wet	<u>wetter</u>	<u>wettest</u>
happy	<u>happier</u>	<u>happiest</u>
careful	<u>more careful</u>	<u>most careful</u>
thin	<u>thinner</u>	<u>thinnest</u>
good	<u>better</u>	<u>best</u>
hot	<u>hotter</u>	<u>hottest</u>
easily	<u>more easily</u>	<u>most easily</u>
many	<u>more</u>	<u>most</u>
nice	<u>nicer</u>	<u>nicest</u>
big	<u>bigger</u>	<u>biggest</u>
heavy	<u>heavier</u>	<u>heaviest</u>
delicious	<u>more delicious</u>	<u>most delicious</u>
much	<u>more</u>	<u>most</u>

## More examples:

1. Mary is **cleverer** **than** her little sister.
2. The new building is **higher** **than** the old one.
3. His shirt is **more expensive** **than** mine.
4. Kate is **more beautiful** **than** Lily is.
5. She is **five years older** **than** I am.
6. He is **2 centimeters taller** **than** her.
7. This ruler is **20 centimeters longer** **than** that one.

比较级的用法: ...than...

1. 汤姆比杰克高.

**Tom is taller than Jack.**

2. 这只箱子要比那只箱子大.

**This box is bigger than that one.**

3. 那些苹果比这些大.

**Those apples are bigger than these ones.**

4. 第一个问题很容易, 但第二个更容易.

**The first question is very easy, but  
the second one is easier.**

## (2) 数量的比较

1. 我的笔比你的多.

**I have more pens than you (do).**

2. 我喝的茶比他多.

**I drink more tea than he (does).**

3. 他吃的饭比我少.

**He has less rice than I (do).**

4. 一班的学生比二班多.

**There are more students in Class 1 than in Class 2.**

## More examples:

1. He is **the youngest of all** the children.
2. This book is **the most interesting of all** books.
3. America is **the most developed country in** the world.
4. The Changjiang River is **the longest river in** China.
5. He is one of **the greatest scientists in** China.
6. The city is one of **the most beautiful cities in** the world.
7. Lucy is one of **the tallest girls in** her class.
8. Give my **best** wishes to you.
9. He is my **best** friend.

## 形容词最高级的用法 (...in...; ...of...)

那个短发的女孩是我们班最高的。

**The girl with short hair is the tallest in our class.**

今天是一年中最热的一天。

**Today is the hottest day of the year.**

他的房间是三个中最干净的一个。

**His room is the cleanest of the three.**

上海是中国最大的城市。

**Shanghai is the largest in China.**



# 注意

1. The new building is higher than the old one.  
Those apples are bigger than these ones.

比较级必须在同类中进行，即人与人比，物与物比，而且比较结构前后的词语要对称，特别注意在than或 as 之后不要漏掉可能出现的替代词 that , those, one ,ones.

2. His shirt is more expensive than mine.

如果主语是物主代词+名词，那么后面要用名词性物主代词。

# 注意

3. Kate is **more beautiful** **than** Lily is.  
She is **five years older** **than** I am.  
I drink **more** tea than he (does).

**than**前后句子的时态相同。通常用be动词  
情态动词can, may, must, could, should和助动  
词do, does, did, will, have等来简答。

4. I have **more** pens than you (do).

**many, much, little, few**等词必须带名词。



# 注意

5. The city is one of **the most beautiful cities** in the world.

**one of+ the+最高级+复数名词**

6. Who is older, Jim or Tom ?

Who is the tallest, Jim , Mike or Tom

Which language is C , English, French or Chinese?

A. difficult    B. more difficult    C. the most difficult

**Which/Who...+ 比较级, A or B?**

**Which/Who...+ 最高级, A , B or C?**

# 注意

7. Mary is the tallest of all the sisters in the family .

在使用形容词最高级时，一定要把自己包括在比较的范围内。

8. This is the third largest city in China .

当表示“第二，第三”等意思时，经常在最高级的前面加second, third,等词。

9. It's our largest machine in our factory.

当最高级前有物主代词修饰时，其前不加定冠词the.

## 双音节或多音节形容词和副词的比较级和最高级的特殊情况：

1、一般是在原级前加more构成比较级，在原级前加most构成最高级。

beautiful – more beautiful – most beautiful

interesting – more interesting – most interesting

dangerous – more dangerous – most dangerous

2、某些单音节形容词，加more, most 构成比较级和最高级。

glad – more glad – most glad

pleased – more pleased – most pleased

tired – more tired – most tired

often-more often- most often



3、表示在两者之间相差的程度用“具体数字+比较级+**than**+ 比较对象”。

**eg: The road is two metres longer than that one .**

这条公路比那条公路长两米。

**This pencil is four inches shorter than that one .**

这只铅笔比那只铅笔短四英寸。

4、有些双音节和单音节形容词，既可以加**er**或**est**构成比较级和最高级，也可以加**more** 和**most**构成比较级和最高级。

**friendly      huge      calm      free      true      clever**

## 5、形容词原级的比较。

形容词的原级与as.....as连用表示肯定意思，是“和.....一样”的意思；与not as/ so .....as连用表示否定意义，是“不如”或“不一样”的含义。

She is **as pretty as** her mother.

The book is **as new as** that one.

The story is **as interesting as** that one.

The question is **not as / so difficult as** that one.

My bike is **not as / so good as** yours.

## 6、形容词比较级的修饰。

比较级前面可以用even(更加), much(.....得多), far(.....得多), a little(.....一点), a bit(一点), a lot(大量), still(还, 还要)等词语表示不定程度或数量。

eg: I am **even** less lucky. She is **far** better than me at writing.

This pen is **much** better than that one.

Tom is **a little** shorter than his friend Jim.

## 7. 形容词的比较级 + and + 形容词的比较级 (前后形容词是同一个)

越来越.....

She is becoming **thinner and thinner**.

Our country is becoming **richer and richer**.

There are **more and more** students in our school.

Living in the world is becoming **more and more difficult**.

8、the + 形容词的比较级 + ..... + the + 形容词的比较级  
表示“越.....，就越.....”

The more you eat, the fatter you will be.

The harder you study, the more you will get.

The smaller the house is, the less it will cost.

The sooner, the better.

9、the + 形容词比较级 + of 短语 两者中比较.....的一个

She is the prettier of the two girls.

The bike is the older of the two.

His is the taller of the two.

This one is the more beautiful of the the two picture.

10.表示“.....是.....的几倍”，用“倍数+as+原级+as”  
结构，或者“倍数+比较级+than”结构。

eg: This classroom is three times as big as that one.

This classroom is twice bigger than that one.

# Make Comparisons

1. Write down the comparatives and the superlatives of these words

big	nice	long	new	cheap
young	late	safe	thirsty	heavy
easy	hard	high	few	old
thin	expensive		interesting	
carefully		quickly	good	bad
little	far	many/much		

# Follow ups(随堂练习)

- 1、 ---Mr Zhou, all of the students in our group, who lives C?  
---I think Li Lei does.  
A. fat B. father C. farthest D. farest
- 2、 The Changjiang River is B than any other river in China.  
A. shorter B. longer C. shortest D. longest
- 3、 Bob never dose his homework B Mary. He makes lots of mistakes.  
A. so careful B. as carefully as  
C. carefully as D. as careful as
- 4、 D she is, D she feels.  
A. The more busy, the more happy B. The busy, the happy  
C. Busier, happier D. The busier, the happier
- 5、 The weather is getting worst and worst .(越来越糟糕)

◦ *Have a try, please.*

1. Which do you like **better** (well), apples or oranges?

2. Who is **older** (old), Jim or Tom ?

3. Jack is running **faster** and **faster** (fast) .

4. Our country is becoming **more** and **more beautiful** (beautiful).

5. He is **the taller** (tall) of the the two boys.

*4. Find out the mistakes in the sentences below.*


1. All of us felt | happy at her birthday party.

2. I am much older than Harry.

3. Her coat is newer than yours.

4. The weather in Beijing is colder than <sup>that</sup> in Xiamen.  
^

5. Sue is one of the <sup>tallest</sup> tall girls in her class.



Good-bye