**Learning to use adjectives and adverbials**

**Learning aim**:Master the usage of adjectives and adverbials.

**Important and difficult points**:Learn to use adjectives and adverbials happily and freely in practice.

**Ⅰ. Preview case(预习案)**

1. **常见的形容词后缀**

**根据例词总结常见的形容词后缀并将表格补充完整。**

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| 例词 | 常见形容词后缀 | 用法 |
| offici**al** / form**al/** person**al**/glob**al** | **-al** | 表示“具有……的性质” |
| able/ suitable /responsible |  | 表示“可……的” |
| powerful/ useful/ helpful/careful |  | 用于n/v后，表示“富有……的” |
| obvious/curious/ anxious/ various  |  | 表示“有……的性质” |
| confident /fluent/ different |  | 表示“……的” |
| impressive/ attractive/ creative |  | 表示“具有……的性质；有……的倾向” |
| cloudy/ noisy /lucky |  | 表示“充满……的” |
| amazed/confused/annoyed/frightened/advanced/detailed |  | 表示“人感到……的”表示“具有……的特征的” |
| amazing/confusing/annoying/frightening |  | 用于v.后表示“令人……的” |
| friendly/ elderlydaily/weekly/monthly/yearly |  | 表示“如……的”；“每…时间一次的” |

**2. 形容词比较级和最高级构成**

 回顾初中学过的形容词、副词比较级和最高级变化规则**并将表格补充完整。**

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| **情况** | **变化规则** | **原级** | **比较级** | **最高级** |
| 单音节词 | 加-er/est | high |  |  |
| 以不发音的字母-e结尾的词 |  | large | large**r** | large**st** |
| 以一个辅音字母结尾的重读闭音节 | 双写末尾辅音字母，再加-er/-est | hot |  |  |
| 以“辅音字母+y”结尾的词 |  | luck**y** | luck**ier** | luck**iest** |
| 多音节词和部分双音节词 | 词前加more/most | powerfulconfidentattractive |  |  |

不规则变化：good/well\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_bad/ill/badly\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_many/much\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

little\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ far farther/further, farthest/furthest old older/elder, oldest/eldest

**3.形容词变副词**

回顾初中学过的形容词变副词规则并将表格补充完整。

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| 情况 | 变化规则 | 示例 |
| 一般情况 |  | careful——confident——confident**ly** |
| 以-y结尾的词 | 变y为i, 再加ly | lucky——\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_happy——\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| 以-le结尾的词 | 去e，加-y | simple——\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_comfortable——\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| 以-ue结尾的词 | 去e,再加ly | tru**e**-tru**ly** |

**Ⅱ. Exercise case(练习案)**

* **考点1. 形容词/副词基本用法**

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| 词类 | 例句（找出形容词/副词并划线） | 用法 |
| 形容词 | ①I’ve heard that it is an **amazing** sight.②I have something **important** to tell you.③The class was **difficult** , but the teacher was **kind** and **friendly**.④I feel **frightened**.⑤I found most of my classmates and teachers **friendly** and **helpful.**  | ①形容词修饰\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_②形容词修饰不定代词且后置③④形容词放在\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_后⑤find/make/keep sb/sth +adj.  adj.作宾补 |
| 副词 | ⑥I think **carefully** about my course./⑦We are studying **quietly**.⑧Going from junior high school to senior high school is a **really** big challenge./⑨I know that Chinese is a **very** difficult language⑩I think **very** **carefully** about my course.⑪**Obviously**, I was unhappy, but I won’t quit. | ⑥⑦副词修饰\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_⑧⑨副词修饰\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_⑩副词修饰\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_⑪副词常放在\_\_\_\_\_\_, 修饰整个句子 |

**Task 1** 根据例句总结形容词、副词用法并填空

**Task 2** 用所给单词的适当形式填空并写出做题技巧。

示例：My adviser recommended that I should sign up for **advanced**(advance) literature. **Skill:\_\_adj+n.\_\_\_\_\_**

1. I will feel \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (annoy) if someone takes my book without asking me. Skill: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. It is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(annoy) that he is always making the same mistake again and again.

Skill: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Hearing the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ noise in the library, he felt quite \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ．(frighten)

Skills: ①\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_②\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

4.I will find \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (suit) ways to improve my English. Skill: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

5.I am waiting \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(anxious) to see which team will win at last. Skill: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

6.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(lucky), the homeless people got the food handed out by the volunteers. Skill: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

* **考点2形容词/副词比较级**

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| 比较级常考查的四种情况 **Skills**（1）如果句中有than就用比较级；（2）题目中有much, far, still, even, a lot, a bit,a great deal等标志性词汇并有“更……”的含义时，需填比较级；（3）有时候比较级结构中并不出现than，而是根据**语境**判断表“更……”含义时，用比较级；（4）表示“越……就越……”用句型The +比较级……，the +比较级 示例：The more careful you are, the fewer mistakes you will make. 你越细心，你犯的错误就越少。（5）＂比较级+比较级＂和＂more and more+多音节词原级＂表示＂越来越……＂示例：Our school is cleaner and cleaner. 我们的校园越来越干净。 Our city becomes more and more beautiful. 我们的城市变得越来越漂亮。  |

**Task 3** 用所给单词的适当形式填空并说出原因。

1. I feel much\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(confident) than I felt this morning. Skill\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. If there are\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(many) trees, the air in our city will be much cleaner. Skill\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. In order to pass the exam, you need to study much\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_( hard) now.Skill\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(early) kids learn to be independent（独立的), the better it is for their future.
5. The\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(responsible) you are, the greater progress you will make. Skill\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* **考点3 形容词/副词最高级**

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| 最高级常考查的情况：1. 设空处有表示范围的标志词有in，of , among等时用最高级。

（2）one of the+最高级+n(复数)，the second/third(等序数词)+最高级+n.…等 |

**Task 4** 用所给单词的适当形式填空并说出原因。

1. He is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (strong) boy in our class and he often helps us carry heavy things.

Skill\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. In my opinion, China is one of the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(powerful) countries in the world.

Skill\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Hainan Island is the second \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(large) island in China.

Skill\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

（4）I’ve heard that Lake Titicaca is the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_(attractive) tourist attraction in Peru.

Skill\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Summary 总结这节课所学要点**

1. 形容词用法 3. 什么情况下用比较级
2. 副词用法 4. 什么情况用最高级

**ⅢQuiz case(检测案)**

**一．语篇填空** 用所给单词的适当形式填空

It’s 　1　(obvious)right to say that living in the city is　2　(interest), but the city is　3　(dangerous) than the country. There are often many bad things that happen in the city, such as robberies.　4　(addition), the city is very noisy. Life in the country is　5　 (health) in many ways. I always want to escape city life to have a good rest and enjoy the　6　 (beauty) scenery in the country.

　7　, some people think country life is so slow and boring! Life is sometimes not 　8　(convenience). As for me, I like the city for its 　9　(color) and good life, and want the country life for its quiet. When I’m married and have children, I’ll move to the country while working in the city. I’m not so sure, 　10　.

**二．**从下列词汇或短语中任选词或短语，编写一段小故事。

 Requirements(要求):1. 至少用到表格中的**2个形容词和1个副词**2.至少写3句话。

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| **形容词**official / formal/ personal/global able/ suitable /responsible powerful/ useful/ helpful/careful obvious/curious/ anxious/ various confident /fluent/ different impressive/ attractive/ creativecloudy/ noisy /luckyamazed/**confused**/annoyed/frightened/**advanced**/detailedamazing/confusing/annoying/frighteningfriendly/ elderlydaily/weekly/monthly/yearly | 动词及动词词组explore organize recommend improvefocus on be attracted to clean upbe addicted to apply for sign up for 副词carefully obviously **luckily** happilysimply comfortably confidently名词及名词词组volunteer freshman partner topic adviser course |
| 示例：Adam is a freshman at senior high school. He is **confused** about which course to take. **Luckily**, the school adviser recommended that he should sign up for **advanced** literature because he likes English and he’s good at it. |

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