

# 基礎文法

## Unit 2: 比較級、最高級

### 八大詞類 - 形容詞

- 形容詞是用以修飾名詞和代名詞的字。
  - John is a nice person.
    - 形容詞nice 修飾名詞person
  - He looks happy.
    - 形容詞happy 修飾 代名詞he
  - This table is big.
    - 形容詞big 修飾名詞this table

## 八大詞類 - 副詞

- 副詞是用以修飾動詞、形容詞或其他副詞的字  
有時也用以修飾全句、子句、片語等。
  - He works hard. (副詞hard修飾動詞works)
  - I am very happy. (副詞very修飾形容詞 happy)
  - He eats very fast. (副詞very修飾副詞fast)
  - Luckily he did not die. (副詞luckily修飾全句)

## 比較級

- 比較級結尾加-er或前面加more
- 比較級後面要接用than

Ex: "A" is older than "B"

Ex: Alan is more generous than Tom.

## 最高級

- 最高級用在比較總體的一部份和所有剩下的其他部分
- 結尾加 **-est**或前面加 **most**
- 最高級的前面要加 **the**

Ex: "A," "B," "C," and "D" are sisters. "A" is the oldest of all four sisters.

Ex: Alan is the most generous person in his family.

		比較級	最高級	
單音節形容詞	old wise	older wiser	the oldest the wisest	單音節的比較級，結尾加-er；最高級結尾加-est
雙音節形容詞	famous pleasant	more famous more pleasant	the most famous the most pleasant	雙音節比較級前面加more；最高級前面加most.
	busy pretty	busier prettier	the busiest the prettiest	雙音節字尾是-y時，去-y改成i後，結尾加-er；最高級結尾加-est
	clever gentle friendly	cleverer more clever gentler more gentle friendlier more friendly	the cleverest the most clever the gentlest the most gentle the friendliest the most friendly	有些雙音節可以在結尾加-er/-est或在前面加more/most

三個(含)以上音節的形容詞	important fascinating	more important more fascinating	the most important the most fascinating	多音節形容詞用more形成比較級; 用most 形成最高級
不規則形容詞	good bad	better worse	the best the worst	good和bad的比較級和最高級為不規則變化
字尾是-ly的副詞	carefully slowly	more carefully more slowly	the most carefully the most slowly	以-ly結尾的副詞，其比較級最高級形式通常在前面加more 和most
單音節副詞	fast hard	faster harder	the fastest the hardest	單音節副詞通常在結尾加-er/-est
不規則副詞	well badly far	better worse farther/further	the best the worst the farthest/furthest	

## Exercise – farther/further

- **Farther** 和 **further** 都可用來比較物理距離

Ex: I walked farther/further than my friend did.

- **Further** 有另外的意思

Ex: I need further information.

## 比較級的用法

- 在正式英文中，**than**後面通常會接主格代名詞

Ex. I'm older than he (is).

- 但是在口語或非正式英文中，**than**後面則會用受格代名詞

Ex. I'm older than him.

## 比較級的用法

- 通常**than**後面的主詞會接助動詞

Ex: He works harder than I (do).

Ex: I arrived earlier than they (did).

- **Than**後面會接名詞所有格或所有格代名詞

Ex: Ann's hair is longer than Kate's (hair).

Ex: Jack's apartment is smaller than mine.

## Exercise – 比較級的用法

## 比較級的修飾

- 用**much / a lot / far** 用來修飾形容詞和副詞的比較級

Ex: Tom is much / a lot / far older than I am.

Ex: Ann drives much / a lot / far more carefully than Linda (does).

*Exercise:*

*Make a sentence.*

## Less ... than / not as ... as

- 雙音節或多音節
- **Less**或 **not as...as** 用來表達**-er/more**的反義

Ex: A pen is less expensive than a book.

Ex: A pen is not as expensive as a book.

## Less ... than

- 單音節
- 只有**not as...as** 可與單音節的形容詞和副詞連用，**less**不行

Ex: A pen is not as large as a book.

Ex: A pen is ~~less large~~ than a book.  
**smaller**

## Exercise

### ■ 用下列三種句型與所提示的字造出比較句

□ More/-er ... than (a river / big / a stream)

■ A river is bigger than a stream.

□ Less ... than (metal / flexible / rubber)

■ Metal is less flexible than rubber.

□ Not as ...as (France / large / Brazil)

■ France is not as large as Brazil.

## More 和名詞的連用

- 當**more** 和名詞連用時，當作“更多”，不需要加**than**

Ex: Would you like some more coffee?

Ex: Not everyone is here. I expect more people to come later.



## More 和名詞的連用

- **More** 和名詞連用時，可以再加上 **than**，造較完整的比較句

Ex: There are more people in China than there are in the United States.

- 當句意清楚時，也可以省略名詞，只用 **more**.

Ex: Do you have enough coffee, or would you like some more (coffee)?

## 比較對象的表達方式

- 在比較句中，清楚地表示是什麼和什麼做比較是很重要的。

Ex: You can find cheap hotels *more easily* in Tainan than in Taipei.

Ex: The climate of Taiwan is *much milder* than that of Iceland.

## Exercise

- 名詞、形容詞、副詞的比較

## 最高級的用法

- 最高級 + in 地點 (the world, this class, my family, the corporation, etc.)  
Ex: Tokyo is one of the largest cities **in the world**.
- 最高級 + 形容詞子句  
Ex: Alan is the most generous person **I have ever known**.
- 最高級 + of all  
Ex: I have three books. These two are quite good, but this one is the best **of all**.

## 最高級的用法

- **The least (最少)** 是**the most** 的反義字

Ex: I took four final exams. The final in accounting was the least difficult of all.

- **One of + 複數名詞 (+單數動詞)**

Ex: Ali is one of the best students in this class.

Ex: One of the best students in this class is Ali.

## Exercise

- 將下列的片語改成最高級，填入空格中

## Exercise

- 比較級與最高級