



形容詞與副詞的原級、比較級、最高級

形容詞與副詞都可以作為修飾語，形容詞是用來修飾「名詞」或「代名詞」；而副詞則是用來修飾「動詞」、「形容詞」或其他「副詞」。

A 形容詞

① 比較級

- 直接加 -er : quiet、clean、poor、sweet、warm、cool、cold
- 字尾為 e，直接加 -r : close、safe
- 字尾為子音 + y，去 y 再加 -ier : lucky、healthy
- 雙音節或多音節前方加 more : special、careful、thankful、tired、famous、difficult

★ lovely、friendly 和 handsome 的比較級可用 lovelier、friendlier、handsomer 或 more lovely、more friendly、more handsome

② 最高級

- 單音節或雙音節形容詞
主詞 + be 動詞 + the/ 所有格 + 形容詞最高級 + (介系詞片語) .
- 雙音節或多音節形容詞
主詞 + be 動詞 + the/ 所有格 + most+ 形容詞最高級 + (介系詞片語) .

例 (1) Mt. Everest is tall.

Mt. Everest is taller than all the other mountains in the world.

(Mt. Everest 與世上其他山為相同範圍比較，需加入 other，前方 all 後方則用複數名詞。)

Mt. Everest is the tallest mountain on earth.

(2) To some people, hiking in the mountains is boring.

To some people, going to the mountains is more interesting than going to the beach.

To my family, going mountain climbing is the most exciting activity of all.

比較級	than (比)	of the two → 包含當事人，在兩者之內做比較	兩方做比較
最高級	+ 特定範圍	of the three / four... / all(全部) → 三者以上	三方以上做比較

例 1 Which tablet works better, the one from Apple or the one from Samsung?
→ 只有兩者，用比較級。

例 2 Which tablet works the best, the one from Apple, the one from Samsung, or the one from Microsoft? → 有三者，用最高級。

★ of the two 的句型要在比較級前加 the，一般比較級不需要。

例 1 The price of iphone 13 is higher than that of S21.

(iphone13 價格比 S21 高。)

The price of iphone 13 is the higher of the two smartphones.

(Iphone13 價格是智慧型手機中比較高價的那個。)

例 2 There are more convenience stores in Taipei than other cities in Taiwan.

(台北便利商店比其他台灣的城市多。)

= There are more convenience stores in Taipei than any other city in Taiwan.

= There are more convenience stores in Taipei than all the other cities in Taiwan.

= In Taiwan, there are the most convenience stores in Taipei.

* **比較**：There are more convenience stores in Taipei than all the cities in the US.

因為美國不在台灣，不同範圍比較不用 other 或 else。

★這些單字的字尾加上 -ly 會變成另一個意思：lately (近來)、highly (非常)、hardly (幾乎不)。

B 副詞

- 直接 + ly：slowly, quietly
- 字尾去 y + ily：easily, happily
- 字尾 le，去 e + y：terribly, comfortably
- 形容詞副詞同形：early, late, fast
- 不規則：well, worst

例 1 Chole roller-skates beautifully on the ice. → 形容動詞 roller-skate 要用副詞 beautifully

* **比較**：Chole is a beautiful roller-skater. → 形容名詞 roller-skater 要用形容詞 beautiful

例 2 The football team performs better than they did after days of practice.
→ 形容動詞 perform 要用副詞 well，這裡有 than 所以要用比較級 better



填充題小試身手

請寫出下列形容詞的比較級

1. convenient _____

2. hungry _____

3. nice _____

4. important _____

請寫出下列形容詞的最高級

1. special _____

2. fat _____

3. light _____

4. hard _____

請寫出下列副詞的比較級和最高級

1. high _____

2. badly _____

3. fast _____

4. quietly _____

5. quickly _____



選擇題小試身手

- () 1. Your shoes are a little larger than _____.
 (A) she (B) hers (C) hers is (D) Tina
- () 2. Of the two students, John is _____.
 (A) noisy (B) noisier (C) the noisy (D) the noisier
- () 3. Jack is _____ of the twins.
 (A) the smartest (B) smarter (C) the smarter (D) more smarter
- () 4. This is _____ movie of the year.
 (A) most popular (B) more popular (C) the more popular (D) the most popular
- () 5. Our son makes _____ cards than yours and theirs. He makes _____ cards of the three.
 (A) much; more (B) more; the most (C) the more; most (D) the less; the least



歷屆考題實力提升

- () 1. After the fire, everyone in the apartment was _____ when they cooked. They did not want any people to be hurt again.
(A) more carefully (B) more careful (C) the most careful (D) the most carefully
(110 會考補考)
- () 2. For Mike, the price is _____ important thing when he shops for jeans. He cares even more about the shape and the size of the pockets.
(A) the more (B) the most (C) the less (D) the least
(109 會考)
- () 3. With the new bus line, it is much more _____ for Fanny to go to school. It saves her a lot of time now.
(A) useful (B) possible (C) interesting (D) convenient
(107 會考)
- () 4. I think the road ends here; it won't go any _____. Shouldn't we turn back?
(A) closer (B) farther (C) faster (D) longer
(103 會考)