

單元

形容詞與副詞

形容詞的作用有下列兩種情況：

1. 形容詞放在修飾的名詞及代名詞前，說明性質或特徵。

These colorful flowers smell great.

2. 形容詞放在be動詞與連綴動詞之後並作主詞補語。

I feel cold. Could you please turn off the fan?

連綴動詞

連綴動詞是用來補充、描述和說明事物的，後接形容詞做主詞補語

以補充說明主詞，使句意更加完整。常見之連綴動詞如下：

1. is, am, are, was, were, been等be動詞。
2. look, seem, sound, smell taste, feel 看起來、聞起來等動詞。
3. remain, stay, get, become, grow, turn表示不變與改變之動詞。

Mrs. Miller looks happy. looks是看起來之意，連綴動詞。

Mrs. Miller is looking at her children happily.

looks at 看著之意，普通動詞。

Leo's nose turned red because of the cold. turn為變成之意，連綴動詞

Leo is turning the pages quickly. turn是翻頁之意，普通動詞。

Jogging makes me healthy.

I found it difficult to carry out the plan.

make, take, think, find, keep, consider, believe等動詞會接代名詞

(it)，再接形容詞做受詞補語。

副詞

副詞修飾動詞、形容詞、副詞及整個句子。

副詞修飾動詞時，該副詞可放於動詞前或動詞後；

副詞修飾形容詞或副詞時，副詞需放在它所修飾詞的前面。

Miss Chang speaks slowly. (副詞修飾動詞)

All of the teachers are so nice. (副詞修飾形容詞)

Janet runs quite fast. (副詞修飾副詞)

My father is never late for work. (頻率副詞在be動詞後)

My father always drives to work. (頻率副詞在一般動詞前)

Suddenly the light went out. (副詞修飾整個句子)

形容詞與副詞練習

1. Mother **grew** (calm, calmly) after she heard the good news.

2. That chair **looks** (comfortable, comfortably).

3. I **felt** (sad, sadly) when I heard the news.

4. She **seemed** (cheerful, cheerfully).

5. The soup **tastes** (good, well).

6. Our house **was** (seriously, serious) **damaged** by the snowstorm.

特殊形容詞與副詞用法 1

Gina feels lonely. She has few friends in Seattle.

feels是覺得之意，連綴動詞後接形容詞：lonely是形容詞。

The soldier was killed by a deadly weapon.

weapon是武器，為名詞，故用形容詞deadly。

一般副詞是由形容詞加ly形成，但仍有少數以ly結尾的形容詞。

lonely, friendly, lovely, silly, costly (貴重的) deadly(致命的)

特殊形容詞與副詞用法 2

Early birds get the worms.

Abby is a hard worker.

birds、worker 是名詞，故其前的early跟hard是形容詞。

Mom always gets up early to prepare breakfast for us.

Abby works hard.

gets up、works是動詞，故其後的early跟hard是副詞。

詞性

常用的形容詞與副詞同型之英文單字

形容詞

fast

late

early

near

hard

high

close

副詞

fast

late

early

near

hard

high

close

Come near so I can see you clearly. (near修飾動詞come, 副詞)

It is raining hard now. (hard修飾現在分詞 raining, 副詞)

The president is nearly eighty years old.

It hardly rains in Kaohsiung in winter

nearly、hardly雖然是由near+ly、hard+ly，但意義卻與near、hard

完全不同。 「nearly: 幾乎」； 「hardly: 幾乎不」

單字	字義	例句
hard	堅硬的；努力地；艱難地	Study hard or you will be failed.
hardly	幾乎不	There is hardly any money left.
late	遲的；晚的；延遲的	Better late than never.
lately	最近；近來	You have gained a lot of weight lately.
near	近的；接近地	The train is coming nearer and nearer.
nearly	幾乎；差不多；將近	I have nearly finished reading the novel.
high	高的；在高處；高高地	He kicked the soccer high into the air.
highly	非常；極其；地位高	My boss speaks highly of my work.
close	接近地；靠近地	Don't come too close.
closely	仔細地；親密地；緊密地	The teacher is watching Kent closely.
deep	深地	Dig deep and you will find the treasure.
deeply	深深地；極其；非常	May loves her boyfriend deeply.
free	自由的；免費的	Children are admitted free.
freely	不受限制地；無拘無束	You can use my car freely.
wide	寬闊的(地)；大大地	She asked me to open my mouth wide.
widely	範圍廣地；廣泛地	His name is widely known.

形容詞與副詞練習

1. Jeff is lazy. He (hard, **hardly**) helps his mother do housework.

2. I couldn't find my classroom, so I got to the classroom (**late, lately**).

3. Louis (near, **nearly**) had an accident last night.

4. It was (cost, **costly**) to fix her car after the accident, so May decided to buy a new one.

5. The pilot tried to fly as (**high, highly**) as possible.

形容詞與副詞練習

6. Tina went to work (~~late~~ lately) because of the traffic.
7. Your boss speaks very (~~high~~, highly) of your performance.
8. Teenagers like driving (~~fast~~, fastly).
9. People in Kaohsiung are (~~friendlily~~, friendly).
10. A man is looking at my daughter. I watch him (~~close~~, closely).

形容詞與副詞練習

11. The police dug (deep, deeply) before they found the body.
12. “China Post” is a (wide, widely) read newspaper.
13. The dentist told me to open my mouth (wide) widely).
14. Don't worry. You can speak (free, freely).

The beautiful thing about learning is

nobody can take it away from you.