

# 世纪应用英语 语法教程

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## Century Applied English

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# 第七章

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## 副 词



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副词(Adverb)主要用于补充动词的意义, 说明动词是如何、何时、何地、因何发生的。副词也可以用来修饰形容词、其他副词、介词短语或完整的句子。如:

Tom played the violin beautifully.

The customer is very angry with the shop assistant.

## 1. 普通副词

说明动词的时间、地点、方式或程度等。

- (1) 表示时间的副词。如: now, then, ago, soon 等。
- (2) 表示地点的副词。如: here, there, above, below, near 等。
- (3) 表示频度的副词。如: often, seldom, once, twice, daily 等。
- (4) 表示程度的副词。如: very, quite, too, much, greatly 等。
- (5) 表示方式的副词。如: carefully, badly, slowly, well, fast 等。

## 2. 疑问副词

用来引导特殊疑问句，主要有when, where, how, why。如：

When do you go to school every day? 你每天什么时候去上学？

Where is the nearest post office? 最近的邮局在哪里？

How do you feel today? 今天你感觉如何？

Why do you want to leave so early? 你为什么这么早就想要离开？

## 3. 连接副词

用来引导主语从句、宾语从句或表语从句，有how, when, where, why。  
如：

When they will return is uncertain. 他们什么时候回来还没有定。(主语从句)

Can you tell me where the No.1 bus stop is? 你能告诉我一路汽车站在哪里吗?(宾语从句)

That was why she left early. 这就是她早走的原因。(表语从句)

Please tell me when we'll have the meeting. 请告诉我我们什么时候开会。(宾语从句)

I don't know why he hasn't come yet. 我不知道他为什么还没有来。(宾语从句)

This is how it happened. 事情就是这样发生的。(表语从句)

## 4. 关系副词

用来引导定语从句，有where, when, why。如：

This is the factory where I am going to work. 那就是我要去工作的工厂。

That happened in the year when I came to Beijing. 那件事发生在我来北京的那一年。

That is the reason why she didn't say a word at the meeting.  
这就是她在会上一言未发的原因。

## 1. 作状语

副词主要在句中作状语，用来修饰动词、形容词或副词等。

(1) 修饰动词。如：

He works hard. 他工作很努力。

They arrived yesterday. 他们是昨天到的。

(2) 修饰形容词。如：

She is a very good student. 她是一个很好的学生。

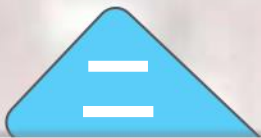
(3) 修饰另一个副词。如：

She speaks English quite well. 她英语讲得相当好。

(4) 修饰介词短语。如：

The hospital is just around the corner. 医院就在拐角的地方。





## 副词的用法



### 2. 作表语

He will be back in a day or two. 他过一两天就回来。

How long will you be here? 你在这里待多久?

### 3. 作定语

This book here is the most useful. 这里的这本书最有用。

Which is the way out? 哪条是出去的路?

1. 副词修饰形容词或其他副词时，一般放在被修饰词之前。如：

You are completely wrong. 你完全错了。

He drives very fast. 他车开得很快。

但enough 要放在形容词和副词的后面。如：

Is it warm enough for you? 你觉得够暖和了吗？

You are not driving fast enough. 你车开得不够快。

2. 表示确定时间的副词通常放在句末，但也可放在句首。如：

I met your uncle yesterday. 昨天我遇见了你叔叔。

Yesterday I saw him. 昨天我看见了。

3. 表示不确定时间的副词, 如just, always, often, usually, rarely, seldom, never 等, 在句中的位置通常有三种情况:

(1) 放在被修饰的动词 (主要是实义动词) 之前。如:

He usually gets up at a quarter past six. 他经常六点一刻起床。

She always laughed at a good joke. 她听到好的笑话, 总是要笑的。

I often take a walk after supper. 我常常晚饭后散步。

He never speaks ill of his friends. 他从来不说他朋友的坏话。

(2) 放在助动词或情态动词之后、实义动词之前。如:

He is always ready to help others. 他总是乐于助人。

I have never been to Kunming. 我从未去过昆明。

I will always remember my first day at school. 我永远记得我上学第一天的情景。

(3) 在系表结构中，省略表语时通常将副词放在系动词之前。如：

San Francisco is usually cool in summer, but Los Angeles rarely is.  
旧金山夏天的天气通常十分凉爽，而洛杉矶难得这样。

若省略助动词或情态动词之后的实义动词，通常将表示不确定时间的频度副词放在助动词或情态动词之前。如：

Alf's wife has never discovered that she has married a dustman and she never will, for Alf has just found another job. 阿尔夫的妻子从未发现自己嫁给了清洁工。这一事实她永远也不会发现，因为阿尔夫刚刚又找到了一份工作。

(4) 如果句中出现两个助动词，通常放在第一个助动词之后。如：

He should never have made friends with such people. 他永远也不该跟这样的人交朋友。

4. 表示地点的副词通常放在句末。如果时间副词和地点副词同时出现，一般是地点副词在前，时间副词在后。如：

He came here yesterday. 他昨天来到这里。

5. 方式副词常放在句末，特别是当副词被强调的时候。也可放在句中或句首。如：

She angrily tore up the letter. 她气愤地把信撕碎了。

Suddenly I had an idea. 忽然我有了一个主意。

6. 副词作定语时，一般放在被修饰词之后。如：

I met your uncle on my way home. 我在回家的路上遇到了你的叔叔。

The people there were very kind to me. 那里的人对我都很好。

副词和形容词一样，也有原级、比较级和最高级三个等级（请参照形容词比较级和最高级的用法）。  
在副词的最高级前可以不加定冠词the。



## 1. very, too

very 主要用于加强形容词或副词的语气; too 表示“太”的含义时具有否定的意义。

请比较:

This is a very difficult problem.

This is too difficult a problem to solve.

## 2. very, much

这两个词在表示“很”时，主要有以下区别：

(1) much 修饰动作意义很强的过去分词，该过去分词后常接by 引导的短语；very 修饰形容词（但不可修饰不可分级的形容词，如perfect, excellent, superior, inferior, total, entire, afraid, asleep, infinite, absolute 等），包括已失去动作意义但形式上仍是过去分词的词。如：

His car was much damaged by the collision. 他的车在相撞中严重地损坏了。

I am very tired. 我很累。

I was much tired by the task. 这一任务把我累坏了。



(2) 在属于原级的形容词或副词前面用very；在属于比较级的形容词或副词前面用much。如：

This is a very interesting film.

This film is much more interesting.

He speaks English very well.

He speaks English much better than she does.

(3) afraid 以及其他一些只能用作表语的形容词，用much 来修饰，而不用very。如：

He is much afraid that the plan won't work. 他很怕计划失败。

(4) much 可以修饰动词；very 则不能。如：

We much regret the mistake. 我们对这个错误深表遗憾。

(5) very 可以修饰much。如：

I'd be very much interested to know how they have managed to make such remarkable progress within such a short space of time.

我非常乐于知道他们怎样在这么短的时间内取得如此大的进步。

### 3. too much, much too

too much 用来修饰名词；much too 用来修饰形容词。如：

Too much homework has made him ill.

过多的作业已经把他累病了。

The car is much too expensive than I expected.

这辆车的价格比我预想的要贵很多。

#### 4. before long, long before

before long 意为“不久以后”，相当于“soon”；long before 意为“很久以前”，相当于“long ago”，常与过去完成时连用。如：

Hope to see you before long. 希望能很快见到你。

I had been to Beijing long before. 我很久以前去过北京。

## 5. too... to 结构

通常too... to 表示“太.....以致于不.....”的含义。如：

I am too tired to walk one more step. 我累得已经再也走不动了。

### 【注】

(1) 某些描述高兴、积极心情的形容词，如ready, happy, pleased 等用于此结构时，表示肯定的含义，相当于“非常、很”。如：

He is too ready to help us. 他很高兴来帮助我们。

My father is too happy to hear the good news. 父亲听到这个好消息时，非常高兴。

(2) 在there be 句型和sb. + have/has 句中，too... to 结构不表示否定。如：

I have too much work to do. 我有许多事要做。

There is too much work to do. 有许多事要做。

英语中的副词字尾大多有-ly，但也有没有的。令人困惑的是，同一个单词有两种形式的副词：一种是与形容词同形；另一种是在该形容词后面加副词词缀-ly构成。这两种形式的副词在词义和用法上有一定的差异，有的甚至完全不同。常见的这类副词有：

1. late a./ad. 迟、晚

lately ad. 最近，不久前

试比较：

He came home late last night. 他昨天晚上回家晚了。

He has been working very hard lately. 他最近工作一直很努力。

2. hard a./ad. 努力的（地）、困难的（地）

hardly ad. 几乎不

试比较：

It is very hard to finish the work in one day. 一天内完成这个工作有困难。

He tried very hard to solve the problem. 他非常努力地尝试去解决这个问题。

We have hardly heard of it. 我们从未听说过此事。

3. high a./ad. 高的（地）；高高的（地）（特指高度）

highly ad. 高度地（指抽象概念）

试比较：

Tom jumps very high. 汤姆跳得很高。

The teacher spoke highly of the boy's performance.  
老师高度评价了这个男孩的表现。

4. wide a./ad. 宽的 (地) (特指宽度)

widely ad. 广泛地 (指抽象概念)

试比较:

Wanting to eat some more, he opened his mouth wide.

想要再吃一些, 他张大了嘴巴。

The topic has been widely discussed. 这个话题得到了广泛的讨论。

5. deep a./ad. 深的 (地) (特指深度)

deeply ad. 深深地 (指抽象概念)

试比较:

We must look deep into the facts. 我们应该深入调查这些事实。

The guests are deeply impressed by what they have seen.

客人们被所见所闻深深地打动了。



6. fair a./ad. 公正的 (地)

fairly ad. 相当地, 公平地

试比较:

Everyone wants to be treated fair. 每一个人都想要得到公正的对待。

This question is fairly simple. 这个问题相当简单。

7. free a./ad. 自由的 (地), 免费的 (地)

freely ad. 自在地, 随便地

试比较:

The wagon broke free from the train.

这节货车车厢脱离了列车。

We can express what we think freely.

我们可以自由地表达我们的思想。

8. close a./ad. 近

closely ad. 紧密地

试比较:

They sit close together. 他们紧挨着坐在一起。

I will follow this matter closely. 我会密切地关注这件事情。

副词的位置常常成为考试的重点，复习时应注意以下几点：

1. 频度副词: always, usually, never, ever, just, shortly, seldom, hardly, scarcely, rarely 等，通常放在助动词或情态动词之后、实义动词之前。但是，在省略句中，他们的位置会发生变化。如：

I have never studied Japanese before. 以前我从未学过日语。

We must always bear this in mind. 我们必须自始至终记住这一点。

He has never realized that he has hurt us and he never will.

他从未意识到他伤害了我们的感情。这一点他永远也不会发现。

### 【注】

有些频度副词置于句首时，句子需要部分倒装。如：

Seldom does he go out in the evening. 他晚上很少出去。

2. 程度副词: very, much, almost, hardly, nearly, fairly 等, 通常放在所修饰词之前。试比较:

He almost always cycles to work. 他几乎总是骑自行车上班。

By nine o'clock, almost everybody had arrived. 到了九点, 几乎所有的人都到了。

3. much too, far too, a little too, rather too 等放在形容词或副词之前, 表示“太……”。如:

These shoes are much too small for me. 这双鞋我穿太小了。

She was a little too nervous. 她稍微紧张了一点。

This book is rather too difficult for the freshmen. 这本书对新生来说太难了。

He spoke rather too quickly for me to understand. 他说话太快了, 我听不懂。

4. too, so + 形容词+ 单数可数名词时, 不定冠词要放在形容词之后, 同时应注意不定冠词应放在such, rather, many 等之后。试比较:

It is so lovely a day that I'd like to go on a picnic.

It is such a lovely day that I'd like to go on a picnic.

今天天气太好了, 我很想去野餐。

5. “as...as...” 和 “so...as...” 表示同级进行比较, 后者多用于否定句。第一个as (或so) 是副词, 第二个as 是连词。如:

She earns twice as much as her husband. 她的收入是她丈夫的两倍。

To learn Chinese cooking, you should practice \_\_\_\_\_.

A. so much you can

C. much as you can

B. so much as you can

D. as much as you can

答案为D。

I . Fill in each of the blanks with the proper form of the word given in the brackets.

1. The woman received a gold watch yesterday, but she will probably (probable) refuse to accept it.
2. They tried very hard and finally finished it successfully (success).
3. This kind of machine is widely (wide) used in the production.
4. He sang worse (bad) than any other boy in the group. His elder sister sang the best (well) of all.
5. I walk more slowly (slow) than my brother.

I . Fill in each of the blanks with the proper form of the word given in the brackets.

6. I spend more (much) time on English than before.

7. Which do you like best (well), water, tea, or milk?

8. He was too tired to go any further (far).

9. The train is running faster and faster (fast).

10. Jerry can run very fast. He runs much faster than any of us.

He runs fastest in our class. (fast)

II. Choose the best answer from the four choices marked A, B, C and D.

C

1. I'm \_\_\_\_\_ grateful for what you've done for me.

A. deep      B. depth      C. deeply      D. deepen

B

2. Liz studies \_\_\_\_\_ her sister.

A. as hardly as      B. as hard as      C. so hardly as      D. so hard as

D

3. He wasn't \_\_\_\_\_ to understand the teacher's questions.

A. quick as      B. such quick      C. enough quick      D. quick enough

B

4. I can't lift the box; it's \_\_\_\_\_ heavy.

A. too much      B. so      C. such      D. as

B

5. — \_\_\_\_\_ is it from your home to the nearest hospital?

— About 2 kilometers.

A. How often      B. How far      C. How long      D. How much



## II. Choose the best answer from the four choices marked A, B, C and D.

B

6. The film is \_\_\_\_\_ worth \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. very ... seeing      B. well ... seeing  
C. very ... to be seen      D. too ... to see

A

7. He has been doing well \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. lately      B. latest      C. later      D. late

C

8. The bathroom is \_\_\_\_\_ small. We can't even fix a washing machine in it.

- A. much      B. fairly      C. rather      D. quite

A

9. Mrs. Jackson has received \_\_\_\_\_ that she finds it difficult to obtain a desirable job.

- A. so little education      B. such little education  
C. a so small education      D. a such little education

C

10. Hold the book \_\_\_\_\_ please, for I can't see the words \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. closer ... clear      B. close ... clear  
C. closer ... clearly      D. close ... clearly

II. Choose the best answer from the four choices marked A, B, C and D.

B

11. Mary is \_\_\_\_\_ girl to refuse.

- A. too kind      B. too kind a      C. a too kind      D. as kind as a

A

12. We have done \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. more than enough      B. enough more than  
C. more enough than      D. than more enough

C

13. \_\_\_\_\_, the invention is useless.

- A. To speak practical      B. Speaking practical  
C. Practically speaking      D. In speaking practical

B

14. Mr. Brown is \_\_\_\_\_ respected by his colleague.

- A. very      B. much      C. rather      D. extreme

D

15. We were discussing the problem \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Friendly      B. as a friend  
C. as if friends      D. in a friendly way

II. Choose the best answer from the four choices marked A, B, C and D.

C

16. She works very \_\_\_\_\_.

A. hurry      B. quiet      C. fast      D. hardly

A

17. He is \_\_\_\_\_ to visit us if he knows where we live.

A. likely      B. possible      C. probable      D. necessary

A

18. The ship sank \_\_\_\_\_ under the sea.

A. deep      B. deeply      C. depth      D. deeper

B

19. There are \_\_\_\_\_ more people in Shanghai than in Nanjing.

A. a lot of      B. much      C. lot of      D. many

C

20. Would you be \_\_\_\_\_ kind as to step this way please?

A. as      B. very      C. so      D. too

# THANK YOU

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