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Lesson 8 The best and the worst

最好的和最差的 形容词 副词 比较级 最高级

与课文关联的 5 个单词(点击每个单词可查看详细介绍) 

competition ^{*} /ˌkɒmpə'tɪʃ(ə)n/ **neat** ^{*} /ni:t/ adj. 整齐的，整洁的 **path** /pɑ:θ/ n. 小路，小径
 n. 比赛，竞赛

wooden /'wʊdn/ adj. 木头的 **pool** /pu:l/ n. 水池

课文理解 **没有对比就没有伤害** 难度：6 级

※ Joe Sanders **has the most beautiful** garden in our town.

『你喜欢、较喜欢、最喜欢？』

- Which garden do you like? ⇒ I like Joe's garden.
- Which garden do you like **more**? ⇒ I like Bill's garden **more** than Joe's.
- Which garden do you like **the most**? ⇒ I like the **worst / best** garden **the most**.

主谓	the + adj. / adv. ^{最高级}	最高级的范围
Joe's garden is	the most beautiful	in our town.
Bill's garden is	the largest	

※ Nearly **everybody enters** for 'The Nicest Garden Competition' **each year,**

『enter for 报名参加（各种竞赛，考试等活动）』

nearly adv. 几乎，差不多；密切地，亲密地；即将，就要	almost adv. 几乎，差不多
I have nearly forgotten his name. 我差点把他的名字忘了。	I'm nearly / almost ready. 我快准备好了。

※ but Joe **wins every time**.

win	won	won
vi. 赢	I win / lose. (赢/输)	
vt. 赢得... (win something 后面往往是奖品,不能接对手)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I win the book. • I win the gold cup. • win a prize 赢得了一个奖 • win a prize for... 因为...而获奖 • I win you. 你不赢得(到)某人 	
defeat + 对手	I defeat you.	

※ Bill Frith's garden **is larger than Joe's**. 被比者 + be + adj./adv.比较级 + than + 比较的对象

比较的东西都是同类的事物 joe's 的 "s" 不能省略，名词加 -s 表示所属关系，构成名词的所有格。这类名词往往指有生命的东西，特别是人。所有格的语法作用相当于形容词，限定后面的名词。这个被限定的名词在上下文中第二次被提到时可以省略，只要不引起误解。

- My eyes are bigger than **yours**. 我的眼睛比你大(中文说得不够严谨)
- Your hat is larger than **mine**. 你的帽子比我大(英语需要使用所有格，要标明比我的帽子大，而不是比我这个人大)
- I eat more salt than the rice **you eat**. 我吃盐比你吃的饭还多。

※ Bill **works harder than** Joe and **grows more flowers and vegetables**, but Joe's garden **is more interesting**.

Bill works harder	than	Joe. 比尔比joe更努力
Bill grows more flowers and vegetables. 比尔种植了更多的花与菜	上下文一致时，可以 省略 比较对象。	

but Joe's garden is **more** interesting. 但是Joe的花园比Bill的更有趣

※ He **has made** neat paths and **has built** a wooden bridge over a pool.

make 词义比较笼统、广泛，可解释为“做、作出、制造”等

build 主要限于建筑业，指“建造，建设，盖房子，修筑（桥梁）等”

make 和build 在这里是同义词，“修建，建造”。

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have you made the skirt by yourself? (自做) • They have made a road along the river. (建造) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are no plans <u>to build</u> new offices. (建造) • We're going to build a house on this lot. (建造) |
|--|--|

※ Every year I **enter** for the garden competition too, and I always **win** a little **prize** for the worst garden in the town!



EnglishClub

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|-------------------|-----------------|--------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 1. vegetable plot | 5. wheelbarrow | 9. flowerpot | 13. weed | 17. hosepipe |
| 2. soil | 6. fertilizer | 10. spade | 14. grass shears | 18. flowerbed |
| 3. tree | 7. watering pot | 11. axe | 15. hod | 19. shed |
| 4. bush | 8. trowel | 12. rake | 16. bucket | 20. garden fork |

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- **axe**: I used my axe to chop some wood for the fire.
- **bucket**: We filled the bucket with water.
- **bush**: There is a beautiful bush growing in my garden.
- **fertilizer**: We mix fertilizer into the soil to help the plants grow.

- **flowerbed**: *There are many flowers growing in the flowerbed.*
- **flowerpot**: *There is a plant growing in the flowerpot.*
- **garden fork**: *I used the garden fork to mix the fertilizer into the soil.*
- **grass shears**: *I picked up the grass shears and started cutting the grass.*
- **hod**: *I picked some beans and put them in my hod.*
- **hosepipe**: *Alice turned on the hosepipe and started watering the grass.*
- **rake**: *I use my rake to collect the autumn leaves.*
- **shed**: *We have lots of tools in our shed.*
- **soil**: *I planted some seeds in the soil.*
- **spade**: *Sam used the spade to dig a large hole.*
- **tree**: *There's a large apple tree in our garden.*
- **trowel**: *I picked up the trowel and started to dig.*
- **vegetable plot**: *We have carrots and potatoes growing in our vegetable plot.*
- **watering can, watering pot**: *Peter watered his roses with a watering can.*
- **weed**: *There are too many weeds growing in our garden.*
- **wheelbarrow**: *Jim pushed the wheelbarrow full of soil across the garden.*

语法知识

形容词和副词的比较级和最高级

难度：5 级

『形容词/副词的作用』

形容词修饰名词	其它都是副词修饰 (动词/句子/其他的形容词 或 副词)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This is a wonderful world. 放到名词前直接修饰 • We are living in a beautiful new house. 双形容词 • Their sleeping bags were warm and comfortable. 双形容词放到主系表结构里(此时可修饰代词) <p>形容词修饰名词的2个位置：1. 放到名词前直接修饰；2. 放到主系表结构间接修饰(可修饰代词)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Roy acted quickly. 修饰动词 • Suddenly, one of the children kicked a ball. “突然”副词修饰整个句子 • It rained continually and it was often bitterly cold. 在动词rained后面，形容词cold前面(形前动后) • The students from elite universities catch up very quickly. 副词very修饰了副词quickly(副词可修饰其它副词)

『形容词比较级 §』

比较级相当于汉语中“比...更...”这种句型，最高级则表示在某个范围“最...”的概念。最高级在使用时前面通常要加定冠词 **the**，并有一个短语或从句限定其范围。

条件	比较级规则	最高级规则	例句
单音节词和少数双音节词	在词尾加 -er	在词尾加 -est	tall → taller → tallest
以辅音+y结尾的	变y为i, 再加 -er	变y为i, 再加 -est	happy → happier → happiest
以-e结尾的词	加 -r	加 -st	large → larger → largest
			nice → nicer → nicest
以辅+元+辅 (汉堡包结构) 的(单音节词)	双写最后一个字母, 再加 -er	双写最后一个字母, 再加 -est	big → bigger → biggest
			thin → thinner → thinnest

比较级通常用于**两者之间**的比较，最高级需要**三个或者以上**比较对象。

最高级句型: adj./adv.的最高级 + (介词短语表示比较的范围)	比较级句型: adj./adv. 的比较级 + than +比较的对象
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> My younger sister is the tallest one <u>in her class</u>. (范围in her class) The most serious problem of the project is the lack of power. (范围the project) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I am taller than you. Air tickets are more expensive than train tickets. Sometimes machines can perform better than human beings.
三个或者是三个音节以上 (多音节)	
比较级的构成: more + 原级	最高级的构成: the most + 原级

在2者比较时 than 是固定的(中文里的"比"), 翻译为 "和....相比 + 更 ...".

有一些双音节词既可在单词结尾加-er, -est, 也可与 more/less 和 most/least 连用, 如 narrow, clever, common, pleasant 等。

- clever → cleverer → more clever
- fun adj. 快乐 → more fun (美国人用)

『介词短语限定最高级的范围』

of + 比较对象的范围	in + 地点范围
He is the <u>tallest</u> of all the students. 所有学生里最高	He is the <u>tallest</u> in our class. 教室里最高

单词句型 不规则动词 难度：4 级

原型	过去式	过去分词	现在分词
win	won	won	winning
grow	grew	grown	
build	built	built	

扩展知识 不规则变化的比较级和最高级 难度：4 级

原级	比较级	最高级
good adj. 好	better 更好	best 最好
well adv. 好		
bad 坏	worse 更坏	worst 最坏
ill 坏		
many 多(修饰可数名词复数)	more 更多	most 最多
much 多(修饰不可数名词)		
little 剩一点(消极的说法)	less 更少	least 最少
a little 有一点(积极的说法)		

原级	比较级	最高级
old 老	older 更老、更旧 (可指物) / elder (人)更老、更年长	oldest / eldest 最年长
far 远	farther adj. (距离) 更远的(far的比较级) / further adj.(距离)更远的、adv.更大程度的, 从长远考虑的, 更深入的(抽象上的远)	farthest / furthest 最远

记忆口诀:好、坏、多、少、老、远 §



Knock on wood.

祈求好运

共有11道练习题(解题方法与答案需要在“ncego.com”笔记官网查看)

- Which is the longest river _____ the world? (填空)
- This is the finest picture _____ them all. (填空)
- This stereo is the most expensive _____ all the ones in the shop. (填空)
- He is the best boxer _____ our town. (填空)
- Bill Frith's garden is larger than Joe's. It is _____. (单选)

A、larger garden B、a large garden C、large garden
D、largest garden
- The writer is fond of gardens. _____. (单选)

A、They like him B、They like to him C、He likes them
D、He likes be fond of
- Joe wins every time. He always _____ Bill Frith. (单选)

A、wins B、beats C、gains D、earns

8. Joe grows more flowers. More flowers _____ in his garden. (单选)

A、grow B、grow tall C、grow up D、grow big

9. Joe's garden is interesting. Joe is _____ in gardening. (单选)

A、interesting B、interest C、interestingly D、interested

10. The writer doesn't like hard work. It's _____ to look after a garden. (单选)

A、a hard work B、a hard job C、hard job D、hardly a job

11. Every year the writer enters for the garden competition _____. (单选)

A、very B、also C、and D、either

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