

英文文法

複合形容詞

中和高中英魁工作坊

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複合形容詞

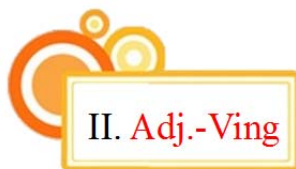
英文的形容詞並不侷限於一個字的，有時兩個字放在一起，整個當作形容詞是常見的結構，到底哪些字可以湊在一起當形容詞呢？其實有一些規定，有些方法可循的，往下看吧！
常見的複合形容詞可以分為八類，接下來依序往下介紹囉！



I. Adj.-Ned

這類的形容詞中，它的名詞幾乎都是器官名稱；另外，複合形容詞中的名詞要注意並無複數形。例：

a narrow-minded man	(心地狹窄的人)
a good-tempered man	(脾氣好的人)
a tender-hearted girl	(心地善良的女孩)
an absent-minded student	(心不在焉的學生)
a two-headed snake	(雙頭蛇)
a three-legged table	(三隻腳的桌子)
a big-eyed girl	(大眼睛的女孩)



II. Adj.-Ving

由主詞補語的形容詞後接其連綴動詞而來。例：

a pipe which looks odd = an odd-looking pipe	(看起來怪怪的管子)
similar-seeming crimes = crimes which seem similar	(看來似乎熟悉的犯罪事件)
a good-looking girl = a girl who looks good	(一位好看的女孩)
good-tasting delicacies = delicacies which taste good	(很好吃的佳餚)



III. Adj.-p.p.

例：

green-painted houses = houses that are painted green	(被漆成綠色的房子)
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IV. N-Ving

N 為後面動詞的受詞。例：

a time-consuming task = a task which consume much time	(耗時的工作)
a heart-breaking experience = an experience which breaks one's heart	(令人心碎的經驗)
a peace-loving people = a people who loves peace	(一個愛好和平的民族)
a trouble-making boy = a boy who makes trouble	(一個愛惹麻煩的男孩)
oil-producing countries = countries which produce oil	(產油的國家)
flag-waving crowds = crowds which are waving the flags	(揮動旗子的群眾)

V. N-p.p.

例：

a man-made flower = a flower which is made by man	(人工的/人造的花)
a sun-burned face = a face which is burned by the sun	(曬傷的臉)
a heartbroken man = a man whose heart has been broken	(心碎的人)
a hand-written letter = a letter which is written by hand	(手寫的信)
government-owned lands = lands that are owned by the government	(公有的土地)
the snow-covered slope = the slope which is covered with snow	(蓋滿雪的山坡)
the soldier-guarded area = the area which is guarded by soldiers	(有軍人守衛的區域)

VI. Adv.-p.p.

例：

a carefully-designed house = a house which is designed carefully	(精心設計過的房子)
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VII. Adv.-Ving

例：

the fast-growing economy = the economy which is growing fast	(快速發展的經濟)
a slowly-moving bus = a bus which is moving slowly	(移動緩慢的公車)
an hourly-paid worker = a worker who is paid hourly	(以時計費的工人)

VIII. 數量+單數 N

此名詞需為跟時間、長度有關的數值。例：
a ten-year-old girl（一位十歲大的女孩）或
a three-minute talk（一個三分鐘的談話）。

IX. 其他

1. [N-Adj] + N [省略介系詞型]

cigarettes which are free of duties = duty-free cigarettes（免稅的香菸）
citizens who are conscious of art = art-conscious citizens（有藝術素養的公民）

2. 以形容詞為主體的複合形容詞

A. N + adj.

例如：
a world-famous hotel（世界聞名的）
a water-proof jacket（防水的）
a duty-free shop（免稅的）
the fat-free milk（脫脂的）

B. adj. + adj.

例如：
the bitter-sweet chocolate
wide-open windows

總之，複合形容詞中的分詞（V-ing 與 p.p.）要決定的最重要的訣竅就是**主動與被動**的判斷，這與複合形容詞的正確使用有相當密切的關係，因為複合形容詞大都是配合分詞組成的，所以，只要確定好原來關係代名詞裡的動詞是**主動或被動**就可以確定 Ving 或 p.p.。

Exercise

1. 一位說英語的人 a _____ person
2. 努力工作的工人 _____ workers
3. 一個充滿壓力的世界 a _____ world
4. The envelope was sealed with wax. = This is a _____ envelope.

5. a person with narrow mind = a _____ person
6. He ate some _____ food and didn't feel well. (A) half-cooked (B) half-cooking (C) half-cook
7. The _____ car bumped into the passersby and killed two of them. (A) fast-run (B) fast-running (C) fast-ran
8. I recognize the _____ voice. (A) familiar-sound (B) familiar-sounding (C) familiar-sounded
9. He is praised for his _____ attitude. (A) well-manner (B) well-mannered (C) well-mannering
10. He is _____ ; therefore, he can't see clearly. (A) near-sight (B) near-sighting (C) near-sighted


Answer

1.	English-speaking	2.	hard-working	3.	stress-filled	4.	wax-sealed	5.	narrow-minded
6.	A	7.	B	8.	B	9.	B	10.	C