

**MINISTRY OF HEALTH OF THE
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**SOUTH KAZAKHSTAN STATE
PHARMACEUTICAL ACADEMY**

Department of Foreign Languages

COMPOUND NOUNS WITH NUMBERS / COMPUTER ACTIONS ADJECTIVES WITH INFINITIVES

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Compound Nouns

A compound noun is a noun that is made with two or more words. A compound noun is usually [noun + noun] or [adjective + noun], but there are other combinations (see below). It is important to understand and recognize compound nouns. Each compound noun acts as a single unit and can be modified by adjectives and other nouns.

Most compound nouns contain at least one noun. The other word or words may be an adjective, preposition, or verb. The second word is almost always the main word, with the first word modifying it or adding to its meaning.

Compound words, a large group of words to which compound nouns belong, are expressed in three ways. The closed form has two words that have melded together to make one word, like: softball, redhead, makeup, and keyboard. Examples of the hyphenated form are: six-pack, five-year-old, and son-in-law. The open form has the words next to each other, like: post office, upper class, and attorney general. Sometimes, the hyphen disappears as the word is more widely used, and it becomes a closed word.

There are three forms for compound nouns:

1. open or spaced - space between words (**tennis shoe**)
2. hyphenated - hyphen between words (**six-pack**)
3. closed or solid - no space or hyphen between words (**bedroom**)

Formation

Words can be combined to form ***compound nouns***. These are very common, and new combinations are invented almost daily. They normally have two parts. The **second part** identifies the object or person in question (***man, friend, tank, table, room***). The **first part** tells us what kind of object or person it is, or what its purpose is (***police, boy, water, dining, bed***):

What type / what purpose	What or who
police	man
boy	friend
water	tank
dining	table
bed	room

The two parts may be:	Examples:
noun + noun	<i>Bedroom, water tank motorcycle, printer cartridge</i>
noun + verb	<i>Rainfall, haircut train-spotting</i>
noun + adverb	<i>hanger-on passer-by</i>
verb + noun	<i>washing machine, driving license swimming pool</i>
verb + adverb*	<i>Lookout, take-off drawback</i>
adjective + noun	<i>Greenhouse ,software redhead</i>
adjective + verb	<i>dry-cleaning public speaking</i>
adverb + noun	<i>onlooker bystander</i>
adverb + verb*	<i>Output, overthrow upturn, input</i>

Note that with compound nouns made of [noun + noun] the first noun is like an adjective and therefore does not usually take an -s. A tree that has apples has many apples, but we say an **apple tree**, not ~~apples tree~~; **matchboxes** not ~~matchesbox~~; **toothbrushes** not ~~teethbrush~~.

With compound nouns made of [noun + noun] the second noun takes an -s for plural. The first noun acts like an adjective and as you know, adjectives in English are invariable. Look at these examples:

long plural form becomes ›	plural compound noun [noun + noun]
100 trees with apples	100 apple trees
1,000 cables for telephones	1,000 telephone cables
20 boxes for tools	20 tool boxes
10 stops for buses	10 bus stops
4,000 wheels for cars	4,000 car wheels

Adjective + Infinitive

- Many adjectives can be followed by infinitives.
- Common Examples:
 - Afraid
 - Determined
 - Eager
 - Embarrassed
 - Excited
 - Happy
 - Hesitant
 - Ready
 - Sorry
 - Surprised

Adjectives that are common between *It* and an infinitive phrase.

- Hard
- Easy
- Difficult
- Simple
- Exciting
- Important
- Necessary
- Rewarding

It is difficult to learn a new language.



Infinitives

- An infinitive is another verb form that may function as a noun.
- It may also function as an adjective or an adverb.
- An infinitive is formed from the word *to* followed by the base form of a verb.
- The word *to* is not a preposition when it is used immediately before a verb.

INFINITIVE

TOO + ADJECTIVE/ADVERB + INFINITIVE

- The box is **too heavy** (for me) **to carry**.
- The car is **too expensive** (for us) **to buy**.

ADJECTIVE/ADVERB + ENOUGH + INFINITIVE

- She is not **tall enough** **to reach** the book on the shelf.

INFINITIVES

INFINITIVES IN THE SUBJECT POSITION:

- ✂ **TO LIVE** IN ENGLAND IS MY DREAM
- ✂ IT IS MY DREAM **TO LIVE** IN THE UNITED STATES.

INFINITIVE WITH **TOO** AND **ENOUGH**

TOO + ADJECTIVE OR ADVERB +
INFINITIVE

I'M **TOO CRAZY** **TO STOP**

ADJECTIVE OR ADVERB + **ENOUGH** +
INFINITIVE

I'M **CRAZY ENOUGH** **TO CONTINUE**

ADJECTIVES FOLLOWED BY INFINITIVES:

AFRAID, AMAZED, ANXIOUS, ASHAMED, CAREFUL, DELIGHTED, EAGER, FORTUNATE, GLAD, HAPPY, LUCKY, PLEASED, READY, SAD, SORRY.

INFINITIVE OF PURPOSE:

I CAME HERE **IN ORDER TO**
LEARN.

