

## TYPES OF ENGLISH COMPOUNDS

### 1. Read the text and replace the compounds with non-compounds:

Melissa was **absent-minded** FORGETFUL, **easy-going** \_\_\_\_\_,  
**good-tempered** \_\_\_\_\_, **warm-hearted** \_\_\_\_\_,  
and **quick-witted** \_\_\_\_\_ if perhaps a little **big-headed** \_\_\_\_\_,  
**two-faced** \_\_\_\_\_, **self-centered** \_\_\_\_\_,  
and **stuck-up** \_\_\_\_\_ at times.

### 2. Use the following compounds in sentences:

a broken-down bus  
a hard-up student  
a die-hard smoker  
a drive-in movie  
a run-down area  
worn-out people

### 3. Form new compound adjectives:

..... -eyed, e.g., *brown-eyed*  
..... -proof  
..... -made  
..... -free

### 4. Form new compounds: (e.g. 'GIVE' token)

..... token, ..... crossing, junk ....., mother ....., food ....., blood .....

### 5. Translate:

a three-mile tailback, a number of break-ins, assembly line, production line, package holiday, blood donor, book token, handcuffs, windscreen wiper, air-traffic control, income tax, hay fever, pocket money, junk food, family planning, birth control, labor force, head count, brain drain vs. brainwash, arms race, traffic lights, road works vs. roadwork (connected with running)

### 6. Explain the difference:

outlook / look out, set-up / upset

### 7. List five English compound nouns that you use on a daily basis in Czech: