

第四篇 形容詞 (Adjective)

第一章 形容詞的用法 (Use of Adjective)

1. 限定的用法 (Attributive Use)

放在被修飾的名詞或代名詞 one(s) 之前的形容詞都是屬於限定的用法。
如：

(1) Sunny always has a **calm** expression, whatever happens.

(桑妮總是帶有鎮定的表情，不管發生了什麼事情。)

(2) The **elderly** lady runs two **successful** businesses.

(這位年紀大的婦女經營兩家很成功的企業。)

不是有“-ly”字尾的字都是副詞，elderly 是形容詞，相當於 somewhat old。

(3) The peacock's **red, blue, green, and gold** feathers glistened in the sunlight.

(孔雀的紅色、藍色、綠色和金色羽毛在陽光下閃爍發光。)

2. 敘述的用法 (Predicative Use)

放在動詞之後解釋主詞的形容詞（做主詞補語），以及放在“動詞+受詞”之後解釋受詞的形容詞（做受詞補語）都屬於敘述的用法。如：

1. 在動詞之後做主詞補語：

(1) Sunny is always **calm**, whatever happens.

(桑妮總是很鎮定，不管發生了什麼。)

(2) My hair has turned **grey**.

(我的頭髮已變成灰白。)

(3) Your dream will one day come **true**.

(你的夢想有一天會成為事實的。)

(4) Fish soon goes **bad** in hot weather.

(在炎熱的天氣裡魚很快就變壞了。)

(5) What seems **easy** to some people seems **difficult** to others.

(對某些人好像容易的事情對他人又好像是困難的。)

2. 在被動語態動詞之後做主詞補語：

(1) The living-room walls are painted **pink**.

(起居室的牆被漆成了粉紅色。)

(2) He was found **dead** at the roadside.

(他被發現死在路邊。)

(3) The artist was born **poor** and died **poor**.

(這位藝術家出生貧寒，死時仍一貧如洗。)

(4) The thief was caught **red-handed**.

(小偷被當場捉住。)

(5) The boy was beaten **black and blue**.

(這男孩被打得青一塊紫一塊。)

3. 在受詞之後做受詞補語：

(1) Who opened the door **wide**?

(誰把門敞開著？)

(2) He turned his son **adrift**.

(他把他的兒子逐出去流浪。)

(3) After studying the case, the judge found the accused man **innocent**.

(研究了案情之後，這位法官發現被告無罪。)

3. 作名詞的用法 (Used as Nouns)

有些形容詞（包括作形容詞用的現在分詞和過去分詞）之前加上 **the** 變成了名詞。

1. **the** + 形容詞 = 複數名詞 —— 做主詞時用複數動詞，代名詞用複數。

the rich (富者)

the wise (智者)

the foolish (愚者)

the good (好人)

the poor (貧者)	the bad (壞人)
the young (年輕人)	the learned (有學問者)
the old / aged (老年人)	the diligent (勤勉的人)
the ignorant (無知者)	the strong (壯者)
the weak (弱者)	the idle (怠惰的人)
the living (生者)	the brave (勇者, 英雄)
the unemployed (失業者)	the dead (死者)
the missing (失蹤者)	the fair (美人)
the wounded / injured (傷者)	the deaf (聾者)
the blind (盲者)	the dying (垂死者)
the sick (病者)	the dumb (啞者)
the healthy (健康者)	the handicapped (殘障者)
the lame (跛足者)	the killed (被殺者, 死者)
the well and the unwell (健康者與不健康者) —— 很少用	

- (1) **The rich** (= Rich people) are not always happier than **the poor** (= poor people).
(富者未必比貧者快樂。)
- (2) Let's pray for **the living** (= the living persons), **the injured** (= the injured persons), **the dying** (= the dying persons), and **the dead** (= the dead persons) in the bus accident.
(我們來為這次車禍中的生者、傷者、垂死者以及死者祈禱。)
- (3) **The wounded** were abandoned, as the enemy's fire made it impossible to reach them.
(傷者被遺棄了, 因為敵人的炮火而無法到達那裡。)
- (4) It is only **the idle** that complain **they** cannot find time to read.
(抱怨找不出時間看書者是那些懶惰的人。)
- (5) **The good** are not lonely, are **they**? (好人是不會寂寞的, 對不對?)
- (6) **The poor, the lame, and the blind** came; and many received help.