ESOL E2 – Adjective endings

# of 19 – Welcome

Welcome to this session on adjective endings.

This session will cover:

* How to use adjectives ending in –ed
* How to use adjectives ending in –ing

# of 19 – Adjective endings

Adjectives are describing words. Adjectives are used to describe nouns (people, places or things).

Adjectives have many different endings. Look at these examples of adjectives and notice how they are all different:

Wonderful, gorgeous, childish, workable, different, useless, exciting, friendly, abrasive

# of 19 – Adjectives ending in –ed and -ing

In this session, we will be learning about how to use adjectives that end in -ed and -ing as they are often confused.

An adjective that ends in -ing is used to describe the characteristic of a person, a thing or a situation.

An adjective that ends in -ed is used to describe a feeling (or how a person feels) or an emotion.

Here are some examples:

1. My friend is bored.

This sentence is saying that my friend is feeling bored. It is describing a person’s ***feeling*** or ***emotion***.

2. My friend is boring.

This sentence is saying that my friend is a boring person. It is describing the ***characteristic*** of the person.

1. My dog is frightened.

This sentence is saying that my dog is feeling frightened. It is describing an animal’s ***feeling*** or ***emotion***.

2. My dog is frightening.

This sentence is saying that my dog is a frightening animal. It is describing the ***characteristic*** of the dog.

# of 19 – Question 1

What is the meaning of this sentence?

‘Luca found the book amusing.’

1. The book was amusing
2. Luca was amusing

Answer: This sentence is saying that the book was amusing. The adjective ‘amusing’ is describing the ***characteristic*** of the object.

# of 19 – Question 2

What is the meaning of this sentence?

‘Sheila is shocked by the loud noise.’

1. The loud noise is shocked
2. Sheila is feeling shocked

Answer: This sentence is saying that Sheila is feeling shocked. It is describing Sheila’s **feeling** or **emotion**.

# of 19 – Question 3

n this sentence, who is confused

In this sentence, who is confused?

‘Simone was confused by her teacher’s story.’

1. Simone
2. Simone’s teacher

Answer: This sentence is saying that **Simone** was feeling confused**.**

# of 19 – Example sentences 1

Let’s look at some example sentences that highlight the difference between adjectives ending in –ed and –ing. These are NOT common, because they sound repetitive.

Trudy was **entertained** by how **entertaining** the speaker was.

It was because the speaker was entertaining that Trudy was entertained. Trudy was ***feeling*** entertained because of the ***characteristic*** of the speaker.

# of 19 – Examples sentences 2

Let’s look at another example:

Suki was **annoyed** by the **annoying** bark of the dog.

It was because the dog was barking that Suki was annoyed. Suki was ***feeling*** annoyed because of the ***characteristic*** of the dog.

# of 19 – Question 4

‘Mo was **confused** by the **confusing** instructions in the recipe.’

How was Mo feeling?

1. Confused
2. Confusing

Answer: Mo was feeling **confused**.

# of 19 – Question 5

‘Because the film was boring, Anushka was bored.’

What/who was boring?

1. Anushka
2. The film

Answer: **The film** was boring.

# of 19 – Question 6

Choose the correct word to complete the sentence.

I don’t like horror movies, I think they are really \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. Terrified
2. Terrifying

Answer: The correct sentence is ‘I don’t like horror movies, I think they are really **terrifying**’.

Because the missing adjective needs to describe a characteristic of horror movies, it must end in –ing.

# of 19 – Question 7

Choose the correct word to complete the sentence.

I was really \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that I passed my exam.

1. Surprised
2. Surprising

Answer: The correct sentence is ‘I was really **surprised** that I passed my exam’.

Because the missing adjective needs to describe a feeling or emotion, it must end in –ed.

# of 19 – Question 8

Choose the correct word to complete the sentence.

The weather is really \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at the moment.

1. Depressed
2. Depressing

Answer: The correct sentence is ‘The weather is really **depressing** at the moment’.

Because the missing adjective needs to describe a characteristic of the weather, it must end in –ing.

# of 19 – Question 9

Choose the correct word to complete the sentences.

The smell of that rubbish is really \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Please get rid of it.

1. Disgusted
2. Disgusting

Answer: The correct sentences are ‘The smell of that rubbish is really **disgusting**. Please get rid of it’.

Because the missing adjective needs to describe a characteristic of the rubbish, it must end in –ing.

# of 19 – Question 10

Choose the correct word to complete the sentence.

I found the play really \_\_\_\_\_ .

1. thrilled
2. amusing
3. bored

Answer: The correct sentence is ‘I found the play really **amusing**’.

Because the missing adjective needs to describe a characteristic of the play, it must end in –ing.

# of 19 – Question 11

# Choose the correct word to complete the sentence.

# Tim was really \_\_\_\_\_ with his exam result.

# pleased

# relieving

# worrying

# Answer: The correct sentence is ‘Tim was really **pleased** with his exam result’.

# Because the missing adjective needs to describe Tim’s feeling or emotion, it must end in –ed.

# of 19 – Question 12

Put these words/phrases into a sentence into the right order.

1. made me feel
2. and it
3. was disgusting
4. The meal
5. dissapointed

Answer: The correct sentence is: **The meal was disgusting and it made me feel disappointed.**

Remember:

An adjective that ends in **-ing**is used to describe the**characteristic**of a person, a thing or a situation

An adjective that ends in **-ed** is used to describe a **feeling** or an **emotion**

# of 19 – Question 13

Put these words/phrases into a sentence into the right order.

1. and now
2. was tiring
3. I feel
4. exhausted
5. Walking to the train station

Answer: The correct sentence is: **Walking to the station was tiring and now I feel exhausted.**

Remember:

An adjective that ends in **-ing**is used to describe the **characteristic** of a person, a thing or a situation

An adjective that ends in **-ed**is used to describe a**feeling**or an **emotion**

# of 19 – End

# Well done. You have completed this session on adjective endings.

# In this session we have covered:

# How to use adjectives ending in –ed

# How to use adjectives ending in –ing

# If you have any questions about any of these topics, make a note and ask your tutor for more help.