

-ing & -ed adjectives

Are you boring or bored? Learners of English often have problems differentiating between pairs of adjectives ending -ed or -ing. In fact, once you know the rule it is not very difficult.

These adjectives usually refer to an emotional state. You should perceive the situation as one in which one (active) agent emits the emotional

state and the other (passive) agent receives it. Anything can create an emotional state: your sister, a parrot, a book or a film can all create inte-

rest. However, to receive an emotional state you have to have a brain. So only people and animals can receive emotional states:

EMITTER

Causes the emotional state

Its role is active It therefore has an active

ending: -ing

People, animals or things

amazing amusing annoying astonishing boring confusing depressing disappointing disgusting embarrassing exciting exhausting frightening frustrating infuriating interesting petrifying satisfying shocking surprising terrifying tiring

worrying

EMOTIONAL STATE

Examples

amazement

amusement

annoyance

boredom

confusion

depression

excitement

exhaustion

fear (fright)

frustration

infuriation

petrification

satisfaction

interest

shock

surprise

tiredness

terror

WOTTY

disgust

disappointment

embarrassment

astonishment

Receives the emotional state

Its role is passive It therefore has a passive ending: -ed

People and animals

Examples

amazed amused annoyed astonished bored confused depressed disappointed disgusted embarrassed excited exhausted frightened frustrated infurlated interested petrified satisfied shocked surprised terrified tired worried





So when confronted with a problem concerning these adjectives, you should ask yourself the following questions:

- Is the agent a thing? Yes then it must be -ing.
- Is the agent generating the emotional state? Yes then it must be -ing.
- Is the agent receiving the emotional state? Yes then it must be -ed.



-ing or -ed adjectives

| 1. | The children are so e as they are going on a school trip today. |
|-----|--|
| 2. | I think that film should be certified 18, there are some very fscenes in it. |
| 3. | What did you think of the restaurant? I thought the food was rather |
| 4. | d, I had heard that it was supposed to be top class. His table manners are d, I don't think he has ever been taught |
| 5 | how to eat properly. |
| J. | Travelling by train is very i |
| c | after a long train ride. |
| 0. | We went to the Warner Bros park last week. There is a ride there which is |
| | absolutely t |
| 7 | upside down. I was p |
| 1. | I find it a that parents can let their 10 year old |
| | children out until II o'clock at night, without knowing where they are. |
| ٥. | My mother was always very w that we didn't eat enough |
| | vegetables, but I always thought carrots and peas were d |
| 9. | How e! My boss caught me kissing my |
| | boyfriend! My colleagues thought it was very a and all |
| | laughed about it, but I didn't. I was very e |
| 10. | Do you like sudokus? I hate them, I get very f when I can't |
| | find a number that fits. |
| 11. | That film was about how the world is going to end very soon unless we become |
| | more environmentally-friendly. It was quite d |
| 12. | All these papers I have to sign - and just to open a bank account! I don't really |
| | understand them all, they are quite c |
| 13. | The teacher was very s when Mike got a 10/10 in his maths |
| | exam, as he normally fails all his exams. Unfortunately, the |
| | a change in his marks was because he had cheated and not |
| | because he had been studying. |
| 14. | My husband is i! After dinner it is his turn to do the |
| | washing up, but he never does it properly, and usually leaves the dirty water in |
| | the sink, and soap bubbles all over the kitchen sides. I get very |
| | a because I have to clear it up. |
| 15. | The lecture this afternoon was very b Some people were so |
| | b they fell asleep! |