

## Lesson 1

### Adjectives Ending with –ing or –ed

#### Introduction

In English, adjectives can have two different endings: -ing and -ed. These endings change the meaning of the adjective and how they are used to describe feelings or situations. Understanding the difference between these endings is key to using them properly.

#### The Rule

##### 1. Adjectives Ending in –ed

- These adjectives describe how a person feels.
- They are used to talk about emotions or feelings experienced by a person or, in some cases, an animal.
- Generally, they are used to describe a sensible being who can experience an emotion.
- Examples:
  - "interested" – feeling curiosity or wanting to know more.
  - "excited" – feeling eager or enthusiastic.

For example:

- She is interested in art. (The adjective describes how she feels about art.)
- He was excited about the trip. (It shows his feeling of eagerness.)

##### 2. Adjectives Ending in –ing

- These adjectives describe the thing or situation that causes the feeling.
- They are used to talk about a source of emotion — an object, an event, or an experience.
- Typically, they describe a non-living thing or situation.
- Examples:
  - "interesting" – something that catches attention and curiosity.
  - "exciting" – something that creates a feeling of eagerness or enthusiasm.

For example:

- The book is interesting. (The book causes someone to feel interested.)
- The trip was exciting. (The trip was the source of excitement.)

#### - Practice with Examples

Let's look at some sentences and decide which form of the adjective is appropriate.

1. She is not very (interested / interesting) in fashion. She prefers books and music.

- Correct Answer: interested
- Why? → "She" is a person with feelings. We are talking about her lack of interest, so we use the -ed form.

2. I saw a very (excited / exciting) film on TV last night.

- Correct Answer: exciting  
- Why? → "Film" is a non-living thing that can't have emotions but can cause a feeling. It creates excitement, so the -ing form is correct.

3. This book is very (bored / boring). I fall asleep whenever I try to read it.

- Correct Answer: boring  
- Why? → "Book" is the source of the feeling (making someone bored), so the -ing form is appropriate.

4. We were very (frightened / frightening) when our car broke down in the desert.

- Correct Answer: frightened  
- Why? → "We" are people who experience feelings. The situation made them feel fear, so we use the -ed form.

5. He's a very (interested / interesting) person. He has lots of great stories to tell.

- Correct Answer: interesting  
- Why? → "Person" here is being described as the cause of interest to others. He makes others feel interested, so the -ing form is correct.

### Quick Tips

- If you are describing someone's feelings, use the -ed form:

e.g., "I am bored."

- If you are describing the source of a feeling, use the -ing form:

e.g., "The lecture is boring."

### Additional Practice

Try filling in the blanks with the correct form of the adjective:

1. This movie is really \_\_\_\_\_ (amused / amusing). It makes me laugh.

2. She feels \_\_\_\_\_ (tired / tiring) after a long day at work.

3. The news was quite \_\_\_\_\_ (shocked / shocking) to everyone in the office.

4. I'm not very \_\_\_\_\_ (interested / interesting) in sports, but I love reading.