Grammar Practice: Participial Adjectives (-ing v. -ed adjectives)



Many verbs of emotion have —ing and —ed adjective forms

What are some verbs of emotion?

Sample verbs of emotion:

amuse	irritate	comfort	fascinate	puzzle	satisfy
annoy	surprise	depress	bewilder	excite	frustrate
bother	bore	tire	interest	aggravate	amaze
captivate	confuse	shock	intrigue	disappoint	exhaust

These verbs can be changed to adjectives by changing the spelling

- Amaze (verb: You amaze me!)
- Amazing (adjective: These students are amazing!)
- <u>Amazed</u> (adjective: I am amazed by the students in this class!)
- Interest (verb: Computers interest her.)
- Interesting (adjective: Computers are interesting for her).
- Interested (adjective: She is interested in computers)

What's the difference between the —ing and —ed adjective forms?

 Verb + ing = adjective to describe a thing or things that cause the emotion

The comic movie was amusing!

 Verb + ed = adjective to describe a person or animal that experiences an emotion, feeling, or reaction; an experiencer's emotion

I was really amused by the movie.

Other helpful hints:

 Sentences often use the word "by" with adjectives ending in ED.

Greg was <u>challenged by</u> his math homework.

Sentences often use the word "to" or "for" with adjectives ending in ING.

Greg's math homework was challenging to him.

Practice ...



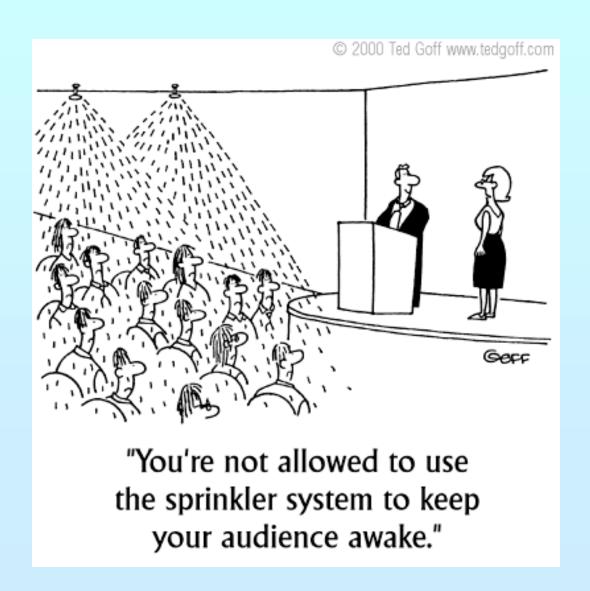
surprise



exhaust



bore



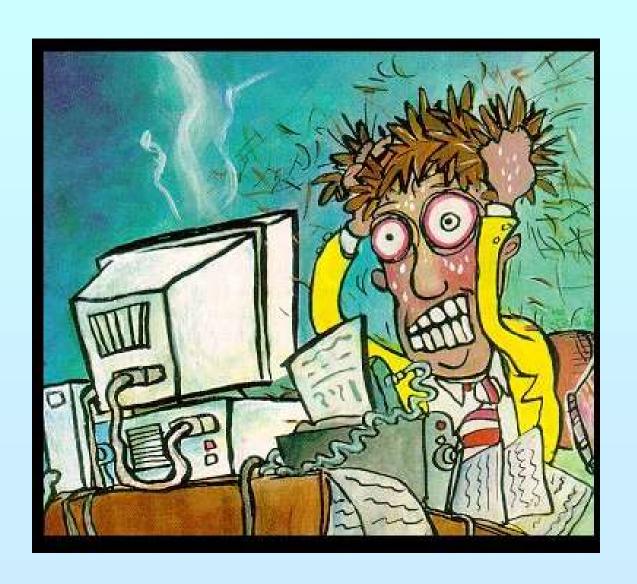
irritate



satisfy



frustrate



shock



embarrass



interest



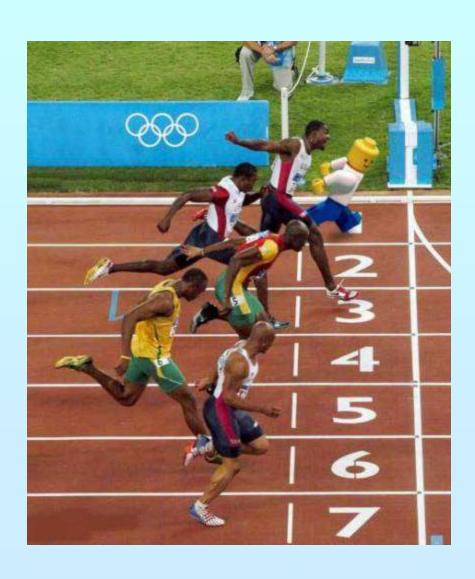
excite



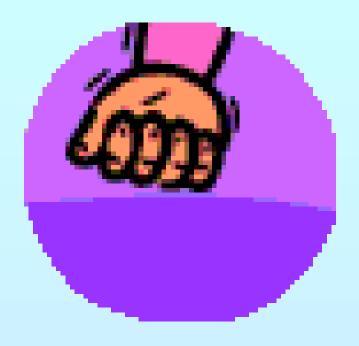
annoy



disappoint



Your turn!



Spelling Rules

- For verbs that become adjectives by adding + ing
- 1. Usually just add + ing

Annoy

Satisfy

Depress

2. Final e, - e + ing

Amaze

Irritate

Bore

Spelling Rules

- For verbs that become adjectives by adding + ed
- Usually just add + ed

Interest

Disappoint

Exhaust

2. Final e, - e + ed

Tire

Irritate

Excite

3.Final consonant + y - y +ied

Terrify

Satisfy

Annoy?

Questions?

