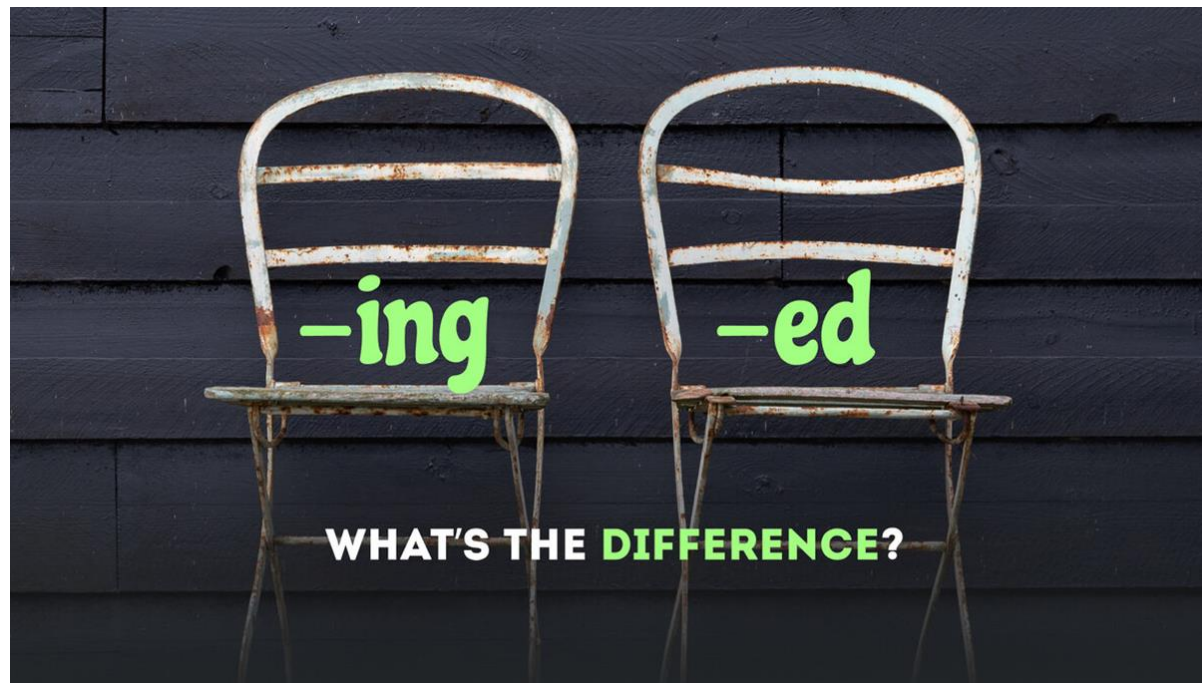


# English Adjectives. Revision.

современная школа

к.п.н. доцент Котова Е.Г.

# Adjectives (-ing and -ed ending)



# Adjectives (-ing ending)

## - ING

Окончание -ing используется с прилагательными, чтобы описать качества и характеристики как предметов, так и людей.

You are so annoying! - Ты такой надоедливый!

I don't know why, but I felt an overwhelming desire to meet him. - Не знаю, почему, но у меня возникло непреодолимое желание встретиться с ним.

Также прилагательные с -ing могут описывать качества и характеристики ситуаций.

This is such a **boring** meeting. - Какая же скучная эта встреча.

It was an **exciting** experience. - Это был увлекательный опыт.

# Adjectives (-ed ending)

## - ED

Прилагательные, оканчивающиеся на -ed указывают на внутренние чувства и состояния человека. С помощью этих прилагательных мы описываем собственные ощущения от чего-то.

I'm **tired**. - Я устал(а).

She was **amazed** by this fact. - Она была удивлена этим фактом.

Слова с окончанием -ed на русский не всегда переводятся именно прилагательным. Иногда они могут переводиться глаголом, наречием или причастием.

I'm **bored**. - Мне скучно.

I'm **interested** in the Japanese culture. - Я интересуюсь японской культурой.

# Adjectives (-ed and -ing ending)

## **Annoyed / Annoying**

She felt annoyed by the constant noise. (feeling) - Ее раздражал постоянный шум.

The annoying noise never stopped. (causing annoyance) - Раздражающий звук не прекращался.

## **Bored / Boring**

He felt bored during the lecture. (feeling) - На лекции ей было скучно.

The movie was boring. (causing boredom) - Фильм был скучный.

## **Confused / Confusing**

The instructions left him confused. (feeling) - Инструктаж оставил его в замешательстве.

The confusing directions led to mistakes. (causing confusion) - Запутанные указания привели к ошибкам.

# Adjectives (-ed and -ing ending)

## **Frightened / Frightening**

The child was frightened by the outside noise. (feeling) - Звук снаружи напугал ребенка.  
It was a frightening experience. (causing fear) - Это был пугающий опыт.

## **Relaxed / Relaxing**

After the spa day, she felt relaxed. (feeling) - После дня, проведенного в спа, она чувствовала себя расслабленно.

The relaxing music helped calm her nerves. (causing relaxation) - Расслабляющая музыка помогла ей успокоить нервы.

## **Surprised / Surprising**

She was pleasantly surprised by the gift. (feeling) - Она была приятно удивлена подарком.

The surprising twist in the story kept readers engaged. (causing surprise) - Неожиданный сюжетный поворот вовлекал зрителей в историю.

# Adjectives for describing feelings (-ed and -ing ending). Practice 1

Group the following adjectives in the chart according their meaning. Most of these words also have an -ing form. Find the two words which don't and supply the correct form.

- 1. delighted
- 2. tested
- 3. enthralled
- 4. thrilled
- 5. engrossed

- 6. terrified
- 7. stimulated
- 8. motivated
- 9. scared
- 10. taxed

exhilarated	petrified	challenged	absorbed	inspired



# Adjectives for describing feelings (-ed and -ing ending). Practice 1 (keys)

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Group the following adjectives in the chart according their meaning. Most of these words also have an –ing form. Find the two words which don't and supply the correct form.

1. delighted
2. tested
3. enthralled
4. thrilled
5. engrossed

6. terrified
7. stimulated
8. motivated
9. scared
10. taxed

exhilarated	petrified	challenged	absorbed	inspired
thrilled, delighted	terrified, scared	tested, taxed	enthralled, engrossed	motivated, delightful, scary



# Adjectives for describing feelings (-ed and -ing ending). Practice 2

Underline the correct word in each sentence.

1. I'd be *terrified* /*terrifying* in a similar situation.
2. It must have been *enthralled*/*enthralling* to watch.
3. My life is nowhere near as *stimulated*/*stimulating*.
4. I'm afraid I'm not *inspired*/*inspiring* by these photographs to try anything similar.
5. I'd find a situation like this quite *delighted*/*delightful*.
6. I'm *intrigued*/*intriguing* as to why people do such things.
7. It must be *thrilling*/*thrilled* to do something like this.
8. I'd like to do something *challenged*/*challenging* like that.

# Adjectives for describing feelings (-ed and -ing ending). Practice 2 (keys)

Underline the correct word in each sentence.

1. I'd be terrified /terrifying in a similar situation.
2. It must have been enthralled/enthralling to watch.
3. My life is nowhere near as stimulated/stimulating.
4. I'm afraid I'm not inspired/inspiring by these photographs to try anything similar.
5. I'd find a situation like this quite delighted/delightful.
6. I'm intrigued/intriguing as to why people do such things.
7. It must be thrilling/thrilled to do something like this.
8. I'd like to do something challenged/challenging like that.

# Adjectives for describing feelings (-ed and -ing ending). Practice 3

Choose the proper adjective to replace the colloquial expressions in italics.

1. That detective story was great- it was \_\_\_\_\_ (impossible to put down).
2. What a wonderful painting. I'm really \_\_\_\_\_ ( fired up) now to have a go myself.
3. That computer training course was \_\_\_\_\_ (a bit tricky) but I enjoyed it.
4. I was \_\_\_\_\_ (over the moon) when they told me I'd passed the exam.
5. There's something about him I don't like. He is \_\_\_\_\_ (gives me the creeps).

# Adjectives for describing feelings (-ed and -ing ending). Practice 3 (keys)

Choose the proper adjective to replace the colloquial expressions in italics.

1. That detective story was great- it was *absorbing/enthraling/engrossing* (impossible to put down).
2. What a wonderful painting. I'm really *inspired/motivated* ( fired up) now to have a go myself.
3. That computer training course was *challenging/testing* (a bit tricky) but I enjoyed it.
4. I was *thrilled/delighted* (over the moon) when they told me I'd passed the exam.
5. There's something about him I don't like. He is *scary* (gives me the creeps).

## -ed and -ing participles

Some -ed and -ing participles can be used as adjectives before a noun, for example:

*An unrequired lover/ a convicted criminal/ a contributing member of society*

# -ed and -ing participles

## Practice 4.

Complete these sentences using a verb and a noun from each list in the correct form.

*Help /swear/ break/ spoil/ drive/ steal/ hide/ rampage*

*Enemies/ child/ catch/ mob/ hand/ man/ goods/ glass*

1. Stop behaving like a \_\_\_\_\_!
2. The police managed to recover the \_\_\_\_\_ after a tip-off.
3. The two men are \_\_\_\_\_ because of a dispute about land.
4. Neighbors should always be ready to lend a \_\_\_\_\_ .
5. He's a \_\_\_\_\_ - he never stops working.
6. The peaceful crowd had turned into a \_\_\_\_\_ .
7. It sounds like a great offer. There must be a \_\_\_\_\_ !
8. We heard the sound of \_\_\_\_\_ - someone had thrown a ball through the window.

# -ed and -ing Participles

## Practice 4 (keys)

Complete these sentences using a verb and a noun from each list in the correct form.

*Help /swear /break /spoil /drive /steal /hide /rampage*

*Enemies /child /catch /mob/ hand /man/ goods/ glass*

1. Stop behaving like a **spoiled/spoilt child!**
2. The police managed to recover the **stolen goods** after a tip-off.
3. The two men are **sworn enemies** because of a dispute about land.
4. Neighbors should always be ready to lend a **helping hand**.
5. He's a **driven man** - he never stops working.
6. The peaceful crowd had turned into a **rampaging mob**.
7. It sounds like a great offer. There must be a **hidden catch**!
8. We heard the sound of **breaking glass** - someone had thrown a ball through the window.

# -ed and -ing Participles

## Practice 5

Write down the adjective form of these verbs. There may be more than one form of the same word class.

1. *incriminate*

3. *obsess*

5. *deter*

2. *offend*

4. *accuse*

Use appropriate forms of the words to complete these sentences.

1. The police arrested the suspect after finding \_\_\_\_\_ evidence at his home.
2. A baseball bat can be used as an \_\_\_\_\_ weapon.
3. Fraud is a \_\_\_\_\_ offence.
4. Tough prison sentences are not effective in \_\_\_\_\_
5. The jury was told that , as a child, the \_\_\_\_\_ was \_\_\_\_\_ with guns.
6. 60 %of boys from disadvantaged backgrounds have a \_\_\_\_\_ record by the age of 18.



# -ed and -ing participles

## Practice 5 (keys)

Write down the adjective form of these verbs. There may be more than one form of the same word class.

1. *incriminate* (*incriminating, incriminatory, criminal*)      3. *obsess* (*obsessive*)      5. *deter* (*deterrent*)  
2. *offend* (*offensive*)      4. *accuse* (*accusing*)

Use appropriate forms of the words to complete these sentences.

1. The police arrested the suspect after finding *incriminating* evidence at his home.
2. A baseball bat can be used as an *offensive* weapon.
3. Fraud is a *criminal* offence.
4. Tough prison sentences are not effective in *detering* offenders.
5. The jury was told that , as a child, the *accused* was *obsessed* with guns.
6. 60 %of boys from disadvantaged backgrounds have a *criminal* record by the age of 18.

# Collocation- adjectives formed from participles

## Practice 6

Complete these sentences using the correct form (ending in –ed or -ing) of the word in **CAPITALS**.

1. The rebels were believed to have killed hundreds of \_\_\_\_\_ civilians. *ARM*
2. The government appears to hold \_\_\_\_\_ beliefs about the punishment of young offenders.  
*CONFLICT*
3. After serving 15 years in prison for murder Louise is now a \_\_\_\_\_ character. *REFORM*
4. The burglars had a fully \_\_\_\_\_ out plan for the break-in. *WORK*
5. Although the thieves had taken all her jewellery, Diana's money had been left \_\_\_\_\_.  
*DISTURB*
6. The police are making \_\_\_\_\_ efforts to find the killers and bring them to justice.  
*CONTINUE*
7. Simon is now a \_\_\_\_\_ solicitor in a law firm. *PRACTISE*
8. Doris suspected Earl of stealing her pen and gave him an \_\_\_\_\_ look. *ACCUSE*
9. It turned out to be a very \_\_\_\_\_ situation for the Board of Directors when the accountant was discovered defrauding the company. *EMBARRASS*
10. Most shops in the cities have an \_\_\_\_\_ policy for dealing with shoplifting. *ESTABLISH*

# Collocation- adjectives formed from participles

## Practice 6 (keys)

Complete these sentences using the correct form (ending in –ed or -ing) of the word in **CAPITALS**.

1. The rebels were believed to have killed hundreds of **unarmed** civilians. *ARM*
2. The government appears to hold **conflicting** beliefs about the punishment of young offenders.  
*CONFLICT*
3. After serving 15 years in prison for murder Louise is now a **reformed** character. *REFORM*
4. The burglars had a fully **worked** out plan for the break-in. *WORK*
5. Although the thieves had taken all her jewellery, Diana's money had been left **undisturbed**.  
*DISTURB*
6. The police are making **continued** efforts to find the killers and bring them to justice.  
*CONTINUE*
7. Simon is now a **practising** solicitor in a law firm. *PRACTISE*
8. Doris suspected Earl of stealing her pen and gave him an **accusing** look. *ACCUSE*
9. It turned out to be a very **embarrassing** situation for the Board of Directors when the accountant was discovered defrauding the company. *EMBARRASS*
10. Most shops in the cities have an **established** policy for dealing with shoplifting. *ESTABLISH*

# Word formation. Adjectives

## Practice 7

Complete these sentences using with an adjective formed from the word in **CAPITALS** and one of the following affixes.

Suffixes: *-en, -ive, -ible, -able, -ly*

Prefixes: *un-, dis-, in-, im-, ir-*

1. After the attack the old an was left in \_\_\_\_\_ care. **INTENSE**
2. It is not \_\_\_\_\_ to walk the streets late at night by yourself. **ADVISE**
3. Those chocolates you brought back from your trip are simply \_\_\_\_\_ **RESIST**
4. Try not to speak so \_\_\_\_\_ about your parents. After all, they did a good job of raising you.  
**KIND**
5. When his marriage ended Daniel was left \_\_\_\_\_ - hearted. **BREAK**

# Word formation. Adjectives

## Practice 7 (keys)

Complete these sentences using with an adjective formed from the word in CAPITALS and one of the following affixes.

Suffixes: *-en, -ive, -ible, -able, -ly*

Prefixes: *un-, dis-, in-, im-, ir-*

1. After the attack the old an was left in **intensive** care. *INTENSE*
2. It is not **advisable** to walk the streets late at night by yourself. *ADVISE*
3. Those chocolates you brought back from your trip are simply **irresistible** *RESIST*
4. Try not to speak so **unkindly** about your parents. After all, they did a good job of raising you. *KIND*
5. When his marriage ended Daniel was left **broken** - hearted. *BREAK*

(Источник: Fast Track to CAE, Longman)

# Grateful, thankful

We are ***grateful*** to another person who has helped us in some way.

e.g. We are *grateful* to you for lending us the money to buy a house.

We are ***thankful*** when we are glad that something fortunate has happened, especially when something unfortunate might have happened. The original idea was thankful to God (Thank God).

e.g. You should be ***thankful*** to have escaped so lightly.

To be ***thankful*** for small mercies=to be glad that at least some minor aspects of the situation are favourable, that things are not worse.

# Grateful, thankful

## Practice 8

Fill in the blanks with *grateful, thankful*

1. I should be very ..... if you send me a copy of your latest book.
2. I am ..... to my parents for giving me the opportunity of going to University.
3. I'm ..... that Philip didn't go on the expedition. It turned out to be disastrous.
4. We are ..... to our readers for their letters.
5. You ought to be ..... that you've an interesting job. Mine is dreadly boring.
6. Oh, well, I suppose we should be ..... for small mercies.
7. I'm ... the doctors came in time.
8. I'm very ..... to you for your advice.
9. I'm ..... Andrew didn't catch measles from the other children.
10. He should be ..... to be alive.
11. She gave the assistant a ..... smile.

# Grateful, thankful

## Practice 8 (keys)

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1. I should be very **grateful** if you send me a copy of your latest book.
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6. Oh, well, I suppose we should be **thankful** for small mercies.
7. I'm **thankful** the doctors came in time.
8. I'm very **grateful** to you for your advice.
9. I'm **thankful** Andrew didn't catch measles from the other children.
10. He should be **thankful** to be alive.
11. She gave the assistant a **grateful** smile.



# Comfortable, convenient

**Comfortable** means “physical well –being, a state free from pain or irritation”

**Comfortable** is most often used of furniture, clothes, footwear, dwellings, means of transport.

In wider sense to mean :

- having or providing comfort

e.g. He has a very *comfortable* life.

- simple and undemanding

e.g. His life had settled into a *comfortable* routine.

It is also used of sick people, meaning :free from excessive pain”, “as well as can be expected”

e.g. The patient was said to be *comfortable* after the operation.

**Convenient** means “avoiding trouble or difficulty”, or “serving to make a task easier” (time, place, tools, household appliances)

# Comfortable, convenient

## Practice 10

Fill in the blanks with **comfortable**, **convenient**. In cases where both are possible, explain the difference in meaning.

1. Will ten o'clock be a .... time for you?
2. There isn't much food value in packet soups but they are very .....
3. I think you'll be more ..... in the armchair.
4. I want to put on some more.... shoes to go shopping. These are hurting me.
5. The Red Arrow is the most ..... overnight train to Moscow.
6. The bed in the hotel was very .....
7. Foil is very ..... for storing food and for cooking too.
8. The medical report said that the patient was .....
9. I like this skirt because it's so .....
10. Their flat is more ..... than mine.
11. In the evening he liked to relax in a ..... chair and read or watch television.

# Comfortable, convenient

## Practice 10 (keys)

Fill in the blanks with **comfortable**, **convenient**. In cases where both are possible, explain the difference in meaning.

1. Will ten o'clock be a **convenient** time for you?
2. There isn't much food value in packet soups but they are very **convenient**.
3. I think you'll be more **comfortable** in the armchair.
4. I want to put on some more **comfortable** shoes to go shopping. These are hurting me.
5. The Red Arrow is the most **convenient/ comfortable** overnight train to Moscow.
6. The bed in the hotel was very **comfortable**.
7. Foil is very **convenient** for storing food and for cooking too.
8. The medical report said that the patient was **comfortable**.
9. I like this skirt because it's so **comfortable**.
10. Their flat is more **convenient/ comfortable** than mine.
11. In the evening he liked to relax in a **comfortable** chair and read or watch television.

# Greedy, mean

**Greedy** (filled with desire to have more of something than is right or reasonable).  
It often refers to food (power, money, other material possessions).

e.g. Don't be *greedy*. Leave some sweets for the others.

e.g. He was *greedy* for power.

**Mean** (lack of generosity, reluctance to give or share).

e.g. He's so *mean* that he never invites me to a café.



# Greedy, mean

## Practice 11

*Which word (greedy or mean) would you apply to the behaviour described in the following situations?*

1. When Bill goes somewhere with other people he always tries to avoid paying.
2. Mary borrows her sister's skates every time instead of buying her own, though she has enough money.
3. Paul took 3 pieces of cake one after the other.
4. John often goes to his friends for meals but never invites them to more than a cup of tea at his own house.
5. When there is a shortage of something Ann buys more than she really needs.
6. Peter never buys his children birthday presents.
7. Tony can afford to sit in the best seats at the theatre but he always buys the cheapest tickets.
8. When her friend offered her some apples, Susan took nearly all of them.

# Greedy, mean

## Practice 11(keys)

*Which word (greedy or mean) would you apply to the behaviour described in the following situations?*

1. When Bill goes somewhere with other people he always tries to avoid paying (**mean**).
2. Mary borrows her sister's skates every time instead of buying her own, though she has enough money (**mean**).
3. Paul took 3 pieces of cake one after the other (**greedy**).
4. John often goes to his friends for meals but never invites them to more than a cup of tea at his own house (**mean**).
5. When there is a shortage of something Ann buys more than she really needs (**greedy**).
6. Peter never buys his children birthday presents (**mean**).
7. Tony can afford to sit in the best seats at the theatre but he always buys the cheapest tickets (**mean**).
8. When her friend offered her some apples, Susan took nearly all of them (**greedy**).



**Спасибо за внимание!**

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