

## ADJECTIVES AND ADVERBS

### Adjectives ending in -ing and -ed

There are many adjectives ending in *-ing* or *-ed*. For example, **boring** and **bored**.

Somebody is **bored** if something (or somebody else) is **boring**. Or, if something is **boring**, it makes you **bored**. So:

Jane is **bored** because her job is **boring**.

Adjectives with **-ING** endings **DESCRIBE THE CHARACTERISTIC OF A PERSON OR A THING.**

*Julia thinks politics is very interesting.*

*The news was shocking.*

Adjectives with **-ED** endings **DESCRIBE A FEELING (how people feel).**

*Julia is very interested in politics.*

*We were very shocked when we heard the news.*

### PRACTICE

**Choose the correct option.**

- 1 It was a long and very *tiring / tired* day for her.
- 2 I'm *disappointing / disappointed* that you can't come.
- 3 It's not a very *interesting / interested* idea.
- 4 Something really *exciting / excited* happened at the weekend.
- 5 Bears are *terrifying / terrified* when they get angry.
- 6 When you're nice and *relaxing / relaxed*, we can begin.
- 7 Jack always looks very *worrying / worried* before a test.
- 8 That's not *surprising / surprised* news.
- 9 Shopping is so *boring / bored*.
- 10 Is the boss *annoying / annoyed* because you were late?

### Adjectives and adverbs

#### Adjectives

- 1 Adjectives are typically used with **nouns** (e.g. **clever** student, **good** cook).
- 2 Some adjectives can be used after the verbs **look/feel/sound/smell** (e.g. Why do you always look so **serious**?).
- 3 Some adjectives (**fast, hard, late**) have **the same adverb form** (a **hard** life X He studies **hard** every day.).
- 4 Some adjectives already end in *-ly* (friendly, silly, lovely, lonely). In the adverb form they are used with the phrase (talk to someone **in a friendly way**)

#### Adverbs

- 5 Adverbs are typically used with **verbs** (e.g. He cooks **well**).
- 6 Adverbs are also used to qualify adjectives (e.g. **reasonably** cheap).
- 7 Adverbs can also qualify other adverbs and prepositional phrases (e.g. He did it **unexpectedly well**.)
- 8 To form some adverbs from adjectives you have to change the spelling. Other adjectives have a totally irregular adverb form (e.g. ready – **readily**; good – **well**).
- 9 **Hard** and **hardly** are completely different. (e.g. He tried **hard** to find a job but had no luck. = he tried a lot X I'm not surprised he didn't find a job. He **hardly** tried to find one. = he tried very little)

## PRACTICE

**1 Next to each of these adjectives write the appropriate adverb.**

Adjectives	Adverbs	Adjectives	Adverbs
quick		beautiful	
slow		comfortable	
early		terrible	
careful		happy	
good		nice	
hard		easy	
sudden		quiet	
bad		fast	
easy		immediate	

**2 Complete each sentence using a word from the list. Sometimes you need the adjective (careful etc.) and sometimes the adverb (carefully etc.)**

careful(ly)	complete(ly)	continuous(ly)	financial(ly)	fluent(ly)	good/well
happy/happily	nervous(ly)	perfect(ly)	quick(ly)	special(ly)	

- 1 Our holiday was too short. The time passed very \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2 Tom doesn't take risks when he is driving. He's always \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3 Sue works \_\_\_\_\_. She never seems to stop.
- 4 Alice and Stan are very \_\_\_\_\_ married.
- 5 Monica's English is very \_\_\_\_\_ although she makes quite a lot of mistakes.
- 6 I cooked this meal \_\_\_\_\_ for you, so I hope you like it.
- 7 Everything was very quiet. There was \_\_\_\_\_ silence.
- 8 I tried on the shoes and they fitted me \_\_\_\_\_.
- 9 Do you usually feel \_\_\_\_\_ before examinations?
- 10 I'd like to buy a car but it is \_\_\_\_\_ impossible for me at the moment.
- 11 George speaks German very \_\_\_\_\_, George's German is very \_\_\_\_\_.