

English Grammar: Adjectives from Verbs

Adjectives can be made from verbs in two ways:

- 1) verb + **ing** – to describe **things, people or events**
- 2) verb + **ed** – to describe **feelings or states**

Examples:	<u>Things / People / Events</u>	<u>Feelings / States</u>
	interesting	interested
	confusing	confused
	boring	bored
	tiring	tired
	frustrating	frustrated
	irritating	irritated
	fascinating	fascinated

He is an interesting person.	He is interested in politics.
This class is confusing .	I am really confused by this class.
It is a boring film.	I am bored with this film.
The trip was very tiring .	I was very tired after my trip.
My job is so frustrating .	I feel frustrated every day at work.
My brother is so irritating !	I'm often irritated by my brother!
This documentary is fascinating .	I am fascinated by this documentary.

Exercise 1. Complete the following with appropriate adjectives from the given verbs:

1. This puzzle is so _____! (*confuse*)
2. The teacher always makes me feel so _____. (*confuse*)
3. I always feel _____ after a long trip. (*tire*)
4. The trip to Scotland was very _____. (*tire*)
5. John is a very _____ person! I don't like him. (*bore*)
6. I have nothing to do – I am so _____! (*bore*)
7. These books are _____. (*fascinate*)
8. I am _____ that he arrived on time. (*surprise*)
9. The teacher was _____ by the students' behavior. (*irritate*)
10. That loud noise is so _____! (*irritate*)

Exercise 2. Say if the statements are correct or incorrect:

1. This puzzle is fascinating! _____
2. My job is very tired. _____
3. We saw a very bored film yesterday. _____
4. We were very boring yesterday – we had nothing to do. _____
5. I was irritated when the bus arrived late. _____

Irregular Verbs

Adjectives which describe people's feelings or states always use the third form of the verb (the past participle). The previous examples all use regular verbs. Here are some irregular examples:

- I am **hurt**. (hurt / hurt / **hurt**)
- We are **lost**. (lose / lost / **lost**)
- You are **forgiven**. (forgive / forgave / **forgiven**)
- He is the **chosen** one. (choose / chose / **chosen**)

These adjectives can also describe the states of objects. For example:

- I bought a **stolen** watch. (steal / stole / **stolen**)
- The **written** word is a powerful tool. (write / wrote / **written**)
- My shirt is **torn**. (tear / tore / **torn**)
- My laptop is **broken**. (break / broke / **broken**)
- There is a **forgotten** tribes in the Amazon. (forget / forgot / **forgotten**)
- I don't like **frozen** food. (freeze / froze / **frozen**)

Exercise 3. Use the given verbs to make adjectives (past participles):

1. Nobody knows where my bags are. They are _____. (*lose*)
2. My phone isn't working. I think it is _____. (*break*)
3. My passport is invalid because it is _____. (*tear*)
4. Let's skate on the lake. It is _____. (*freeze*)

Suggested videos: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZtbGbH64mJs> (8 mins)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=plmqZgGXEb8> (12 mins)

Funny video: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hQPecn3BtO4> (1 min)