



Adjectives ending in *-ed* and *-ing*

Notes	Examples
Adjectives that end in <i>-ed</i> describe a person that has a feeling.	John is excited about shopping.
Adjectives that end in <i>-ing</i> describe a person or a thing that causes a feeling.	Shopping is exciting .
Some Common <i>-ed</i> Adjectives	Some Common <i>-ing</i> Adjectives
amazed annoyed bored confused depressed disappointed	excited exhausted frightened interested satisfied surprised
amazing annoying boring confusing depressing disappointing	exciting exhausting frightening interesting satisfying surprising

1 Complete the sentences with the *-ed* or *-ing* form of the word in parentheses.

- (frighten) The little girl is frightened because the movie she's watching is _____.
- (bore) The student is _____ because the teacher's lecture is _____.
- (confuse) The woman is _____ because the directions she's reading are _____.
- (entertain) The boy is _____ because the book he's reading is very _____.
- (depress) Max is _____ because the bills that he's looking at are very _____.
- (exhaust) Oscar is _____ because shopping with his wife is _____!

2 Circle the correct adjective.

- I get bored / boring when I go shopping.
- Sue is **annoyed** / annoying when a salesperson tries to pressure her.
- Some people think shopping is very **entertained** / entertaining.
- The store's refund policy is very **confused** / confusing.
- I was **surprised** / surprising that there's a time limit for returning a purchase.
- It's **disappointed** / disappointing to get only store credit if you want your money back.
- Ron gets very **excited** / exciting whenever he sees a yard sale.
- If you are not **satisfied** / satisfying with your purchase, you can return it for a refund.
- The high prices at some stores are **frightened** / frightening !
- Impulse shoppers often feel **depressed** / depressing after they buy things they don't need.

3 Complete the conversation. Use the *-ed* or *-ing* form of the word in parentheses.

A: I'm depressed (depress) because I couldn't find anything on sale today.
①

B: Me, too. It's really _____ (disappoint). This was supposed to be a big sale. I was really
_____ (excite) about it.
②
③

A: It's _____ (surprise) that we didn't find anything to buy!
④

B: Well, it was a _____ (bore) selection. Nothing _____ (interest) was on sale.
⑤
⑥

A: I'm pretty _____ (tire), too. How about you?
⑦

B: Me, too! Shopping is _____ (exhaust)!
⑧

A: How about those crowds! The other shoppers were very _____ (annoy)!
⑨

B: Some of the salespeople were _____ (annoy), too.
⑩

A: Well, it's over now. Now, let's find something really _____ (entertain) to do.
⑪

4 Circle the correct adjective. Then complete the sentence.

1. When I go shopping, I am **surprised** / **surprising** by _____

2. The most **amazed** / **amazing** purchase I ever made was _____

3. One thing that is **bored** / **boring** about shopping is _____

4. The most **exhausted** / **exhausting** kind of shopping is _____

5. I am always **interested** / **interesting** in seeing new _____

Tag Questions with *Be*

We use tag questions to give an opinion that we think other people will agree with.

EXAMPLE: These cookies are fresh, aren't they?

We also use tag questions when we think the answer will be *yes*, but we want to check to be sure.

EXAMPLE: This isn't on sale, is it?

Positive Statement	Negative Tag	Negative Statement	Positive Tag
She's a smart shopper,	isn't she?	She isn't a smart shopper,	is she?
That's a really good price,	isn't it?	That isn't a very good price,	is it?
These cookies are fresh,	aren't they?	These cookies aren't very fresh,	are they?
She was very helpful,	wasn't she?	She wasn't very helpful,	was she?
They were very helpful,	weren't they?	They weren't very helpful,	were they?

Note: *That* changes to *it*, and *these* changes to *they* in the tag question.

1 Add tag questions to the statements.

- These bananas are ripe, _____ aren't they _____?
- The salesclerk was rude, _____?
- The food wasn't very good, _____?
- This isn't much fun, _____?
- These shoes are beautiful, _____?
- That wasn't a good sale, _____?
- That's a good deal, _____?
- They weren't very friendly, _____?

Tag Questions with *Do*

Positive Statement	Negative Tag	Negative Statement	Positive Tag
She pays her bills on time,	doesn't she?	She doesn't pay her bills on time,	does she?
You have your credit card,	don't you?	You don't have your credit card,	do you?
You brought your credit card,	didn't you?	They don't have their receipts,	do they?
They have their receipts,	don't they?	You didn't bring your credit card,	did you?

2 Match the statement and the tag question.

- | | |
|--|----------------------------|
| <u> e </u> 1. She wants to pay with a check, | a. do we? |
| _____ 2. This comes with a warranty, | b. do they? |
| _____ 3. They don't take checks, | c. doesn't it? |
| _____ 4. We don't have much time, | d. don't you? |
| _____ 5. You have your credit card, | e. doesn't she? |

3 Add a tag question to the statements.

- They accept checks here, don't they _____ ?
- You don't have your receipt, _____ ?
- He doesn't have a credit card, _____ ?
- He doesn't shop here, _____ ?
- The store didn't close at 5:00, _____ ?
- They bought a new TV, _____ ?

Answering Tag Questions

When someone asks:

- This is a nice store, **isn't it?**
- These are really cheap, **aren't they?**
- This isn't very good, **is it?**
- These aren't very well made, **are they?**
- These grapes look delicious, **don't they?**

The expected answer is:

- Yes, it is.
- Yes, they are.
- No, it isn't.
- No, they aren't.
- Yes, they do.

If you disagree with the person asking a tag question, it's polite to say "Actually" and give a reason why you disagree.

EXAMPLE: A: This is really pretty, *isn't it?*
 B: Actually, I don't really like the color that much. I prefer bright colors.

4 Write your opinion about four things or conditions in your classroom. Use a statement with a tag question. Then ask and answer the questions with your partner.

Examples: A: *It isn't very warm in here, is it?* A: *Maya's shoes look uncomfortable, don't they?*
 B: *No, it isn't.* B: *Actually, I think they look fine.*

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

Reported Speech with *Said*

We use **reported** speech to tell what someone said.

Rules	Quoted Speech	Reported Speech
Simple present changes to simple past.	* "The play set is nice," Jon said. * "I can't understand the directions," Jane said. * Jane said. * Bob said, "I will help."	Jon said (that)* the play set was nice. Jane said (that) she couldn't understand the directions. Bob said (that) he would help .
Present continuous changes to past continuous.	* "I am writing a letter," she said.	She said (that) she was writing a letter.
<i>Am/Is/are going to</i> changes to <i>was/were going to</i> .	* "I'm going to get a new credit card," Don said.	Don said (that) he was going to get a new credit card.

**that* is optional

1 Change the quoted speech to reported speech. Be sure to change the verbs and pronouns.

1. "The music is great," Susan said.

_____ Susan said (that) the music was great.

2. "I'm going to buy a new MP3 player," Ricardo said.

3. "I am studying," Paolo said.

4. "I can't wait," Ms. Long said.

5. He said, "I need a new pair of shoes."

6. "I am having trouble with the homework," Victor said.

7. Cathy said, "I'm going to do my homework."

8. "We're going to take a vacation," Mr. Smith said.

Reported Speech with *Asked* and *Told*

We use **told** + **object** to report what a person said to someone.

Quoted Speech

Sam said, "I'm going to call the manager."

Reported Speech

Sam **told me** (that) he was going to call the manager.
us

We use **asked** or **told** + **object** + **infinitive** to report requests and commands.

Quoted Speech

"Can you help me?" Lily asked.
"Open your books," the teacher said.

Reported Speech

Lily **asked me to help** her.
The teacher **told the students to open** their books.

2 Change the quoted speech to reported speech. Use *asked* or *told*.

1. Mary said to John, "I need some money."

Mary told John that she needed some money.

2. The teacher said to Barbara, "Can you please erase the board?"

3. Bob said to his father, "I'm going to do my homework."

4. The boss said to Mr. Thomas, "Can you finish the work?"

5. John said to Nancy, "Wait for me at the coffee shop."

3 Write sentences in reported speech. Use *told* if there is a listener. Change the pronouns and the verb forms.

1. Asha: I'm unhappy with my purchase.

Asha said she was unhappy with her purchase.

2. Sam: I'll ask for a rain check.

3. Ed told me: I'm going to return my purchase.

4. Pete: The store can't give me a refund.

5. Lucia told Pete: You need to do something to resolve the problem.