

GRAMMAR LEAD-IN

Students often make mistakes with...

I guess I'll spend a boring night alone with no plans.

Join us! You'll never get bored in our party!

Adjectives with -ed and -ing

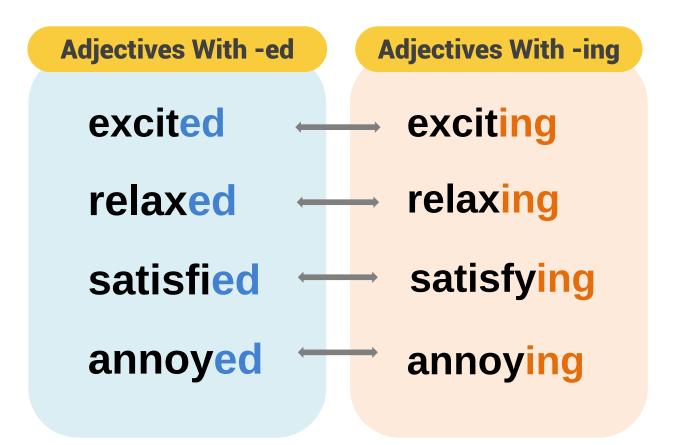






Many adjectives can be used to describe our feelings.

Some common adjectives have both -ed and -ing forms.





Adjectives With -ed

We use the -ed form to describe people's feelings.

excited

I was excited when I won the lottery.

relaxed

He felt relaxed and fell asleep.

satisfied

The painter is satisfied with his work.

annoyed

They feel annoyed by the noise.

- l'm quite tir____ after a long-day's work.
- He was bor____ at the party and decided to leave early.





Adjectives With -ing

We use the -ing form to describe things that cause a feeling.

exciting

It's so exciting to ride a rollercoaster!

relaxing

Listening to music can be relaxing.

satisfying

I'm sure this meal will be satisfying.

annoying

These noises are quite annoying.

- A whole day's work can be very tir____.
- That was a bor____ party, so he decided to leave early.



PRACTICE TIME

Read the text below and think of adjectives with -ed or -ing to complete the gaps.

My Hiking Trip

One day, I decided to go for a hike in the mountains. I was $(1)_{----}$ about the idea of exploring the trails and enjoying nature. However, after a few hours, the steep trails and the heavy backpack made me feel (2)______. My legs ached, and I felt disappointed that the hike was more challenging than I had thought. Eventually, I found a nice spot to rest. The scenery was (3)_____. As I sat there, I realized that even though the hike had been (4)_____ at times, it had also been a rewarding experience.



GRAMMAR LEAD-IN

Students often make mistakes with...

She always seems happier than anyone else.

Absolutely! She is the happiest person I know!

Comparative & Superlative Adjectives



Comparative & Superlative Adjectives

Let's recall the three forms of an adjective. Can you complete the missing ones?



Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
one syllable strong big sad	-er stronger bigger	the + -est the strongest the biggest
two syllables, ending in -y messy funny noisy	drop -y, add -ier messier funnier	drop -y, add 'the' + -iest the messiest the funniest
two or more syllables famous exciting	more + adjective more famous	the most + adjective the most famous
irregular good bad many	irregular better	irregular the best

We use comparative adjectives to compare two people or things.

A is (comparative adjective) ... than B.

e.g. Jane's hair is darker than Betty's.



- Betty looks taller than Jane.
- Jane looks ____ than Betty.
- Jane doesn't look as_____ as Betty.

2 We can use <u>"less / not as...as..."</u> to provide a similar meaning.

B is less (adjective) ... than A.

B is <u>not as</u> (adjective) ... <u>as</u> A.

e.g. Betty's hair is <u>less</u> dark <u>than</u> Jane's.

Betty's hair is <u>not as</u> dark <u>as</u> Jane's.



1 We use superlative adjectives to show the <u>highest degree</u> of something among <u>three or more people or things</u>.

A is the (superlative adjective) among... / of all.

- e.g. Allen is <u>the</u> tallest boy <u>among</u> the three boys.

 Allen is <u>the</u> tallest boy <u>of all</u>.
- We can use the comparative form to provide a similar meaning.

A is (comparative adjective) ... than any other...

e.g. Allen is taller than any other boys in the book club.

- Cassy is the prettiest girl in her class.
- Cassy is prettier thanin her class.



PRACTICE TIME

Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence using the given word.

Example: This movie is more interesting than that one. [not as...as...]

That movie is not as interesting as this one.

1. This restaurant has better food than that one. [not as...as...]

The food in that restaurant is ______ the food in this one.

2. Her phone is more advanced than mine. [less]

My phone is _____ than her phone.

3. That painting is the most valuable art piece in the museum. [than any other]

That painting is more _____ in the museum.

SUMMARY



Adjectives With -ed and -ing

We use the -ed form to describe people's feelings.

e.g. I was **amazed** by the performance.

We use the -ing form to describe things that cause a feeling.

e.g. It was an **amazing** performance.

Comparative & Superlative Adjectives

Comparative Structures:

A is (comparative adjective) ... than B.



B <u>is less/ not as</u> (adjective) ... <u>as</u> A.

Superlative Structures:

A is the (superlative adjective) among.../ of all.



A is (comparative adjective) ... than any other...

