



# SMART JUNIORS 3

Highs and Lows of Our Feelings

**Lesson 6**  
**Grammar Station**



Students often  
make mistakes with...

Adjectives with  
**-ed** and **-ing**



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



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



# GRAMMAR FOCUS

Many adjectives can be used to describe our feelings.  
Some common adjectives have both **-ed** and **-ing** forms.

## Adjectives With -ed

**excited**

**relaxed**

**satisfied**

**annoyed**

## Adjectives With -ing

**exciting**

**relaxing**

**satisfying**

**annoying**

tired → \_\_\_\_\_ing

\_\_\_\_\_ed → interesting

surprised → \_\_\_\_\_ing

Have a try!



## 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.

- I'm quite tir\_\_\_\_\_ after a long-day's work.
- He was bor\_\_\_\_\_ at the party and decided to leave early.

Have a try!



## 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.

Have a try!



- 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.



Students often  
make mistakes with...

## Comparative & Superlative Adjectives



She always seems  
**happier than** anyone else.

Absolutely! She is **the  
happiest** person I know!



## Comparative & Superlative Adjectives

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



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



# GRAMMAR FOCUS

1 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 **“less / not as...as...”** to provide a similar meaning.

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

B is **not as** (adjective) ... **as** A.

e.g. Betty's hair is **less dark** **than** Jane's.

Betty's hair is **not as** dark **as** Jane's.

Have a try!



- 1 We use superlative adjectives to show the highest degree of something among three or more people or things.

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

e.g. Allen is the tallest boy among the three boys.

Allen is the tallest boy of all.

- 2 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 than \_\_\_\_\_ in her class.

Have a try!



# 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.





## 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 is less/ not as (adjective) ... as A.

### Superlative Structures:

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



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



# WHAT'S NEXT...

In the next lesson, we're going to explore  
a new unit! See you next time!