

## Pronunciation: suffix -ed

As you already know that the past tense suffix -ed has three different pronunciations:

- /ɪd/ when the verb stem ends in /t/ or /d/: *wanted ended*
- /t/ when the verb stem ends in a voiceless consonant: *laughed washed*
- /d/ when the verb stem ends in a voiced consonant or a vowel: *roamed showed*

However there are a number of adjectives which have the ending <-ed> and the above rules do not apply to these. The pronunciation is /ɪd/ no matter what the preceding sound is. Here are some examples:

aged	beloved	blessed	bow-legged	crooked	dogged
jagged	naked	sacred	wicked	wretched	Learned
					ragged

Watch out because some of the above can also be the past tense forms of a verb and then the rules do apply. For example, dogged = persevering = /ˈdɒɡɪd/, dogged = pursued = /ˈdɒɡd/.

## adjectives ending with -ed and -ing

- **-ed adjectives** - have the same form as past participles and tell us how we feel about something:  
*worried mother, bored students*
- **-ing adjectives** - have the same form as present participles and tell us about the effect something or someone has on our feelings:  
*worrying message, boring lecture*

Complete the sentences using correct adjectives.

1. This rainy weather makes me **depressed** (depressed / depressing)
2. The way they treat their customers is really **annoying** (annoyed / annoying)
3. He was very **disappointed** when he saw his son's test results. (disappointed / disappointing)
4. I'm so **excited** about my new job. (excited / exciting)
5. I don't understand why he did it – the whole situation is **puzzling** . (puzzled / puzzling)
6. The journey was so **tiring** that when we arrived we went straight to bed. (tired / tiring)
7. I fell asleep during the meeting because I was so **bored** . (bored / boring)
8. My younger sister is **interested** in ballet dancing. (interested / interesting)
9. I won't eat it – it looks **disgusting** . (disgusted / disgusting)
10. That was the most **terrifying** moment of my life. (terrified / terrifying)
11. I was very **confused** when I read the manual. (confused / confusing)
12. I was **thrilled** to hear your good news.(thrilled / thrilling)

## Your Mobile Phone as a Credit Card

Notes ANSWERS



### Grammar: ALREADY, STILL and YET

**still** is used to say that something is

continuing;

**still** usually goes with the verb.

Granny's still on the phone.

**already** is used to say that something has

happened;

**already** usually goes with the verb.

I've already spend the week's money, and it's only Tuesday.

**yet** is used to ask if something has happened

(or to say it hasn't):

**yet** usually goes at the end of the sentence.

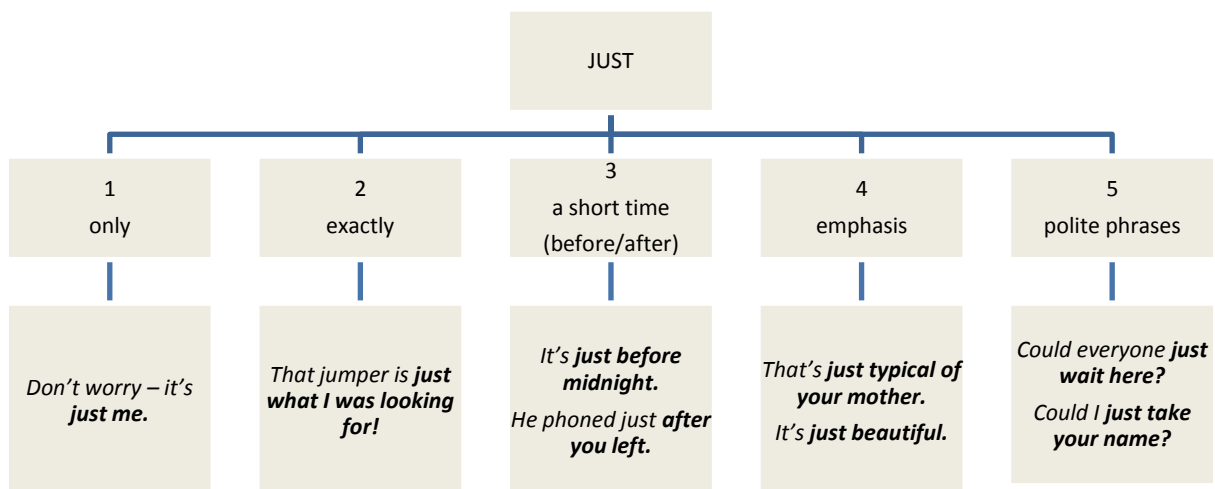
Has the postman come yet? - No, not yet.

### STILL and YET conjunctions

As conjunctions, **yet** and **still** appear at the beginning of clauses and have different meanings:

- **still** means something similar to "nevertheless, admitting that"  
*Mike is not hard-working; still, he has managed to become a millionaire.*
- **yet** means "in spite of that/all the same/nevertheless"  
*The films is boring; yet people go to cinema to watch it.*

### Vocabulary: just



A Read the sentences and look at the diagram. Which meaning (1-5) does **just** have in each sentence?  
(There may be more than one possibility.)

- If you ask me, men and women **just** see things differently. **4**
- Oliver didn't mean to tear your book - he's **just** a baby. **1**
- You've **just** interrupted me for about the fourth time. **(3 or 4)**
- A: Have you phoned your sister? **3**
- B: I'm **just** going to. **5**
- Could I **just** have a quick word with you? **1**
- Sorry about the noise - it's **just** our way of having fun! **2**
- That's **just** the point I was trying to make, **3**
- Don't take any notice of what Steve **just** said, he doesn't mean it. **3**
- I saw Carrie in the corridor **just** now. **4**
- Marco's so rude! I smiled at him and he **just** ignored me completely! **4**

### Grammar: ALREADY, STILL and YET

Michael Swan (Practical English Usage, Oxford University Press, 1997) describes their use as:

- "**Already** is used to say that something is in the present or past, not the future. It may express some surprise - for example, because something has happened sooner than expected:  
*"When's Sally going to come?" "She's already here."*  
*"You must go to Scotland." "I've already been."*  
*"Have you already finished? That was quick!"*
- **Not yet** is used to say that something which is expected is in the future, not the present or the past:  
*"Is Sally here?" "Not yet."*  
*The postman hasn't come yet.*
- In questions, we use **yet** to ask whether something expected has happened:  
*Is supper ready yet?*  
*Has the postman come yet?"*
- Note that **already** and **yet** can also be used to speak about the past, and in British English we would use the past perfect tense to do this:  
*I wanted to know if he had already left.*  
*They hadn't even got up yet.*
- The adverb **still** has a similar meaning and use to **already** and **yet**, but, as Swan (ibid) says, it:  
" [**still**] ... is used to say that something is in the present, not the past - it has, perhaps surprisingly, not finished:  
*She's still asleep.*  
*Is it still raining?*  
*I've been thinking for hours, but I still can't decide.*  
*You're not still seeing the Jackson boy, are you?"*
- Notice that it is used with the present simple and continuous tenses. Also, as with **already** and **yet**, the word **still** can be used with a past meaning as well. In this case, the past simple, continuous or perfect can be used:  
*When we arrived they were still at the dinner table.*  
*When we arrived they were still having dinner.*  
*When we arrived they still hadn't finished dinner*