


-ing and -ed clauses (the woman **talking to Tom, the boy **injured in the accident**)**

A

A *clause* is a part of a sentence. Some clauses begin with **-ing** or **-ed**. For example:


Do you know the woman talking to Tom ?
[-ing clause]

the woman talking to Tom



The boy injured in the accident was taken to hospital.
[-ed clause]

the boy injured in the accident



B

We use **-ing** clauses to say what somebody (or something) is doing (or was doing) at a particular time:

- Do you know the woman **talking to Tom**? (the woman is **talking to Tom**)
- Police **investigating the crime** are looking for three men. (police **are investigating** the crime)
- Who were those people **waiting outside**? (they were **waiting**)
- I was woken up by a bell **ringing**. (a bell **was ringing**)

When you are talking about *things* (and sometimes people), you can use an -ing clause to say what something does all the time, not just at a particular time. For example:

- The road **joining** the two villages is very narrow. (the road **joins** the two villages)
- I live in a pleasant room **overlooking** the garden. (the room **overlooks** the garden)
- Can you think of the name of a flower **beginning** with 'T'? (the name **begins** with 'T')

C

-ed clauses have a *passive* meaning:

- The boy **injured** in the accident was taken to hospital. (the boy was injured in the accident)
- Some of the people **invited to the party** can't come. (the people have been invited to the party)

Injured and invited are *past participles*. Many verbs have past participles that do *not* end in -ed (made, bought, stolen etc.):

- Most of the goods **made in this factory** are exported. (the goods are **made...**)
- The police never found the money **stolen in the robbery**. (the money was **stolen**)

You can use **left** in this way, with the meaning 'not used, still there':

- We've spent nearly all our money. We've only got a little left.

For irregular past participles, see Appendix 1.

D

We often use **-ing** and **-ed** clauses after **there is / there was** etc.:

- There **were** some children **swimming** in the river.
- **Is there** anybody **waiting**?
- There **was** a big red car **parked** outside the house.

EXERCISES

5.1 Make one sentence from two. Use the information in brackets to make an -ing clause. Sometimes the -ing clause goes in the middle of the new sentence; sometimes it goes at the end.

- 1 I was woken up by a bell. (The bell was ringing.) ~~I was woken up by a bell ringing.~~
- 2 I didn't talk much to the man. (The man was sitting next to me on the plane.)
.....
- 3 The taxi broke down. (The taxi was taking us to the airport.)
The
- 4 At the end of the street there is a path. (The path leads to the river.)
.....
- 5 A new factory has just opened in the town. (The factory employs 500 people.)
.....
- 6 The company sent me a brochure. (The brochure contained all the information I needed.)
.....

5.2 Make one sentence from two, beginning as shown. Each time make an -ed clause.

- 1 A boy was injured in the accident. He was taken to hospital.
~~The boy injured in the accident was taken to hospital.~~
- 2 A window was broken in the storm last night. It has now been repaired.
The window repaired.
- 3 A number of suggestions were made at the meeting. Most of them were not very practical.
Most of the suggestions
- 4 Some paintings were stolen from the museum. They haven't been found yet.
The
- 5 A man was arrested by the police. What was his name?
What was the name

5.3 Complete the sentences using one of the following verbs in the correct form:

blow call ~~invite~~ live offer read ~~ring~~ sit study work

- 1 I was woken up by a bell ~~ringing~~....
- 2 A lot of the people ~~invited~~ to the party cannot come.
- 3 Life must be very unpleasant for people near busy airports.
- 4 A few days after the interview, I received a letter me the job.
- 5 Somebody Jack phoned while you were out.
- 6 There was a tree down in the storm last night.
- 7 When I entered the waiting room it was empty except for a young man by the window a magazine.
- 8 Ian has got a brother in a bank in London and a sister economics at university in Manchester.

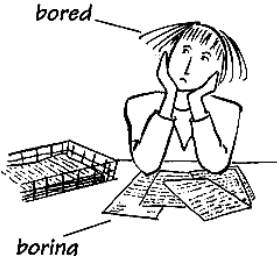
5.4 Use the words in brackets to make sentences using there is / there was etc.

- 1 That house is empty. (nobody / live / in it) ~~There's nobody living in it.~~
- 2 The accident wasn't serious. (nobody / injure) ~~There was nobody injured.~~
- 3 I can hear footsteps. (somebody / come) There
- 4 The train was full. (a lot of people / travel)
- 5 We were the only guests at the hotel. (nobody else / stay there)
.....
- 6 The piece of paper was blank. (nothing / write / on it)
.....
- 7 There are regular English courses at the college. (a course / begin / next Monday)
.....

Adjectives ending in **-ing** and **-ed** (**boring/bored** etc.)

A

There are many adjectives ending in **-ing** and **-ed**. For example, **boring** and **bored**. Study this example situation:



Jane has been doing the same job for a very long time. Every day she does exactly the same thing again and again. She doesn't enjoy it any more and would like to do something different.

Jane's job is **boring**.

Jane is **bored** (with her job).

Somebody is **bored** if something (or somebody else) is **boring**. Or, if something is **boring**, it makes you **bored**. So:

- Jane is **bored** because her job is **boring**.
- Jane's job is **boring**, so Jane is **bored**. (*not* 'Jane is boring')

If a *person* is **boring**, this means that they make other people **bored**:

- George always talks about the same things. He's really **boring**.

B

Compare adjectives ending in **-ing** and **-ed**:

<p>You can say:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • My job is <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle; font-size: 3em; line-height: 1;">{</div> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> boring. interesting. tiring. satisfying. depressing. (etc.) </div> </div> <p>The -ing adjective tells you about the job.</p> <p>Compare these examples:</p> <p>interesting</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Julia thinks politics is very interesting. • Did you meet anyone interesting at the party? <p>surprising</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It was quite surprising that he passed the examination. <p>disappointing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The film was disappointing. I expected it to be much better. <p>shocking</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The news was shocking. 	<p>You can say:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I'm bored with my job. • I'm not interested in my job any more. • I'm always tired when I finish work. • I'm not satisfied with my job. • My job makes me depressed. (etc.) <p>The -ed adjective tells you how somebody feels (about the job).</p> <p>interested</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Julia is very interested in politics. (<i>not</i> 'interesting in politics') • Are you interested in buying a car? I'm trying to sell mine. <p>surprised</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Everybody was surprised that he passed the examination. <p>disappointed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I was disappointed with the film. I expected it to be much better. <p>shocked</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We were very shocked when we heard the news.
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EXERCISES

7.1 Complete the sentences for each situation. Use the word given + the ending -ing or -ed.

- 1 The film wasn't as good as we had expected. (disappoint-)
 - a The film was disappointing.
 - b We were disappointed with the film.
- 2 Diana teaches young children. It's a very hard job but she enjoys it. (exhaust-)
 - a She enjoys her job but it's often
 - b At the end of a day's work, she is often
- 3 It's been raining all day. I hate this weather. (depress-)
 - a This weather is
 - b This weather makes me
 - c It's silly to get because of the weather.
- 4 Clare is going to the United States next month. She has never been there before. (excite-)
 - a It will be an experience for her.
 - b Going to new places is always
 - c She is really about going to the United States.

7.2 Choose the correct word.

- 1 I was disappointing / disappointed with the film. I had expected it to be better.
- 2 Are you interesting / interested in football?
- 3 The football match was quite exciting / excited. I enjoyed it.
- 4 It's sometimes embarrassing / embarrassed when you have to ask people for money.
- 5 Do you easily get embarrassing / embarrassed?
- 6 I had never expected to get the job. I was really amazing / amazed when I was offered it.
- 7 She has really learnt very fast. She has made astonishing / astonished progress.
- 8 I didn't find the situation funny. I was not amusing / amused.
- 9 It was a really terrifying / terrified experience. Afterwards everybody was very shocking / shocked.
- 10 Why do you always look so boring / bored? Is your life really so boring / bored?
- 11 He's one of the most boring / bored people I've ever met. He never stops talking and he never says anything interesting / interested.

7.3 Complete the sentences using one of the words in the box.

amusing / amused	confusing / confused	exhausting / exhausted
annoying / annoyed	disgusting / disgusted	interesting / interested
boring / bored	exciting / excited	surprising / surprised

- 1 He works very hard. It's not surprising that he's always tired.
- 2 I've got nothing to do. I'm
- 3 The teacher's explanation was Most of the students didn't understand it.
- 4 The kitchen hadn't been cleaned for ages. It was really
- 5 I seldom visit art galleries. I'm not particularly in art.
- 6 There's no need to get just because I'm a few minutes late.
- 7 The lecture was I fell asleep.
- 8 I asked Emily if she wanted to come out with us but she wasn't
- 9 I've been working very hard all day and now I'm
- 10 I'm starting a new job next week. I'm quite about it.
- 11 Tom is very good at telling funny stories. He can be very
- 12 Liz is a very person. She knows a lot, she's travelled a lot and she's done lots of different things.

UNIT 96

96.1

- 2 I didn't talk much to the man sitting next to me on the plane.
- 3 The taxi taking us to the airport broke down.
- 4 At the end of the street there is a path leading to the river.
- 5 A new factory employing 500 people has just opened in the town.
- 6 The company sent me a brochure containing all the information I needed.

96.2

- 2 The window broken in the storm last night has now been repaired.
- 3 Most of the suggestions made at the meeting were not very practical.
- 4 The paintings stolen from the museum haven't been found yet.
- 5 What was the name of the man arrested by the police?

96.3

- 3 living
- 4 offering
- 5 called
- 6 blown
- 7 sitting ... reading
- 8 working ... studying

96.4

- 3 There's somebody coming.
- 4 There were a lot of people travelling.
- 5 There was nobody else staying there.
- 6 There was nothing written on it.
- 7 There's a course beginning next Monday.

UNIT 97

97.1

- 2 a exhausting
b exhausted
- 3 a depressing
b depressed
c depressed
- 4 a exciting
b exciting
c excited

97.2

- 2 interested
- 3 exciting
- 4 embarrassing
- 5 embarrassed
- 6 amazed
- 7 astonishing
- 8 amused
- 9 terrifying ... shocked
- 10 bored ... boring
- 11 boring ... interesting

97.3

- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| 2 bored | 8 interested |
| 3 confusing | 9 exhausted |
| 4 disgusting | 10 excited |
| 5 interested | 11 amusing |
| 6 annoyed | 12 interesting |
| 7 boring | |