

PART 1 - GRAMMAR

-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 (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**)

You can also use an **-ing** clause to say what happens all the time, not just at a particular time.

For example:

- ☐ The road **connecting the two villages** is very narrow. (the road **connects** the two villages)
- ☐ I have a large 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.
(he **was injured** in the accident)
- ☐ George showed me some pictures **painted by his father**.
(they **had been painted** by his father)

Injured and **invited** are *past participles*. Note that many past participles are irregular and do not end in **-ed** (**stolen/made/written** etc.):

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

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

- ☐ We've eaten nearly all the chocolates. There are only a few **left**.

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

97.1 Make one sentence from two. Complete the sentences with an -ing clause.

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

97.2 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 gate was damaged in the storm. It has now been repaired.
The gate _____ has now been repaired.
- 3 A number of suggestions were made at the meeting. Most of them were not very practical.
Most of the _____ were not very practical.
- 4 Some paintings were stolen from the museum. They haven't been found yet.
The _____ haven't been found yet.
- 5 A man was arrested by the police. What's his name?
What's the name of _____?

97.3 Complete the sentences using 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 Some of the people invited to the party can't come.
- 3 Life must be very unpleasant for people _____ near busy airports.
- 4 A few days after the interview, I received an email _____ me the job.
- 5 Somebody _____ Jack phoned while you were out.
- 6 There was a tree _____ down in the storm last night.
- 7 The waiting room was empty except for a young man _____ by the window
_____ a magazine.
- 8 Ian has a brother _____ in a bank in London and a sister
_____ economics at university in Manchester.

97.4 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)

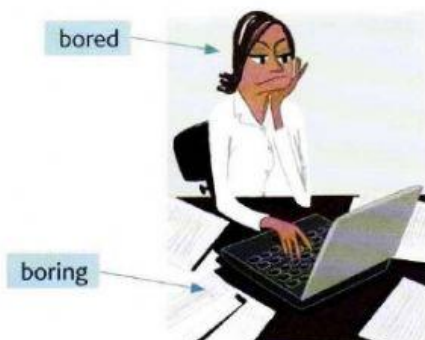
- 5 We were the only guests at the hotel. (nobody else / stay there)

- 6 The piece of paper was blank. (nothing / write / on it)

- 7 The college offers English courses in the evening. (a course / begin / next Monday)

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

A Many adjectives end 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 her job 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:

- ☐ My job is {
 boring.
 interesting.
 tiring.
 satisfying.
 depressing. (etc.)

In these examples, the -ing adjective tells you about the job.

- ☐ I'm **bored** with my job.
☐ I'm not **interested** in my job any more.
☐ I get very **tired** doing my job.
☐ I'm not **satisfied** with my job.
☐ My job makes me **depressed**. (etc.)

In these examples, the -ed adjective tells you how somebody feels (about the job).

Compare these examples:

interesting

- ☐ Julia thinks politics is **interesting**.
- ☐ Did you meet anyone **interesting** at the party?

surprising

- ☐ It was **surprising** that he passed the exam.

disappointing

- ☐ The movie was **disappointing**. We expected it to be much better.

shocking

- ☐ The news was **shocking**.

interested

- ☐ Julia is **interested** in politics. (*not* interesting in politics)
- ☐ Are you **interested** in buying a car? I'm trying to sell mine.

surprised

- ☐ Everybody was **surprised** that he passed the exam.

disappointed

- ☐ We were **disappointed** with the movie. We expected it to be much better.

shocked

- ☐ I was **shocked** when I heard the news.

Exercises

98.1 Complete the sentences for each situation. Use the word in brackets + -ing or -ed.

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

98.2 Choose the correct word.

- I was disappointing / disappointed with the film. I had expected it to be better. (disappointed is correct)
- Are you interesting / interested in football?
- The new project sounds exciting / excited. I'm looking forward to working on it.
- It's embarrassing / embarrassed when you have to ask people for money.
- Do you easily get embarrassing / embarrassed?
- I had never expected to get the job. I was really amazing / amazed when I was offered it.
- She has really learnt very fast. She has made amazing / amazed progress.
- I didn't find the situation funny. I was not amusing / amused.
- It was a really terrifying / terrified experience. Everybody was very shocking / shocked.
- Why do you always look so boring / bored? Is your life really so boring / bored?
- He's one of the most boring / bored people I've ever met. He never stops talking and he never says anything interesting / interested.

98.3 Complete each sentence using a word from the box.

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

- He works very hard. It's not surprising that he's always tired.
- I've got nothing to do. I'm _____.
- The teacher's explanation was _____. Most of the students didn't understand it.
- The kitchen hadn't been cleaned for ages. It was really _____.
- I don't visit art galleries very often. I'm not particularly _____ in art.
- There's no need to get _____ just because I'm a few minutes late.
- The lecture was _____. I fell asleep.
- I've been working very hard all day and now I'm _____.
- I'm starting a new job next week. I'm very _____ about it.
- Steve is good at telling funny stories. He can be very _____.
- Helen is a very _____ person. She knows a lot, she's travelled a lot and she's done lots of different things.

PART 2 - LISTENING

Directions: You will hear some **conversations** between two people. You will be asked to answer three questions about what the speakers say in each conversation. Select the best response to each question and mark the letter (A), (B), (C), or (D) on your answer sheet. The conversations will be spoken only one time and will not be printed in your test book.

1. Where is this conversation taking place?

- (A) In a restaurant
- (B) In a shoe store
- (C) At a birthday party
- (D) At a friend's house

2. What is the man's problem?

- (A) The shoes have a loose bottom.
- (B) The shoes are not what he was looking for.
- (C) His friend got him wrong shoes.
- (D) He doesn't know how to cook.

3. What must you have to get an exchange?

- (A) Proof of purchase
- (B) The item you have bought
- (C) The bag in which the item was in
- (D) Identification

4. What is about to take place?

- (A) A concert
- (B) A big company meeting
- (C) An announcement of a new caterer
- (D) An opening of a new restaurant

5. Why will the dinner and presentation be switched?

- (A) Not enough food is prepared.
- (B) The caterer misunderstood the schedule.
- (C) The presentation isn't ready.
- (D) Not enough people showed up.

6. What will the caterer do?

- (A) Make as much food as he can
- (B) Make more food for the same price
- (C) Make food free of charge
- (D) Take his time

7. Where is this conversation taking place?

- (A) In a restaurant
- (B) In a library
- (C) In a classroom
- (D) In an office

8. What does the girl ask the man to do?

- (A) Call her if he finds the book
- (B) Pay for her book
- (C) Find her book
- (D) Check her out a book

9. Why does the girl need her book?

- (A) She needs to study.
- (B) She needs it for a project.
- (C) She needs to return it.
- (D) She has to pay for it.

Directions: You will hear some **short talks** given by a single speaker. You will be asked to answer three questions about what the speaker says in each short talk. Select the best response to each question and mark the letter (A), (B), (C), or (D) on your answer sheet. The talks will be spoken only one time and will not be printed in your test book.

1. Who is Mark Hunt?

- (A) A fire fighter
- (B) A captain of the community service program
- (C) The owner of the theatre
- (D) A loan shark

2. What does Mark Hunt say about his classes?

- (A) They last 2 hours.
- (B) They last 3 hours.
- (C) They start at 5:30 p.m.
- (D) They end at 9:00 p.m.

3. Who does Mark teach?

- (A) People who want to become a fire fighter
- (B) People without jobs
- (C) Other fire fighters
- (D) Children

4. When will the store be open again?

- (A) Monday
- (B) Tuesday
- (C) Friday
- (D) Sunday

5. What does the store probably NOT sell?

- (A) TVs
- (B) DVD players
- (C) Leather coats
- (D) Radios

6. Which item is discounted?

- (A) Speakers
- (B) Home theatres
- (C) CDs
- (D) CD players

7. Why is the check being written?

- (A) Payment for the business
- (B) For the broken window
- (C) Money owed for the luncheon
- (D) Anna Lee's pay check

8. When will the check be mailed?

- (A) This afternoon
- (B) February 20th
- (C) Lunch time
- (D) Next time

9. What is Holiday Catering's job?

- (A) Preparing corporate luncheon
- (B) Replacing windows
- (C) Fixing windows
- (D) Making checks