



What is the difference  
between -ed and -ing?



En anglais certains adjectifs sont formés à partir du **participe passé** = ed ou du **participe présent** = ing d'un verbe. Exemples: Interested/interesting, bored/boring, excited/exciting, tired/ tiring....

Quand utiliser l'un ou l'autre ?

- L' **adjectif en ing** décrit la personne ou la chose qui a causé ce sentiment (the cause)
- L'**adjectif en ed** nous dit comment une personne se sent au sujet de quelque chose. (the effect)

!!! Souvenez vous que la forme **ing** d'un adjectif (exciting, boring etc) n'a **RIEN** à voir avec le Présent BE+ing = être en train de faire quelque chose )!!

Exercice : Compléter la phrase avec le "bon" adjectif.

- 1 He's such a monotonous speaker. I was so **bored / boring** .
- 2 Most sequels (=la plupart des "suites") are **disappointed / disappointing**.
- 3 I had a very **tired / tiring** day so I went to bed just after dinner.
- 4 Everyone's very **excited / exciting** about the news.
- 5 That lamp produces a very **pleased / pleasing** effect.
- 6 The entire school was **saddened / saddening** by the tragic event.
- 7 I don't like watching **depressed / depressing** films on my own (=seul).
- 8 I was totally **amazed / amazing** when she told me she'd got divorced.
- 9 He's such a **bored / boring** guy. He only talks about himself.( = lui-même)
- 10 I'm very **interested / interesting** in films and theatre.
- 11 No one knew what would happen next (=ensuite). We were all **intrigued / intriguing**.
- 12 It was a very **interested / interesting** situation.
- 13 There's been some very **surprised / surprising** news.
- 14 His mother was **disgusted / disgusting** by what she found under his bed.
- 15 Their hamburgers are **disgusted / disgusting** .
- 16 Dad always arrives home from work completely **exhausted / exhausting** .