

Adjectives Ending With -ED and -ING Rules

Adjectives with -ING

Adjectives with **-ING** are used to describe the state or condition of something. They usually describe an action that is happening or has just happened.

excite + **-ing** = **exciting**

Adjectives ending in -ED

Adjectives ending in **-ED** describe the feelings or emotions of someone or something. **-ED** adjectives are formed by adding **-ED** to the base form of the verb.

amaze + **-ed** = **amazed**

Exceptions

1. Verbs ending in **"-e"** drop the **"-e"** before adding **-ing**: ● **dancing**
2. Verbs ending in a consonant and a single vowel double the consonant before adding **-ing**: ● **hitting**
3. Verbs ending in **"-y"** change the **"-y"** to **"-i"** before adding **-ing**: ● **crying**

Exceptions

1. If the verb ends in a consonant + **"y"**, the **"y"** changes to an **"i"** before **-ED** is added: ● **fry** → **fried**
2. If the verb ends in a vowel + **y**, **-ED** is added without changing the **"y"**: ● **play** → **played**
3. If the verb ends in a consonant + **"e"**, **-D** is added instead of **-ED**: ● **bake** → **baked**
4. For verbs ending in certain consonants (**c, g, h, p, s**), a double letter is added before **-ED** is added: ● **stop** → **stopped**

For example, you can use the **-ING** adjective "confusing" to describe a quiz, and the **-ED** adjective "confused" to describe how someone feels about the quiz.

Here are some more examples:

- The lecture was **boring**.
- I felt **bored** during the lecture.

- The movie was **exciting**.
- I was **excited** to see the movie.

- The roller coaster ride was **terrifying**.
- I was **terrified** when the roller coaster went upside down.

- The competition was **challenging**.
- I felt **challenged** by the competition.

- His speech was **depressing**.
- Everyone was **depressed** after hearing his speech.