



Worksheet Number (7)

Name :

Subject:

Unit Two... Writing.

Class:

9th grade

Date:

/ Nov / 2025



Mysterious Places



Learning objective: Students should be able to be familiar with new usages.

ADJECTIVES Ending in -ED and -ING

HE IS
BORED



THESE
BOOKS
ARE
BORING

ADJECTIVES
THAT END IN

-ING

Describe the **characteristic** of a person,
a thing or a situation. It **CAUSES** a feeling.

The books are boring. We are describing a characteristic of these books.
What do these books cause? They make people feel bored.

ADJECTIVES
THAT END IN

-ED

Describe **a feeling** or an emotion.
It is how we **FEEL** about something.

He is bored. This is his feeling right now. This feeling was caused by the books.
He is not going to be bored for eternity. He feels bored for now. (It is temporary)

Example Sentences (compare the difference)

I am **tired** right now. My flight was **tiring** (because it was a twelve-hour flight).
Public toilets are sometimes **disgusting**. I am **disgusted** by the smell of them.
Your speech was **inspiring**. I'm now **inspired** to do great things with my life.

ORDER OF ADJECTIVES

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
OPINION	SIZE	AGE	SHAPE	COLOUR	ORIGIN	MATERIAL	PURPOSE
O	S	A	S	C	O	M	P
cheap	big	old					house
	long		curly	red			hair
nice		new	round		French	wood	top table
stupid		old					man
				red	Spanish		party dress
great		modern				steel	door

Types of Adverbs

A word that describes or gives more information about a verb, adjective, adverb, or phrase.

Adverb of Manner

Describes how an action is done

softly, quickly, gently

Adverb of Time

Indicates when an action happens

now, soon, yesterday

Adverb of Place

Shows where an action happens

here, there, everywhere

Adverb of Frequency

Expresses how often an action takes place

always, often, rarely

I'm bored, not boring.



Adjectives ending in **-ing** describe a person or thing that causes a particular feeling. 😊



Choose the correct ending for each verb and fill in the gaps.

1. It's very _____ to know that the contract has been signed.
2. It rained all Saturday so we couldn't go out and we were _____.
3. It's useless making her study more. It's so _____.
4. A new Miss Universe is a _____ beauty.
5. Have you heard the _____ news about the prison riots in Atlanta?
6. Joan and Kevin are very _____ about their wedding ceremony.
7. The students didn't seem _____ in their teacher's explanation.
8. Touring round Europe in two weeks must be very _____.
9. Betty was _____ at the look on my face.
10. The Prime Minister's outfit was very _____ to the eye.
11. Don't look so _____! Your project won because it was the best.
12. John has a really _____ habit of staring at people.
13. We were too _____ to ask them for a loan.
14. Dave's parents are really _____ by his persistent misbehaviour.

satisfy
bore
frustrate
stun
alarm
excite
interest
tire
amuse
please
surprise
annoy
embarrass
alarm



Adjectives ending in **-ed** describe a particular feeling. 😊

15. George is so _____, his chemistry project isn't going very well. frustrate
16. We were all _____ by his sudden death. stun
17. I don't find his jokes very _____. I think they are rather crude. amuse
18. I'm reading an _____ adventure story at the moment. excite
19. My mum finds fishing _____ and she never accompanies dad. bore
20. Your idea sound really _____. interest
21. My parents were _____ because I hadn't told them the truth. annoy
22. They are never _____. They always grumble about everything. satisfy
23. children often ask _____ questions in the presence of other people. embarrass
24. It would be _____ if Will didn't come on time. surprise
25. Last night I was so _____ that I went to bed without supper. tire
26. I'm very _____ with the effort that you've made. please



Write the following sentences using the words in brackets in the correct order.

1. Alan carries a (blue-big-school) backpack every day.

.....

2. There is a (plastic-red-small) comb in the bathroom.

.....

3. She found a (Latin-old-black) book in the attic.

.....

4. I love these (pink-leather-new-Italian) shoes.

.....

5. Mum was wearing a (violet-silk-long-smart) dress.

.....

6. Can you show me that (black-round-Swiss-small) watch?

.....

7. He bought a (sleeping- colourful-warm-) bag before his holidays.

.....

8. He had a (metal-reading-small) lamp on his desk.

.....

9. This (dining-wooden-rectangular) table is big enough for us.

.....

10. Have you seen the (yellow-china-old) bowl?

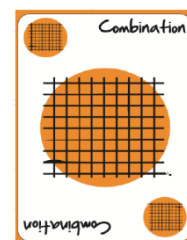
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11. She is a (Japanese-short-pretty) girl.

.....

12. Do you like this (green and red-cotton-striped) shirt?

.....





how

how much

Identifying Adverbs

where

when

An adverb gives more information about a verb in a sentence. It usually answers the questions: *how*, *how much*, *where*, or *when*.

Circle the adverbs and adverbial phrases in each sentence. Underline the verb that the adverb or adverb phrase modifies.

1. Alexandra practiced soccer frequently.
2. Jeffrey always wanted to be an astronaut.
3. Aaron's father sang the song loudly.
4. The small girl eagerly licked her ice cream cone.
5. My parents will arrive tomorrow.
6. We skied on the tallest mountain.
7. Alice fell into the rabbit hole.
8. We expect rain all week.
9. The angry bear in the forest growled menacingly.
10. The captain quickly boarded the boat anchored in the harbor.
11. The show will begin soon.
12. The sneaky snake slithered swiftly and silently.
13. Jessica and Ashleigh are reading their books in the yard.
14. My next-door neighbors often visit their grandmother.
15. Janie and her friend play hopscotch on the sidewalk.

