



3th English lesson

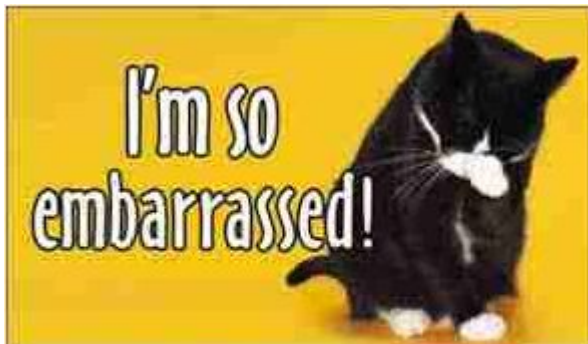
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Adjectives with -ed or -ing -

1) TO BE + verbal adjective + -ed

Jimmy looks bored. You should give him something to do.

Paula was quite embarrassed when she realised the mistake she had made



EMBARRASSED



2) TO BE + verbal adjectives + -ing

I can understand Jimmy: having nothing to do is quite boring!

Paula was right! Making such a mistake was really embarrassing!



Adjectives with -ed or -ing –

exercices

1. I think his personality is a lot these days. It must be the influence of his new school.

Changing ; Changed

2. Such violence against these young kids was really ! I had to do something!

Shocking ; Shocked

3. It starts to get warm in my city. The climat is

Changing ; Changed

4. This book is really It's a beautiful story.

Interested ; interesting

5. The film was so that I was and left the house.

Frightened ; Frightening ; Shocking ; Shocked

Adjectifs en -ed ou en -ing -

6. An accident has here and it's not! The road is so dangerous.

Happened ; Happening ; Surprising ; Surprised

7. Having to repeat the same things again and again is really me. Will you be more careful and less , please?

tiring ; Tired

Annoyed ; annoying

Describe someone



selfish



helpful



kind



rude

Describe someone



messy



polite



hard-working



lazy



shy



talkative

Describe someone

Anglais	Russe
Selfish	эгоистичный
Helpful	полезный
Messy	Беспорядочный
Polite	любезный
Shy	Застенчивый
Kind	Добрый
Rude	неприличный
Hard-working	Тяжело трудящийся
Lazy	ленивый
Talkative	разговорчивый

Describe someone

**Hard-working ; Helpful ; Kind ; Lazy ; Messy ; Polite ; Rude ; Selfish ;
Shy ; Talkative**

1. Someone who always says 'Good morning, goodbye, have a nice day' is very
2. Karine is : she loves helping elderly people.
3. John has to tidy his room : he's very
4. Brian always uses swear words : he's
5. John is very: he comforts his friends when they're sad.
6. Lili works very diligently all the time : she's very
7. In contrast, Mike, her brother, is very, very
8. Marc has a lot to say; he's
9. Pierre never shares his sweets: he's very
10. John doesn't dare to say anything in public : he's very

Advice or Advise

Please pay attention when choosing the words:
advice(noun) ... **advise(verb)**.

1. "This is because you did not heed my", Darkyn hissed.
2. Could you please me on the best way to get to the interstate?
3. The school counsellor will me on some of my career options.
4. I couldn't think of a logical way to Detective Jackson.
5. Still, any from Katie would be straightforward, and that was definitely a plus.
6. You have the right to ask for medical from a doctor at any time.
7. I would you to leave as soon as possible; otherwise, you might miss your train.
8. In my perplexity I did not know whose aid and to seek.
9. Why not them of the consequences?
10. Myto you is finish your business and go back home to Catherine.

Read the text below and answer the questions.

In the old days, ants and cicadas were friends. They were very different. The ants were hardworking, but the cicadas were lazy.

In the summer, the ant families were very busy. They knew that in the winter they would have to stay in their anthill. They wanted to have enough food for the whole winter.

While the ants worked hard, the cicadas didn't do anything. They sang and danced all day. When they were hungry, they could fly to the farm and get something to eat.

One day the cicadas were singing and dancing. They saw a long line of ants bringing food to their anthill. The cicadas said, 'Stop, my silly friends. It's a very nice day. Come and dance with us.' The ants said, 'Don't you know about winter? If you don't work now, you'll have trouble later.'

But the cicadas said, 'We have strong wings. We can fly anywhere we want. Stupid ants!' And they continued to sing and dance.

In the winter, it rained or snowed all the time, and it was very cold. In the anthill, there was singing and dancing. But the cicadas had nothing to eat. They asked the ants for some food. The ants said, 'We thought you could fly anywhere. Now who is stupid and silly?'

The cicadas cried and said that their wings were wet from the rain. The ants said, 'We're sorry, but now it's too late. If we help you, there won't be enough food for us. Sorry, very sorry.' And the ants closed their door.

The next day, when the ants opened their door, all the cicadas were dead! That's why we can hear cicadas sing in the summer, but in the winter they are silent.

answer the questions.

Hardworking ; In the farm ; The ants ; The cicadas ; Their wings were wet ; They brought food their anthill ; They could fly anywhere they wanted to get food ; They died ; They had just enough for them ; They wanted to have enough food for the whole winter ; Je ne sais pas

1. In the old days, the ant and the cicada were friends. The ant was industrious, but the cicada was lazy. Find a word that means the same as industrious.
2. Where did the cicadas eat in the summer?
3. Who sang and danced in the summer?
4. Who sang and danced in the winter?
5. Why did the ants work so hard in the summer?
6. Why didn't the cicadas work hard in the summer?
7. What happened to the cicadas in the winter?
8. Why didn't the cicadas fly away in the winter?
9. How did the ants get ready for the winter?
10. Why didn't the ants give food to the cicadas?

Present continuous (I am doing)

Study this example situation:

Sarah is in her car. She is on her way to work.

She is **driving** to work.

This means: she is driving *now*, at the time of speaking.

The action is not finished.

Am/is/are + -ing is the *present continuous*:

I	am	(= I'm)	driving
he/she/it	is	(= he's etc.)	working
we/you/they	are	(= we're etc.)	doing etc.



I am doing something = I'm in the middle of doing it; I've started doing it and I haven't finished yet:

- Please don't make so much noise. I'm **trying** to work. (*not* I try)
- 'Where's Mark?' 'He's **having** a shower.' (*not* He has a shower)
- Let's go out now. It **isn't raining** any more. (*not* It doesn't rain)
- (*at a party*) Hello, Jane. Are you **enjoying** the party? (*not* Do you enjoy)
- What's all that noise? What's **going on**? (= What's happening?)

The action is not necessarily happening at the time of speaking. For example:

Steve is talking to a friend on the phone. He says:



I'm reading a really good book at the moment.
It's about a man who ...

Steve is not reading the book at the time of speaking.
He means that he has started it, but has not finished it yet.
He is in the middle of reading it.

Some more examples:

- Kate wants to work in Italy, so she's **learning** Italian. (but perhaps she isn't learning Italian at the time of speaking)
- Some friends of mine **are building** their own house. They hope to finish it next summer.

You can use the present continuous with **today / this week / this year** etc. (periods around now):

- A: You're **working** hard today. (*not* You work hard today)
B: Yes, I have a lot to do.
- The company I work for **isn't doing** so well **this year**.

We use the present continuous when we talk about changes happening around now, especially with these verbs:

get change become increase rise fall grow improve begin start

- Is your English **getting** better? (*not* Does your English get better)
- The population of the world is **increasing** very fast. (*not* increases)
- At first I didn't like my job, but I'm **beginning** to enjoy it now. (*not* I begin)

Exercises

1.1 Complete the sentences with the following verbs in the correct form:

get happen look lose make start stay try work

- 1 'You 're working hard today.' 'Yes, I have a lot to do.'
- 2 I looked for Christine. Do you know where she is?
- 3 It is dark. Shall I turn on the light?
- 4 They don't have anywhere to live at the moment. They stay with friends until they find somewhere.
- 5 Things are not so good at work. The company losing money.
- 6 Have you got an umbrella? It is going to rain.
- 7 You are making a lot of noise. Can you be quieter? I am trying to concentrate.
- 8 Why are all these people here? What is happening?

1.2 Put the verb into the correct form. Sometimes you need the negative (I'm not doing etc.).

- 1 Please don't make so much noise. I 'm trying (try) to work.
- 2 Let's go out now. It isn't raining (rain) any more.
- 3 You can turn off the radio. I am not listening (listen) to it.
- 4 Kate phoned me last night. She's on holiday in France. She is having (have) a great time and doesn't want to come back.
- 5 I want to lose weight, so this week I am not eating (eat) lunch.
- 6 Andrew has just started evening classes. He is learning (learn) German.
- 7 Paul and Sally have had an argument. They aren't speaking (speak) to each other.
- 8 I am getting (get) tired. I need a rest.
- 9 Tim isn't working (work) this week. He's on holiday.

1.3 Complete the conversations.

1 A: I saw Brian a few days ago.

B: Oh, did you? What's he doing these days? (what / he / do)

A: He's at university.

B: What is he studying? (what / he / study)

A: Psychology.

B: Does he enjoy it? (he / enjoy)

A: Yes, he says it's a very good course.

2 A: Hi, Liz. How are you getting on in your new job? (you / get on)

B: Not bad. It wasn't so good at first, but things are getting better now. (things / get)

A: What about Jonathan? Is he OK?

B: Yes, but he is not enjoying his work at the moment. (he / not / enjoy)
He's been in the same job for a long time and he began to get bored with it. (he / begin)

1.4 Complete the sentences using the following verbs:

begin change get increase rise

1 The population of the world is increasing very fast.

2 The world is changing. Things never stay the same.

3 The situation is already bad and it is getting worse.

4 The cost of living is rising. Every year things are more expensive.

5 The weather is beginning to improve. The rain has stopped, and the wind isn't as strong.