

Doctor English: Lesson 6 (Intermediate / Advanced)

Bored / Boring

New Message

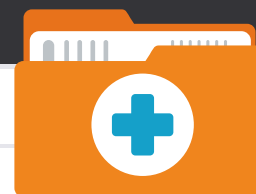
To : doctorenglish@nova.com

Subject : bored/ boring

Dear Doctor English,

We say, "I was bored," and, "The movie was boring." So why don't we say, "The dog was scaring"? Is there a rule?

Thank you. Y.S.



➤ Basic use: adjectives ending in *_ed* and *_ing*



A: **The roller coaster** was so exciting! Let's ride it again!

B: No way! I was terrified! Can't we go on the carousel instead?

A: The carousel? But **it's** so boring!

B: For you, maybe, but not for me.

exciting / excited
terrifying / terrified
boring / bored

interesting / interested
amazing / amazed
thrilling / thrilled

exhilarating / exhilarated
nauseating / nauseated

roller coaster
giant swing

drop tower
carousel

teacups
bungee jump

Make new conversations at an amusement park, using the adjectives and attractions above.

A: Want to go on the (drop tower) next? It looks pretty ...ing.

B: Nah. You go ahead, though. I'm going to try the (giant swing).

A: Okay. I'll meet you back here.

B: So how was the (drop tower)?

A: Actually, I wasn't as ...ed as I thought I'd be. Did you enjoy the (giant swing)?

B: [Yeah, it was pretty ...ing. / Not really. I was kind of ...ed, actually.]

Now, make your own conversation using your own ideas.

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➤ Special case 1



When the ing or ed word is actually a verb, not an adjective



A: Hmm. **This new software** is confusing me a little. Are you familiar with it? [= Do you know it?]

B: Yeah, **it** puzzled all of us at first. Want me to help you?

A: Thanks. I'd be grateful.

Compare these sentences:

This new software

<subject>

is

<verb>

confusing.

<adjective>

This sentence follows our basic rules, with an ing adjective describing the subject.

This new software

<subject>

is confusing

<verb>

me.

<object>

Here, we know that "confusing" is part of a verb because it has a direct object.

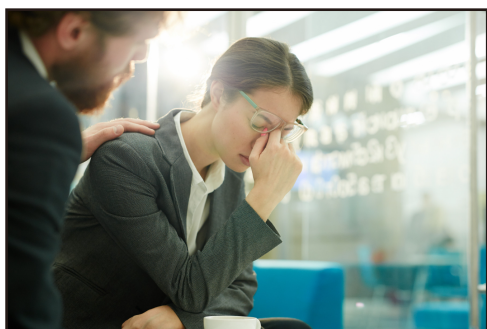
Make new versions of the conversation above, using these ideas and then your own.

these popup windows → annoy / irritate

today's assignment → worry / bother

➤ Special case 2

Some ed adjectives don't have an ing form, so you need to remember a different word



A: Are you all right?

B: To be honest, no. **I'm** feeling kind of stressed.

A: Well, that's understandable. **Working here** can be stressful sometimes.

B: Really? I'm glad it's not just me.

Make new versions of the conversation using these words, and then with your own ideas.

scared / scary → that author's books

offended / offensive → angry customers

Other ed adjectives that don't have ing forms include:

impressed / impressive

delighted / delightful

enthused / enthusiastic

Can you make conversations that use them?

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✉ 新メッセージ

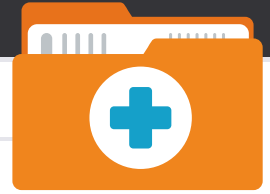
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日本語訳:

英語では「私は退屈だった (bored)。」や「映画は退屈だった (boring)。」と言います。では、なぜ「犬が怖かった (scaring)。」と言わないのでしょうか?何かルールがあるのでしょうか?

よろしくお願いします。Y.S.



基本的な使い分け Basic use

Adjectives ending in *_ing*:

These usually describe the event, activity, or attraction.

*_ing*で終わる形容詞:

一般的に、出来事やアクティビティ、モノ(本・映画など)、アトラクションについて説明します。

Adjectives ending in *_ed*:

These usually describe the feelings or opinion of the sentence's subject.

*_ed*で終わる形容詞:

一般的に、その文の主語(人物など)の感情や意見について説明します。

excit(ing / ed) ワクワクな

interest(ing / ed) 興味深い

exhilarat(ing / ed) 爽快な

terrif(ying / ied) 恐ろしい

amaz(ing / ed) すばらしい

nauseat(ing / ed) 吐き気のする

bor(ing / ed) 退屈な

thrill(ing / ed) スリルのある



例外的な使い方 Special case 1

Sometimes the *_ing* or *_ed* word is not an adjective but is actually a verb with a direct object. You may see this with verbs such as:

*_ing*形や *_ed*形の語が形容詞ではなく、実は他動詞の活用形である場合があります。例としては次のようなものがあります。

bore 退屈させる

annoy うんざりさせる

worry 心配させる

irritate 苛立たせる

confuse 混乱させる

bother 困らせる

例外的な使い方 Special case 2

Not all *_ed* adjectives have an *_ing* form. You'll need to remember the correct words to describe the event, activity, object, or attraction. Some examples include:

*_ed*形の形容詞の全てに *_ing*形があるとは限りません。出来事やアクティビティ、モノ(本・映画など)、アトラクションについて説明する際に使う適切な単語を覚える必要があります。例としては次のようなものがあります。

delightful うれしい

offensive 攻撃的な

stressful ストレスの多い

scary 怖い

impressive 印象的な

まとめ Summary

The basic rule is that adjectives ending in *_ing* describe the event or activity, and those ending in *_ed* describe a subject's feelings or opinions. However, not all adjectives have both forms, and be careful of cases where the word is functioning not as an adjective but as a verb.

基本的に、*_ing*形の形容詞は出来事やアクティビティ、モノ(本・映画など)、アトラクションについて説明し、*_ed*形の形容詞はその文の主語の感情や意見について説明します。ただし、*_ing*と *_ed*のうち片方の形しかとらない形容詞もあります。さらに、*_ing*や *_ed*の形であるものの、形容詞でなく動詞として使われている語もあるため注意が必要です。