



# Participial Adjectives (-ed/-ing): Advanced Participial Adjectives: Collocations & Mixed Practice

Fill in the blank with the correct option.

1. She is very \_\_\_\_ in Japanese culture and wants to visit Tokyo.  
a) interested  
b) interesting  
c) interest  
d) interestingly
2. The children were \_\_\_\_ about going to Disneyland.  
a) exciting  
b) excited  
c) excite  
d) excitement
3. This novel is more \_\_\_\_ than the one I read last month.  
a) interest  
b) interested  
c) interesting  
d) interestingly
4. The new student is very \_\_\_\_\_. He stares at people and never smiles.  
a) disturbed  
b) disturbing  
c) disturbance  
d) disturb
5. I'm getting \_\_\_\_ with this slow internet connection.  
a) frustration  
b) frustrate  
c) frustrated  
d) frustrating
6. That was the most \_\_\_\_ movie I've ever watched.  
a) excite  
b) exciting  
c) excited  
d) excitement
7. We were very \_\_\_\_ with the service at the restaurant.  
a) disappointing  
b) disappointment  
c) disappoint  
d) disappointed
8. The teacher told the students a \_\_\_\_ story about her travels.  
a) fascination  
b) fascinate  
c) fascinating  
d) fascinated
9. My older sister can be really \_\_\_\_\_. She always knows exactly how to scare people.  
a) terror  
b) terrifying  
c) terrified  
d) terrify
10. Learning a new language is \_\_\_\_\_, but it takes time and effort.  
a) rewarding  
b) rewarded  
c) rewards  
d) reward





## Answers

1. a) interested
2. b) excited
3. c) interesting
4. b) disturbing
5. c) frustrated
6. b) exciting
7. d) disappointed
8. c) fascinating
9. b) terrifying
10. a) rewarding
11. a) astonishing
12. a) exhausting
13. b) worrying
14. d) thrilling
15. b) annoying
16. d) disturbing
17. b) frightened
18. d) satisfied
19. d) terrifying
20. a) amazing



# Explanations

## 1. “interested” (a)

'Interested in' is a common collocation. The -ed adjective describes how she FEELS — she experiences interest. 'Interesting' would describe the culture itself, not the person.

## 2. “excited” (b)

'Excited about' is a common collocation. The -ed adjective describes how the children FEEL. 'Exciting' would describe Disneyland (the cause), not the children.

## 3. “interesting” (c)

'More interesting' is the comparative form of the -ing adjective. The novel CAUSES interest, so we use the -ing form. We cannot say 'more interested' to describe a book because books cannot feel interest.

## 4. “disturbing” (b)

'Disturbing' is the -ing adjective here because the student CAUSES a feeling of unease in others through his behaviour. Even though the subject is a person, we use -ing when that person is the source of the uncomfortable feeling, not the one experiencing it.

## 5. “frustrated” (c)

'Frustrated with' is a common collocation. The -ed adjective describes how 'I' FEEL. 'Getting frustrated' means becoming more and more frustrated. 'Frustrating' would describe the internet connection (the cause).

## 6. “exciting” (b)

'The most exciting' is the superlative form of the -ing adjective. The movie CAUSES excitement, so we use -ing. 'Excited' describes how a person feels, not the movie.

## 7. “disappointed” (d)

'Disappointed with' is a common collocation. The -ed adjective describes how 'we' FELT. 'Disappointing' would describe the service (the cause of disappointment).

## 8. “fascinating” (c)

'Fascinating' is the -ing adjective used before a noun to describe something that CAUSES fascination. 'A fascinated story' would not make sense because stories cannot feel fascination.

## 9. “terrifying” (b)

'Terrifying' is the -ing adjective here because the sister CAUSES terror in other people — she is the source of the fear. A person can be 'terrifying' (causing fear in others) or 'terrified' (feeling fear). Here, she is the one who scares people.

## 10. “rewarding” (a)

'Rewarding' is the -ing adjective describing something that CAUSES a feeling of satisfaction or reward. The experience of learning causes a good feeling. This follows the same pattern: the thing/activity uses -ing.

## 11. “astonishing” (a)

'Astonishing' is the -ing adjective here because she CAUSES astonishment in everyone who watches her. A person can be 'astonishing' (causing amazement in others) or 'astonished' (feeling amazed). Here, she is the source of amazement.

## 12. “exhausting” (a)

'Exhausting' is the -ing adjective describing something that CAUSES exhaustion. The long working hours cause tiredness. 'Exhausted' describes how a person feels after such work.

**13. “worrying” (b)**

'Worrying' is the -ing adjective describing something that CAUSES worry. The situation is the source of concern. 'Worried' describes how a person feels about the situation.

**14. “thrilling” (d)**

'Less thrilling' is the comparative form of the -ing adjective. The concert CAUSES (or in this case, fails to cause) a thrill, so we use -ing. 'Thrilled' describes how a person feels.

**15. “annoying” (b)**

'Annoying' is the -ing adjective here because this person CAUSES annoyance in others by interrupting them. A person can be 'annoying' (causing irritation) or 'annoyed' (feeling irritation). Here, he is the source of the annoyance.

**16. “disturbing” (d)**

'Disturbing' is the -ing adjective describing something that CAUSES a feeling of unease. The news is the source of the uncomfortable feeling. 'Disturbed' describes how a person feels.

**17. “frightened” (b)**

'Frightened of' is a common collocation meaning 'afraid of'. The -ed adjective describes how she FEELS. 'Frightening' would describe the dark (the cause of fear).

**18. “satisfied” (d)**

'Satisfied with' is a common collocation. The -ed adjective describes how 'I' FELT — I experienced satisfaction. 'Satisfying' would describe the quality or the experience (the cause).

**19. “terrifying” (d)**

'Terrifying' is the -ing adjective describing something that CAUSES terror. The haunted house causes fear in visitors. 'Terrified' describes how a person feels.

**20. “amazing” (a)**

'Amazing' is the -ing adjective used in the impersonal 'It is + adjective' pattern. The speed of change CAUSES amazement. 'Amazed' describes how a person feels, and cannot be used with impersonal 'it' in this pattern.