彻底弄清-ed 形容词和-ing 形容词的区别

很多同学觉得这个问题很简单，认为描述人时就用-ed 结尾的形容词，描述事物时就用-ing 结尾的形容词,其实这样不完全正确。

这类形容词是由动词转化而来的，我们先来看两个动词的例子：

The news **surprised** Tom. ①

这消息**使**汤姆**惊讶**。

His ideas **interest** me. ②

他的想法**使**我**感兴趣**。

分析：

句①中的动词 surprise 是"**使......惊奇**"的意思

句②中的动词 interest 是"**使......感兴趣**"的意思

两句的动词都是表示心理状态的，而且都是使动，上面两处的省略号部分通常是人，作动词的宾语，也就是动作的承受者(被动)。而动词的主语一般是物，它使人产生感受，是动作的发出者(主动)。

因此句①可以用相应的形容词转换为：

 ①a. Tom was surprised. (Tom 是感受到的，被动，用-ed 形容词)

 ①b. The news was surprising. (news 使某人惊讶，news 为主动，用-ing 形容词)

类似地，句②可以用相应的形容词转换为：

②a. I am interested in his ideas.

②b. His ideas are interesting.

最后，我们可以这么总结：

这两种由动词转化而来的形容词的根本区别在于是主动还是被动，-ing 形容词表示主动(使人产生感受)，意思为：令人......的，-ed 形容词表示被动(心理状态是 sth.给的)，意思为：感到......的

常见的加 ed 和 ing 构成形容词的此类动词有：bore，interest，surprise，excite，tire，amaze，embarrass，amuse，scare，frighten，confuse，puzzle，disappoint，annoy，shock，satisfy，terrify，relax 等等。

练习：

(1) She is an _____(amuse) girl.

(2) It is a_____(bore) speech.

(3) He was a very clever, _____(interest) man.

(4) The children were _____(tire) after the trip.

(5) The _____(frighten) horse began to run.

(6) The_____(excite) people were listening to an _____(excite) speech.

(7) My cat is _____(frighten) because of the storm.

(8) He was_____(worry) about his _____(worry) son.

(9) She found her job very _____(bore).

(10) She was almost as _____(bore) as George.

答案：

(1) amusing

（2）boring

（3）interesting

（4）tired

（5）frightened

（6）excited，exciting

（7）frightened

（8）worried，worrying

（9）boring

（10）boring