

- _____ 9. She takes her daily medication on a regularly schedule.
- _____ 10. The kindly neighbor paid hourly visits to her unhealthily friend.

SKILL 50: USE PREDICATE ADJECTIVES CORRECTLY

Certain adjectives appear only in the predicate of the sentence; that is, they appear after a linking verb such as *be*, and they cannot appear directly in front of the nouns that they describe.

The snake on the rock was *alive*.

The *alive** snake was lying on the rock.

In the first example, the predicate adjective *alive* is used correctly after the linking verb *was* to describe the subject *snake*. In the second example, the predicate adjective *alive* is used incorrectly in front of the noun *snake*. In this position, the adjective *live* should be used.

The following chart lists some common predicate adjectives and the corresponding forms that can be used in front of the noun:

PREDICATE ADJECTIVES	
PREDICATE ADJECTIVES	FORMS USED IN FRONT OF A NOUN
<i>alike</i> <i>alive</i> <i>alone</i> <i>afraid</i> <i>asleep</i>	<i>like, similar</i> <i>live, living</i> <i>lone</i> <i>frightened</i> <i>sleeping</i>
<p>A predicate adjective appears after a linking verb such as <i>be</i>. It cannot appear directly in front of the noun that it describes.</p>	

EXERCISE 50: Each of the following sentences contains a predicate adjective or its related form. Circle the predicate adjectives or related forms. Then indicate if the sentences are correct (C) or incorrect (I).

- C 1. The two brothers do not look at all (alike).
- I 2. My friend brought the (alive) lobster to my house and expected me to cook it.
- _____ 3. Are you going to be lone in the house tonight?
- _____ 4. The afraid child cried for his mother.
- _____ 5. Everyone else was asleep by the time I arrived home.
- _____ 6. We completed our two projects in a like manner.
- _____ 7. All of the crash victims were alive when they were found.
- _____ 8. She tried to walk quietly by the asleep dogs without waking them.

- _____ 9. Were you feeling afraid when you heard the noise?
- _____ 10. According to the report, the president was shot by an alone gunman.

SKILL 51: USE -ED AND -ING ADJECTIVES CORRECTLY

Verb forms ending in *-ed* and *-ing* can be used as adjectives. For example, the verbal adjectives *cleaned* and *cleaning* come from the verb *to clean*.

The woman *cleans* the car.

VERB

The *cleaning* woman worked on the car.

ADJECTIVE

The woman put the *cleaned* car back in the garage.

ADJECTIVE

In the first example, *cleans* is the verb of the sentence. In the second example, *cleaning* is a verbal adjective describing *woman*. In the third example, *cleaned* is a verbal adjective describing *car*.

Verbal adjectives ending in *-ed* and *-ing* can be confused in written expression questions on the TOEFL test.

The *cleaning** car...

The *cleaned** woman...

The difference between an *-ed* and an *-ing* adjective is similar to the difference between the active and the passive (see Skills 37 and 38). An *-ing* adjective (like the active) means that the noun it describes is *doing* the action. The above example about *the cleaning car* is not correct because a car cannot do the action of cleaning: you cannot say that *a car cleans itself*. An *-ed* adjective (like the passive) means that the noun it describes is *receiving* the action from the verb. The above example about *the cleaned woman* is not correct because in this example a woman does not receive the action of the verb *clean*: this sentence does not mean that *someone cleaned the woman*.

The following chart outlines the key information that you should remember about *-ed* and *-ing* adjectives:

-ED AND -ING ADJECTIVES			
TYPE	MEANING	USE	EXAMPLE
-ING	active	It does the action of the verb.	... the happily <i>playing</i> children ... (The children <i>play</i> .)
-ED	passive	It receives the action of the verb.	... the frequently <i>played</i> record ... (Someone <i>plays</i> the record.)