

- _____ 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.)

EXERCISE 51: Each of the following sentences contains either an *-ed* or an *-ing* verbal adjective. Circle the verbal adjectives. Draw arrows to the words they describe. Then indicate if the sentences are correct (C) or incorrect (I).

- I 1. The teacher gave a quiz on the just completing lesson.
- C 2. There is a fascinating movie at the theater tonight.
- ___ 3. They thought that it had been a very satisfied dinner.
- ___ 4. The empty bottles are to the left, and the filling bottles are to the right.
- ___ 5. For lunch at the restaurant she ordered a mixed salad.
- ___ 6. The students thought that it was an interesting assignment.
- ___ 7. The shoppers were impressed by the reducing prices.
- ___ 8. He can't afford to take long vacations to exotic places because he is a worked man.
- ___ 9. I recently received several annoying phone calls from the insurance agent.
- ___ 10. Today the bookkeeper will work on the unpaying bills.

EXERCISE (Skills 49–51): Circle the adjectives in each of the following sentences. Draw arrows to the nouns or pronouns they describe. Then indicate if the sentences are correct (C) or incorrect (I).

- ___ 1. Her kindly words of thanks made me feel appreciating.
- ___ 2. After the earthquake, assistance was sent to the damaging areas.
- ___ 3. Your view has some validity; however, we do not have alike opinions on the matter.
- ___ 4. It is likely that the early seminar will not be the most interested.
- ___ 5. I prefer a live theater show to a movie.
- ___ 6. The thesis of your essay was not very well developed.
- ___ 7. The asleep children were wakened by the loud sound of the crashing thunder.
- ___ 8. During the nightly news show there was a lively and fascinating debate.
- ___ 9. His car was struck by an uninsured motorist.
- ___ 10. The girl was all alone and feeling lonely in the darkened, frightened house.

TOEFL EXERCISE (Skills 49–51): Choose the letter of the underlined word or group of words that is not correct.

- _____ 1. As the only major American river that flowed in a west direction, the Ohio was the preferred route for settlers.
A B C D
- _____ 2. During the annually salmon migration from the sea to fresh water, Alaska's McNeil River becomes a gathering place for brown bears waiting eagerly to catch their fill.
A B C D
- _____ 3. Edelman stresses the mounting evidence showing that greatly variation on a microscopic scale is likely.
A B C D
- _____ 4. Perhaps the most welcoming and friendly of the park's wild places is the live oak forest that surrounds the district's alone visitors' center in Gulf Breeze.
A B C D
- _____ 5. Halley's comet, viewing through a telescope, was quite impressive.
A B C D
- _____ 6. The state of deep asleep is characterized by rapid eye movement, or REM, sleep.
A B C D
- _____ 7. Among the disputing sections of the Monteverdi opera are the sinfonia, the prologue, and the role of Ottone.
A B C D
- _____ 8. Most probably because of the likable rapport between anchors, the night newscast on the local ABC affiliate has recently moved well beyond its competitors in the ratings battle.
A B C D
- _____ 9. Signing at the outset of a business deal, a contract offers the participants a certain degree of legal protection from costly mistakes.
A B C D
- _____ 10. The story presented by Fischer is a headlong tale told so effectively that its momentum carries the reader right through the live endnotes.
A B C D

PROBLEMS WITH ARTICLES

Articles are very difficult to learn because there are many rules, many exceptions, and many special cases. It is possible, however, to learn a few rules that will help you to use articles correctly much of the time.

Nouns in English can be either countable or uncountable. If a noun is countable, it must be either singular or plural. In addition to these general types of nouns, there are two types of articles: definite (specific) and indefinite (general).

ARTICLES	COUNTABLE SINGULAR NOUNS	COUNTABLE PLURAL NOUNS	UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS
INDEFINITE (General)	<i>a</i> dollar <i>an</i> apple	_____ dollars _____ apples	_____ money _____ juice
DEFINITE (Specific)	<i>the</i> dollar <i>the</i> apple	<i>the</i> dollars <i>the</i> apples	<i>the</i> money <i>the</i> juice

SKILL 52: USE ARTICLES WITH SINGULAR NOUNS

You can see from the chart that if a noun is either countable plural or uncountable, it is possible to have either the definite article *the* or no article (indefinite). With *all* countable singular nouns, however, you must have an article (unless you have another determiner such as *my* or *each*).

- I have *money*. (uncountable — no article needed)
 I have *books*. (countable plural — no article needed)
 I have *a book*. (countable singular — article needed)

The following chart outlines the key information that you should remember about articles with singular nouns:

ARTICLES WITH SINGULAR NOUNS
A singular noun must have an article (<i>a, an, the</i>) or some other determiner such as <i>my</i> or <i>each</i> . (A plural noun or an uncountable noun may or may not have an article.)

EXERCISE 52: The following sentences contain different types of nouns. Circle only the countable singular nouns. Mark where articles (or determiners) have been omitted. Then indicate if the sentences are correct (C) or incorrect (I).

- ___ I 1. She is taking ^V(trip) with friends.
 ___ C 2. In my (yard) there are flowers, trees, and grass.
 ___ 3. The manager sent memo to his employees.
 ___ 4. There is car in front of the building.
 ___ 5. The child and his friends are having milk and cookies.