

# Prefixes, numbers, word order and participles

## Introduction



Maria drives a **big, blue** car. She enjoys her **20-minute** journey to work.

## Adjectives with numbers

We can make adjectives with numbers and nouns. For example:

It's a **4-hour** flight.

We need a **three-week** training course.

They live in a **two-bedroom** apartment.

He's writing a **20-page** report.

He's giving a **15-minute** presentation.

### Note that

1. We can write the number as a word or a number:

a **3-storey** building

a **three-storey** building

2. These adjectives never have a plural form:

This apartment has two bedrooms. ✓

It's a two-bedrooms apartment. ✗

It's a **two-bedroom** apartment. ✓

## Word order of adjectives

When we use more than one adjective, we need to place them in the correct order. This is

**the most usual order:**

1. Opinion	2. Size	3. Colour	4. Nationality	5. Material
nice	big	red	French	wooden
lovely	small	blue	English	metal
beautiful	long	yellow	Spanish	plastic
horrible	short	brown	Italian	cotton
delicious	tall	blonde	German	glass

**For example:**

She wore a **lovely long, blue** dress.  
 I have some **beautiful yellow** chairs.  
 She has **short, dark** hair.  
 It was a **horrible plastic** table.  
 We had a **delicious Spanish** wine.  
 I bought a **wonderful big, brown, Italian leather** handbag.

## Present and past participles

We use the present and past participles of some regular verbs as adjectives.

'ing'	describes a quality or cause	It was a <b>frightening</b> experience.
'ed'	describes an effect or feeling	I was <b>frightened</b> .

We can describe a person as 'boring', 'annoying', 'exciting' etc. but we rarely use the 'ing' form with 'I' so:

I'm **exciting** about that. ❌  
 I'm **excited** about that. ✅  
 He's **exciting** to be with. ✅ [I'm never bored when I'm with him.]

The exercise confused us.	The exercise was <b>confusing</b> so...	...we were <b>confused</b> .
Edward interests me.	He's an <b>interesting</b> man.	I'm <b>interested</b> in him.
This book bores me.	It's a <b>boring</b> book.	I'm <b>bored</b> with this book.

Here are some more examples:

'ing' adjective	'ed' adjective
tiring	tired
exciting	excited
frightening	frightened
surprising	surprised
worrying	worried
annoying	annoyed
embarrassing	embarrassed
fascinating	fascinated

### Note that

1. We rarely place this kind of 'ed' adjective directly before a noun.

I spoke to an annoyed man. ❌

I spoke to a man who was annoyed. ✅

2. There are some 'ing' adjectives that do not have this kind of meaning. They are gerunds which we use as adjectives to specify different *kinds* of things. For example:

He had to show the policeman his **driving** licence.

I'm starting a new **training** course.

## Negative prefixes

To make some adjectives negative, we use prefixes. Almost all these adjectives have only one possible prefix - 'un', 'in' and 'dis' are not interchangeable. Although, there are some adjectives which use 'un' and 'dis' e.g. 'unsatisfied' and 'dissatisfied'; 'unorganised' and 'disorganised', these words have subtly different meanings. If you are not sure, check in a good dictionary.

It's always a good idea to learn the negative form when you learn a new adjective. Here are some examples:

Prefix	Used with	Examples
un	some adjectives beginning with a vowel or a consonant	unreasonable, unhappy, unpopular, unavailable, unusual, unable
in	some adjectives beginning with a vowel (except i and u) or a consonant	inactive, indecent, indecisive, incomplete

<b>ir</b>	<b>some adjectives beginning with 'r'</b>	<b>irregular, irresponsible, irrational, irresistible</b>
<b>il</b>	<b>some adjectives beginning with 'l'</b>	<b>illegal, illiterate, illegitimate, illegible, illogical</b>
<b>im</b>	<b>some adjectives beginning with 'm' or 'p'</b>	<b>immature, immoderate, impossible, impatient, immoral, immobile, imperfect</b>
<b>dis</b>	<b>some adjectives beginning with a vowel or a consonant</b>	<b>disloyal, dishonest, dissatisfied, disobedient</b>

**Note that** we don't use negative prefixes with all adjectives. Sometimes we need a different word.

For example:

**big** ≠ **small**  
**soft** ≠ **hard**

Be careful because some English adjectives have more than one meaning and different opposites. For example:

**light** [5g] ≠ **heavy** [2kg]  
**light** ≠ **dark** [colours]



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Last update: 2023/02/14 14:21

