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===== The dog ran and amazed me with its speed. The falling leaves created a beautiful scene that took my breath away. He had been working all day when I called him, which shows his dedication. We walked through crowded streets, and the written letter was handed to the manager. I saw the swimming fish in the aquarium, and the baked bread smelled delicious. The beginning lesson was really interesting, and the broken glass was lying on the floor. =====Simple past tense and past participle are often confused, but they serve different purposes in a sentence.

===== The simple past tense is used to describe completed actions that happened at a specific point in the past, while the past participle is used as an adjective or verb form. For instance: In the sentence "My dog bit Oreo," "bit" is the simple past tense of the verb "bite." However, if we wanted to say that the action of biting had a result, we would use the past participle "bitten." Another example is: "The check I wrote has been paid." In this case, "wrote" is the simple past tense of the verb "write," but the sentence also uses "paid" as an adjective to describe the state of the check. The key to understanding the difference between simple past and past participle lies in recognizing when a verb is used as an action (simple past) versus when it's used to describe an ongoing process or a completed action with a result (past participle).past participle, on the other hand, follows one or more auxiliary verbs. Raymond had bitten into the muffin before Charise mentioned that it was her infamous chocolate-broccoli variety. Had = auxiliary verb; bitten = past participle. Once Woody has written his essay for Professor Stover, he plans to reward himself with a hot fudge sundae. Has = auxiliary verb; written = past participle. Cynthia might have slept better if she had avoided The Nightmare on Elm Street marathon. Might, have = auxiliary verbs; slept = past participle. Where the Confusion Lies For regular verbs, knowing the distinction between the simple past and past participle is unnecessary because both are identical, reliably ending in ed. Consider these two sentences: Diane giggled as her beagle Reliable pushed his cold, wet nose into her stomach, searching for cookie crumbs. Giggled = simple past. Until the disapproving Daniela elbowed Latoya in the ribs, the young woman had giggled without stop at the toilet paper streamer attached to Professor Clemens's shoe. Had = auxiliary verb; giggled = past participle. When you choose an irregular verb for a sentence, however, the simple past and past participle are often different, so you must know the distinction. Here are two examples: Essie drove so cautiously that traffic piled up behind her, causing angry drivers to honk their horns and shout obscenities. Drove = simple past. Essie might have driven faster if she had remembered her glasses and saw more than big colored blurs through the windshield. Might, have = auxiliary verbs; driven = past participle. Past Participles as Adjectives In addition, past participles function as adjectives, describing other words. When you use a past participle in this manner, you must choose the correct form. Read these sentences: The calculus exams gave given by Professor Ribley are so difficult that his students believe their brains will burst. The leg of the relay race swam swum by Delores put the team ahead. The solo sang sung by Bianca uplifted everyone's spirit. Remember that you can always consult a dictionary when you have a question about the correct form of an irregular verb. Printer Fabulous!The use of -ing adjectives to describe feelings and emotions is an essential aspect of language. These adjectives come from verbs and have the same endings as verb participles, making them a key component of participial adjectives. Original Verbs Many original verbs can be turned into adjectives, such as "tired", "bored", and "surprised". Walking up the stairs tires me too much; I'll take the elevator. (from tire = tired/tiring) You are boring me; please stop talking. (from bore = bored/boring) The announcement surprised everyone; it was unexpected. -ed Adjectives -ed adjectives describe how people feel, such as "tired", "bored", and "surprised". They cannot be used with things because they have no emotions. We're tired; can we stop running? I'm bored; let's play cards. (from surprise = surprised/surprising) Her visit was very surprising; we weren't expecting her. -Ing Adjectives -ing adjectives describe the things or people that produce feelings in others, such as "tiring", "boring", and "surprising". Running is very tiring; we don't want to run. (from surprise = surprising) This film is very boring; let's play cards. (from surprise = surprising) Note that some of these adjectives have irregular forms, such as "offensive" (NOT offending), "stressful" (NOT stressing), and "delighted" (NOT delighted). Regular verbs and their corresponding participial adjectives are as follows: We're developing a new learning platform with a subscription plan that includes additional features at an affordable price. One of those features will be PDF downloads. Learn more about past participle adjectives, which function as adjectives in sentences. A past participle adjective is formed from the past tense and past participle of a verb. V1 (base form), V2 (past form), and V3 (past participle) are key to understanding this concept. Break, go, drive, and bake are regular verbs with their corresponding past participle adjectives. Irregular Verbs Some irregular verbs have unique past participle forms, such as "broken" (NOT break) and "shattered" (NOT go). I won't buy a broken phone; the device is no longer working. Broken glass can be hazardous. Examples of Past Participle Adjective Infographic: A motivated person can accomplish anything. He fought with a shattered nose; his condition was severe. Don't mess with him; he is a trained fighter. It will not be a paid task. He is demotivated; his enthusiasm has faded. We are bored right now; let's play cards. (from surprise = surprising) She needs a written apology; she must explain her actions. A past participle adjective can modify nouns and adjectives, often appearing just before the noun it describes or after a linking verb. Behave like a grown man that you are. Don't buy that; it is a disputed property. Can I have a glass of boiled water? My cousin Totu loves having frozen yogurt. This is a stolen bike; I won't buy it. A past participle adjective can also appear after a linking verb, such as in the phrase "I was really embarrassed when our pictures were shown on the big screen." She does not get tired; she's invigorated by exercise. Nothing seems to be working for me; I'm frustrated. We all are thrilled to hear this; we're excited.looking forward to meeting everyone at the meeting tomorrow and discussing our strategies ===== Have a question or need further clarification? Please share it with me, and I'll do my best to answer your doubts. If you found this explanation valuable, please share it with peers or learners who will benefit from it. If you're looking to improve your English fluency, communication skills, and overall life, I offer 1-on-1 mentorship that combines advanced English fluency with emotional intelligence, confidence building, and personality development. Reach out at [email protected] to get started, and follow me on YouTube and Instagram for quick grammar hacks, pop culture discussions, and explanations of real conversations.It's a really exciting book I couldn't wait to find out what happened at the end. Its exhausting doing housework hate it! Exhaustion is just exhausting. Julie was so exhausted after her exams she spent the next three days sleeping. Her brain is fascinating isn't it? It can do a lot of things. Joan was fascinated by her grandmothers stories of life in the 1920s. A film that's frightening isn't something I want to watch now, I'm still frightened of bees although I don't mind them now. Its frustrating when you try to say something in another language but don't know the word. Frustration is just awful! I tried all morning to send an email but it didn't work. I was so frustrated. A book that's interesting has a lot of interesting facts. She's interested in animals and wants to be a vet when she grows up. London is overwhelming its just too busy and noisy. Julie felt overwhelmed after moving house getting a new job and learning to drive all at the same time. A hot bath is relaxing after a long day helps you unwind. She was so relaxed in front of the fire that she didn't want to move. His new job as a teacher is very satisfying when he makes a student understand. I'm very satisfied I managed to order the meal in french. A shocking crime is something that's hard to forget. My coworker admitted stealing some money and it was terrible. Many people don't want to travel to another country because of security concerns. She was surprised when she arrived at her class and found other students doing an exam. Its terrifying what a big dog its is! My little son is terrified of the dark we always leave a light on in his room. Some music is thrilling that's something I love. I'm tired my job is exhausting and sometimes don't get home till 10pm.