



Escucha & Aprende



Inglés

Vocabulary Master

100 Irregular Verbs



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Vocabulary Master

100 Irregular Verbs

Elementary / Intermediate Level

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






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Elementary Level

PART 1. A TYPICAL DAY

1.



1

Listen to the verb forms and repeat them after the speaker.

sleep	slept	slept	dormir
wake	woke	woken	despertarse
get	got	got	obtener, recibir, conseguir; aquí: <i>get up</i> – levantarse
have	had	had	tener, pasar; aquí: <i>have a shower</i> – darse una ducha, aquí: <i>have dinner</i> – cenar
eat	ate	eaten	comer; aquí: <i>eat for breakfast</i> – desayunar
drink	drank	drunk	beber
leave	left	left	marcharse, dejar
come	came	come	venir, llegar; aquí: <i>come back</i> – regresar
meet	met	met	conocer, encontrarse con, ver
go	went	gone	ir

2. The Past Simple forms



2

Listen to the text.

Yesterday I **slept** badly. I **woke up** at about 6:30 as usual. I **got up** quickly and **had** a shower. Then I **ate** a ham sandwich and **drank** a cup of tea. I **left** home at 7:15 and **came** back at 6:00 in the afternoon. Then I **had** dinner and **met** my friends in the pub. I **went** to bed at midnight.

3.



3

Listen and repeat.

Yesterday I slept badly.

Ayer dormí mal.

I woke up at about 6:30 as usual.

Me desperté como siempre alrededor de las 6:30.

I got up quickly.

Me levanté rápidamente.

I had a shower.

Me duché.

I ate a ham sandwich.

Comí un bocadillo de jamón.

I drank a cup of tea.

Bebí una taza de té.

I left home at 7:15.

Me marché de casa a las 7:15.

I came back at 6:00 in the afternoon.

Regresé a las 6 de la tarde.

Then I had dinner.

Después cené.

I met my friends in the pub.

Me encontré con mis amigos en el pub.

I went to bed at midnight.

Me fui a dormir a medianoche.

4.



4

Practise the Past Simple forms. Answer the questions about you.

- **How did you sleep yesterday?**

- ...

Yesterday I slept very badly.

- **What did you drink?**

- ...

I drank a cup of tea.

- **What time did you wake up?**

- ...

I woke up at about 6:30 as usual.

- **What time did you leave home?**

- ...

I left home at 7:15.

- **How did you get up?**

- ...

I got up quickly.

- **What time did you come back?**

- ...

I came back at 6:00 in the afternoon.

- **What did you have then?**

- ...

I had a shower.

- **Where did you meet your friends??**

- ...

I met my friends in the pub.

- **What did you eat for breakfast?**

- ...

I ate a ham sandwich.

- **When did you go to bed?**

- ...

I went to bed at midnight.

5. The Past Participle forms



5

Listen and repeat the sentences.

Have you **slept** well today?

¿Has dormido bien hoy?

Why haven't you **woken** up the children?

¿Por qué no has despertado a los niños?

He has just **got** a new computer.

Él acaba de recibir un nuevo ordenador.

They haven't **had** a good time at the party.

No se lo han pasado bien en la fiesta.

She has **eaten** five cakes today.

Ella se ha comido hoy cinco pasteles.

Have you ever **drunk** coffee with lemon juice?

¿Has bebido alguna vez café con zumo de limón?

They have just **left**.

Se acaban de marchar.

Has she **come** to the office yet?

¿Ha llegado ella ya a la oficina?

We haven't **met** Mark for ages.

Llevamos tiempo sin encontrarnos con Mark.

Oh! We're late. The train has already **gone**.

Hemos llegado tarde. El tren ya se ha ido.

6.



6

Practise the Past Participle forms. Use the phrases given and complete the sentences with the correct words.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. (sleep well today)
Have you...?
<i>Have you slept well today?</i> | 6. (drink coffee with lemon juice)
Have you ever...?
<i>Have you ever drunk coffee with lemon juice?</i> |
| 2. (wake up the children)
Why haven't you...?
<i>Why haven't you woken up the children?</i> | 7. (leave)
They have just...
<i>They have just left.</i> |
| 3. (just get a new computer)
He has...
<i>He has just got a new computer.</i> | 8. (come to the office)
Has she...?
<i>Has she come to the office yet?</i> |
| 4. (have a good time)
They haven't...
<i>They haven't had a good time at the party.</i> | 9. (meet Mark for ages)
We haven't...
<i>We haven't met Mark for ages.</i> |
| 5. (eat five cakes)
She has...
<i>She has eaten five cakes today.</i> | 10. (go)
The train has already...
<i>The train has already gone.</i> |

7. Revision



7

Check if you remember the verb forms and complete each example with the other two forms.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. sleep
<i>sleep</i>
<i>slept</i> <i>slept</i> | 6. drink
<i>drink</i>
<i>drank</i> <i>drunk</i> |
| 2. wake
<i>wake</i>
<i>woke</i> <i>woken</i> | 7. leave
<i>leave</i>
<i>left</i> <i>left</i> |
| 3. get
<i>get</i>
<i>got</i> <i>got</i> | 8. come
<i>come</i>
<i>came</i> <i>come</i> |
| 4. have
<i>have</i>
<i>had</i> <i>had</i> | 9. meet
<i>meet</i>
<i>met</i> <i>met</i> |
| 5. eat
<i>eat</i>
<i>ate</i> <i>eaten</i> | 10. go
<i>go</i>
<i>went</i> <i>gone</i> |

PART 2. HOLIDAYS

1.



8

Listen to the verb forms and repeat them after the speaker.

spend	spent	spent	gastar, pasar (tiempo)
fly	flew	flown	volar
drive	drove	driven	conducir
take	took	taken	coger, tomar, durar
feel	felt	felt	sentir
put	put	put	poner; aquí: <i>put up a tent</i> – montar una tienda
sit	sat	sat	sentarse; aquí: <i>sit on horseback</i> – montar a caballo
sing	sang	sung	cantar
swim	swam	swum	nadar
send	sent	sent	enviar

2. The Past Simple forms



9

Listen to the text.

Last year we **spent** our holiday in Greece. We **flew** to Athens and then we **drove** to a small town at the seaside. The journey **took** us 10 hours. We **felt** very tired but happy. My boyfriend **put** up a tent, and in the evening we **sat** around the fire and **sang** songs. The next day we **swam** in the sea and I **sent** some postcards to our friends.

3.



10

Listen and repeat.

Last year we spent our holiday in Greece.	El verano pasado pasamos las vacaciones en Grecia.
We flew to Athens.	Volamos a Atena.
Then we drove to a small town at the seaside.	Después fuimos en coche a un pequeño pueblo de la costa.
The journey took us 10 hours.	El viaje duró 10 horas.
We felt very tired but happy.	Nos sentimos muy cansados pero felices.
My boyfriend put up a tent.	Mi novio montó una tienda de campaña.
In the evening we sat around the fire and sang songs.	Por la tarde nos sentamos junto al fuego y cantamos canciones.
The next day we swam in the sea.	Al día siguiente nadamos en el mar.
I sent some postcards to our friends.	Envié algunas postales a nuestros amigos.

4.



11

Practise the Past Simple forms. Answer the questions about your last holiday.

- **Where did you spend your last holiday?**
- ...
Last year we spent our holiday in Greece.
- **How did you travel?**
- ...
We flew to Athens.
- **How much time did the journey take?**
- ...
The journey took us 10 hours.
- **How did you feel after the journey?**
- ...
We felt very tired but happy.
- **Who put up your tent?**
- ...
My boyfriend put up our tent.
- **Where did you sit in the evening?**
- ...
In the evening we sat around the fire.
- **What did you do?**
- ...
We sang songs.
- **Where did you swim the next day?**
- ...
We swam in the sea.
- **Who did you send the postcards to?**
- ...
I sent some postcards to our friends.

5. The Past Participle forms



12

Listen and repeat the sentences.

Recently I have spent a lot of time with my family.	Últimamente he pasado un montón de tiempo con mi familia.
They have just flown to Paris.	Acaban de volar a París.
How many kilometres have you driven today?	¿Cuántos kilómetros has conducido hoy?
He has taken a holiday English course.	Él se ha apuntado a un curso de inglés de vacaciones.
Lately I haven't felt very well.	No me siento bien últimamente.
He has put on his sunglasses.	Se ha puesto las gafas de sol.
Have you ever sat on horseback?	¿Has montado alguna vez a caballo?
This pop group has sung a new hit song this summer.	Este grupo de pop ha cantado un nuevo éxito este verano.
They have swum 10 kilometres today.	Hoy han nadado 10 km.
She has already sent the invitations for her wedding.	Ella ya ha enviado sus invitaciones de boda.

6.



13

Practise the Past Participle forms. Use the phrases given and complete the sentences with the correct words.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>1. (spend a lot of time with my family)
Recently I have...
<i>Recently I have spent a lot of time with my family.</i></p> <p>2. (fly to Paris)
They have just...
<i>They have just flown to Paris.</i></p> <p>3. (drive)
How many kilometres have you...?
<i>How many kilometres have you driven today?</i></p> <p>4. (take a holiday English course)
He has...
<i>He has taken a holiday English course.</i></p> <p>5. (feel very well)
Lately I haven't...
<i>Lately I haven't felt very well.</i></p> | <p>6. (put on his sunglasses)
He has...
<i>He has put on his sunglasses.</i></p> <p>7. (sit on horseback)
Have you ever...?
<i>Have you ever sat on horseback?</i></p> <p>8. (sing a new hit song)
This pop group has...
<i>This pop group has sung a new hit song this summer.</i></p> <p>9. (swim 10 km)
They have...
<i>They have swum 10 kilometres today.</i></p> <p>10. (send the invitations for the wedding)
She has already...
<i>She has already sent the invitations for her wedding.</i></p> |
|--|---|

7. Revision



14

Check if you remember the verb forms and complete each example with the other two forms.

- | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. spend
<i>spend</i> | ... | ... | 6. put
<i>put</i> | ... | ... |
| | <i>spent</i> | <i>spent</i> | | <i>put</i> | <i>put</i> |
| 2. fly
<i>fly</i> | ... | ... | 7. sit
<i>sit</i> | ... | ... |
| | <i>flew</i> | <i>flown</i> | | <i>sat</i> | <i>sat</i> |
| 3. drive
<i>drive</i> | ... | ... | 8. sing
<i>sing</i> | ... | ... |
| | <i>drove</i> | <i>driven</i> | | <i>sang</i> | <i>sung</i> |
| 4. take
<i>take</i> | ... | ... | 9. swim
<i>swim</i> | ... | ... |
| | <i>took</i> | <i>taken</i> | | <i>swam</i> | <i>swum</i> |
| 5. feel
<i>feel</i> | ... | ... | 10. send
<i>send</i> | ... | ... |
| | <i>felt</i> | <i>felt</i> | | <i>sent</i> | <i>sent</i> |

PART 3. SHOPPING

1.



15

Listen to the verb forms and repeat them after the speaker.

do	did	done	hacer
give	gave	given	dar
lose	lost	lost	perder
forget	forgot	forgotten	olvidar
find	found	found	encontrar
cost	cost	cost	costar
think	thought	thought	pensar
be	was / were	been	estar
buy	bought	bought	comprar
pay	paid	paid	pagar

2. The Past Simple forms



16

Listen to the text.

Last week I **did** the shopping in the supermarket. My mother **gave** me a shopping list but I **lost** it somewhere. As a result I **forgot** to buy some vegetables and cornflakes. In the clothes section I **found** a wonderful skirt but it **cost** a fortune. I **thought** it **was** great so I **bought** it anyway. Fortunately, I **paid** by credit card.

3.



17

Listen and repeat.

Last week I did the shopping in the supermarket.

La semana pasada hice la compra en el supermercado.

My mother gave me a shopping list.

Mi madre me dio la lista de la compra.

I lost it somewhere.

La perdí por ahí.

I forgot to buy some vegetables.

Olvidé comprar verduras.

I found a wonderful skirt.

Encontré una falda maravillosa.

It cost a fortune.

Me costó una fortuna.

I thought it was great.

Pensé que era genial.

I bought it anyway.

De todas formas la compré.

I paid by credit card.

Pagué con tarjeta de crédito.

4.



18

Practise the Past Simple forms. Answer the questions about you.

- | | |
|--|--|
| - Where did you do the shopping last week? | - What did you find in the clothes section? |
| - ...
<i>Last week I did the shopping in the supermarket.</i> | - ...
<i>I found a wonderful skirt.</i> |
| - What did your mother give you? | - How much did it cost? |
| - ...
<i>My mother gave me a shopping list.</i> | - ...
<i>It cost a fortune.</i> |
| - Where did you lose it? | - What did you think of it? |
| - ...
<i>I lost it somewhere.</i> | - ...
<i>I thought it was great.</i> |
| - What did you forget to buy? | - What did you buy? |
| - ...
<i>I forgot to buy some vegetables.</i> | - ...
<i>I bought a skirt.</i> |
| | - How did you pay? |
| | - ...
	- ... <i>I paid by credit card.</i> |

5. The Past Participle forms



19

Listen and repeat the sentences.

Have you done the shopping today?	¿Has hecho hoy la compra?
He has given me some money for a new coat.	Él me ha dado algo de dinero para un abrigo nuevo.
Oh, no! I have lost my purse!	¡Oh, no, he perdido mi monedero!
They have forgotten about the winter sales in the centre.	Se han olvidado de las rebajas de invierno en el centro.
Have they found that book about Chopin?	¿Habéis encontrado el libro sobre Chopin?
Our new car has cost a lot of money.	Nuestro coche nuevo nos ha costado un montón de dinero.
Have you thought of buying a new bicycle?	¿Has pensado en comprarte una bicicleta nueva?
I haven't been to the new shopping centre yet.	Aún no he estado en el nuevo centro comercial.
She has already bought the tickets for the concert.	Ella ya ha comprado los billetes para el concierto.
He hasn't paid for his CDs yet.	Aún no ha pagado por sus CD.

6.



20

Practise the Past Participle forms. Use the phrases given and complete the sentences with the correct words.

1. (do the shopping)
Have you...?
Have you done the shopping today?
2. (give me some money for a new coat)
He has...
He has given me some money for a new coat.
3. (lose a purse)
I have...!
I have lost my purse!
4. (forget about the winter sales)
They have...
They have forgotten about the winter sales in the centre.
5. (find a book about Chopin)
Have they...?
Have they found that book about Chopin?
6. (cost a lot of money)
Our new car has...
Our new car has cost a lot of money.
7. (think of buying a new bicycle)
Have you...?
Have you thought of buying a new bicycle?
8. (be to the new shopping centre)
I haven't...
I haven't been to the new shopping centre yet.
9. (buy the tickets for the concert)
She has already...
She has already bought the tickets for the concert.
10. (pay for his CDs)
He hasn't...
He hasn't paid for his CDs yet.

7. Revision



21

Check if you remember the verb forms and complete each example with the other two forms.

- | | | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|----------------|
| 1. do | ... | ... | 6. cost | ... | ... |
| <i>do</i> | <i>did</i> | <i>done</i> | <i>cost</i> | <i>cost</i> | <i>cost</i> |
| 2. give | ... | ... | 7. think | ... | ... |
| <i>give</i> | <i>gave</i> | <i>given</i> | <i>think</i> | <i>thought</i> | <i>thought</i> |
| 3. lose | ... | ... | 8. be ... | ... | ... |
| <i>lose</i> | <i>lost</i> | <i>lost</i> | <i>be</i> | <i>was / were</i> | <i>been</i> |
| 4. forget | ... | ... | 9. buy | ... | ... |
| <i>forget</i> | <i>forgot</i> | <i>forgotten</i> | <i>buy</i> | <i>bought</i> | <i>bought</i> |
| 5. find | ... | ... | 10. pay | ... | ... |
| <i>find</i> | <i>found</i> | <i>found</i> | <i>pay</i> | <i>paid</i> | <i>paid</i> |

PART 4. FREE TIME

1.



22

Listen to the verb forms and repeat them after the speaker.

build	built	built	construir
begin	began	begun	comenzar, empezar
wear	wore	worn	llevar puesto, ponerse
make	made	made	hacer; aquí: <i>make a speech</i> – dar un discurso
run	ran	run	correr
break	broke	broken	romper; aquí: <i>break a record</i> – batir un récord
win	won	won	ganar
become	became	become	llegar a ser, convertirse en; aquí: <i>become champions</i> – proclamarse campeones
sell	sold	sold	vender
say	said	said	decir

2. The Past Simple forms



23

Listen to the text.

Last year they **built** a new stadium at our school, and yesterday the school championship **began** there. Our school team **wore** special white and black tracksuits, and the headmaster **made** a speech at the opening ceremony. Then the older boys **ran** a distance of 5 km and our friend **broke** the school record. In team sports the girls from the college in the centre **won** the volleyball competition but our girls **became** champions in basketball like a year before. The school canteen **sold** sandwiches and sweets, and everybody **said** they had a great time.

3.



24

Listen and repeat.

Last year they built a new stadium at our school.	El año pasado construyeron un estadio nuevo en nuestra escuela.
Yesterday the school championship began.	Ayer comenzó el campeonato escolar.
Our school team wore special white and black tracksuits.	El equipo de nuestra escuela llevaba puesta ropa de deporte blanca y negra.
The headmaster made a speech at the opening ceremony.	El director dio un discurso en la ceremonia de apertura.
The older boys ran a distance of 5 km.	Los chicos mayores corrieron una distancia de 5 km.
Our friend broke the school record.	Nuestro amigo batió el récord de la escuela.

The girls won the volleyball competition.	Las chicas ganaron la competición de voleibol.
Our girls became champions in basketball.	Nuestras chicas se proclamaron campeonas en baloncesto.
The school canteen sold sandwiches and sweets.	El comedor de la escuela vendía bocadillos y dulces.
Everybody said they had a great time.	Todos dijeron que se lo pasaron muy bien.

4.



25

Practise the Past Simple forms. Answer the questions about the text.

- **Where did they build a new stadium?**
- ...
- Last year they built a new stadium at our school.*

- **When did the school championship begin?**
- ...
- The school championship began yesterday.*

- **What did the school team wear?**
- ...
- The school team wore special white and black tracksuits.*

- **When did the headmaster make a speech?**
- ...
- The headmaster made a speech at the opening ceremony.*

- **What distance did the older boys run?**
- ...
- The older boys ran a distance of 5 km.*

- **What record did our friend break?**
- ...
- Our friend broke the school record.*

- **What team sports did the girls from the centre win?**
- ...
- The girls won the volleyball competition.*

- **What did the school canteen sell?**
- ...
- The school canteen sold sandwiches and sweets.*

- **What did everybody say about the championship?**
- ...
- Everybody said they had a great time.*

5. The Past Participle forms



26

Listen and repeat the sentences.

Have they built a new swimming pool in your district?	¿Han construido una nueva piscina en tu distrito?
The film festival has just begun in our town.	El festival de cine acaba de comenzar en nuestra ciudad.
They have worn their special clothes for the party.	Se han puesto los mejores trajes para la fiesta.
Has she spoken with you about our plans for the weekend?	¿Ha hablado ella contigo sobre nuestros planes para el fin de semana?
He has run 10 km today.	Él ha corrido hoy 10 km.
They have broken many records at the Olympic Games.	Ellos han batido muchos records en los Juegos Olímpicos.
Lately our football team has won all its matches.	Últimamente nuestro equipo de fútbol ha ganado todos los partidos.
He has become a famous writer.	Se ha convertido en un escritor famoso.
I hope she hasn't sold the old magazines yet.	Espero que aún no haya vendido las revistas antiguas.
What have the critics said about his new album?	¿Qué ha dicho la crítica sobre su nuevo album?

6.



27

Practise the Past Participle forms. Use the phrases given and complete the sentences with the correct words.

- (build a new swimming pool)
Have they...?
Have they built a new swimming pool in your district?
- (begin in our town)
The film festival has just...
The film festival has just begun in our town.
- (wear special clothes for the party)
They have...
They have worn their special clothes for the party.
- (speak with you about our plans for the weekend)
Has she...?
Has she spoken with you about our plans for the weekend?
- (run 10 km today)
He has...
He has run 10 km today.

6. (break many records at the Olympic Games)
They have...
They have broken many records at the Olympic Games.
7. (win all its matches)
Lately our football team has...
Lately our football team has won all its matches.
8. (become a famous writer)
He has...
He has become a famous writer.
9. (sell the old magazines)
I hope she hasn't...
I hope she hasn't sold the old magazines yet.
10. (say about his new album)
What have the critics...?
What have the critics said about his new album?

7. Revision



28

Check if you remember the verb forms and complete each example with the other two forms.

- | | | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|--------------|------------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. build | ... | ... | 6. break | ... | ... |
| <i>build</i> | <i>built</i> | <i>built</i> | <i>break</i> | <i>broke</i> | <i>broken</i> |
| 2. begin | ... | ... | 7. win | ... | ... |
| <i>begin</i> | <i>began</i> | <i>begun</i> | <i>win</i> | <i>won</i> | <i>won</i> |
| 3. wear | ... | ... | 8. become | ... | ... |
| <i>wear</i> | <i>wore</i> | <i>worn</i> | <i>become</i> | <i>became</i> | <i>become</i> |
| 4. make | ... | ... | 9. sell | ... | ... |
| <i>make</i> | <i>made</i> | <i>made</i> | <i>sell</i> | <i>sold</i> | <i>sold</i> |
| 5. run | ... | ... | 10. say | ... | ... |
| <i>run</i> | <i>ran</i> | <i>run</i> | <i>say</i> | <i>said</i> | <i>said</i> |

PART 5. AT WORK

1.



29

Listen to the verb forms and repeat them after the speaker.

read	read	read	leer
fall	fell	fallen	caer
see	saw	seen	ver
hear	heard	heard	oir
write	wrote	written	escribir
speak	spoke	spoken	hablar
tell	told	told	decir, hablar
bring	brought	brought	traer
know	knew	known	saber, conocer
lend	lent	lent	prestar

2. The Past Simple forms



30

Listen to the text.

Last week was terrible in our office. First we **read** last year's statistics. Unfortunately profits **fell**. Then we **saw** the plans for this year, and we **heard** about the conference on the new projects. So I **wrote** the schedule and **spoke** with the manager about the details. He **told** me about the reductions in the office and **brought** the sales numbers. I **knew** the results very well. Finally, he **lent** me the materials to read at the weekend. That was enough!

3.



31

Listen and repeat.

We read last year's statistics.	Leímos las estadísticas del año pasado.
Unfortunately profits fell.	Desafortunadamente, los beneficios cayeron.
We saw the plans for this year.	Vimos los planes para este año.
We heard about the conference.	Oímos sobre la conferencia.
I wrote the schedule.	Escribí el plan.
I spoke with the manager about the details.	Hablé con el jefe sobre los detalles.
He told me about the reductions in the office.	Me habló sobre reducciones de plantilla en la oficina.
He brought the sales numbers.	Trajo las cifras de ventas.
I knew the results very well.	Conocía muy bien los resultados.

He lent me the materials to read at the weekend.

Me prestó el material para leerlo durante el fin de semana.

4.



32

Practise the Past Simple forms. Answer the questions about the text.

- **What did they read?**
- ...
They read last year's statistics.
- **What did they see in the office?**
- ...
They saw the plans for this year.
- **What did they hear about?**
- ...
They heard about the conference.
- **What did he write?**
- ...
He wrote the schedule.
- **What did he speak about with the manager?**
- ...
He spoke with the manager about the details.
- **What did the manager tell him about?**
- ...
He told him about the reductions in the office.
- **What did he bring?**
- ...
He brought the sales numbers.
- **What did he know very well?**
- ...
He knew the results very well.
- **What did the manager lend him?**
- ...
The manager lent him the materials to read at the weekend.

5. The Past Participle forms



33

Listen and repeat the sentences.

Have you **seen** our new fax machine?

¿Has visto nuestro nuevo fax?

They haven't **read** the materials for the campaign yet.

Aún no han leído la información para la nueva campaña.

The sales numbers have fallen dramatically recently.	Las ventas han caído últimamente de manera espectacular.
Have you heard about the results?	¿Has oído los resultados?
He has written a new computer program.	Ha escrito un nuevo programa informático.
Have they spoken with the advertising agency yet?	¿Han hablado ya con la agencia de publicidad?
I have told you everything about the deadlines.	Ya te he dicho todo sobre los plazos.
They have just brought the new computers to our office.	Acaban de traer los nuevos ordenadores a nuestra oficina.
How long have you known about the statistics?	¿Desde cuándo sabes lo de las estadísticas?
We have lent the printer to the finance department.	Hemos prestado la impresora al departamento de recursos financieros.

6.



34

Practise the Past Participle forms. Use the phrases given and complete the sentences with the correct words.

- (read the materials for the campaign)
They haven't...
They haven't read the materials for the campaign yet.
- (fall dramatically)
The sales numbers have...
The sales numbers have fallen dramatically recently.
- (see our new fax machine)
Have you...
Have you seen our new fax machine?
- (hear about the results)
Have you...?
Have you heard about the results?
- (write a new computer program)
He has...
He has written a new computer program.
- (speak with the advertising agency)
Have they...?
Have they spoken with the advertising agency yet?
- (tell you everything about the deadlines)
I have...
I have told you everything about the deadlines.

8. (just bring the new computers to our office)
They have...
They have just brought the new computers to our office.
9. (know about the statistics)
How long have you...?
How long have you known about the statistics?
10. (lend the printer to the finance department)
We have...
We have lent the printer to the finance department.

7. Revision



35

Check if you remember the verb forms and complete each example with the other two forms.

- | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------|----------------|---------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. see
<i>see</i> | ... | ... | 6. speak
<i>speak</i> | ... | ... |
| | <i>saw</i> | <i>seen</i> | | <i>spoke</i> | <i>spoken</i> |
| 2. read
<i>read</i> | ... | ... | 7. tell
<i>tell</i> | ... | ... |
| | <i>read</i> | <i>read</i> | | <i>told</i> | <i>told</i> |
| 3. fall
<i>fall</i> | ... | ... | 8. bring
<i>bring</i> | ... | ... |
| | <i>fell</i> | <i>fallen</i> | | <i>brought</i> | <i>brought</i> |
| 4. hear
<i>hear</i> | ... | ... | 9. know
<i>know</i> | ... | ... |
| | <i>heard</i> | <i>heard</i> | | <i>knew</i> | <i>known</i> |
| 5. write
<i>write</i> | ... | ... | 10. lend
<i>lend</i> | ... | ... |
| | <i>wrote</i> | <i>written</i> | | <i>lent</i> | <i>lent</i> |

PART 6. TEST YOURSELF



Go through the list of irregular verbs. Complete each example. Then check your answer.

- | | | | | | |
|------------------|-----------------|----------------|-------------------|---------------|------------------|
| 1. be | ... | ... | 13. eat | ... | ... |
| <i>be</i> | <i>was/were</i> | <i>been</i> | <i>eat</i> | <i>ate</i> | <i>eaten</i> |
| 2. become | ... | ... | 14. fall | ... | ... |
| <i>become</i> | <i>became</i> | <i>become</i> | <i>fall</i> | <i>fell</i> | <i>fallen</i> |
| 3. begin | ... | ... | 15. feel | ... | ... |
| <i>begin</i> | <i>began</i> | <i>begun</i> | <i>feel</i> | <i>felt</i> | <i>felt</i> |
| 4. break | ... | ... | 16. find | ... | ... |
| <i>break</i> | <i>broke</i> | <i>broken</i> | <i>find</i> | <i>found</i> | <i>found</i> |
| 5. bring | ... | ... | 17. fly | ... | ... |
| <i>bring</i> | <i>brought</i> | <i>brought</i> | <i>fly</i> | <i>flew</i> | <i>flown</i> |
| 6. build | ... | ... | 18. forget | ... | ... |
| <i>build</i> | <i>built</i> | <i>built</i> | <i>forget</i> | <i>forgot</i> | <i>forgotten</i> |
| 7. buy | ... | ... | 19. get | ... | ... |
| <i>buy</i> | <i>bought</i> | <i>bought</i> | <i>get</i> | <i>got</i> | <i>got</i> |
| 8. come | ... | ... | 20. give | ... | ... |
| <i>come</i> | <i>came</i> | <i>come</i> | <i>give</i> | <i>gave</i> | <i>given</i> |
| 9. cost | ... | ... | 21. go | ... | ... |
| <i>cost</i> | <i>cost</i> | <i>cost</i> | <i>go</i> | <i>went</i> | <i>gone</i> |
| 10. do | ... | ... | 22. have | ... | ... |
| <i>do</i> | <i>did</i> | <i>done</i> | <i>have</i> | <i>had</i> | <i>had</i> |
| 11. drink | ... | ... | 23. hear | ... | ... |
| <i>drink</i> | <i>drank</i> | <i>drunk</i> | <i>hear</i> | <i>heard</i> | <i>heard</i> |
| 12. drive | ... | ... | 24. know | ... | ... |
| <i>drive</i> | <i>drove</i> | <i>driven</i> | <i>know</i> | <i>knew</i> | <i>known</i> |

25. leave	...	...	38. sing	...	...
<i>leave</i>	<i>left</i>	<i>left</i>	<i>sing</i>	<i>sang</i>	<i>sung</i>
26. lend	...	...	39. sit	...	...
<i>lend</i>	<i>lent</i>	<i>lent</i>	<i>sit</i>	<i>sat</i>	<i>sat</i>
27. lose	...	...	40. sleep	...	...
<i>lose</i>	<i>lost</i>	<i>lost</i>	<i>sleep</i>	<i>slept</i>	<i>slept</i>
28. make	...	...	41. speak	...	...
<i>make</i>	<i>made</i>	<i>made</i>	<i>speak</i>	<i>spoke</i>	<i>spoken</i>
29. meet	...	...	42. spend	...	...
<i>meet</i>	<i>met</i>	<i>met</i>	<i>spend</i>	<i>spent</i>	<i>spent</i>
30. pay	...	...	43. swim	...	...
<i>pay</i>	<i>paid</i>	<i>paid</i>	<i>swim</i>	<i>swam</i>	<i>swum</i>
31. put	...	...	44. take	...	...
<i>put</i>	<i>put</i>	<i>put</i>	<i>take</i>	<i>took</i>	<i>taken</i>
32. read	...	...	45. tell	...	...
<i>read</i>	<i>read</i>	<i>read</i>	<i>tell</i>	<i>told</i>	<i>told</i>
33. run	...	...	46. think	...	...
<i>run</i>	<i>ran</i>	<i>run</i>	<i>think</i>	<i>thought</i>	<i>thought</i>
34. say	...	...	47. wake	...	...
<i>say</i>	<i>said</i>	<i>said</i>	<i>wake</i>	<i>woke</i>	<i>waken</i>
35. see	...	...	48. wear	...	...
<i>see</i>	<i>saw</i>	<i>seen</i>	<i>wear</i>	<i>wore</i>	<i>worn</i>
36. sell	...	...	49. win	...	...
<i>sell</i>	<i>sold</i>	<i>sold</i>	<i>win</i>	<i>won</i>	<i>won</i>
37. send	...	...	50. write	...	...
<i>send</i>	<i>sent</i>	<i>sent</i>	<i>write</i>	<i>wrote</i>	<i>written</i>

Intermediate Level

PART 1. HOBBIES

1.



1

Listen to the verb forms and repeat them after the speaker.

dream	dreamt / dreamed	dreamt / dreamed	sonar
catch	caught	caught	coger
draw	drew	drawn	dibujar, pintar
keep	kept	kept	guardar; aquí: cuidar
stick	stuck	stuck	pegar
feed	fed	fed	alimentar
bite	bit	bitten	morder
grow	grew	grown	cultivar, crecer
smell	smelt / smelled	smelt / smelled	oler
throw	threw	thrown	lanzar; aquí: <i>throw away</i> – tirar

2. The Past Simple forms



2

Listen to the text.

When I was a child I **dreamt** of having an exceptional hobby. First I **caught** butterflies in the meadows nearby. I **drew** their pictures and **stuck** them on the walls around the house. After a few months I found a hen in the field so I **kept** it. I **fed** it regularly but our dog **bit** her badly and she died. In summer I **grew** some herbs on the window sill. They **smelt** wonderful but then my mother **threw** them away.

3.



3

Listen and repeat.

I dreamt of having an exceptional hobby.	Soñaba con tener una afición excepcional.
I caught butterflies in the meadows nearby.	Cogía mariposas en los prados cercanos.
I drew their pictures.	Las dibujaba.
I stuck them on the walls around the house.	Las pegaba en las paredes de la casa.
I kept it.	La cuidé.
I fed it regularly.	La alimentaba regularmente.
Our dog bit her badly.	Nuestro perro la mordió gravemente.

In summer I grew some herbs on the window sill.

Durante el verano, cultivaba algunas hierbas en el alféizar de la ventana.

They smelt wonderful.

Olían de maravilla.

My mother threw them away.

Mi madre las tiró.

4.



4

Practise the Past Simple forms. Answer the questions about the text.

- **What did she dream of when she was a child?**

- ...

She dreamt of having an exceptional hobby.

- **Where did she catch butterflies?**

- ...

She caught butterflies in the meadows nearby.

- **What pictures did she draw?**

- ...

She drew pictures of butterflies.

- **Where did she stick them?**

- ...

She stuck them on the walls around the house.

- **What animal did she keep?**

- ...

She kept a hen.

- **How often did she feed her hen?**

- ...

She fed her regularly.

- **How did the dog bite her?**

- ...

The dog bit her badly.

- **What plants did she grow in summer?**

- ...

She grew some herbs on the window sill.

- **How did they smell?**

- ...

They smelt wonderful.

- **What did her mother throw away?**

- ...

She threw the herbs away.

5. The Past Participle forms



5

Listen and repeat the sentences.

They have always dreamt of adventurous holidays.	Siempre han soñado con vacaciones llenas de aventuras.
He has caught various species of insects in the tropical forests.	Ha cogido varias especies de insectos en los bosques tropicales.
A teacher has drawn a map for the pupils to find the hidden treasure.	Un profesor ha dibujado un mapa para que los alumnos encuentren el tesoro escondido.
She has stuck photos with glue in the family album.	Ella ha pegado fotografías en el álbum familiar.
I have kept an abandoned cat.	He cuidado un gato abandonado.
Have you fed the fish yet?	¿Has a los peces ya?
My dog has bitten a large hole in my trousers.	Mi perro me ha mordido los pantalones y les ha hecho un agujero grande.
They have grown unusual vegetables in their garden.	Ellos han cultivado verduras poco comunes en su jardín.
Have you smelt anything unusual here?	¿Has olido algo extraño aquí?
She has thrown away all the old toys.	Ella ha tirado todos los juguetes viejos.

6.



6

Practise the Past Participle forms. Use the phrases given and complete the sentences with the correct words in the Present Perfect tense.

- (dream of adventurous holidays)
They have always...
They have always dreamt of adventurous holidays.
- (catch various species of insects)
He has...
He has caught various species of insects.
- (draw a map for the pupils)
A teacher has...
A teacher has drawn a map for the pupils.
- (stick photos with glue in the family album)
She has...
She has stuck photos with glue in the family album.
- (keep an abandoned cat)
I have...
I have kept an abandoned cat.

6. (feed the fish)
Have you...?
Have you fed the fish yet?
7. (bite a large hole in my trousers)
My dog has...
My dog has bitten a large hole in my trousers.
8. (grow unusual vegetables in the garden)
They have...
They have grown unusual vegetables in their garden.
9. (smell something unusual here)
Have you...?
Have you smelt anything unusual here?
10. (throw away all the old toys)
She has...
She has thrown away all the old toys.

7. Revision



7

Check if you remember the verb forms and complete each example with the other two forms.

- | | | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. dream | ... | ... | 6. feed | ... | ... |
| <i>dream</i> | <i>dreamt /</i> | <i>dreamt /</i> | <i>feed</i> | <i>fed</i> | <i>fed</i> |
| | <i>dreamed</i> | <i>dreamed</i> | | | |
| 2. catch | ... | ... | 7. bite | ... | ... |
| <i>catch</i> | <i>caught</i> | <i>caught</i> | <i>bite</i> | <i>bit</i> | <i>bitten</i> |
| 3. draw | ... | ... | 8. grow | ... | ... |
| <i>draw</i> | <i>drew</i> | <i>drawn</i> | <i>grow</i> | <i>grew</i> | <i>grown</i> |
| 4. keep | ... | ... | 9. smell | ... | ... |
| <i>keep</i> | <i>kept</i> | <i>kept</i> | <i>smell</i> | <i>smelt /</i> | <i>smelt /</i> |
| | | | | <i>smelled</i> | <i>smelled</i> |
| 5. stick | ... | ... | 10. throw | ... | ... |
| <i>stick</i> | <i>stuck</i> | <i>stuck</i> | <i>throw</i> | <i>threw</i> | <i>thrown</i> |

PART 2. A TRIP

1.



8

Listen to the verb forms and repeat them after the speaker.

hide	hid	hidden	esconderse, guardar
rise	rose	risen	subir, surgir; aquí: <i>the sun rose</i> – el sol salió
set	set	set	colocar, poner, fijar; aquí: <i>set out</i> – comenzar, ponerse en camino
stand	stood	stood	estar de pie, permanecer, alcanzar
blow	blew	blown	soplar; aquí: <i>blow down</i> – derribar
spread	spread	spread	extenderse, dispersarse, expandirse
lie	lay	lain	extenderse
shine	shone	shone	brillar
hit	hit	hit	golpear
hurt	hurt	hurt	doler, hacerse

2. The Past Simple forms



9

Listen to the text.

Last weekend I **hid** from the whole world high in the mountains. When the sun **rose** early in the morning I **set** out for a trip. After three hours' walk I **stood** on the peak feeling tired but very happy. The wind **blew** lightly on my face and a splendid view **spread** out in front of me. Several tiny villages **lay** far down in the distance, and the dark blue streams **shone** brightly in the sunshine. However, on the way back I **hit** a stone on the path and I **hurt** my leg a little. Nevertheless, it was an unforgettable day.

3.



10

Listen and repeat.

Last weekend I hid in the mountains.

El fin de semana pasado me escondí en las montañas.

The sun rose early in the morning.

El sol salió por la mañana temprano.

I set out for a trip.

Comencé un viaje.

After three hours' walk I stood on the peak.

Después de caminar tres horas alcancé la cima.

The wind blew lightly on my face.

El viento soplaba ligeramente en mi cara.

A splendid view spread out in front of me.

Una vista espléndida se extendía delante de mí.

Several tiny villages lay far down in the distance.

Algunos pueblos pequeños se extendían en la distancia.

The dark blue streams shone brightly in the sunshine.

Las corrientes de agua azul oscura brillaban a plena luz de sol.

On the way back I hit a stone on the path.

Al regresar, me golpeé contra una piedra del camino.

I hurt my leg a little.

Me hice un poco de daño en la pierna.

4.



11

Practise the Past Simple forms. Answer the questions about the text.

- **Where did he hide last weekend?**
- ...
- *Last weekend he hid in the mountains.*

- **When did the sun rise?**
- ...
- *The sun rose early in the morning.*

- **Where did he set out?**
- ...
- *He set out for a trip.*

- **When did he stand on the peak?**
- ...
- *After three hours' walk he stood on the peak.*

- **How did the wind blow on his face?**
- ...
- *The wind blew lightly on his face.*

- **Where did the view spread out?**
- ...
- *A splendid view spread out in front of him.*

- **Where did the villages lie?**
- ...
- *Several tiny villages lay far down in the distance.*

- **How did the streams shine?**
- ...
- *The dark blue streams shone brightly in the sunshine.*

- **What did he hit on the way back?**
- ...
- *On the way back he hit a stone on the path.*

- **What did he hurt?**
- ...
- *He hurt his leg a little.*

5. The Past Participle forms



12

Listen and repeat the sentences.

The supplies were hidden in case of heavy rain.	Las provisiones se guardaron por si llovía mucho.
The river has risen after the rain.	El nivel del río ha subido después de la lluvia.
The price of the school trip was set at €75.	El precio del viaje escolar quedó fijado en 75 libras.
Several trees were blown down in the storm.	La tormenta derribó algunos árboles.
Lately the village has spread out rapidly.	Últimamente el pueblo se ha expandido rápidamente.
They have always stood together in order to get what they wanted.	Siempre han permanecido juntos para conseguir lo que querían.
The little village has lain in ruins since the war.	El pueblo pequeño yace en ruinas desde la guerra.
The sun has shone all day today.	Hoy el sol ha brillado todo el día.
The roof of the old shed was hit by the lightning.	El techo de la vieja cabaña fue golpeado por un rayo.
His feet were badly hurt during a long walk in the mountains.	Se hizo mucho daño en los pies durante una larga caminata en las montañas.

6.



13

Practise the Past Participle forms. Change the sentences into the Passive beginning with the words given.

- They hid the supplies in case of heavy rain.
The supplies...
The supplies were hidden in case of heavy rain.
- They set the price of the school trip at €75.
The price of the school trip...
The price of the school trip was set at €75.
- The storm blew down several trees.
Several trees...
Several trees were blown down by the storm.
- Lightning hit the roof of the old shed.
The roof of the old shed...
The roof of the old shed was hit by lightning.
- He hurt his feet badly during a long walk in the mountains.
His feet...
His feet were badly hurt during a long walk in the mountains.

7.



14

Practise the Past Participle forms. Use the phrases given and complete the sentences with the correct words in the Present Perfect tense.

1. (rise after the rain)
The river has...
The river has risen after the rain.
2. (spread out rapidly)
Lately the village has...
Lately the village has spread out rapidly.
3. (stand together in order to get what you want)
They have always...
They have always stood together in order to get what they wanted.
4. (lie in ruins since the war)
The little village has...
The little village has lain in ruins since the war.
5. (shine all day today)
The sun has...
The sun has shone all day today.

8. Revision



15

Check if you remember the verb forms and complete each example with the other two forms.

- | | | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1. hide | ... | ... | 6. spread | ... | ... |
| <i>hide</i> | <i>hid</i> | <i>hidden</i> | <i>spread</i> | <i>spread</i> | <i>spread</i> |
| 2. rise | ... | ... | 7. lie | ... | ... |
| <i>rise</i> | <i>rose</i> | <i>risen</i> | <i>lie</i> | <i>lay</i> | <i>lain</i> |
| 3. set | ... | ... | 8. shine | ... | ... |
| <i>set</i> | <i>set</i> | <i>set</i> | <i>shine</i> | <i>shone</i> | <i>shone</i> |
| 4. stand | ... | ... | 9. hit | ... | ... |
| <i>stand</i> | <i>stood</i> | <i>stood</i> | <i>hit</i> | <i>hit</i> | <i>hit</i> |
| 5. blow | ... | ... | 10. hurt | ... | ... |
| <i>blow</i> | <i>blew</i> | <i>blown</i> | <i>hurt</i> | <i>hurt</i> | <i>hurt</i> |

PART 3. THE CEREMONY

1.



16

Listen to the verb forms and repeat them after the speaker.

hold	held	held	exponer
hang	hung	hung	colgar, exponer
	hanged	hanged	colgar
let	let	let	dejar, permitir
lead	led	led	dirigir
ride	rode	ridden	montar
wind	wound	wound	serpentear; aquí: <i>wind up</i> – dar cuerda
show	showed	shown	mostrar, enseñar
choose	chose	chosen	elegir, escoger
light	lit	lit	encender, iluminar
burn	burnt / burned	burnt / burned	quemar

2. The Past Simple forms



17

Listen to the text.

Last month the town council **held** a festival to celebrate the town's five-hundredth birthday. They **hung** decorations in the streets and **let** the music bands play on the green. On the day itself local celebrities **led** the parade through the town, and the policemen, dressed in their ceremonial outfits, **rode** horses in front of them. The parade **wound** through the streets to the Town Hall where The Regional Crafts Contest was organised. The local artists **showed** their works and the authorities **chose** the winner. In the evening people **lit** fireworks but unfortunately an accident happened and a 13-year-old boy badly **burned** his stomach and hands.

3.



18

Listen and repeat.

Last month the town council held a festival.

El mes pasado el ayuntamiento celebró un festival.

They hung decorations in the streets.

Colgaron decoraciones por las calles.

They let the music bands play on the green.

Permitieron a las bandas de música tocar en el césped.

Local celebrities led the parade through the town.

Los famosos del lugar dirigieron el desfile por la ciudad.

The policemen rode horses in front of the parade.

La policía montaba a caballo al frente del desfile.

The parade wound through the streets to the Town Hall.	El desfile serpenteó por las calles hasta llegar al ayuntamiento.
The local artists showed their works.	Los artistas de la zona mostraron sus obras.
The authorities chose the winner.	Las autoridades eligieron un ganador.
In the evening people lit fireworks.	Por la tarde, la gente encendió fuegos artificiales.
A boy badly burned his stomach and hands.	Un niño se quemó gravemente el estómago y las manos.

4.



19

Practise the Past Simple forms. Answer the questions about the text.

- **What did the town council hold to celebrate the town's birthday?**

- ...

The town council held a festival.

- **What did they hang in the streets?**

- ...

They hung decorations in the streets.

- **Where did the authorities let the music bands play?**

- ...

They let the music bands play on the green.

- **Where did local celebrities lead the parade?**

- ...

Local celebrities led the parade through the town.

- **Where did the policemen ride horses?**

- ...

The policemen rode horses in front of the parade.

- **Where did the parade wind?**

- ...

The parade wound through the streets to the Town Hall.

- **What did the local artists show?**

- ...

The local artists showed their works.

- **Who did the authorities choose at the contest?**

- ...

The authorities chose the winner.

- **What did people light in the evening?**

- ...

In the evening people lit fireworks.

- **What did a boy burn badly?**

- ...

A boy badly burned his stomach and hands.

5. The Past Participle forms



20

Listen and repeat the sentences.

The Chinese New Year festivities are held at the end of January.	Las celebraciones del Año Nuevo Chino se celebran a finales de enero.
Streamers and balloons are hung to decorate houses for New Year's Eve.	Para decorar las casas durante Nochevieja se cuelgan serpentinas y globos.
The top floor of the house is let out to the young couple.	El piso superior de la casa se lo deja a los jóvenes.
The procession was led by the priest through the streets of the town.	El sacerdote dirigió la procesión por las calles de la ciudad.
The winning horse was ridden by a novice.	Un novato montó el caballo ganador.
The old town clock was wound up for the ceremony.	Al viejo reloj del ayuntamiento se le dio cuerda para la ceremonia.
The performance of traditional old dances was shown at the end of the ceremony.	Al final de la función se mostró una actuación de antiguos bailes tradicionales.
The country's national clothes were chosen for the annual fair.	Eligieron los trajes tradicionales del país para la feria anual.
The candles were lit in the reception room.	Se encendieron las velas en la sala de visitas.
On the first day of spring, Mary dolls are burned to force out the winter.	En el primer día de la primavera se queman muñecas de paja para despedir el invierno.

6.



21

Practise the Past Participle forms. Change the sentences into the Passive beginning with the words given.

- They hold the Chinese New Year festivities at the end of January.
The Chinese New Year festivities...
The Chinese New Year festivities are held at the end of January.
- They hang streamers and balloons to decorate houses for New Year's Eve.
Streamers and balloons...
Streamers and balloons are hung to decorate houses for New Year's Eve.
- They let out the top floor of the house to a young couple.
The top floor of the house...
The top floor of the house is let out to a young couple.
- The priest led the procession through the streets of the town.
The procession...
The procession was led by the priest through the streets of the town.
- A novice rode the winning horse.
The winning horse...
The winning horse was ridden by a novice.

6. They wound up the old town clock for the ceremony.
The old town clock...
The old town clock was wound up for the ceremony.
7. They showed the performance of traditional old dances at the end of the ceremony.
The performance of traditional old dances...
The performance of traditional old dances was shown at the end of the ceremony.
8. They chose the country's national clothes for the annual fair.
The country's national clothes...
The country's national clothes were chosen for the annual fair.
9. They lit the candles in the reception room.
The candles...
The candles were lit in the reception room.
10. On the first day of spring, people burn Mary dolls to force out the winter.
On the first day of spring, Mary dolls...
On the first day of spring, Mary dolls are burned to force out the winter.

7. Revision



22

Check if you remember the verb forms and complete each example with the other two forms.

- | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. hold
<i>hold</i> | ... | ... | 6. wind
<i>wind</i> | ... | ... |
| | <i>held</i> | <i>held</i> | | <i>wound</i> | <i>wound</i> |
| 2. hang
<i>hang</i> | ... | ... | 7. show
<i>show</i> | ... | ... |
| | <i>hung</i> | <i>hung</i> | | <i>showed</i> | <i>shown</i> |
| | <i>hanged</i> | <i>hanged</i> | 8. choose
<i>choose</i> | ... | ... |
| 3. let
<i>let</i> | ... | ... | | <i>chose</i> | <i>chosen</i> |
| | <i>let</i> | <i>let</i> | 9. light
<i>light</i> | ... | ... |
| 4. lead
<i>lead</i> | ... | ... | | <i>lit</i> | <i>li</i> |
| | <i>led</i> | <i>led</i> | 10. burn
<i>burn</i> | ... | ... |
| 5. ride
<i>ride</i> | ... | ... | | <i>burnt /</i> | <i>burnt /</i> |
| | <i>rode</i> | <i>ridden</i> | | <i>burned</i> | <i>burned</i> |

PART 4. A DISASTER

1.



23

Listen to the verb forms and repeat them after the speaker.

strike	struck	struck	sobrevenir, golpear, atacar
burst	burst	burst	romper, desatarse un fuego; aquí: <i>burst open</i> – abrir violentamente.
fight	fought	fought	luchar
ring	rang	rung	llamar, telefonear
deal	dealt	dealt	tratar, acordar, tramitar; aquí: <i>deal with</i> – tratar con
sink	sank	sunk	hundir, bajar
seek	sought	sought	buscar, solicitar
can	could	been able to	poder
freeze	froze	frozen	congelarse, helarse
spill	spilt	spilt	derramar; aquí: <i>spill over</i> – sobrepasar

2. The Past Simple forms



24

Listen to the news.

Disaster **struck** in the town of Ipswich early in the morning when flames **burst** out in the apartment block in the centre. The residents immediately **rang** for the fire brigade, which **fought** with the fire until noon but they did not manage to save the building. Fortunately, people were evacuated safely with no injuries, and the town authorities **dealt** with the problem of temporary accommodation for them.

An oil tanker **sank** during the storm in the North Sea yesterday evening. Although three rescue teams **sought** the victims, they **could** not save all of them. Two seamen **froze** to death because of the low temperatures. To make it worse, the oil **spilt** on the surface of the sea, which made the rescue action even more difficult.

3.



25

Listen and repeat.

Disaster struck in the town of Ipswich early in the morning.

Un desastre ha golpeado a la ciudad de Ipswich por la mañana temprano.

The flames burst out in the apartment block in the centre.

Las llamas se desataron en un bloque de apartamentos del centro.

The residents immediately rang for the fire brigade.

Los residentes llamaron a los bomberos inmediatamente.

They fought with the fire until noon.	Lucharon contra el fuego hasta el mediodía.
The town authorities dealt with the problem of temporary accommodation.	Las autoridades de la ciudad trataron con el problema del alojamiento provisional.
An oil tanker sank during the storm in the North Sea.	Un petrolero se hundió durante la tormenta en el mar del Norte.
Three rescue teams sought the victims.	Tres equipos de rescate buscaron a las víctimas.
They could not save all of them.	No los pudieron salvar a todos.
Two seamen froze to death.	Dos marineros murieron congelados.
The oil spilt on the surface of the sea.	El aceite se derramó por la superficie del mar.

4.



26

Practise the Past Simple forms. Answer the questions about the news.

- **When did disaster strike in the town of Ipswich?**
- ...
- Disaster struck in the town of Ipswich early in the morning.*
- **Where did the flames burst out?**
- ...
- The flames burst out in the apartment block in the centre.*
- **Who did the residents ring for?**
- ...
- The residents immediately rang for the fire brigade.*
- **How long did the fire brigade fight with the fire?**
- ...
- They fought with the fire until noon.*
- **What problem did the town authorities deal with?**
- ...
- The town authorities dealt with the problem of temporary accommodation.*
- **Where did an oil tanker sink during the storm?**
- ...
- An oil tanker sank during the storm in the North Sea.*
- **Who did the rescue team seek?**
- ...
- The rescue teams sought the victims.*
- **Could they save all the victims?**
- ...
- No, they could not.*
- **Why did the two seamen freeze to death?**
- ...
- They froze to death because of the low temperatures.*

- **Where did the oil spill?**
- ...
- *The oil spilt on the surface of the sea.*

5. The Past Participle forms



27

Listen and repeat the sentences.

A climber was struck on the head by a falling stone.	Una piedra suelta golpeó a un montañero en la cabeza.
The door was burst open with a sudden blow of the wind.	La puerta se abrió violentamente por una repentina vocanada de viento.
The two enemy armies have fought to a finish.	Los dos ejercitos han luchado hasta el final.
Have you rung for an ambulance yet?	¿Has llamado ya a la ambulancia?
All complaints are dealt with by the manager.	Todas la quejas las tramita el gerente.
The flood waters have not sunk for many days.	El nivel del agua no ha bajado durante días.
Shelter from the heavy snow was sought by mountaineers.	Los montañeros buscaron refugio de la fuerte nevada.
They have not been able to predict the results of the earthquake.	No pudieron prever los resultados del terremoto.
Many roads were frozen in Northern Ireland.	Muchas carreteras se helaron en el norte de Irlanda.
The waters have already spilt over the river banks.	Las aguas ya han sobrepasado las orillas del río.

6.



28

Practise the Past Participle forms. Change the sentences into the Passive beginning with the words given.

1. A falling stone struck a climber on the head.
A climber...
A climber was struck on the head by a falling stone.
2. A sudden blow of the wind burst the door open.
The door...
The door was burst open with a sudden blow of the wind.
3. The manager deals with all complaints.
All complaints...
All complaints are dealt with by the manager.
4. The mountaineers sought shelter from the heavy snow.
Shelter from the heavy snow...
Shelter from the heavy snow was sought by the mountaineers.
5. The severe cold froze many roads in Northern Ireland.
Many roads...
Many roads were frozen in Northern Ireland.

7.



29

Practise the Past Participle forms. Use the phrases given and complete the sentences with the correct words in the Present Perfect tense.

1. (fight to a finish)
The two enemy armies have...
The two enemy armies have fought to a finish.
2. (ring for an ambulance)
Have you...
Have you rung for an ambulance yet?
3. (sink for many days)
The flood waters have not...
The flood waters have not sunk for many days.
4. (be able to predict the results of the earthquake)
They have not...
They have not been able to predict the results of the earthquake.
5. (spill over the river banks)
The waters have already...
The waters have already spilt over the river banks.

8. Revision



30

Check if you remember the verb forms and complete each example with the other two forms.

- | | | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|---------------------|
| 1. strike | ... | ... | 6. sink | ... | ... |
| <i>strike</i> | <i>struck</i> | <i>struck</i> | <i>sink</i> | <i>sank</i> | <i>sunk</i> |
| 2. burst | ... | ... | 7. seek | ... | ... |
| <i>burst</i> | <i>burst</i> | <i>burst</i> | <i>seek</i> | <i>sought</i> | <i>sought</i> |
| 3. burst | ... | ... | 8. can | ... | ... |
| <i>fight</i> | <i>fought</i> | <i>fought</i> | <i>can</i> | <i>could</i> | <i>been able to</i> |
| 4. ring | ... | ... | 9. freeze | ... | ... |
| <i>ring</i> | <i>rang</i> | <i>rung</i> | <i>freeze</i> | <i>froze</i> | <i>frozen</i> |
| 5. deal | ... | ... | 10. spill | ... | ... |
| <i>deal</i> | <i>dealt</i> | <i>dealt</i> | <i>spill</i> | <i>spilt</i> | <i>spilt</i> |

PART 5. A SCHOOL TEST

1.



31

Listen to the verb forms and repeat them after the speaker.

swear	swore	sworn	jurar
learn	learnt / learned	learnt / learned	aprende
steal	stole	stolen	robar, quitar
lay	laid	laid	poner, presentar
understand	understood	understood	comprender, entender
teach	taught	taught	enseñar
tear	tore	torn	rasgar, hacer pedazos, arrancar
forgive	forgave	forgiven	perdonar
cut	cut	cut	cortar
forbid	forbade	forbidden	prohibir

2. The Past Simple forms



32

Listen to the text.

Although Peter **swore** to prepare for his final examinations, he **learnt** hardly anything before the tests. Football **stole** almost all his time and when the teacher **laid** the tests on the tables, he **understood** his difficult situation. His mother **taught** him never to give up. However, no matter how hard he tried, it was hopeless and finally he **tore** up the examination papers and left. His parents always **forgave** him small slips but not this time. They **cut** his pocket money and **forbade** him to play football until he had better results.

3.



33

Listen and repeat.

Peter swore to prepare for his final examinations.

Peter juró prepararse para sus exámenes finales.

He learnt hardly anything before the tests.

Prácticamente no aprendió nada antes de los exámenes.

Football stole almost all his time.

El fútbol le quitó casi todo su tiempo.

The teacher laid the tests on the tables.

El profesor puso los exámenes sobre la mesa.

He understood his difficult situation.

Comprendió su difícil situación.

His mother taught him never to give up.

Su madre le enseñó a no abandonar nunca.

Finally he tore up the examination papers.

Finalmente hizo pedazos el examen.

His parents always forgave him small slips.

Sus padres siempre le perdonaban pequeños errores.

They cut his pocket money.

Cortaron su paga.

They forbade him to play football until he had better results.

Le prohibieron jugar al fútbol hasta que sacara mejores resultados.

4.



34

Practise the Past Simple forms. Answer the questions about the text.

- **What did Peter swear?**

- ...

Peter swore to prepare for his final examinations.

- **What did he learn before the tests?**

- ...

He learnt hardly anything before the tests.

- **What did football steal from him?**

- ...

Football stole almost all his time.

- **What did the teacher lay on the tables?**

- ...

The teacher laid the tests on the tables.

- **What did Peter understand?**

- ...

He understood his difficult situation.

- **What did Peter's mother teach him?**

- ...

His mother taught him never to give up.

- **What did he tear up?**

- ...

He tore up the examination papers.

- **What did his parents forgive him?**

- ...

His parents always forgave him small slips.

- **What did they cut?**

- ...

They cut his pocket money.

- **What did they forbid him to do?**

- ...

They forbade him to play football until he had better results.

5. The Past Participle forms



35

Listen and repeat the sentences.

He has sworn to attend all the lectures.	Ha jurado asistir a todas las lecciones.
They have learnt the poem by heart.	Se han aprendido el poema de memoria.
Two computers were stolen from the school lab yesterday.	Ayer robaron dos ordenadores del laboratorio de la escuela.
A serious charge was laid against you by the teacher.	El profesor presentó un cargo grave contra ti ayer.
The necessity to work hard is rarely understood by pupils.	Los estudiantes comprenden poco la necesidad de trabajar duro.
They were taught a new method during the course.	Se les enseñó un método nuevo durante el curso.
The pupils have torn the photos out of the old magazines.	Los estudiantes hicieron pedazos las fotos de las revista viejas.
His parents have forgiven all his mistakes.	Sus padres le han perdonado todos sus errores.
The headmaster has cut the budget for sport facilities by half.	El director ha cortado a la mitad el presupuesto para las instalaciones deportivas.
Smoking is forbidden at the school.	Se prohíbe fumar en la escuela.

6.



36

Practise the Past Participle forms. Change the sentences into the Passive beginning with the words given.

1. Somebody stole two computers from the school lab yesterday.

Two computers...

Two computers were stolen from the school lab yesterday.

2. The teacher laid a serious charge against you.

A serious charge...

A serious charge was laid against you by the teacher.

3. Pupils rarely understand the necessity to work hard.

The necessity to work hard...

The necessity to work hard is rarely understood by pupils.

4. The teacher taught them a new method during the course.

They...

They were taught a new method during the course.

5. The law forbids smoking at the school.

Smoking...

Smoking is forbidden at the school.

7.



37

Practise the Past Participle forms. Use the phrases given and complete the sentences with the correct words in the Present Perfect tense.

1. (swear to attend all the lectures)
He has...
He has sworn to attend all the lectures.
2. (learn the poem by heart)
They have...
They have learnt the poem by heart.
3. (tear the photos out of the old magazines)
The pupils have...
The pupils have torn the photos out of the old magazines.
4. (forgive all his mistakes)
His parents have...
His parents have forgiven all his mistakes.
5. (cut the budget for sport facilities by half)
The headmaster has...
The headmaster has cut the budget for sport facilities by half.

8. Revision



38

Check if you remember the verb forms and complete each example with the other two forms.

- | | | | | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------|------------------|
| 1. swear | ... | ... | 6. teach | ... | ... |
| <i>swear</i> | <i>swore</i> | <i>sworn</i> | <i>teach</i> | <i>taught</i> | <i>taught</i> |
| 2. learn | ... | ... | 7. tear | ... | ... |
| <i>learn</i> | <i>learnt /</i> | <i>learnt /</i> | <i>tear</i> | <i>tore</i> | <i>torn</i> |
| | <i>learned</i> | <i>learned</i> | | | |
| 3. steal | ... | ... | 8. forgive | ... | ... |
| <i>steal</i> | <i>stole</i> | <i>stolen</i> | <i>forgive</i> | <i>forgave</i> | <i>forgiven</i> |
| 4. lay | ... | ... | 9. cut | ... | ... |
| <i>lay</i> | <i>laid</i> | <i>laid</i> | <i>cut</i> | <i>cut</i> | <i>cut</i> |
| 5. understand | ... | ... | 10. forbid | ... | ... |
| <i>understand</i> | <i>understood</i> | <i>understood</i> | <i>forbid</i> | <i>forbade</i> | <i>forbidden</i> |

PART 6. TEST YOURSELF



Go through the list of irregular verbs. Complete each example. Then check your answer.

- | | | | | | |
|------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. bite | ... | ... | 13. fight | ... | ... |
| <i>bite</i> | <i>bit</i> | <i>bitten</i> | <i>fight</i> | <i>fought</i> | <i>fought</i> |
| 2. blow | ... | ... | 14. forbid | ... | ... |
| <i>blow</i> | <i>blew</i> | <i>blown</i> | <i>forbid</i> | <i>forbade</i> | <i>forbidden</i> |
| 3. burn | ... | ... | 15. forgive | ... | ... |
| <i>burn</i> | <i>burnt</i> | <i>burnt</i> | <i>forgive</i> | <i>forgave</i> | <i>forgiven</i> |
| 4. burst | ... | ... | 16. freeze | ... | ... |
| <i>burst</i> | <i>burst</i> | <i>burst</i> | <i>freeze</i> | <i>froze</i> | <i>frozen</i> |
| 5. can | ... | ... | 17. grow | ... | ... |
| <i>can</i> | <i>could</i> | <i>been able to</i> | <i>grow</i> | <i>grew</i> | <i>grown</i> |
| 6. catch | ... | ... | 18. hang | ... | ... |
| <i>catch</i> | <i>caught</i> | <i>caught</i> | <i>hang</i> | <i>hung /
hanged</i> | <i>hung /
hanged</i> |
| 7. choose | ... | ... | 19. hide | ... | ... |
| <i>choose</i> | <i>chose</i> | <i>chosen</i> | <i>hide</i> | <i>hid</i> | <i>hidden</i> |
| 8. cut | ... | ... | 20. hit | ... | ... |
| <i>cut</i> | <i>cut</i> | <i>cut</i> | <i>hit</i> | <i>hit</i> | <i>hit</i> |
| 9. deal | ... | ... | 21. hold | ... | ... |
| <i>deal</i> | <i>dealt</i> | <i>dealt</i> | <i>hold</i> | <i>held</i> | <i>held</i> |
| 10. draw | ... | ... | 22. hurt | ... | ... |
| <i>draw</i> | <i>drew</i> | <i>drawn</i> | <i>hurt</i> | <i>hurt</i> | <i>hurt</i> |
| 11. dream | ... | ... | 23. keep | ... | ... |
| <i>dream</i> | <i>dreamt /
dreamed</i> | <i>dreamt /
dreamed</i> | <i>keep</i> | <i>kept</i> | <i>kept</i> |
| 12. feed | ... | ... | 24. lay | ... | ... |
| <i>feed</i> | <i>fed</i> | <i>fed</i> | <i>lay</i> | <i>laid</i> | <i>laid</i> |

25. lead	...	...	38. smell	...	...
<i>lead</i>	<i>led</i>	<i>led</i>	<i>smell</i>	<i>smelt /</i>	<i>smelt /</i>
				<i>smelled</i>	<i>smelled</i>
26. learn	...	...	39. spill	...	...
<i>learn</i>	<i>learnt /</i>	<i>learnt /</i>	<i>spill</i>	<i>spilt</i>	<i>spilt</i>
	<i>learned</i>	<i>learned</i>			
27. let	...	...	40. spread	...	...
<i>let</i>	<i>let</i>	<i>let</i>	<i>spread</i>	<i>spread</i>	<i>spread</i>
28. lie	...	...	41. stand	...	...
<i>lie</i>	<i>lay</i>	<i>lain</i>	<i>stand</i>	<i>stood</i>	<i>stood</i>
29. light	...	...	42. steal	...	...
<i>light</i>	<i>lit</i>	<i>lit</i>	<i>steal</i>	<i>stole</i>	<i>stolen</i>
30. ride	...	...	43. stick	...	...
<i>ride</i>	<i>rode</i>	<i>ridden</i>	<i>stick</i>	<i>stuck</i>	<i>stuck</i>
31. ring	...	...	44. strike	...	...
<i>ring</i>	<i>rang</i>	<i>rung</i>	<i>strike</i>	<i>struck</i>	<i>struck</i>
32. rise	...	...	45. swear	...	...
<i>rise</i>	<i>rose</i>	<i>risen</i>	<i>swear</i>	<i>swore</i>	<i>sworn</i>
33. seek	...	...	46. teach	...	...
<i>seek</i>	<i>sought</i>	<i>sought</i>	<i>teach</i>	<i>taught</i>	<i>taught</i>
34. set	...	...	47. tear	...	...
<i>set</i>	<i>set</i>	<i>set</i>	<i>tear</i>	<i>tore</i>	<i>torn</i>
35. shine	...	...	48. throw	...	...
<i>shine</i>	<i>shone</i>	<i>shone</i>	<i>throw</i>	<i>threw</i>	<i>thrown</i>
36. show	...	...	49. understand	...	...
<i>show</i>	<i>showed</i>	<i>shown</i>	<i>understand</i>	<i>understood</i>	<i>understood</i>
37. sink	...	...	50. wind	...	...
<i>sink</i>	<i>sank</i>	<i>sunk</i>	<i>wind</i>	<i>wound</i>	<i>wound</i>