



Guía de estudios para extraordinario de inglés IV

Regular and Irregular Verbs

Regular verbs

The *simple past* and *past participle* of regular verbs is **-ed**.

clean → cleaned live → lived paint → painted study → studied

Simple past (see Unit 11)

- I cleaned my room yesterday.
- Charlie studied engineering in college.

Past participle

Present perfect = **have/has + past participle** (see Units 16–17, 19–21)

- I have cleaned my room.
- Tracy has lived in Miami for ten years.

Passive = **be (is / are / were / has been, etc.) + past participle** (see Units 22–23)

- These rooms are cleaned every day.
- My car has been repaired.

Irregular verbs

The *simple past* and *past participle* of irregular verbs are not **-ed**. For example:

Base form make break cut

Simple past **made** **broke** **cut**

Past participle **made** **broken** **cut**

Sometimes the *simple past* and *past participle* are the same. For example:

Base form make find buy cut

Simple past **made** **found** **bought** **cut**

Past participle **made** **found** **bought** **cut**

- I made a cake yesterday. (*simple past*)
- I've just made some coffee. (*past participle in the present perfect*)
- Butter is made from cream. (*past participle in the passive*)

Sometimes the *simple past* and *past participle* are different. For example:

Base form break know begin go

Simple past broke knew began went

Past participle broken known begun gone

- Somebody broke this window last night. (*simple past*)
- Somebody has broken this window. (*past participle in the present perfect*)
- This window was broken last night. (*past participle in the passive*)



Exercises

25.1 Write the simple past / past participle of these verbs. (The simple past and past participle are the same for all the verbs in this exercise.)

- | | | |
|---------------------|------------------|----------------------|
| 1. make <u>made</u> | 6. enjoy _____ | 11. hear _____ |
| 2. cut <u>cut</u> | 7. buy _____ | 12. put _____ |
| 3. say _____ | 8. sit _____ | 13. catch _____ |
| 4. bring _____ | 9. leave _____ | 14. watch _____ |
| 5. pay _____ | 10. happen _____ | 15. understand _____ |

25.2 Write the simple past and past participle of these verbs.

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. break <u>broke</u> <u>broken</u> | 6. run _____ | 11. take _____ |
| 2. begin _____ | 7. speak _____ | 12. go _____ |
| 3. eat _____ | 8. write _____ | 13. give _____ |
| 4. drink _____ | 9. come _____ | 14. throw _____ |
| 5. drive _____ | 10. know _____ | 15. get _____ |

25.3 Put the verb in the right form.

1. I washed my hands because they were dirty. (wash)
2. Somebody has broken this window. (break)
3. I feel good. I _____ very well last night. (sleep)
4. We _____ a really good movie yesterday. (see)
5. It _____ a lot while we were on vacation. (rain)
6. I've _____ my bag. (lose) Have you _____ it? (see)
7. Rosa's bicycle was _____ last week. (steal)
8. I _____ to bed early because I was tired. (go)
9. Have you _____ your work yet? (finish)
10. The shopping mall was _____ about 20 years ago. (build)
11. Annie _____ to drive when she was 16. (learn)
12. I've never _____ a horse. (ride)
13. Julia is a good friend of mine. I've _____ her for a long time. (know)
14. Yesterday I _____ and _____ my leg. (fall / hurt)

UNIT 16

Have you ever . . . ? (Present Perfect)

A



Have you been to Mexico City?

Yes, I have. Many times.

Have you ever driven a car there?

No, I've never driven in Mexico City.



Have been / have driven / have played, etc., is the *present perfect* (have + past participle).

I		played	I	played?	} Regular verbs
we	have ('ve)	lived	we	lived?	
you	have not (haven't)	visited	you	visited?	
they		read	they	read?	} Irregular verbs
he	has ('s)	lost	he	lost?	
she	has not (hasn't)	been	she	been?	
it		flown	it	flown?	

Regular verbs: The past participle is -ed (the same as the simple past).

play → we have played live → I have lived visit → she has visited

Irregular verbs: The past participle is sometimes the same as the simple past.

buy → I bought / I have bought have → he had / he has had

Sometimes it is different (see Appendixes 2-3).

break → I broke / I have broken see → you saw / you have seen

B

We use the present perfect when we talk about a time from the past until now, for example, a person's life.

Have you ever been to Japan?

past

now

- "Have you been to France?" (in your life) "No, I haven't."
- We've been to Canada, but we haven't been to Alaska.
- Mary has had many different jobs and has lived in many places.
- I've seen that woman before, but I can't remember where.
- How many times has Brazil won the World Cup?
- "Have you read this book?" "Yes, I've read it twice." (twice = two times)

C

Present perfect + ever (in questions) and never

- "Has Amy ever been to Australia?" "Yes, once." (once = one time)
- "Have you ever played golf?" "Yes, I play golf a lot."
- My mother has never traveled by plane.
- I've never ridden a horse.
- "Who is that man?" "I don't know. I've never seen him before."



HOJA DE EJERCICIOS PRESENT PERFECT

16.1 You are asking Angela questions. Write the questions. Begin with *Have you ever . . . ?*



YOU



ANGELA

1. (Montreal?)
2. (play / golf?)
3. (Australia?)
4. (lose / your passport?)
5. (fly / in a helicopter?)
6. (eat / Chinese food?)
7. (London?)
8. (drive / a bus?)

<i>Have you ever been to Montreal?</i>
<i>Have you ever played golf?</i>
Have _____ ?

- No, never.
Yes, many times.
No, never.
Yes, once.
No, never.
Yes, a few times.
Yes, twice.
No, never.

16.2 Look at Angela's answers in Exercise 16.1. Write sentences about Angela.

1. (London) *Angela has been to London twice*
2. (Australia) She _____
3. (Chinese food) _____
4. (drive / a bus) _____



PAST PERFECT ESTRUCTURA Y EJEMPLO

1. Estructura afirmativa.

Sujeto + Auxiliar **had** + Verbo en pasado + Complemento

EJ. I had met them before the meeting.
Los había conocido antes de la reunión.

2. Estructura negativa.

Sujeto + Auxiliar **had** + **not** + Verbo en pasado + Complemento

EJ. You had not said how long will the video call is.
No había dicho cuánto tiempo durará la videollamada.

3. Estructura interrogativa.

Auxiliar **had** + Sujeto + Verbo en pasado + Complemento

EJ. She gone to eat before lunch time?
¿Se fue a comer antes de la hora del almuerzo?

HOJA DE EJERCICIOS

Conjuga los verbos en *past perfect*.

1. I/work _____
2. he/Paint _____
3. we/listen _____
4. you/speak _____
5. they/find _____

Conjuga los verbos entre paréntesis en *past perfect*.

6. We ate cherries from the tree that my grandfather (*plant*) _____ many years before.
7. When we arrived, the show (*start/already*) _____
8. We went to a place where I (*be/never*) _____ before.
9. The teacher wanted to know whether we (*read*) _____ the book.
10. Yesterday I met a friend that I (*see/not*) _____ for ages.

Adverbs of Manners



He ate his dinner very quickly.
Quickly and suddenly are adverbs.



Suddenly, the shelf fell down.

Adjective + -ly → adverb

adjective	quick	bad	sudden	careful	heavy	etc.
adverb	quickly	badly	suddenly	carefully	heavily	etc.

Spelling (see Appendix 5.2): easy → easily heavy → heavily

Adverbs tell you *how* something happens
or *how* somebody does something.

- The train stopped suddenly.
- I opened the door slowly.
- Please listen carefully.
- I understand you perfectly.



It's raining heavily.

Compare:

adjective (see Unit 86)

- Sue is very quiet.
- Be careful!
- It was a bad game.
- I felt nervous. (= I was nervous)

adverb

- Sue speaks very quietly. (*not* speaks very quiet)
- Listen carefully! (*not* listen careful)
- Our team played badly. (*not* played bad)
- I waited nervously.

These words are adjectives *and* adverbs: hard fast late early

- | | |
|---------------------------|---|
| ■ Sue's job is very hard. | ■ Sue works very hard. (<i>not</i> hardly) |
| ■ Ben is a fast runner. | ■ Ben can run fast. |
| ■ The bus was late/early. | ■ I went to bed late/early. |

good (adjective) → well (adverb)

- | | |
|------------------------------|--|
| ■ Your English is very good. | ■ You speak English very well. (<i>not</i> very good) |
| ■ It was a good game. | ■ Our team played well. |

But well is also an adjective (= not sick, in good health).

- "How are you?" "I'm very well, thank you. And you?"

Adjectives Unit 86

Ejercicios de Adverbs of Manners

87.1 Look at the pictures and complete the sentences with one of these adverbs:
angrily badly early fast heavily quietly



1. It's raining heavily.
2. He sings very _____.
3. They came in _____.
4. She shouted at me _____.
5. She can run very _____.
6. He got to work _____.

87.2 Complete the sentences. Choose from the boxes.

come	know	sleep	win
explain	listen	think	work

carefully	clearly	hard	well
carefully	easily	quickly	well

1. I'm going to tell you something very important, so please listen carefully.
2. Amy! _____! Run!
3. They _____, At the end of the day, they're always tired.
4. I'm tired this morning. I didn't _____ last night.
5. You play tennis much better than me. When we play, you always _____.
6. _____ before you answer this question.
7. I've met Alice a few times, but I don't _____ her very _____.
8. Our teacher doesn't _____ things very _____. We never understand him.