## past participle

The past participle of regular verbs ends in -ed (cleaned, danced, played etc.). Irregular verbs have different endings, for example lost, broken, done.

We use the past participle for perfect forms (have cleaned, had done etc.) and passive forms (is cleaned, was broken etc.).

See also Units 7, 42, 97 and Appendix 1

## perfect

Perfect verb forms are have + past participle. For example:

she has gonepresent perfectshe had gonepast perfectshe must have goneperfect infinitive

she will have gone perfect infinitive (= future perfect)

she would like **to have gone** to + perfect infinitive

Perfect forms can also be **continuous**: I have been waiting / I had been waiting / I must have been waiting etc.

See Units 7–16, 24, 27–29, 33, 36, 40, 43, 45, 53–54 and 58.

# phrasal verb

A phrasal verb is a verb + in/out/on/off/up/down/away/back etc. These words are sometimes called particles (a type of adverb). For example:

get on take off come back break down keep up

Sometimes phrasal verbs are used for movement and direction:

Go away and don't come back!

I took my shoes off.

But often they have a special meaning. For example:

My brother and I don't **get on** very well. (= we don't have a good relationship)

There are a few problems I need to **sort out**. (= I need to solve)

Sometimes there is a preposition after a phrasal verb:

I don't get on with my brother.

Here, get on is a phrasal verb and with is a preposition.

See Units 137-145.

#### plural see singular and plural

# preposition

Some examples of prepositions:

at, in, on, to, of, for, with, by, from, during

Prepositions are usually followed by a noun or pronoun:

I don't like going out at night.

They live in a small village.

What's the name of this street?

This is for you.

Sometimes (for example, in questions), there is a preposition at the end of a sentence:

What are you looking for?

See Units 121-136.