

# Regular and irregular verbs

## Regular verbs

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

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

*Past simple* (→ Unit 11)

- ☐ I **cleaned** my room yesterday.
- ☐ Chris **studied** engineering at university.

*Past participle*

**have/has** + *past participle* (present perfect → Units 15–18):

- ☐ I **have cleaned** my room.
- ☐ Tina **has lived** in London for ten years.

**be (is/are/were/has been** etc.) + *past participle* (passive → Units 21–22):

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

## Irregular verbs

The past simple and past participle of irregular verbs do *not* end in **-ed**:

	make	break	cut
<i>past simple</i>	<b>made</b>	<b>broke</b>	<b>cut</b>
<i>past participle</i>	<b>made</b>	<b>broken</b>	<b>cut</b>

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

	make	find	buy	cut
<i>past simple</i>	<b>made</b>	<b>found</b>	<b>bought</b>	<b>cut</b>
<i>past participle</i>	<b>made</b>	<b>found</b>	<b>bought</b>	<b>cut</b>

- ☐ I **made** a cake yesterday. (*past simple*)
- ☐ I **have made** some coffee. (*past participle – present perfect*)
- ☐ Butter **is made** from milk. (*past participle – passive present*)



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

*past simple*  
*past participle*

break	know	begin	go
<b>broke</b>	<b>knew</b>	<b>began</b>	<b>went</b>
<b>broken</b>	<b>known</b>	<b>begun</b>	<b>gone</b>

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

**vocabulary**



# likewise

так же, подобно, более того

adverb: **in the same way, or manner; similarly.**

*Just water these plants twice a week, and **likewise** the ones in the bedroom.*

*We put up a fence, and other neighbors did **likewise**.*

# relevant

СООТВЕТСТВУЮЩИЙ

adjective: **connected with what is happening or being discussed.**

*Education should be **relevant** to the child's needs.*

*I'm sorry but your personal wishes are not **relevant** in this case.*



# amusement

развлечение, веселье, забава, удовольствие

noun: the feeling of being entertained or made to laugh.

*I play the piano just for my own **amusement** (= to entertain myself, not other people).*

noun: an activity that you can take part in for entertainment.

*The spelling mistake in their teacher's name was a matter of great **amusement** to the children.*

*I get absolutely no **amusement** out of watching TV shows like that.*



# prescription

рецепт

noun: a piece of paper on which a doctor writes the details of the medicine or drugs that someone needs.

*a doctor's **prescription***

*The doctor should give you a **prescription**.*

*These drugs are only available on **prescription**.*

# significant

значительный, существенный, значимый, важный

adjective: **important or noticeable.**

*There has been a **significant** increase in the number of female students in recent years.*

adjective: **having a special meaning:**

*She looked at him across the table and gave him a **significant** smile.*

adjective: **important, large, or great, esp. in leading to a different result or to an important change.**

*Marriage is a **significant** commitment.*