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## Lesson 12. Mastering the verbs 7

### Irregular verbs

*You only truly master the irregular verbs when you are able to say them in the blink of an eye without making any mistake.*

#### What are irregular verbs?

Irregular verbs are verbs that have different patterns in the past and past participle.

They usually appear in a list with three columns.

The first column represents the infinitive (the root of the verb), the second is the past tense and the third is the past participle.

Almost all the students, including the advanced ones, experience some degree of difficulty when trying to reproduce the irregular verbs.

So, even assuming you think you know all the irregular verbs, it is a very good idea to start paying attention to the problems you experience when trying to use them.

#### Here are some of the most common problems:

##### 1. Mispronouncing the following verbs

- **Come and become-**

It is NOT "~~kəm~~" or "~~bikəm~~"

Approx. pronunciation: /Kam/keim/kam

Approx. pronunciation: / Bíkam/bíkeim/ Bkam

- **Begin- began- begun**

The past participle is NOT "~~bigun~~"

Approx. pronunciation: /Bigin/bigan/bigaan/ **Note:** The phonemic symbol of the "u" is like a roof ^. This means you should say an "a" with the mouth NOT too open. I personally call it the "A del tonto".

- **Catch- caught- caught**

The past tense and past participle is NOT "~~kaut~~"

Approx. pron.: /katch/kot/kot/



- **Teach -taught- taught**

The past tense and past participle is NOT ~~“taut”~~  
Approx. pronunciation: /tich/tot/tot/

- **Choose -chose- chosen**

The past tense is NOT ~~“chus”~~  
Approx. pronunciation: /chus/chóius/chóusen/

- **Eat - ate- eaten**

The past tense is NOT normally ~~“at”~~  
Approx. pronunciation: it/eit/itn

- **Fall- fell- fallen**

The past tense is NOT ~~felt~~- Do not confuse past tense of “fall” with that of “feel”  
Approx. pronunciation: /fol/fel,/folen/

- **Feel- felt- felt**

The past tense is NOT ~~“fell”~~.  
Approx. pronunciation: /fiil/felt/felt/

- **Forgive- forgave- forgiven**

The past tense is NOT ~~“forgive”~~.  
Approx. pronunciation: /forgiv/forgeiv/forgivn/

- **Give- gave- given**

The past tense is NOT ~~“giv”~~.  
Approx. pronunciation: /giv/geiv/given/

- **Hear- heard- heard**

The past tense is NOT ~~“hird”~~.  
Approx. pronunciation: /hir/herd/herd/ **Note:** “H” should be pronounced very softly.



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- **Hurt- hurt- hurt**

The sound is NOT “~~hart~~”  
Approx. pronunciation: /hert/hert/hert/

- **Mean- meant- meant**

The past tense is NOT “~~mint~~”.  
Approx. pronunciation: /min/ment/ ment/

- **Say (says) said- said**

The past tense is NOT “~~said~~”.  
Approx. pronunciation: sei/ses/(3<sup>rd</sup> person)/sed/sed/

- **Read read read**

The past tense is NOT “~~rid~~”.  
Approx. pronunciation: /rid/red/red/

## 2. Confusing the past participle of these verbs:

- Arise – arose- arisen
- Drive- drove- driven
- Ride – rode- ridden
- Rise- rose- risen
- Write- wrote- written

Many students confuse the -ing form and the past participle. They make the mistake of pronouncing them like this:

- Arisen- ~~araising~~ INCORRECT
- Driven- ~~draving~~ INCORRECT
- Ridden- ~~raiding~~ INCORRECT
- Risen- ~~raising~~ INCORRECT
- Written- ~~raiting~~ INCORRECT

### Do you make this mistake?

This is obviously a problem of NOT paying enough attention to the sounds and saying whatever your mind thinks you should say.





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Your mind is NOT going to remember the right sounds unless you force it to listen and repeat the correct sounds.

### **How can you solve this problem?**

Practise saying these sounds many times:

- Arisen- /arɪsn/
- Driven /drɪvn/
- Ridden- /rɪdn/
- Risen /rɪsn/
- Written- /rɪtn/

The “e” has a very short sound and it almost disappears in between the stronger sounds of the consonants that come after and before.

### **3. Using “was” instead of “were” especially when asking questions**

The confusion occurs because the student’s mind doesn’t connect the subject with the right verb. So, for instance, if he is saying: “I was there”, and then he has to ask a question changing the pronoun to “you”, he will continue to use “was”, like this:  
~~Was~~ you there?

To solve this problem you must practise saying sentences like these aloud many times:

- Were you at the party?
- Were you there?
- Were you tired?
- Were you sick?
- Was he there?
- Was he at the party?
- Was he sick?
- Were you late?
- Was she in the room?

The goal is for you to automatically associate “were” with “you”. This is only achieved when you say it correctly without having to think about it and when you immediately realise it is a mistake to say “you was”. **Note:** It’s true that “you was” is sometimes used by native speakers, but this is considered bad English and is incorrect.

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**Have you experienced any of the problems listed above?**







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If you have, and you truly want to be an advanced student, you must put an end to all these problems. Therefore, we'll go over some suggestions on how to learn the irregular verbs in a more effective way.

### **How to learn the irregular verbs more effectively?**

In this course we are going to reinforce your knowledge of the irregular verbs through listening, reading and repeating the sentences of your audiobook.

But there also many other alternatives you can use for extra help.

**TWO VERY IMPORTANT PIECES OF ADVICE** regarding these suggestions below.

- 1) NEVER, EVER, learn new sounds only by reading them. You should ALWAYS listen to the sound of the verb first using software such as Google translator or alike.
- 2) Do not pretend to gain fluency if you dedicate little time to the verbs as you go through this lesson. You should be completely committed to this goal and do some type of activity with the verbs EVERY DAY until you completely master them.

These are my suggestions:

1. **Download apps to learn the irregular verbs**
2. **Sing them.** Here you have an example:
3. [Listen and Repeat Podcast: Improve Your English Pronunciation](#)
4. **Say them aloud.** Here are a list of verbs with the sounds that will help you repeat them correctly: [Irregular verb list & audio](#)
5. **Learn them in sentences.** Here are examples of sentences:
6. [Irregular Verbs Examples](#)
7. **Play with them.**  
Games are not only for children. You can have fun learning the verbs by playing. You can find an example of a game here: [Irregular Verb Wheel Game - Languages Games](#)





8. **Make sentences with them.** Here are some exercises to make sentences with them: [Irregular Verbs](#)
  9. **Do all kinds of exercises with them.**
  10. Here are some exercises: [Exercise 1 - Past simple affirmative: irregular verbs | Solutions](#)
  11. More exercises: [Irregular Verbs Exercise 1](#)
  12. **Print a poster with them and stick it on the wall in your room.** Here you have some examples of posters.  
[https://www.google.es/search?q=poster+irregular+verbs&espv=2&biw=750&bih=528&source=lnms&tbm=isch&sa=X&ei=LGnvVLj4KsurU7z9g-AK&ved=0CAYQ\\_AUoAQ&dpr=1](https://www.google.es/search?q=poster+irregular+verbs&espv=2&biw=750&bih=528&source=lnms&tbm=isch&sa=X&ei=LGnvVLj4KsurU7z9g-AK&ved=0CAYQ_AUoAQ&dpr=1)
- If you make a poster yourself with the verbs you have trouble with, you'll learn them faster. Paying more attention and working on a subject always means more learning.
13. **Create them.** You can write, sculpt, cut, paint, sketch, or draw them. Use your imagination.
  14. **Teach them to someone.** Teaching them is one of the most effective ways to learn them because you have to prepare what you are going to say and, by going through this process, you force yourself to learn them by heart.

### List of irregular verbs

You can find a list of irregular verbs with the approximate pronunciation below. My suggestion is that you print it and have it handy when reading the audiobook.

Remember that the goal is not for you to just have an idea about the irregular verbs, but that you don't make ANY mistakes.

Infinitive	Simple Past	Past Participle	Spanish
arise[a'rais]	arose[a'rous]	arisen[a'risn]	<i>surgir, levantarse.</i>
be[bi]	was [wuas] / were[wer]	been [bin]	<i>Ser</i>
beat[bit]	beat[biit]	beaten[biitn]	<i>Golpear, latir</i>
become[bi'kam]	became[bi'keim]	become[bi'kam]	<i>convertirse, llegar a ser</i>
begin[bi'gln]	began[bi'gan]	begun[bi'gaan]	<i>comenzar</i>
bet[bet]	bet[bet]	bet[bet]	<i>apostar</i>
bite[bait]	bit[bIt]	bitten[bItn]	<i>morder</i>
bleed[blid]	bled[bled]	bled[bled]	<i>sangrar</i>
blow[blou]	blew[blu]	blown[bloun]	<i>soplar</i>
break[breik]	broke[brók]	broken[brókun]	<i>romper</i>
bring[bring]	brought[brot]	brought[brot]	<i>traer</i>



<b>build[bild]</b>	built[bilt]	built[bilt]	<i>construir</i>
<b>buy[bai]</b>	bought[bot]	bought[bot]	<i>comprar</i>
<b>catch[katch]</b>	caught[kot]	caught[kot]	<i>atrapar</i>
<b>choose[chus]</b>	chose[chous]	chosen[chousn]	<i>elegir</i>
<b>come[kam]</b>	came[kéim]	come[kam]	<i>venir</i>
<b>cost[kost]</b>	cost[kost]	cost[kost]	<i>costar</i>
<b>creep[krip]</b>	crept[krept]	crept[krept]	<i>arrastrarse</i>
<b>cut[kat]</b>	cut[kaat]	cut[kaat]	<i>cortar</i>
<b>deal[dil]</b>	dealt[delt]	dealt[delt]	<i>dar, repartir, tratar</i>
<b>do[du]</b>	did[dId]	done[don]	<i>hacer</i>
<b>draw[dro]</b>	drew[dru]	drawn[dron]	<i>Dibujar, sacar</i>
<b>dream[driim]</b>	dreamt[dremt]	dreamt[dremt]	<i>soñar</i>
<b>drink[drInk]</b>	drank[drank]	drunk[draank]	<i>beber</i>
<b>drive[draiv]</b>	drove[dróuv]	driven[drivn]	<i>conducir</i>
<b>eat[iit]</b>	ate[eit]	eaten[iitn]	<i>comer</i>
<b>fall[fol]</b>	fell[fel]	fallen[fólen]	<i>caer</i>
<b>feed[fiid]</b>	fed[fed]	fed[fed]	<i>alimentar</i>
<b>feel[fiil]</b>	felt[felt]	felt[felt]	<i>sentir</i>
<b>fight[fait]</b>	fought[fot]	fought[fot]	<i>pelear</i>
<b>find[faind]</b>	found[fáund]	found[fáund]	<i>encontrar</i>
<b>flee[flii]</b>	fled[fled]	fled[fled]	<i>huir</i>
<b>fly[flai]</b>	flew[flu]	flown[flóun]	<i>volar</i>
<b>forget[forget]</b>	forgot[forGát]	forgotten[forGátN]	<i>olvidar</i>
<b>forgive[forGiv]</b>	forgave[forGéiv]	forgiven[forGívn]	<i>perdonar</i>
<b>forsake[forseik]</b>	forsook[forSúk]	forsaken [forSéikN]	<i>abandonar</i>
<b>freeze[friisz]</b>	froze[fróusz]	frozen[fróuszn]	<i>congelar</i>
<b>get[get]</b>	got[gat]	got/gotten [gat,gatN]	<i>tener, obtener</i>
<b>give[glv]</b>	gave[géiv]	given[gívn]	<i>dar</i>
<b>go[gou]</b>	went [wuént]	gone[gon]	<i>ir</i>
<b>grind[graind]</b>	ground[gráund]	ground[gráund]	<i>moler</i>
<b>grow[grou]</b>	grew[gru]	grown[gróun]	<i>crecer</i>
<b>hang[hang]</b>	hung[haang]	hung[haang]	<i>colgar</i>
<b>have[hav]</b>	had[had]	had[had]	<i>tener</i>
<b>hear[hir]</b>	heard[herd]	heard[herd]	<i>oír</i>
<b>hide[haid]</b>	hid[hId]	hidden[hIdn]	<i>escondarse</i>
<b>hit[hIt]</b>	hit[hIt]	hit[hIt]	<i>golpear</i>
<b>hold[hold]</b>	held[held]	held[held]	<i>tener, mantener</i>
<b>hurt[hert]</b>	hurt[hert]	hurt[hert]	<i>herir, doler</i>
<b>keep[kip]</b>	kept[kept]	kept[kept]	<i>guardar</i>
<b>kneel[nil]</b>	knelt[nelt]	knelt[nelt]	<i>arrodillarse</i>
<b>know[nou]</b>	knew[niu]	known[nóun]	<i>saber</i>
<b>lead[liid]</b>	led[led]	led[led]	<i>encabezar</i>
<b>learn[lern]</b>	learnt[lernt]	learnt[lernt]	<i>aprender</i>
<b>leave[liv]</b>	left[left]	left[left]	<i>Dejar, marcharse</i>
<b>lend[lend]</b>	lent[lent]	lent[lent]	<i>prestar</i>
<b>let[let]</b>	let[let]	let[let]	<i>dejar</i>
<b>lie[lai]</b>	lay[lei]	lain[leín]	<i>yacer</i>
<b>lose[lus]</b>	lost[lost]	lost[lost]	<i>perder</i>
<b>make[meik]</b>	made[méid]	made[méid]	<i>hacer</i>
<b>mean[min]</b>	meant[ment]	meant[ment]	<i>significar</i>
<b>meet[mit]</b>	met[met]	met[met]	<i>conocer, encontrar</i>
<b>pay[pei]</b>	paid[péid]	paid[péid]	<i>pagar</i>
<b>put[put]</b>	put[put]	put[put]	<i>poner</i>
<b>quit[kuit]</b>	quit[kuit]	quit[kuit]	<i>abandonar</i>



<b>read</b> [rid]	read[red]	read[red]	<i>leer</i>
<b>ride</b> [raid]	rode[róud]	ridden[ridn]	<i>montar, ir</i>
<b>ring</b> [rIng]	rang[rang]	rung[raang]	<i>llamar por teléfono</i>
<b>rise</b> [rais]	rose[róus]	risen[risn]	<i>Elevar, subir por sus propios medios, sin ayuda de nadie</i>
<b>run</b> [raan]	ran[ran]	run[raan]	<i>correr</i>
<b>say</b> [sei]	said[sed]	said[sed]	<i>decir</i>
<b>see</b> [si]	saw[so]	seen[sin]	<i>ver</i>
<b>sell</b> [sel]	sold[sóuld]	sold[sóuld]	<i>vender</i>
<b>send</b> [send]	sent[sent]	sent[sent]	<i>enviar</i>
<b>set</b> [set]	set[set]	set[set]	<i>Fijar, colocar</i>
<b>sew</b> [sou]	sewed[sóud]	sewn [sóun]	<i>coser</i>
<b>shake</b> [sheik]	shook[shuk]	shaken[shéikn]	<i>Sacudir, batir</i>
<b>shine</b> [shain]	shone[shóun]	shone[shóun]	<i>brillar</i>
<b>shoot</b> [shut]	shot[shot]	shot[shot]	<i>disparar</i>
<b>show</b> [shou]	showed[shóud]	shown[shóun]	<i>mostrar</i>
<b>shrink</b> [shrInk]	shrank[shrank]	shrunk[shraank]	<i>encoger</i>
<b>shut</b> [shaat]	shut[shaat]	shut[shaat]	<i>cerrar</i>
<b>sing</b> [sIng]	sang[sang]	sung[saang]	<i>cantar</i>
<b>sink</b> [sInk]	sank[sank]	sunk[saank]	<i>hundir</i>
<b>sit</b> [sit]	sat[sat]	sat[sat]	<i>sentarse</i>
<b>sleep</b> [sliip]	slept[slept]	slept[slept]	<i>dormir</i>
<b>slide</b> [sslaid]	slid[sslId]	slid[sslId]	<i>deslizar</i>
<b>sow</b> [sou]	sowed[sóud]	sown[sóun]	<i>sembrar</i>
<b>speak</b> [ssplk]	spoke[sspouk]	spoken[sspoukn]	<i>hablar</i>
<b>spel</b> [sspel]	spelt[sspelt]	spelt[sspelt]	<i>deletrear</i>
<b>spend</b> [sspend]	spent[sspent]	spent[sspent]	<i>Gastar, pasar el tiempo</i>
<b>spill</b> [sspll]	spilt[ssplIt]	spilt[ssplIt]	<i>derramar</i>
<b>split</b> [sspll]	split[sspll]	split[sspll]	<i>dividir</i>
<b>spoil</b> [sspoil]	spoilt[sspoilt]	spoilt[sspoilt]	<i>estropear</i>
<b>spread</b> [sspred]	spread[sspred]	spread[sspred]	<i>extenderse</i>
<b>stand</b> [sstand]	stood[sstud]	stood[sstud]	<i>estar de pie</i>
<b>steal</b> [sstil]	stole[sstóul]	stolen[stóuln]	<i>robar</i>
<b>sting</b> [sstIng]	stung[sstaang]	stung[sstaang]	<i>picar</i>
<b>stink</b> [sstink]	stank [sstank]	stunk[sstaank]	<i>apestar</i>
<b>strike</b> [straik]	struck [straak]	struck[strak]	<i>golpear</i>
<b>swear</b> [suer]	swore[suor]	sworn[suorn]	<i>Jurar, decir palabrotas</i>
<b>sweep</b> [suip]	swept[suept]	swept[suept]	<i>barrer</i>
<b>swim</b> [suim]	swam[suam]	swum[suaam]	<i>nadar</i>
<b>take</b> [teik]	took[tuk]	taken[teikn]	<i>Tomar, tardar, llevar</i>
<b>teach</b> [tiich]	taught[tot]	taught[tot]	<i>enseñar</i>
<b>tear</b> [ter]	tore[tor]	torn[torn]	<i>Romper, rasgar</i>
<b>tell</b> [tel]	told[told]	told[told]	<i>decir</i>
<b>think</b> [zInk]	thought[zot]	thought[zot]	<i>pensar</i>
<b>throw</b> [zrou]	threw[zriu]	thrown[zroun]	<i>lanzar</i>
<b>tread</b> [tred]	trode[tróud]	trodden[trodn]	<i>pisar</i>
<b>wake</b> [güeik]	woke[wu0k]	woken[wuokn]	<i>despertarse</i>
<b>wear</b> [güer]	wore[wuor]	worn[wourn]	<i>llevar puesto</i>
<b>weave</b> [güiv]	wove[wuov]	woven[wouvvn]	<i>tejer</i>
<b>weep</b> [wuiip]	wept[wuept]	wept[wuept]	<i>llorar</i>
<b>win</b> [wuin]	won[wuon]	won[wuon]	<i>ganar (premios)</i>
<b>wring</b> [rIng]	wrung[raang]	wrung[raang]	<i>Retorcer, estrujar</i>







write[raɪt]

wrote[róut]

written[ˈrɪtn]

escribir

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## Learning the irregular verbs with the audiobook

Please, go to chapter 9 of your audiobook now and listen to it at least two times then read it.

As you'll see, I have highlighted the irregular verbs in the present tense or infinitive in light blue, in the past tense in pink and in the past participle in green.

### Chapter 9

#### The painter wants to see the picture

*"A man who is master of himself can end a sorrow as easily as he can invent a pleasure."*

The following morning, when Dorian was having breakfast, Basil Hallward entered the room.

"I am pleased to see you, Dorian" he said gravely. "I called last night and they told me you were at the opera. Of course I didn't believe it."

"My dear Basil, yes, I was at the opera" murmured Dorian Gray and taking a sip of white wine.

"You went to the opera?" Exclaimed Hallward, speaking very slowly. "You went to the opera as Sibyl Vane was lying dead in some sordid place?"

"That's enough, Basil! I won't hear it! Don't speak about horrible things. If one doesn't speak about them, they haven't happened" exclaimed Dorian, standing up brusquely. What is done is done. What has happened has happened."

"You call yesterday the past?"

"Only superficial people need years to forget an emotion. A man who is master of himself can end a sorrow as easily as he can invent a pleasure." I don't want to be dependent on my emotions. I want to use them, to enjoy them and to dominate them."

"Dorian! That is horrible! Something has changed you completely. You look the same as the wonderful boy I painted, but you talk as if you had no heart."

"What do you want, Basil?"



"I want the Dorian Gray who posed for my portrait."

"Basil, you come here to console me, you **find** me well and you **become** furious. I **was** nothing more than a schoolboy when you **met** me. Now I am a man. I **have** new passions, new thoughts, new ideas. I have changed, but you will always **be** my friend. Don't argue with me, Basil. I am who I am. There is nothing more **to say**."

The painter **felt** strangely emotional.

"Very well, Dorian" he **said** finally, with a sad smile. "I will never talk about this terrible story again, but you have **to come** and pose for me again."

"I will never pose for you again. It's impossible!" Exclaimed Dorian.

The painter stared at him.

"My dear boy, what nonsense!" He exclaimed. "Do you **mean to say** that you didn't like the portrait? Where **is** it? I want **to see** it. It's the best thing I have ever **done**."

Hallward walked towards the corner of the room.

A cry of terror escaped from Dorian Gray's lips, who **ran** between the painter and the screen.

"Basil" he **said**. "You must not look at it. I don't want you **to see** it!"

"Not look at my own work! Why not?" Asked Hallward, laughing.

"If you try to look at it, I will never speak to you again for as long as I live."

Hallward was amazed.

"Dorian! But what is the matter? It is absurd that I can't look at my own work, especially as I want to exhibit it in Paris in autumn."

"Exhibit it? You want to exhibit it?" Exclaimed Dorian Gray, terrified.

"Yes, I suppose you won't mind. The portrait will only **be** away for a month."

Dorian Gray passed his hand over his forehead. He was sweating.

"One month ago you **told** me you would never exhibit it" he exclaimed. "Why have you changed your mind?"

Then Dorian Gray remembered that Lord Henry **had told** him that Basil had asked him why he didn't want to exhibit the picture. Yes, perhaps Basil also **had** his secret.



"Basil" he **said**, coming quite close and looking him in the eyes. "We both **have** a secret. **Tell** me yours and I will tell you mine. Why didn't you want to exhibit my portrait?"

The painter shuddered.

"I know you are going to laugh at me. From the moment I **met** you my life changed. I adored you. I **was** jealous of each and every person you **spoke** to. I wanted you for myself. I **was** only happy when I **was** with you. Of course I never wanted you **to know** any of this. You wouldn't have **understood**. When I painted, I **put** a lot of myself into the picture. I **was** scared that others would discover that I adored you. I decided that I wouldn't exhibit the portrait. Don't get angry about what I have **told** you, Dorian.

Dorian Gray **took** a long breath. The colour returned to his cheeks and a smile **drew** itself onto his lips. The danger had passed. For now he **was** safe.

"Can I **see** the portrait?" **Said** the painter.

"Dorian **shook** his head."

"You mustn't ask me that, Basil. I can't allow you to **see** it."

"Will you pose for me again?"

"Impossible! I can't explain, Basil, but there is something fatal about a portrait. It has a life of its own."

"Goodbye, I am sorry you won't show me the painting one more time."

When he **left** the room, Dorian Gray smiled; poor Basil! How little he knows of the real reason! He **had to hide** the portrait. He decided to ask the servant for the only key that existed for the empty room on the top floor. She handed it to him. Dorian took the painting upstairs and locked the door with the key, which he would **keep** himself. Now he **felt** saved.

As he **went** back to his room, he **saw** on the beautiful wooden table, the book that Lord Henry **had left** him. He **took** it and started to read. It **was** the strangest book that he had ever **read**. The story **was** about a young Parisian man who dedicated his life to trying all of life's pleasures.

### Listen and repeat the following sentences aloud.

Remember that what you are trying to do with this exercise is to DRAMATICALLY improve your accent and fluency, so if you happen to feel that you know all these





verbs, ignore the feeling and continue repeating and trying to imitate the native accent of the audiobook as long as you can.

Spanish	English	Phonetics	Approximate Pronunciation
Él dijo con gravedad	he said gravely	hi 'sed 'greɪvli	Hi sed gréivli
Ellos me dijeron	they told me	'ðeɪ təʊld miː	Déi tóuld mi
Tú estabas en la ópera	you were at the opera	ju wər ət ði 'ɒprə	Iu wuér at di ópera
Yo estaba en la ópera	I was at the opera	'aɪ wəz ət ði 'ɒprə	Ái wuáss at di ópera
¿Fue usted a la ópera?	You went to the opera?"	ju 'went tə ði 'ɒprə	Iu wuént tu di ópera?
¿Fue a la ópera mientras Sibyl Vane yacía muerta en un lugar sórdido?	You went to the opera as Sibyl Vane was lying dead in some sordid place?"	ju 'went tə ði 'ɒprə əz 'sɪbl, veɪn wəz 'laɪɪŋ ded ɪn səm 'sɔːdɪd 'pleɪs	Iu wuént tu di ópera ass síbyl véin wuáss láing ded in sam sórdid pléis?
Yo no era más que un colegial cuando usted me conoció	I was nothing more than a schoolboy when you met me.	'aɪ wəz 'nʌθ ɪŋ mɔː ðən ə 'skuːlbɔɪ wen ju met miː	Ai wuass názing mor dan a sskúlboi wuén iu métmí
El pintor se sintió extrañamente emocionado	The painter felt strangely emotional	ðə 'peɪntə felt 'streɪndʒli ɪ 'məʊʃn, əl	De péinter felt sstréinyeli émosphional
Finalmente, dijo	he said finally	hi 'sed 'faɪnəli	Hi sed fáinali
Que corrió a situarse entre el pintor y el biombo	Who ran between the painter and the screen	huː ræn bɪ'twiːn ðə 'peɪntər ənd ðə skriːn	Hu ran bítuin de páinter an de sskrin
Basil, dijo	"Basil" he said.	'bæzl, hi 'sed	Bássel hi sed
Hace un mes me dijo que nunca lo exhibiría	One month ago you told me you would never exhibit it	wʌn mʌn θ ə'gəʊ ju təʊld miː ju wʊd 'nevər ɪg'zɪbɪt ɪt	Wuán monz a'gou iu told mi iu wud néver ekssíbit
Lord Henry se lo había dicho	Lord Henry had told him	lɔːd 'henri həd təʊld ɪm	Lord henri had tóuld him
Quizas Basil también tenía su secreto	perhaps Basil also had his secret.	pə'hæps 'bæzl, 'ɔːlsəʊ həd ɪz 'siːkrɪt	Perháps bássel ólso had hiss síkret
Desde que le conocí mi vida cambió	From the moment I met you my life changed.	fɹəm ðə 'məʊmənt 'aɪ met ju maɪ laɪf tʃeɪndʒd	From de móument ai met iu mai láif chéinchd
Estaba celoso	I was jealous	'aɪ wəz 'dʒeləs	Ai wuass yélas
Todas las personas con las que usted hablaba	every person you spoke to	'evri 'pɜːsn, ju spəʊk tuː	Évri pérsón iu sspik tu
Solo estaba feliz cuando estaba con usted	I was only happy when I was with you	'aɪ wəz 'əʊnli 'hæpi wen 'aɪ wəz wɪð ju	Ai wuass ounli hápi wuén ai wuass wiz iu





Usted no hubiera entendido	You wouldn't have understood.	ju 'wʊdnt həv   ʌndə 'stʊd	Iu wúndnt jav anderstud
Yo estaba asustado	I was scared	'aɪ wəz skeəd	Ai wuass sskérd
Se lo he dicho a usted	I have told you	'aɪ həv təʊld ju	Ai háv tóuld iu
Dorian Gray respiró hondo	Dorian Gray took a long breath.	'dɔːiən greɪ tʊk ə 'lɒŋ bre θ	Dórian grei túk a long brez
Se dibujó una sonrisa en sus labios	a smile drew itself onto his lips	ə smaɪl druː ɪt 'self 'ɒntu ɪz lɪps	A ssmail drú ítself óntu hiss lips
Por ahora él estaba salvo	For now he was safe	fə naʊ hi wəz seɪf	For náu hi wuass séif
Dijo el pintor	Said the painter	'sed ðə 'peɪntə	Sed de péinter
Dorian negó con la cabeza	Dorian shook his head	'dɔːiən ʃʊk ɪz hed 	Dórian shúk his hed
Cuando él se marchó de la habitación	When he left the room,	wen hi left ðə ruːm	Wuen hi left de rum
Tuvo que esconder el retrato	He had to hide the portrait.	hi həd tə haɪd ðə 'pɔːtrɪt	Hi had to háid de pórtret
Ahora se sintió seguro	Now he felt safe	naʊ hi felt seɪf	Náu hi félt séif
Cuando volvía a su habitación	As he went back to his room	əz hi 'went 'bæk tu ɪz ruːm	Ass hí wuént bak tu hiss rum
Vio en la bella mesa de madera	He saw on the beautiful wooden table	hi 'sɔːr ɒn ðə 'bjʊːtəfl , 'wʊdn , 'teɪbl ,	Hi so de bíutífol wúden téíbol
El libro que le había dejado Lord Henry	The book that Lord Henry had left him	ðə bʊk ðæt lɔːd 'henri həd left ɪm 	De buk dat lord hénri had left him
Él lo cogió	He took it	hi tʊk ɪt	Hi tukit
Era el libro más extraño	It was the strangest book	ɪt wəz ðə 'streɪndʒɪst bʊk	It wuass de sstréinyest buk
Que él nunca había leído	He had ever read	hi həd 'evə riːd	Hi had ever red
La historia era acerca de un joven parisino	The story was about a young Parisian man	ðə 'stɔːri wəz ə 'baʊt ə jʌŋ pə'riːziən mæn	De sstóri wuass ábaut a iang páriissian man

### To sum up:

Irregular verbs are not easy to learn because their spelling differs greatly from their sound. Therefore, a variety of techniques should be used to memorise them. In this lesson, I suggest learning them by listening to a story and to reinforce and continue learning them by doing other activities such as singing, repeating them aloud, making sentences with them or teaching them.

If you feel you already know these verbs, concentrate on improving your pronunciation and fluency by saying them aloud in sentences many times.





Remember that if you truly want to be an advanced student your pronunciation should be almost, if not completely, perfect.

## Homework

Using what you have learned in this lesson, go back to chapter 7 and 8 of the audiobook and try to spot all the irregular verbs.

Listen and repeat all the sentences that have irregular verbs in these two chapters aloud.

If you find irregular verbs in infinitive or present tense, try to say the past tense as well as the past participle aloud.

If you make any mistakes, correct the mistakes.

For example: You confuse the past tense of “fall” with the past tense of “feel”. Go over both tenses, make sentences with them and repeat them aloud. Make sure that you know the sound using software like Google Translator.

If you find that you don’t know the past tense or past participle of any irregular verb, take a look at the list included in this lesson and repeat them aloud many times.

Remember that you have to master these sounds and you can only do this by repetition.

