

# 5A The survivors' club

## 1 SPEAKING & READING

a Answer the questions with a partner. Give reasons for your answers.

1 How do you think you would react in a life or death emergency situation?

- a I'd panic and become hysterical.
- b I'd "freeze" and wouldn't be able to do anything.
- c I'd act coolly and calmly.



2 If you caught a plane tomorrow and the flight attendant began giving the safety information, would you...?

- a listen, but not take it very seriously
- b continue reading your book or magazine
- c pay attention and also read the safety information in the seat pocket

3 What would you do if you were hiking alone in the mountains and you got completely lost (without phone coverage)?

- a I'd stay where I was and wait to be rescued.
- b I'd keep walking and try to find my way to my destination.
- c I'd try to find my way back to where I started from.



4 What would you do if you woke up in the middle of the night and thought that you could hear an intruder in your home? If you would do something different, say what.

- a I'd confront the intruder.
- b I'd keep still and quiet and hope that the intruder would go away.
- c I'd lock myself in a room and call the police.

b Read the article *How to eat an elephant* and answer the questions.

- 1 What is the key to surviving in a life or death crisis?
- 2 What is the 10-80-10 principle?
- 3 What is the other important factor aside from keeping calm?

c Look at the highlighted words and phrases and try to figure out their meaning. Then match them to 1-8.

1 *overwhelmed*

*adj* unable to react because the emotion is too strong

2 \_\_\_\_\_

*adj* so shocked that you cannot think clearly or act

3 \_\_\_\_\_

*noun* a new or difficult thing that tests your abilities

4 \_\_\_\_\_

*adj* very confused

5 \_\_\_\_\_

*adj* based on reason and not emotion

6 \_\_\_\_\_

*verb* to succeed in dealing with or controlling a problem

7 \_\_\_\_\_

to not get excited or nervous, to not panic

8 \_\_\_\_\_

pieces of work that are possible to deal with or control

d Work in groups of three. ► **Communication**  
*It's an emergency! A p.106 B p.110 C p.112.*

Read about what to do in three different emergency situations. Then take turns to say what you should and shouldn't do.

e Now look back at the questions in a. Did you choose the right answers?



# HOW TO EAT AN ELEPHANT

## THE LESSONS OF THE SURVIVORS CLUB

At least 80 percent of us react in the same way to a life or death crisis or emergency: we're simply overwhelmed – the challenge seems too great, the problem insolvable. In Air Force survival school, they try to teach you how to overcome this feeling. One of the things they ask new cadets is, "How would you eat an elephant?" and they make them memorize the right answer, which is: "You eat an elephant one bite at a time." Survival means dealing with a huge life-or-death problem, one that you may not be able to solve quickly or all at once. The key to survival is to slow down and divide the challenges into small, manageable tasks, one goal at a time, one decision at a time. When an avalanche buried the survivors of a plane crash in the Andes, the survivors whispered to each other, "Breathe. Breathe again. With every breath you are alive." In a hopeless situation without oxygen or light, this approach kept them going until they found a way out.

This and much more is what survival expert Ben Sherwood tells us in his best-selling book *The Survivors Club*, which brings together stories of real-life survivors from all kinds of disasters. He begins by explaining the 10-80-10 principle. When faced with an emergency, 80 percent of people freeze. They are stunned and "turn into statues" or are so bewildered by what is happening around them that they can't react. 10 percent lose control. These people scream and cry, and often make the situation worse. But 10 percent keep calm and behave in a rational way. They don't panic and they assess the situation clearly and make decisions. These people have the best chance of survival in a crisis, and Sherwood explains how you can try to become more like them.

He also reminds us that, apart from staying calm and not despairing, knowing the right thing to do in a crisis is also vital, and that in most emergencies many more people survive than don't. For example, most people think that you can't survive a plane crash, but American research has shown that the survival rate in all air crashes is historically 95.7 percent. Sherwood not only tries to show us how to behave rationally and calmly, he also gives us the information we need to join "The Survivors Club."

## 2 VOCABULARY feelings

- a Look at four adjectives in 1c. Which three describe how people are feeling?
- b > p.157 Vocabulary Bank *Feelings*.

## 3 PRONUNCIATION

word stress in 3- or 4-syllable adjectives

- a Read the dialogues and underline the stressed syllable in the **bold** adjectives.

- 1 A Hi, Sue. What's the matter?  
B I was just robbed! Please come quickly. I'm **desperate**.
- 2 A You weren't of **fended** by what I said, were you?  
B Yes, actually I was.
- 3 A What did you think of the movie?  
B To be honest, I was a little **disappointed**.
- 4 A What don't you understand in the report?  
B I'm just completely **bewildered** by so many facts and figures.
- 5 A Were you surprised to hear that the boss is leaving?  
B I was **astonished**. I really wasn't expecting it.
- 6 A So can you come to dinner next week?  
B Yes, we'd be **delighted** to.
- 7 A How did your parents react when you told them you and Susan had separated?  
B They were **devastated**.
- 8 A How did you feel when you heard the news?  
B I was absolutely **horrified**. It was such an awful accident.
- 9 A So do you like the watch?  
B I love it. I'm completely **overwhelmed** – I don't know what to say!

- b (3.5)) Listen and check. Practice the conversations, copying the intonation and stressing the right syllable in the adjectives.
- c Choose two adjectives from a and tell your partner about a time or a situation when you felt like that.



## 4 READING & LISTENING

a Answer the questions in pairs.

- 1 Imagine you were going to go backpacking in the Amazon rainforest. What do you think would be the main problems you would need to overcome, e.g., the heat, insects, the food, etc.?
- 2 What would you be most afraid of?

b Read the beginning of a true survival story and then answer the questions below.

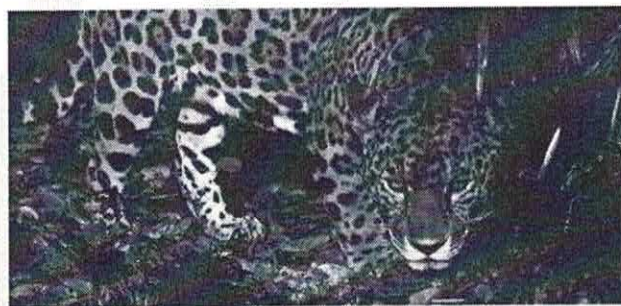
- 1 What was the three friends' original plan? How did this change?
- 2 What caused tensions between...?
  - a the three men and the guide
  - b Kevin and Marcus
- 3 Why did they finally separate?
- 4 Which pair would *you* have chosen to go with? Why?
- 5 How would you have felt if you had been in Marcus's situation?

c You are going to listen to part of a documentary and find out what happened to the four men. After each part answer the questions with a partner.



- 3 6))) 1 What happened to Kevin and Yossi on the raft?  
2 What piece of luck did Yossi have?

Whose situation would you rather have been in, Kevin's or Yossi's? Why?



- 3 7))) 3 How were Kevin and Yossi feeling?  
4 What happened to Yossi on his first night alone in the jungle?

What would you have done if you had been in Yossi's situation?

# LOST IN THE

**Four young men went into the jungle on the adventure of a lifetime. Only two of them would come out alive...**

The Amazon rainforest is roughly the size of Europe or Australia. It is the home of more than half the plant and animal species known to man, many of which are lethal.

In 1981, three friends went backpacking in a remote area of Bolivia: Yossi Ghinsberg, 22, and his two friends Kevin Wallace, 29, and Marcus Stamm, 29. They hired an experienced guide, an Austrian named Karl, who promised that he could take them deep into the rainforest to an undiscovered Indian village. Then they would raft nearly 125 miles back down river. Karl said that the journey to the village would take them about seven days. Before they entered the jungle, the three friends made a promise that they would "go in together and come out together."



- 3 8))) 5 Why did Yossi's spirits change from desperate to optimistic, and then to desperate again?

How would you have felt at this point? What do you think had happened to Kevin?



- 3 9))) 6 What had Kevin been doing all this time?  
7 What did Kevin decide to do?  
8 Why was he incredibly lucky?

If you had been Kevin, what would you have done now?

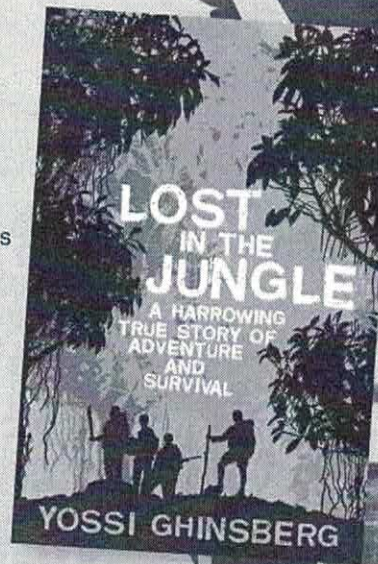


# JUNGLE

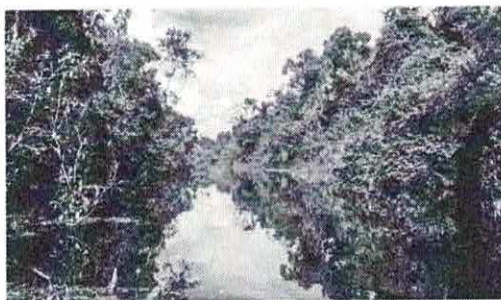
The four men set off from the town of Apolo and soon they had left civilization far behind. But after walking for more than a week, there was no sign of the village and tensions began to appear in the group. The three friends started to suspect that Karl, the guide, didn't really know where the Indian village was. Yossi and Kevin began to get fed up with their friend Marcus because he was complaining about everything, especially his feet, which had become infected and were hurting.

Eventually they decided to abandon the search for the village and just to hike back to Apolo (instead of rafting), the way they had come. But Kevin was furious because he thought that it was Marcus's fault that they had had to cut short their adventure. So he decided that he would raft down the river, and he persuaded Yossi to join him, but he didn't want Marcus to come with them. Marcus and Karl decided to go back to Apolo on foot. The three friends agreed to meet in a hotel in the capital La Paz in a week.

Early the next morning the two pairs of travelers said goodbye and set off on their different journeys...



- 3.10)) 9 How did Kevin first try to get help?  
10 Why was it unsuccessful?  
11 What was his last attempt to find his friend?



- 3.11)) 12 How long had Yossi been on his own in the jungle? How was he?  
13 What did he think the buzzing noise was? What was it?

What do you think might have happened to Marcus and Karl?

- d Do you think you would have survived if you had been in Yossi's situation? Would you have done anything differently?

## 5 GRAMMAR unreal conditionals

- a Look at four sentences, and fill in the blanks with the verbs in the right tense.

- 1 What would you do if you \_\_\_\_\_ (be) in the mountains and you \_\_\_\_\_ (get lost)?
- 2 If I thought that somebody was in my house, I \_\_\_\_\_ (call) the police and I \_\_\_\_\_ (not confront) the intruder.
- 3 What would you have done if you \_\_\_\_\_ (be) in Yossi's situation?
- 4 If Kevin hadn't looked for his friend, Yossi \_\_\_\_\_ (die).

- b Look at sentences 1–4 again. Which two refer to a hypothetical situation in the past? Which two refer to a hypothetical situation in the present or future?

- c ➤ p.140 Grammar Bank 5A. Learn more about unreal conditionals, and practice them.

- d Complete the two sentences in your own words with a positive ⊕ and negative clause ⊖.

- 1 If I lived in the city...

⊕ \_\_\_\_\_  
⊖ \_\_\_\_\_

- 2 My phone bill wouldn't have been so high if...

⊕ \_\_\_\_\_  
⊖ \_\_\_\_\_

- e ➤ Communication Guess the conditionals A p.106 B p.110.

## 6 WRITING

- p.116 Writing An article. Write an article about how to keep safe.



# 5A

## unreal conditionals

second conditional sentences: *if* + simple past, *would* / *wouldn't* + base form

- 1 If there **was** a fire in this hotel, it **would be** very difficult to escape. (3 12))  
I **wouldn't have** a car if I **didn't live** in the suburbs.
- 2 If you **weren't** making so much noise, I **could concentrate** better.
- 3 If I **were** you, I'd **make** Jimmy wear a helmet when he's riding a bike.

- 1 We use second conditional sentences to talk about a hypothetical or imaginary situation in the present or future and its consequences.
- 2 In the *if*-clause you can also use the past continuous. In the other clause you can use *could* or *might* instead of *would*.
- 3 With the verb *be* you can use *was* or *were* for *I*, *he*, and *she* in the *if*-clause, e.g., *If Dan was / were here, he would know what to do.* However, in conditionals beginning *If I were you...* to give advice, we always use *were*.

third conditional sentences: *if* + past perfect, *would* / *wouldn't have* + past participle

- 1 If you **had come** to class more often, you **would have done** better on the exams. (3 13))  
I **wouldn't have been** late if I **hadn't overslept**.
- 2 He **would have died** if he **hadn't been wearing** a helmet.  
If the jacket **had been** a little cheaper, I **might have bought** it.

- 1 We use third conditional sentences to talk about a hypothetical past situation and its consequences.
- 2 You can also use the past perfect continuous in the *if*-clause. You can also use *could have* or *might have* instead of *would have* in the other clause.

second or third conditional?

- 1 If you **came** to class more often, you **would probably pass** the exam. (3 14))
- 2 If you **had come** to class more often, you **would probably have passed** the exam.

Compare the two conditionals.

- 1 = You don't come to class enough. You need to come more often if you want to pass the exam.
- 2 = You didn't come to class enough, so you failed.



### Mixed conditionals

We sometimes mix second and third conditionals if a hypothetical situation in the past has a present / future consequence, e.g., *You wouldn't be so tired if you had gone to bed earlier last night.*

*If he really loved you, he would have asked you to marry him.*

a Complete with the correct form of the verb in parentheses, using a second or third conditional.

- If Tim *hadn't got injured*, he would have played in the championship game. (not get injured)
- 1 I \_\_\_\_\_ so much food if you'd told me you weren't hungry. (not made)
  - 2 If I were you, I \_\_\_\_\_ money to members of your family. (not lend)
  - 3 I \_\_\_\_\_ Jack to help me if he wasn't so busy. (ask)
  - 4 Joe \_\_\_\_\_ an accident if he hadn't been driving so fast. (not have)
  - 5 I'd run the marathon if I \_\_\_\_\_ in better shape. (be)
  - 6 If you \_\_\_\_\_ where you were going, you wouldn't have fallen. (look)
  - 7 I'm sure you \_\_\_\_\_ dancing if you came to the classes with me. (enjoy)
  - 8 We'd go to the local restaurant if they \_\_\_\_\_ the menu from time to time. (change)
  - 9 Nina wouldn't have gone abroad if she \_\_\_\_\_ to find a job here. (be able)
  - 10 If you \_\_\_\_\_ for a discount in the store, they might have given you one. (ask)

b Complete using a second or third conditional.

- You didn't wait ten minutes. You didn't see Jim.  
*If you'd waited ten minutes, you would have seen Jim.*
- 1 Luke missed the train. He was late for the interview.  
If Luke \_\_\_\_\_ the train, he \_\_\_\_\_ late for the interview
  - 2 Maxie didn't buy the top. She didn't have any money.  
Maxie \_\_\_\_\_ the top if she \_\_\_\_\_ some money.
  - 3 It started snowing. We didn't reach the top.  
If \_\_\_\_\_ snowing, we \_\_\_\_\_ the top.
  - 4 Rebecca drinks too much coffee. She sleeps badly.  
If Rebecca \_\_\_\_\_ so much coffee, she \_\_\_\_\_ badly.
  - 5 I don't drive to work. There's so much traffic.  
I \_\_\_\_\_ to work if \_\_\_\_\_ so much traffic.
  - 6 Matt doesn't treat Sue well. She won't stay with him.  
If Matt \_\_\_\_\_ his girlfriend better, she \_\_\_\_\_ with him.
  - 7 You don't do any exercise. You don't feel healthy.  
You \_\_\_\_\_ a lot healthier if you \_\_\_\_\_ some exercise.
  - 8 The taxi driver had GPS. He found the street easily.  
The driver \_\_\_\_\_ the street if he \_\_\_\_\_ GPS.
  - 9 Jim bought the wrong size. I had to exchange the sweater.  
If Jim \_\_\_\_\_ the right size, I \_\_\_\_\_ the sweater.
  - 10 You get up late. You waste half the morning.  
If you \_\_\_\_\_ earlier, you \_\_\_\_\_ half the morning.



### 1 ADJECTIVES

a Match the feelings and the situations.

- 1  J "I'm very **offended** /ə'fendəd/."
- 2  "I feel a little **homesick** /'həʊmsɪk/."
- 3  "I'm a little **disappointed** /dɪsə'pɔɪntəd/."
- 4  "I'm very **lonely** /'ləʊnli/."
- 5  "I'm incredibly **proud** /praʊd/."
- 6  "I'm really **nervous** /'nɜ:vəs/."
- 7  "I'm very **grateful** /'grɛtɪfl/."
- 8  "I'm **shocked** /ʃɒkɪd/."
- 9  "I'm so **relieved** /rɪ'li:vɪd/."
- 10  "I feel a little **guilty** /'gɪltɪ/."

- A You discover that you have a brother you had never known about.
- B You haven't visited your grandparents for a long time.
- C A stranger gives you a lot of help with a problem.
- D You are abroad and you think someone has stolen your passport, but then you find it.
- E You don't get a job you were hoping to get.
- F You go to study abroad and you're missing your family and friends.
- G You move to a new town and don't have any friends.
- H You are going to talk in public for the first time.
- I Someone in your family wins an important prize.
- J A friend doesn't invite you to his wedding.


#### **fed up and upset**

**fed up** = bored or frustrated and unhappy (especially with a situation that has gone on too long)

*I'm really fed up with my job. I think I'm going to quit.*

**upset** = unhappy when something bad happens

*Kate was terribly upset when her dog disappeared.*

b  (3.2)) Listen and check.



### 2 STRONG ADJECTIVES

a Match the strong adjectives describing feelings with their definitions.

astonished /ə'stɒnɪʃt/	bewildered /br'wɪldəd/	delighted /dɪ'laɪtəd/
desperate /'despərət/	devastated /'devəsteɪtəd/	horrified /'hɒrəfaɪd/
overwhelmed /'əʊvər'welmd/	stunned /stʌnd/	thrilled /θrɪld/

- 1 stunned very surprised and unable to move or react
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_ extremely upset
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_ incredibly happy
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_ very excited
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_ amazed / very surprised
- 6 \_\_\_\_\_ with little hope, and ready to do anything to improve the situation
- 7 \_\_\_\_\_ feeling such strong emotions that you don't know how to react
- 8 \_\_\_\_\_ extremely confused
9. \_\_\_\_\_ extremely shocked or disgusted

#### **Modifiers with strong adjectives**

Remember you can't use *a little* or *very* with these adjectives. NOT / was very *astonished*. If you want to use an intensifier, use *really* / *absolutely* / *totally* / *completely*.

b  (3.3)) Listen and check.

### 3 INFORMAL OR SLANG WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS

a Look at the highlighted words and phrases and try to figure out their meaning.

- 1  B I was scared stiff when I heard the bedroom door opening /skɜ:d stɪf/.
- 2  You look a little down. What's the problem?
- 3  I'm absolutely worn out. I want to relax and put my feet up /wɜ:n aʊt/.
- 4  When I saw her, I couldn't believe my eyes. She looked ten years younger!
- 5  I'm sick and tired of hearing you complain about your job.
- 6  He finally passed his driver's test. He's jumping for joy!

b Match the words and phrases to the feelings.

- |                    |                       |
|--------------------|-----------------------|
| A sad or depressed | D exhausted           |
| B terrified        | E fed up or irritated |
| C extremely happy  | F astonished          |

c  (3.4)) Listen and check.

◀ p.45



## 2 VOCABULARY feelings

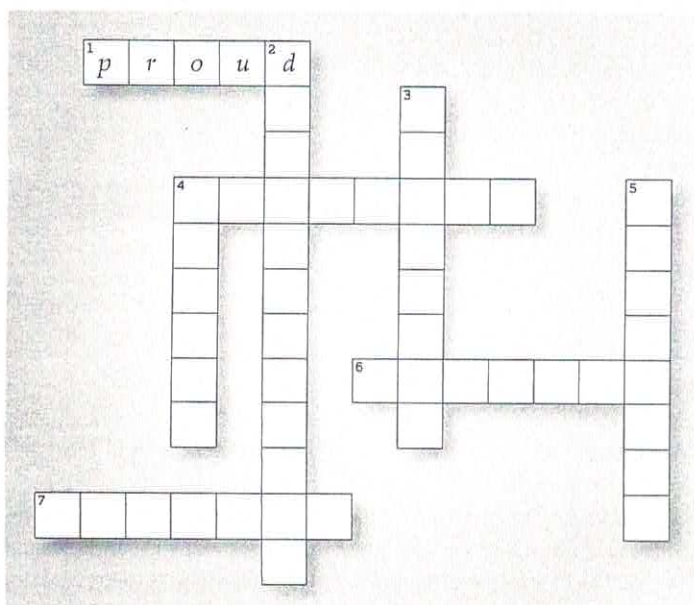
a How would you feel in these situations? Complete the crossword.

### Clues across →

- Your daughter won a dance competition.
- It's pouring rain and a friend offers to drive you to your home.
- You have an exam tomorrow.
- You just told your parents that you failed an exam.

### Clues down ↓

- You weren't offered the job after you went for an interview.
- Someone told you that your new hairstyle makes you look old.
- You forgot your best friend's birthday yesterday.
- You're studying abroad and you're missing your family.



b Replace the underlined words with a suitable adjective from the box.

astonished bewildered delighted  
devastated horrified stunned thrilled

- We are very excited to be going on a cruise around the world. thrilled
- My mom was very confused by the touch screen on her new phone. \_\_\_\_\_
- People were extremely shocked and disgusted when they heard about the terrorist attack. \_\_\_\_\_
- Andy was amazed when his parents gave him a car for his birthday. \_\_\_\_\_
- She was so surprised she couldn't react when she saw the fire damage. \_\_\_\_\_
- Olivia was incredibly happy when she got promoted. \_\_\_\_\_
- My brother was extremely upset when his wife left him. \_\_\_\_\_

c Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

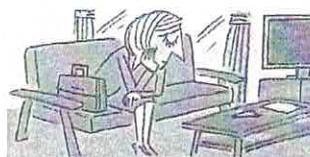
couldn't believe his eyes down jumping for joy  
scared stiff sick and tired of worn out



1 Harriet was scared stiff when she saw a mugger coming toward her.



2 I'm \_\_\_\_\_ always having to tell my husband to clean up.



3 My sister was a little \_\_\_\_\_ after her interview went badly.



4 He was absolutely \_\_\_\_\_ after running almost 15 miles.



5 He \_\_\_\_\_ when his favorite celebrity retweeted him on Twitter.



6 I was \_\_\_\_\_ when I got accepted to my top choice college.

## 3 GRAMMAR unreal conditionals

a Circle the correct form.

- Our boss was would be more popular if he didn't take himself so seriously.
- I would have gotten cold if I didn't take / hadn't taken a jacket.
- You hadn't have / wouldn't have sprained your ankle if you'd been looking where you were going.
- I'd really miss you if you went / would go away.
- Matt had / would have more friends if he didn't complain all the time.
- I had been / would have been really disappointed if I hadn't gotten the job.
- You didn't get / wouldn't get blisters if you were wearing shoes that actually fit you well.
- We wouldn't have come to Bangkok if we knew / had known it was the monsoon season.
- Emma wouldn't be so stressed out if she didn't have / wouldn't have so much work.
- We wouldn't have gotten lost if we had stayed / would have stayed on the hiking trail.



b Write second and third conditional sentences.

- We don't go hiking because we don't have much free time.  
If we had more free time, we'd go hiking more often.
- There wasn't much snow, so we didn't make a snowman.  
We \_\_\_\_\_ a snowman if there \_\_\_\_\_ more snow.
- I didn't know the water was so cold, so I jumped in.  
I \_\_\_\_\_ into the water if I \_\_\_\_\_ it was so cold.
- He doesn't pass his driver's test because he gets so nervous.  
If he \_\_\_\_\_ so nervous, he \_\_\_\_\_ his driver's test.
- We got lost because we didn't follow the trail.  
If we \_\_\_\_\_ the trail, we \_\_\_\_\_.
- You get sunburned because you don't use enough sunscreen.  
If you \_\_\_\_\_ more sunscreen, you \_\_\_\_\_ sunburned.
- They hadn't read the book, so they didn't understand the movie.  
They \_\_\_\_\_ the movie if they \_\_\_\_\_ the book.
- I don't earn a lot of money, so I can't buy my own house.  
I \_\_\_\_\_ my own house if I \_\_\_\_\_ more money.

#### 4 PRONUNCIATION word stress

a Complete the table with the words according to the stressed syllable. Then underline the words where "ed" adds another syllable to the word.

ə'stɒnɪʃd    bi'wɪldəd    dɪ'lɪhɪtɪd    de'vɑːstəɪd  
dɪsə'pɔɪntɪd    hɒrɪ'fɪd    ɒ'fendɪd    ɒvə'welmd

stress on 1st syllable	stress on 2nd syllable	stress on 3rd syllable
	<u>astonished</u>	

b **Checker** Listen and check. Then listen and repeat. Copy the rhythm.

c **Checker** Listen and **circle** the word where -ed is pronounced differently.

- thrilled    confused    **excited** (-ed = /ɪd/ not /d/)
- depressed    exhausted    offended
- shocked    astonished    surprised
- relieved    frustrated    terrified
- disgusted    irritated    stunned

d Listen and repeat the words.

#### 5 LISTENING

a **Checker** Listen to a firefighter giving a talk on house fires at a community center and complete the notes.



##### House fires

- Fires usually break out when people are <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_.

##### Precautions

- Install a <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ and make an escape plan.
- Don't smoke in the <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_.
- Put <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ where children can't get them.
- Don't leave cooking food unattended, especially <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_.

##### If there is a fire

- If you get trapped in your home, <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ all the doors.
- Put <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ or clothing under the doors to keep smoke out.
- Hold a damp cloth over your <sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ to protect your lungs.
- If you try to escape, it is best to crawl because the closer you are to the floor the <sup>9</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ the air is.
- Get out as soon as possible: don't try to save <sup>10</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_.

b Listen again with the audio script on p.72 and try to guess the meaning of any words that you don't know. Then check in your dictionary.

#### USEFUL WORDS AND PHRASES

Learn these words and phrases.

- challenge /'tʃæləndʒ/  
 keep calm /ki:p kɑ:m/  
 life or death situation /laɪf ɔː deθ sɪtʃu'eɪʃn/  
 overcome /oʊvə'r'kʌm/  
 panic /'pænɪk/  
 remote /rɪ'moʊt/  
 rescue /'reskyu/  
 set off (on a journey) /set ɔf/  
 survival /sə'rvaɪvl/  
 task /tæsk/



# Irregular verbs

Infinitive	Past simple	Past participle
be /bi/	was / were /wʌz/ /wɔː/	been /bi:n/
beat /bit/	beat	beaten /'bitn/
become /bɪ'kʌm/	became /bɪ'keɪm/	become
begin /bɪ'gɪn/	began /bɪ'gæn/	begun /bɪ'gʌn/
bite /baɪt/	bit /bɪt/	bitten /'bɪtn/
break /breɪk/	broke /brəʊk/	broken /'brəʊkən/
bring /brɪŋ/	brought /brɔ:t/	brought
build /bɪld/	built /bɪlt/	built
burn /bɜ:n/	burned /bɜ:nd/ (burnt) /bɜ:nt/	burned (burnt)
buy /baɪ/	bought /bɔ:t/	bought
can /kæn/	could /kʊd/	-
catch /kætʃ/	caught /kɔ:t/	caught
choose /tʃu:z/	chose /tʃoʊz/	chosen /'tʃoʊzn/
come /kʌm/	came /keɪm/	come
cost /kɔ:st/	cost	cost
cut /kʌt/	cut	cut
deal /di:l/	dealt /deɪlt/	dealt
do /du/	did /dɪd/	done /dʌn/
draw /drɔ:/	drew /dru:/	drawn /drɔ:n/
dream /dri:m/	dreamed /dri:md/ (dreamt /dremt/)	dreamed (dreamt)
drink /driŋk/	drank /dræŋk/	drunk /drʌŋk/
drive /draɪv/	drove /dru:v/	driven /'drɪvn/
eat /i:t/	ate /eɪt/	eaten /'i:tn/
fall /fɔ:l/	fell /fel/	fallen /'fɔ:lən/
feel /fi:l/	felt /felt/	felt
find /faɪnd/	found /faʊnd/	found
fly /flaɪ/	flew /flu:/	flown /fləʊn/
forget /fər'get/	forgot /fər'gɔ:t/	forgotten /fər'gɔ:tn/
get /get/	got /gɔ:t/	got
give /gɪv/	gave /geɪv/	given /'gɪvn/
go /gəʊ/	went /went/	gone /gɔ:n/
grow /grəʊ/	grew /gru:/	grown /grəʊn/
hang /hæŋ/	hung /hʌŋ/	hung
have /hæv/	had /hæd/	had
hear /hɪə/	heard /hɜ:d/	heard
hit /hɪt/	hit	hit
hurt /hɜ:t/	hurt	hurt
keep /ki:p/	kept /kept/	kept
kneel /ni:l/	knelt /nelt/	knelt
know /nəʊ/	knew /nu:/	known /nəʊn/

Infinitive	Past simple	Past participle
lay /leɪ/	laid /leɪd/	laid
learn /lɜ:n/	learned /lɜ:nd/	learned
leave /li:v/	left /left/	left
lend /lend/	lent /lent/	lent
let /let/	let	let
lie /laɪ/	lay /leɪ/	lain /leɪn/
lose /lu:z/	lost /lɔ:st/	lost
make /meɪk/	made /meɪd/	made
mean /mi:n/	meant /ment/	meant
meet /mi:t/	met /met/	met
pay /peɪ/	paid /peɪd/	paid
put /pʊt/	put	put
read /ri:d/	read /red/	read /red/
ride /raɪd/	rode /rəʊd/	ridden /'rɪdn/
ring /rɪŋ/	rang /ræŋ/	rung /rʌŋ/
rise /raɪz/	rose /rəʊz/	risen /'rɪzn/
run /rʌn/	ran /ræn/	run
say /seɪ/	said /seɪd/	said
see /si/	saw /sɔ:/	seen /si:n/
sell /sel/	sold /səʊld/	sold
send /send/	sent /sent/	sent
set /set/	set	set
shake /ʃeɪk/	shook /ʃʊk/	shaken /'ʃeɪkən/
shine /ʃaɪn/	shone /ʃəʊn/	shone
shut /ʃʌt/	shut	shut
sing /sɪŋ/	sang /sæŋ/	sung /sʌŋ/
sit /sɪt/	sat /sæt/	sat
sleep /sli:p/	slept /slept/	slept
speak /spi:k/	spoke /spəʊk/	spoken /'spəʊkən/
spend /spend/	spent /spent/	spent
stand /stænd/	stood /stʊd/	stood
steal /sti:l/	stole /stəʊl/	stolen /'stəʊlən/
swim /swɪm/	swam /swæm/	swum /swʌm/
take /teɪk/	took /tu:k/	taken /'teɪkən/
teach /ti:tʃ/	taught /tɔ:t/	taught
tell /tel/	told /təʊld/	told
think /θɪŋk/	thought /θɔ:t/	thought
throw /θrəʊ/	threw /θru:/	thrown /θrəʊn/
understand /ʌndə'stænd/	understood /ʌndə'stʊd/	understood
wake /weɪk/	woke /wəʊk/	woken /'wəʊkən/
wear /weə/	wore /wɔ:/	worn /wɔ:n/
win /wɪn/	won /wɒn/	won
write /raɪt/	wrote /rəʊt/	written /'rɪtn/