

B1 ENGLISH

CHAPTER 1 Lesson 3

Grammar

In this lesson you will learn

<i>Grammar: Present perfect and past Part 2 (Unit 13-18)</i>	<i>Completed</i>		<i>Your Score</i>
	<i>Yes</i>	<i>No</i>	
❖ Unit 13: Present perfect and past 1 (<i>I have done</i> and <i>I did</i>)	☐	☐	/
❖ Unit 14: Present perfect and past 2 (<i>I have done</i> and <i>I did</i>)	☐	☐	/
❖ Unit 15: Past perfect (<i>I have done</i>)	☐	☐	/
❖ Unit 16: Past perfect continuous (<i>I had been doing</i>)	☐	☐	/
❖ Unit 17: <i>Have</i> and <i>have got</i>	☐	☐	/
❖ Unit 18: <i>Used to (do)</i>	☐	☐	/

Present perfect and past 1 (**I have done** and **I did**)**A**

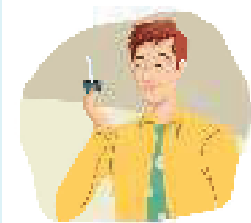
Study this example situation:



Tom is looking for his key. He can't find it.

He **has lost** his key. (*present perfect*)This means that he doesn't have his key *now*.

Ten minutes later:

Now Tom **has found** his key. He has it now.**Has** he **lost** his key? No, he **has found** it.**Did** he **lose** his key? Yes, he **did**.He **lost** his key (*past simple*)but now he **has found** it. (*present perfect*)

The *present perfect* (something **has happened**) is a *present* tense. It tells us about the situation *now*.
 'Tom **has lost** his key' = he doesn't have his key *now* (see Unit 7).

The *past simple* (something **happened**) tells us only about the *past*. If somebody says 'Tom **lost** his key', we don't know whether he has the key now or not. We know only that he lost it at some time in the past.

Compare *present perfect* and *past simple*:

- ☐ They've **gone** away. They'll be back on Friday. (they are away *now*)
- ☐ They **went** away, but I think they're back at home now. (*not* They've gone away)
- ☐ It **has stopped** raining now, so we don't need the umbrella. (it isn't raining *now*)
- ☐ It **stopped** raining for a while, but now it's raining again. (*not* It has stopped)

B

You can use the present perfect for new or recent happenings:

- ☐ I've **repaired** the washing machine. It's working OK now.
- ☐ 'Hannah **has had** a baby! It's a boy.' 'That's great news.'

Usually, you can also use the past simple:

- ☐ I **repaired** the washing machine. It's working OK now.

Use the past simple (*not* the present perfect) for things that are not recent or new:

- ☐ Mozart **was** a composer. He **wrote** more than 600 pieces of music.
(*not* has been ... has written)
- ☐ My mother **grew** up in Italy. (*not* has grown)

Compare:

Somebody **has invented** a new type of washing machine.
 Who **invented** the telephone? (*not* has invented)

C

We use the present perfect to give new information (see Unit 7). But if we continue to talk about it, we normally use the past simple:

- ☐ A: Ow! I've **burnt** myself.
 B: How **did** you **do** that? (*not* have you done)
 A: I **picked** up a hot dish. (*not* have picked)
- ☐ A: Look! Somebody **has spilt** something on the sofa.
 B: Well, it **wasn't** me. I **didn't do** it. (*not* hasn't been ... haven't done)

Exercises

13.1 Complete the sentences. Use the present perfect where possible. Otherwise use the past simple.

1 I can't get in. I <u>'ve lost</u> (lose) my key.	2 The office is empty now. Everybody (go) home.
3 I meant to call you last night, but I (forget).	4 Helen (go) to New York for a holiday, but she's back home in London now.
5 Are you OK? Yes, I (have) a headache, but it's OK now.	6 Can you help us? Our car (break) down.

13.2 Are the underlined parts of these sentences OK? Correct them where necessary.

- Did you hear about Sophie? She's given up her job.
- My mother has grown up in Italy.
- How many plays has William Shakespeare written?
- I've forgotten his name. Is it Joe or Jack?
- Who has invented paper?
- Drugs have become a big problem everywhere.
- We've washed the car, but now it's dirty again.
- Where have you been born?
- Ellie has gone shopping. She'll be back in about an hour.
- Albert Einstein has been the scientist who has developed the theory of relativity.

OK
My mother grew up

13.3 Put the verb into the correct form, present perfect or past simple.

- It stopped raining for a while, but now it's raining again. (it / stop)
- The town where I live is very different now. It has changed a lot. (it / change)
- I studied German at school, but most of it now. (I / forget)
- The police three people, but later they let them go. (arrest)
- What do you think of my English? Do you think? (it / improve)
- Are you ready to go? your coffee? (you / finish)
- for a job as a tour guide, but I wasn't successful. (I / apply)
- Where's my bike? outside the house, but it's not there now. (it / be)
- Quick! We need to call an ambulance. an accident. (there / be)
- A: I've found my phone.
B: Oh, good. Where it? (you / find)
A: at the bottom of my bag. (It / be)
- A: Ben won't be able to play tennis for a while. his arm. (He / break)
B: Oh. How? (that / happen)
A: off a ladder. (He / fall)

Present perfect and past 2 (**I have done** and **I did**)

A

We do not use the present perfect (**I have done**) when we talk about a *finished* time (for example, **yesterday** / **last year** / **ten minutes ago** etc.). We use a past tense:

- ☐ It **was** very cold **yesterday**. (*not has been*)
- ☐ Paul and Lucy **arrived ten minutes ago**. (*not have arrived*)
- ☐ **Did you eat** a lot of sweets **when you were a child**? (*not have you eaten*)
- ☐ I **got** home late **last night**. I **was** very tired and **went** straight to bed.

Use the past to ask **When ... ?** or **What time ... ?**:

- ☐ **When did** your friends **arrive**? (*not have ... arrived*)
- ☐ **What time did** you **finish** work?

Compare:

Present perfect

- ☐ Tom **has lost** his key. He can't get into the house.
- ☐ Is Carla here or **has she left**?

Past simple

- ☐ Tom **lost** his key **yesterday**. He couldn't get into the house.
- ☐ **When did** Carla **leave**?

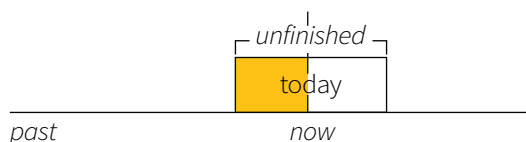
B

Compare:

Present perfect (have done)

- ☐ I've **done** a lot of work **today**.

We use the present perfect for a period of time that continues *until now*. For example:
today / **this week** / **since 2010**.

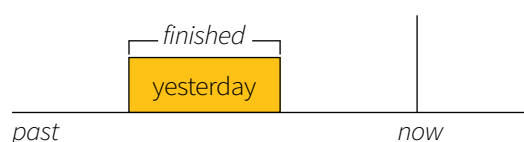


- ☐ It **hasn't** rained **this week**.
- ☐ **Have you seen** Anna **this morning**? (it is still morning now)
- ☐ **Have you seen** Ben **recently**? (in the last few days or weeks)
- ☐ I've **been working** here **since 2010**. (I still work here now)
- ☐ I don't know where Lisa is. I **haven't seen** her. (= I haven't seen her recently)
- ☐ We've **been waiting** for an hour. (we are still waiting now)
- ☐ Jack lives in Los Angeles. He **has lived** there for seven years.
- ☐ I've **never ridden** a horse. (in my life)
- ☐ It's the last day of your holiday. You say: It's **been** a really good holiday. I've really **enjoyed** it.

Past simple (did)

- ☐ I **did** a lot of work **yesterday**.

We use the past simple for a *finished* time in the past. For example:
yesterday / **last week** / **from 2010 to 2014**.



- ☐ It **didn't** rain **last week**.
- ☐ **Did you see** Anna **this morning**? (it is now afternoon or evening)
- ☐ **Did you see** Ben **on Sunday**?
- ☐ I **worked** here **from 2010 to 2014**. (I don't work here now)
- ☐ A: **Was** Lisa at the party **on Sunday**?
B: I don't think so. I **didn't see** her.
- ☐ We **waited** (*or were waiting*) for an hour. (we are no longer waiting)
- ☐ Jack **lived** in New York for ten years. Now he lives in Los Angeles.
- ☐ I **never rode** a bike **when I was a child**.
- ☐ After you come back from holiday you say: It **was** a really good holiday. I really **enjoyed** it.

Exercises

14.1 Are the underlined parts of these sentences OK? Correct them where necessary.

- 1 I've lost my key. I can't find it anywhere. OK
- 2 Have you eaten a lot of sweets when you were a child? Did you eat
- 3 I've bought a new car. You must come and see it.
- 4 I've bought a new car last week.
- 5 Where have you been yesterday evening?
- 6 Maria has left school in 1999.
- 7 I'm looking for Mike. Have you seen him?
- 8 'Have you been to Paris?' 'Yes, many times.'
- 9 I'm very hungry. I haven't eaten much today.
- 10 When has this bridge been built?

14.2 Make sentences from the words in brackets. Use the present perfect or past simple.

- 1 (it / not / rain / this week) It hasn't rained this week.
- 2 (the weather / be / cold / recently) The weather
- 3 (it / cold / last week) It
- 4 (I / not / eat / any fruit yesterday) I
- 5 (I / not / eat / any fruit today)
- 6 (Emily / earn / a lot of money / this year)
- 7 (she / not / earn / so much / last year)
- 8 (you / have / a holiday recently?)

14.3 Put the verb into the correct form, present perfect or past simple.

- 1 I haven't been (I / not / be) to Canada, but I'd like to go there.
- 2 Paul and Lucy arrived (arrive) about ten minutes ago.
- 3 I'm tired. (I / not / sleep) well last night.
- 4 (There / be) a bus drivers' strike last week, so
..... (there / be) no buses.
- 5 Edward (work) in a bank for 15 years. Then
(he / give) it up. Now he works as a gardener.
- 6 Mary lives in Dublin. (She / live) there all her life.
- 7 My grandfather (die) before I was born.
(I / never / meet) him.
- 8 I don't know Karen's husband. (I / never / meet) him.
- 9 It's nearly lunchtime, and (I / not / see) Martin all morning. I wonder
where he is.
- 10 A: (you / go) to the cinema last night?
B: Yes, but the movie (be) awful.
- 11 A: (It / be) very warm here since we arrived.
B: Yes, (it / be) 35 degrees yesterday.
- 12 A: Where do you live? B: In Boston.
A: How long (you / live) there? B: Five years.
A: Where (you / live) before that? B: In Chicago.
A: And how long (you / live) in Chicago? B: Two years.

14.4 Write sentences about yourself using the ideas in brackets.

- 1 (something you haven't done today) I haven't eaten any fruit today.
- 2 (something you haven't done today)
- 3 (something you didn't do yesterday)
- 4 (something you did yesterday evening)
- 5 (something you haven't done recently)
- 6 (something you've done a lot recently)

Past perfect (I had done)

A

Study this example situation:



Sarah and Paul went to the same party last week, but they didn't see each other. Paul left the party at 10.30 and Sarah arrived at 11 o'clock.

So when Sarah arrived at the party, Paul wasn't there.

He **had gone** home.

had gone is the *past perfect*:

I/we/they/you
he/she/it

had

(= I'd etc.)
(= he'd etc.)

gone
seen
finished etc.

The past perfect (simple) is **had** + *past participle* (**gone/seen/finished** etc.).

Sometimes we talk about something that happened in the past:

- ☐ Sarah **arrived** at the party.

This is the starting point of the story. Then, if we want to talk about things that happened *before* this time, we use the past perfect (**had** ...):

- ☐ **When Sarah arrived** at the party, Paul **had** already **gone** home.

Some more examples:

- ☐ When we got home last night, we found that somebody **had broken** into the flat.
- ☐ Karen didn't come to the cinema with us. She'd already **seen** the movie.
- ☐ At first I thought I'd **done** the right thing, but I soon realised that I'd **made** a big mistake.
- ☐ The people sitting next to me on the plane were nervous. They **hadn't flown** before.
or They'd never **flown** before.

B

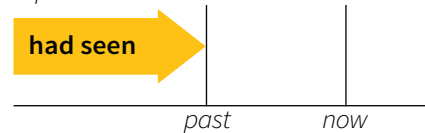
Compare *present perfect* (**have seen** etc.) and *past perfect* (**had seen** etc.):

Present perfect



- ☐ Who is that woman? I've **seen** her before, but I can't remember where.
- ☐ We aren't hungry. We've just **had** lunch.
- ☐ The house is dirty. They **haven't cleaned** it for weeks.

Past perfect



- ☐ I wasn't sure who she was. I'd **seen** her before, but I couldn't remember where.
- ☐ We weren't hungry. We'd just **had** lunch.
- ☐ The house was dirty. They **hadn't cleaned** it for weeks.

C

Compare *past simple* (**left, was** etc.) and *past perfect* (**had left, had been** etc.):

Past simple

- ☐ A: Was Tom there when you arrived?
B: Yes, but he **left** soon afterwards.
- ☐ Kate **wasn't** at home when I phoned.
She **was** at her mother's house.

Past perfect

- ☐ A: Was Tom there when you arrived?
B: No, he'd already **left**.
- ☐ Kate **had** just **got** home when I phoned.
She'd **been** at her mother's house.

Exercises

15.1 Read the situations and write sentences using the words in brackets.

- There was a picture lying on the floor.
(It / fall / off the wall) It had fallen off the wall.
- The people sitting next to you on the plane were nervous. It was their first flight.
(They / not / fly / before) They hadn't flown before.
- You went back to your home town recently after many years. It wasn't the same as before.
(It / change / a lot) It
- Somebody sang a song. You didn't know it.
(I / not / hear / it / before) I
- I invited Rachel to the party, but she couldn't come.
(She / arrange / to do something else)
- You went to the cinema last night. You got to the cinema late.
(The film / already / start)
- Last year we went to Mexico. It was our first time there.
(We / not / be / there / before) We
- I met Daniel last week. It was good to see him again after such a long time.
(I / not / see / him for five years)
- I offered my friends something to eat, but they weren't hungry.
(They / just / have / lunch)
- Sam played tennis yesterday. He wasn't very good at it because it was his first game ever.
(He / never / play / before)

15.2 Use the sentences on the left to complete the paragraphs on the right. These sentences are in the order in which they happened – so (a) happened before (b), (b) before (c) etc. But your paragraph begins with the underlined sentence, so sometimes you need the past perfect.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 (a) Somebody broke into the office during the night.
(b) <u>We arrived at work in the morning.</u>
(c) We called the police. | } We arrived at work in the morning and found that <u>somebody had broken</u> into the office during the night. So <u>we called</u> the police. |
| 2 (a) Laura went out this morning.
(b) <u>I rang her doorbell.</u>
(c) There was no answer. | } I went to Laura's house this morning and rang her doorbell, but no answer.
..... out. |
| 3 (a) Joe came back from holiday a few days ago.
(b) <u>I met him the same day.</u>
(c) He looked very well. | } I met Joe a few days ago. just
..... holiday.
..... very well. |
| 4 (a) James sent Amy lots of emails.
(b) She never replied to them.
(c) <u>Yesterday he got a phone call from her.</u>
(d) He was surprised. | } Yesterday James
from Amy. surprised.
..... lots of emails,
but |

15.3 Put the verb into the correct form, past perfect (I had done) or past simple (I did).

- Paul wasn't at the party when I arrived. He'd gone (He / go) home.
- I felt very tired when I got home, so (I / go) straight to bed.
- The house was very quiet when I got home. Everybody (go) to bed.
- Mark travels a lot. When I first met him, (he / already / travel) round the world.
- Sorry I'm late. The car (break) down on my way here.
- We were driving along the road when (we / see) a car which (break) down, so (we / stop) to help.

Past perfect continuous (I had been doing)

A Study this example situation:

yesterday morning

Yesterday morning I got up and looked out of the window.
The sun was shining, but the ground was very wet.

It **had been raining**.

It was *not* raining when I looked out of the window.
The sun was shining. But it **had been raining** before.

had been -ing is the *past perfect continuous*:

I/we/you/they he/she/it	had	(= I'd etc.) (= he'd etc.)	been	doing working playing etc.
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Some more examples:

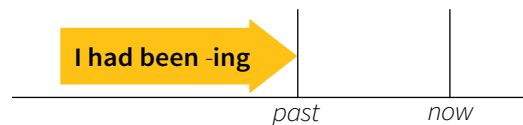
- ☐ My hands were dirty because I'd **been repairing** my bike.
- ☐ Tom was tired when he got home. He'd **been working** hard all day.
- ☐ I went to Madrid a few years ago and stayed with a friend of mine. **She hadn't been living** there very long, but she knew the city very well.

You can say that something **had been happening** before something else happened:

- ☐ We'd **been playing** tennis for about half an hour when it **started** to rain heavily.

B Compare **have been -ing** (*present perfect continuous*) and **had been -ing** (*past perfect continuous*):*Present perfect continuous*

- ☐ I hope the bus comes soon. I've **been waiting** for 20 minutes. (*before now*)
- ☐ James **is** out of breath. He's **been running**. (= he **has** been ...)

Past perfect continuous

- ☐ At last the bus came. I'd **been waiting** for 20 minutes. (*before the bus came*)
- ☐ James **was** out of breath. He'd **been running**. (= he **had** been ...)

C Compare **was -ing** (*past continuous*) and **had been -ing**:

- ☐ It **wasn't raining** when we went out. The sun **was shining**. But it **had been raining**, so the ground was wet.
- ☐ Katherine **was lying** on the sofa. She was tired because she'd **been working** hard.

D Some verbs (for example, **know**) are not normally used in *continuous* forms (**be + -ing**):

- ☐ We were good friends. We **had known** each other for years. (*not had been knowing*)
- ☐ A few years ago Lisa cut her hair really short. I was surprised because she'd always **had** long hair. (*not she'd been having*)

For a list of these verbs, see **Unit 4A**. For **have**, see **Unit 17**

Exercises

16.1 Read the situations and make sentences using the words in brackets.

- Tom was very tired when he got home.
(He / work / hard all day) He'd been working hard all day.
- The children came into the house. They had a football and they were both very tired.
(They / play / football)
- I was disappointed when I had to cancel my holiday.
(I / look / forward to it)
- Anna woke up in the middle of the night. She was frightened and didn't know where she was.
(She / have / a bad dream)
- When I got home, Mark was sitting in front of the TV. He had just turned it off.
(He / watch / a film)
- The people waiting at the bus stop were getting impatient. The bus was very late.
(They / wait / a long time)

16.2 Read the situations and complete the sentences.

- We played tennis yesterday. We didn't finish our game.
We'd been playing (We / play) for half an hour when it started (it / start) to rain.
- I had arranged to meet Tom in a restaurant. I arrived and waited for him to come.
..... (I / wait) for 20 minutes when
(I / realise) that (I / be) in the wrong restaurant.
- Sarah worked in a company for a long time. The company no longer exists.
At the time the company (go) out of business, Sarah
..... (work) there for twelve years.
- I went to a concert. Soon after the orchestra began playing, something strange happened.
The orchestra (play) for about ten minutes when a man in
the audience suddenly (start) shouting.

Now make your own sentence:

- I began walking along the road. I
when

16.3 Which is right?

- It was noisy next door last night. Our neighbours were having / ~~had been having~~ a party.
(were having is correct)
- At the end of our journey we were extremely tired. We were travelling / We'd been travelling for more than 24 hours.
- James was on his hands and knees on the floor. He was looking / He'd been looking for his contact lens.
- Sue was sitting on the ground. She was out of breath. She was running / She'd been running.
- John and I went for a walk. He was walking / He'd been walking very fast and I had difficulty keeping up with him.
- I was sad when I sold my car. I've had it / I'd had it for a very long time.
- I was sad when my local cafe closed. I was going / I'd been going there for many years.
- I'm running a marathon next month. I've been training / I'd been training for it every day.
- I had arranged to meet Kate, but I was late. When I finally arrived, she was waiting / she'd been waiting for me. She was annoyed because she was waiting / she'd been waiting such a long time.
- Joe and I work for the same company. He joined the company before me. When I started a few years ago, he was already working / he'd already been working there.
- I started working at the company a few years ago. At the time I started, Joe was already working / had already been working there for two years.
- Joe still works for the company. He's been working / He'd been working there a long time now.

have and have got

A have and have got (= for possession, relationships, illnesses, appointments etc.)

You can use **have** or **have got**. There is no difference in meaning. You can say:

- ☐ They **have** a new car. or They've **got** a new car.
- ☐ Lisa **has** two brothers. or Lisa **has got** two brothers.
- ☐ I **have** a headache. or I've **got** a headache.
- ☐ Our house **has** a small garden. or Our house **has got** a small garden.
- ☐ He **has** a few problems. or He's **got** a few problems.
- ☐ I **have** a driving lesson tomorrow. or I've **got** a driving lesson tomorrow.

With these meanings (possession etc.), we do not use continuous forms (**I'm having** etc.):

- ☐ We're enjoying our holiday. We **have** / We've **got** a nice room in the hotel.
(not We're having a nice room)

For the past we use **had** (usually without **got**):

- ☐ Lisa **had** long hair when she was a child. (not Lisa had got)

B In questions and negative sentences there are three possible forms:

Do you have any questions?	I don't have any questions.
or Have you got any questions?	or I haven't got any questions.
or Have you any questions? (less usual)	or I haven't any questions. (less usual)
Does she have a car?	She doesn't have a car.
or Has she got a car?	or She hasn't got a car.
or Has she a car? (less usual)	or She hasn't a car. (less usual)

In past questions and negative sentences, we use **did/didn't**:

- ☐ **Did you have** a car when you were living in Paris?
- ☐ I **didn't have** my phone, so I couldn't call you.
- ☐ Lisa **had** long hair, **didn't** she?

C have breakfast / have a shower / have a good time etc.

We also use **have** (but not have got) for things we do or experience. For example:

have	breakfast / dinner / a cup of coffee / something to eat etc. a bath / a shower / a swim / a break / a rest / a party / a holiday an accident / an experience / a dream a look (at something) a chat / a discussion / a conversation (with somebody) trouble / difficulty / fun / a good time etc. a baby (= give birth to a baby)
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Have got is *not* possible in these expressions. Compare:

- ☐ Sometimes I **have** (= eat) a sandwich for my lunch. (not I've got)
- but I've **got** / I **have** some sandwiches. Would you like one?

You can use continuous forms (**I'm having** etc.) with these expressions:

- ☐ We're enjoying our holiday. We're **having** a great time.
- ☐ 'Where's Mark?' 'He's **having** a shower.'

In questions and negative sentences we use **do/does/did**:

- ☐ I **don't** usually **have** a big breakfast. (not I usually haven't)
- ☐ Where **does** Chris usually **have** lunch?
- ☐ **Did** you **have** trouble finding somewhere to stay? (not Had you)

Exercises

17.1 Which goes with which?

- 1 I'm not free tomorrow morning.
- 2 Rachel is an only child.
- 3 We've got plenty of time.
- 4 You've got a really good voice.
- 5 I don't feel very well this morning.
- 6 Laura studied at university.
- 7 I've got a question.
- 8 James has got a lot of experience.

- a She's got a degree in physics.
- b I've got a sore throat.
- c There's no need to hurry.
- d ~~I've got a driving lesson.~~
- e Maybe you can answer it.
- f I think he should get the job.
- g I wish I could sing as well as you.
- h She's got no brothers or sisters.

- 1 d
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7
- 8

17.2 Complete the sentences using **have**.

- 1 She couldn't get into the house. She didn't have a key.
- 2 Is there anything you'd like to ask? Do you have any questions?
- 3 They can't pay their bills. They any money.
- 4 We got wet in the rain yesterday. We an umbrella.
- 5 Jack a car. He can't afford one and he can't drive anyway.
- 6 'Excuse me, a pen I could borrow?' 'Yes, sure. Here you are.'
- 7 I was very busy yesterday. I time to go shopping.
- 8 'Tell me about Jack. a job?' 'Yes, he works at the hospital.'
- 9 When you worked in your last job, your own office?
- 10 'Where's the remote control?' 'I don't know. I it.'
- 11 'Tom a motorbike, he?' 'Yes, that's right. A long time ago.'

17.3 Are the underlined words OK? Change them where necessary.

- 1 I'm not free tomorrow morning. I've got a driving lesson.
- 2 Lisa had got long hair when she was a child.
- 3 I couldn't contact you because I hadn't my phone.
- 4 'Are you feeling OK?' 'No, I'm having a cold.'
- 5 I'm not working right now. I'm having a break.
- 6 I felt really tired. I hadn't any energy.
- 7 It's a small town. It doesn't have many shops.
- 8 Was your trip OK? Had you any problems?
- 9 My friend called me when I was having breakfast.
- 10 The last time I saw Steve, he was having a beard.
- 11 We don't need to hurry. We have plenty of time.
- 12 How often have you a shower?

OK

Lisa had long hair17.4 Complete the sentences. Use an expression with **have** in the correct form. Choose from:

have a baby
have a look

have a break
~~have lunch~~

have a chat
have a party

have trouble
have a nice time

have a shower
have a holiday

- 1 I don't eat much during the day. I never have lunch.
- 2 David starts work at 8 o'clock and at 10.30.
- 3 We last week. We invited lots of people.
- 4 There's something wrong with my bike. Can you at it for me?
- 5 Joe is away on holiday at the moment. I hope he
- 6 I met some friends in the supermarket yesterday. We stopped and
- 7 '..... finding the book you wanted?' 'No, I found it OK.'
- 8 Suzanne a few weeks ago. It's her second child.
- 9 I when the light went out suddenly.
- 10 I'd like to go away somewhere. I for a long time.

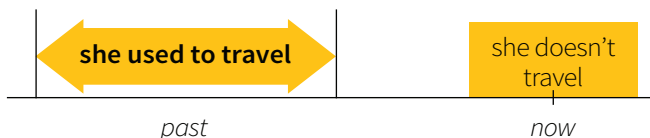
A Study this example situation:

a few years ago*these days*

Nicola doesn't travel much these days.
She prefers to stay at home.

But she **used to travel** a lot.
She **used to go** away two or three times a year.

She **used to travel** a lot = she travelled often in the past, but she doesn't do this any more.

B I **used to** do something = I did it often in the past, but not any more:

- ☐ I **used to play** tennis a lot, but I don't play very much now.
- ☐ David **used to spend** a lot of money on clothes. These days he can't afford it.
- ☐ 'Do you go to the cinema much?' 'Not now, but I **used to**.' (= I used to go)

We also use **used to** ... for things that were true, but are not true any more:

- ☐ This building is now a furniture shop. It **used to be** a cinema.
- ☐ I **used to think** Mark was unfriendly, but now I realise he's a very nice person.
- ☐ I've started drinking coffee recently. I never **used to like** it before.
- ☐ Lisa **used to have** very long hair when she was a child.

C 'I **used to** do something' is past. There is no present. You cannot say 'I use to do'. To talk about the present, we use the present simple (I **do**).

Compare:

<i>past</i>	he used to play	we used to live	there used to be
<i>present</i>	he plays	we live	there is

- ☐ We **used to live** in a small village, but now we **live** in a city.
- ☐ There **used to be** four cinemas in the town. Now there **is** only one.

D The normal question form is **did** (you) **use to** ... ? :

- ☐ **Did** you **use to eat** a lot of sweets when you were a child? (= did you do this often?)

The negative form is **didn't use to** ... (**used not to** ... is also possible):

- ☐ I **didn't use to like** him. (or I **used not to like** him.)

E Compare I **used to do** and I **was doing**:

- ☐ I **used to watch** TV a lot. (= I watched TV often in the past, but I don't do this any more)
- ☐ I **was watching** TV when Rob called. (= I was in the middle of watching TV)

F Do not confuse I **used to do** and I **am used to doing** (see Unit 61). The structures and meanings are different:

- ☐ I **used to live** alone. (= I lived alone in the past, but I no longer live alone.)
- ☐ I **am used to living** alone. (= I live alone, and it's not a problem for me because I've lived alone for some time.)

Exercises

18.1 Complete the sentences with **used to** + a suitable verb.

- Nicola used to travel a lot, but she doesn't go away much these days.
- Sophie a motorbike, but last year she sold it and bought a car.
- Our friends moved to Spain a few years ago. They in Paris.
- Jackie my best friend, but we aren't friends any more.
- I rarely eat ice cream now, but I it when I was a child.
- It only takes me about 40 minutes to get to work now that the new road is open.
It more than an hour.
- There a hotel near the airport, but it closed a long time ago.
- I in a factory. It wasn't my favourite job.

18.2 Complete the sentences. Choose from the box.

- Lisa used to have very long hair when she was a child.
- We to watch TV a lot, but we don't have a TV any more.
- Lisa works in a shop now. She a receptionist in a hotel.
- What games you use to play when you were a child?
- I like big cities, but now I prefer the countryside.
- In your last job, how many hours a day did you to work?
- I don't travel very much these days, but I used
- I used to to run ten kilometres, but I can't run that far now.
- These days I eat more than before. I use to eat as much.

did
didn't
to
use
used
used to
used to be
~~used to have~~
be able

18.3 Compare what Karen said ten years ago and what she says today:

TEN YEARS AGO		TODAY
<u>I travel a lot.</u>	I play the piano.	I haven't played the piano for a long time.
I'm very lazy.	I never drink tea.	I eat lots of cheese now.
I don't like cheese.	I have a dog.	My dog died two years ago.
		I work very hard these days.
		Tea's great! I like it now.
		<u>I don't go away much these days.</u>

Now write about how Karen has changed. Use **used to** / **didn't use to** / **never used to** in the first part of your sentence.

- She used to travel a lot, but she doesn't go away much these days.
- She used but
- but
- but
- but
- but

18.4 Write sentences about yourself. Begin **I used to ...** (**I used to be/work/like/play** etc.)

- I used to live in a small village, but now I live in a city.
- I used to play tennis a lot, but I don't play any more.
- I used, but
- I
-

Now begin with **I didn't use to ...**

- I didn't use to read a lot, but I do now.
- I didn't
-