



Listen and repeat. Then act out.



Used to – Would – Was going to

Used to / Past Simple are used to talk about past habits or actions that happened regularly in the past but they no longer happen. **Used to** forms its negative and interrogative with 'did' and it is the same in all persons. *She used to walk / walked long distances. She didn't use to stay in and watch TV.*

Be/Get used to + noun / pronouns / -ing form express habitual actions and means 'be/get accustomed to', 'be in the habit of'.

- *They are used to cold weather.* (They are accustomed to cold weather. – present)
- *I'm used to getting up early.* (I'm accustomed to getting up early. – present)
- *He wasn't used to working at night.* (He wasn't accustomed to working at night. – past)
- *Sophie is getting used to life in the country.* (Sophie is becoming accustomed to life in the country. – present)
- *Ron had never lived in a tropical country before but he quickly got used to it.* (He became accustomed to it. – past)
- *Amanda will soon get used to wearing glasses.* (She will become accustomed to wearing glasses. – future)

We use **would / used to** for reported actions or routines in the past. We do not use **would** with stative verbs because they describe states and not actions.

Grandma would always make me porridge for breakfast. (also: used to make)

I used to have a pet dog. (NOT: would)

Was going to expresses unfulfilled arrangements or unfulfilled plans in the past or actions one intended to do but did not or could not do. *He was going to visit Pam but she wasn't at home.*

- 14 Kate has found a new job. How is her life different now? In pairs, ask and answer questions as in the example:

Before

She worked in a café.
She stayed in England.
She didn't earn much money.
She took the bus to work.
She didn't get up early.



Now

She works as a flight attendant.
She travels all the time.
She earns a lot of money.
She drives to work.
She gets up early.

A: *Did Kate use to work as a flight attendant?*

B: *No, she didn't. She used to work in a café.*

2

Past Forms

15 Choose the correct answer.

- 1 "Have you ever lived in a big city before?"
"No, but I'm sure I will to it."
A be used B used C **get used**
- 2 "Do you know that girl?"
"Yes, we to go to the same school."
A are used B were used C used
- 3 "Do you remember when we were children?"
"Yes, Grandma always make us strawberry muffins."
A would B got used to C was used to
- 4 "Mr Miller looks different now, doesn't he?"
"Yes. He to wear glasses and have a moustache."
A used B would C is used
- 5 "Tom had trouble with the group project."
"Yes. He to working with others."
A is used B isn't used C used
- 6 "Amir has never done computer work before."
"Don't worry, he will soon it!"
A be used B used to C get used to
- 7 "Do they find it difficult living in Switzerland?"
"Yes, they haven't the cold yet."
A been used to B got used to C used
- 8 "Why do you look so tired?"
"Well, I to waking up so early."
A am not used B used C am used
- 9 "Do you have fond memories of your camping trips?"
"Yes, my cousins and I go fishing by the lake."
A would B were used C used

16 Write what was going to happen but didn't happen.



- 1 He was going to drink some lemonade but there was none left.



- 2 She her red dress but it was dirty.



- 3 They some flowers but the shop was closed.

17 Fill in: *used to* or *would*.

I 1) used to live in a small house in the country. I 2) get up every day at 7 o'clock and get ready for school. My mother 3) get my lunch ready and then she 4) walk me to the bus stop and wait with me for the school bus to arrive. The bus 5) be on time. I had classes until 3 pm and then I 6) catch the school bus again. In the afternoon, it 7) drop me off at my grandparents' house because both my parents worked. Today, I live in the city right across the road from my new school. My mum works from home now. It's really great having her at home in the afternoons!



18 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct past tense.

By the time Mark and Steve reached the old cabin in the forest, it 1) ... *had got* ... (get) dark and a cold wind 2) (blow) in their faces. They 3) (walk) for more than two hours and they felt exhausted. It had all begun when they 4) (go) into the forest to take photos of trees their environmental group 5) (plant) the previous year. Everything 6) (go) well until it 7) (start) to rain heavily. Unfortunately, they had lost their map as they 8) (cross) a river but after a couple of hours they had found the cabin. They 9) (open) the door and 10) (go) in. To their surprise, they found three tourists inside. At least they weren't alone!



19 Put the verbs in brackets into the correct past tense.

A: Gemma, listen to this! I 1) ... *was walking* ... (walk) through the city centre yesterday when I 2) (notice) that a crowd 3) (gather) around two men. Apparently, they 4) (argue) loudly for more than half an hour!
B: 5) (they/resolve) their argument?
A: Eventually, yes!

A: I 1) (not/hear) from Sam in Australia until yesterday when I got his letter.
B: How is he?
A: He's great. As I 2) (open) the envelope, he 3) (phone) me! He said he 4) (have) trouble with his computer but he 5) (fix) the problem.
B: Great!

20 Fill in: for, since, how long, before or until.

- They had been waiting *until* 11 o'clock to see the manager.
- had you been travelling around Asia you decided to come home?
- Mr Evans waited all the students had arrived he started the lesson.
- Mina told her teacher that she had been sick five days.
- I was hungry because I hadn't eaten anything 8 o'clock that morning.

Past Simple vs Present Perfect

Past Simple

completed action which happened at a stated time in the past

She left yesterday. (When did she leave? Yesterday.)

action which happened in the past and cannot be repeated

I met Princess Diana. (I won't meet her again. She's dead. – period of time finished)

Present Perfect

completed action which happened at an unstated time in the past

Don has left for Madrid. (We don't know when he left; unstated time; he's either there now or on his way there.)

action which happened in the past and may be repeated

I've spoken to Julia Roberts. (I may speak to her again. She's alive. – period of time not finished yet)