

English 4A

a **£1.8 MILLION LOTTERY WIN WRECKED MY LIFE**

b **'HOW I SPENT MY PRIZE MONEY'** Nigerian Idol Season III winner, Moses Obi

c **HOMELESS BROTHERS INHERIT \$7 BILLION** Zsolt Pelardi: 'Maybe we can finally have a normal life'

Read the headlines a-c.

- 1 What do you think happened to these people?
- 2 Do you know anyone (either people you know or people you have read about) who has won or inherited money? What did they do with the money?

Sharon Tirabassi:

wild shopping huge house family friends
electric bike happier kids pay day family values

Ihsan Khan:

taxi driver dream number Mercedes mansions
mayor earthquake school satisfied parliament

Find words in the boxes which mean:

- 1 the day when you get money from your job
- 2 large luxury houses
- 3 a sudden movement of the earth
- 4 the people who make the laws of the country
- 5 children
- 6 pleased that you have got what you wanted
- 7 the leader of the city government
- 8 traditional principles of being honest and decent

c What do you think each person's story is?

HOW TO SPEND A \$10 MILLION LOTTERY WIN IN LESS THAN THREE YEARS

Nine years after winning \$10.5 million in the lottery, Sharon Tirabassi is back catching the bus to her part-time job. She's working to support her kids in their rented house in northeast Hamilton, USA. Tirabassi, one of this city's biggest lotto winners, has gone from being super rich to living from week to week.

LOTTO WINNER TAKES HOME FORTUNE TO PAKISTAN


People who win the lottery usually spend their money on things they've always wanted: a dream holiday or a beautiful house. But Ihsan Khan had a different idea. He kept his money and brought it back to Battagram, the town in Pakistan where he grew up.



English 4A

3 GRAMMAR

used to and would

-  a Look at sentences a–c and complete the rules with the words in the box.
- a Ihsan Khan **used to** work as a taxi driver and security guard in the USA.
- b He **used to** think he could use his money to fix everything.
- c She **would** regularly go on shopping trips where she **would** buy anything she fancied.

now past used to (x2) would (x2)

We use *used to* and *would* to talk about things in the ¹ _____ which are no longer true ² _____.

To talk about states, thoughts and feelings in the past, we can only use ³ _____, not ⁴ _____.

To talk about habits and repeated actions, we can use either ⁵ _____ or ⁶ _____.

READ & COPY GRAMMAR ON NOTEBOOK

4A used to and would



2.3 used to and would

We often use *used to* to describe past situations. In general, these situations continued for a long time and are not true now. They can be states (e.g. like, live, have) or habits (= repeated actions):

*When I was a child, I **didn't use to** like vegetables, but now I love them.*


*When we were students, we **used to** go dancing every week.*

We can also use *would* to describe past habits. Don't use *would* for past states:

*When we were students, we **d go** dancing every week.*

We often use a mixture of *used to*, *would* and the past simple when talking about our past:

*When I was young, we never **used to** go on holiday. Instead, we **d spend** the whole summer playing in the fields near our house. We **loved** it.*

 **Tip** Don't use *used to* or *would* for things that happened only once, or when we say how many times something happened in the past:

*I read that book **once** / **a few times** when I was a teenager.*
*NOT **I used to** read ...*

2.4 no longer and any more

We use *no longer* before a positive verb or after *be*:

*We **no longer** go to the old forest. It's **no longer** there.*

We use *any more* at the end of a sentence with a negative verb:

*We **don't** go to the old forest **any more**. It's **not** there **any more**.*

WRITE 3 SENTENCES FOR EACH GRAMMAR POINT


2.4 be / get used to

Don't confuse *used to* with *be / get used to*. They have very different meanings. After *be / get used to*, we use a gerund or a noun phrase:

*I **used to** study for many years.* (This was my habit in the past.)

*I'm **getting used to** working in an office.* (It's becoming normal for me now.)

*I'm **used to** the job now.* (It's normal for me. It's not difficult.)

 **Tip** We can also use *usually* + the present simple to talk about habits in the present tense:
*I **usually get up** at 6.30 am.*



English 4ALISTENINGS

4 LISTENING

a You are going to listen to an interview with Monica Sharpe, a researcher into the psychology of money. How do you think she will answer these questions?

- 1 Does winning lots of money make you behave badly?
- 2 Does having lots of money make you happy?
- 3 Does buying things make you happy?

b **2.5** Listen and check your answers.

c **2.5** Tick (✓) the points Monica makes. Listen again and check.

- 1 Most people who get a lot of money spend it all quickly.
- 2 We enjoy hearing stories about people who won the lottery and then lost all their money.
- 3 Suddenly having lots of money usually has a negative effect on you.
- 4 Most people feel much happier just after they win money.
- 5 In the long term, being rich doesn't always make you happier.
- 6 It's better to spend money on things you can own, like houses and cars.

d Which of the points in 4c do you agree with? Can you think of examples from people you know or have heard about?

6 LISTENING

a Look at the information about Alphonso and Dragana. How do you think their lives have changed? Think about:

lifestyle attitude to life daily routine work money leisure

The screenshot shows a website with a dark blue header containing links: HOME, BLOG, BODY & MIND, and RELATIONSHIPS. The main title is 'LIFE-CHANGING EVENTS' in large, bold, blue letters. Below the title, a subtitle reads: 'Sometimes a single big event can change your life. Two people tell us their stories.' There are two photos. The top photo is of a woman, Dragana, with a speech bubble saying 'Dragana went to study abroad for a year.' The bottom photo is of a family (a woman, a man, and a baby) with a speech bubble saying 'Alphonso and Carmen have just had their first baby.'

b **2.2** Listen to Alphonso and Dragana. Which of the topics in 6a do they talk about?

c **2.2** Are the sentences true or false? Correct the false sentences. Listen again and check.

Alphonso

- 1 They both used to work.
- 2 They didn't have much money.
- 3 The baby hasn't changed his attitude to life much.

Dragana

- 4 She's from a big city in Croatia.
- 5 She didn't enjoy being in Berlin.
- 6 The experience has changed her attitude to other cultures.

