FCE WB 8

This lesson offers review and practice. First, let's practice "used to" and "would". Do you remember the distinction between the two? Both terms are used to express repeated actions in the past, but only "used to" can be used to express repeated states. The modal auxiliary "would" can only be used to discuss actions. Compare the sentences below.

✓ We used to walk to school when I was young.
✓ We would walk to school when I was young.

Walking is an action, so both terms can be used here.

✓ I used to be blond.
✖ I would be blond.

Be is a state, not an action, so only "used to" is correct .

This does not mean that you can't use "would" with stative verbs—verbs to express feelings and emotions (e.g. *like, hate*, etc.), verbs related to the senses (e.g. *see, taste*, etc.), verbs related to thoughts and opinions (e.g. *think, believe*, etc.). You can, but the meaning and time reference change. Look at the following examples.

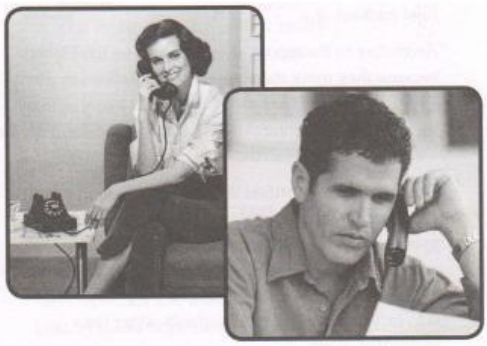
I would like a coffee, please.

I would believe you if you hadn't lied before.

In the first example, the time is the present; in the second example, "would" indicates a condition.

OK, let's practice. **Read through the following article and decide which of the following would be suitable: *used to, would* or the past simple. There is sometimes more than one possibility.**





New research shows that the introduction of labour-saving gadgets has meant that men and women take a third less exercise today than they (1) ..... (do) a generation ago. Scientists (2) ..... (find) that practically every sphere of life has been influenced by the development of labour-saving devices which have led to us putting on weight. They (3) ..... (discover) that using a cordless phone at home cut down walking in the home by ten miles a year. Other comparative indicators (4) ..... (include) the amount of energy used in making a bed with a duvet and one with blankets and sheets. A housewife in the 1950s (5) ..... (spend) about two hours a week and (6) ..... (use) up 300 calories more than a person does nowadays.

Ernest Shaw, 69, (7) ..... (confirm) how hard it (8) ..... (be) to run a home in the 1950s. 'The jobs (9) ..... (take) much more effort. The nearest shops (10) ..... (be) a quarter of a mile away and my wife (11) ..... (walk) there and back, laden down with heavy bags. There (12) ..... (be) no supermarkets. You (13) ..... (visit) the greengrocer, the dairy and the butcher.' The scientists (14) ..... (estimate) that a shopper in the 1950s would have spent about ten hours and 2,300 calories a week walking from shop to shop.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

Now, let's practice some common collocations. Remember, collocations are words that go together by custom or habit. The pair sounds right to native speakers. And that points to the difficulty when studying collocations: you must memorize them. Through frequent reading and careful listening, you must learn what "sounds right" because there are no rules to guide you regarding these pairings.

Complete the following sentences with the correct form of the verbs from the box. Some verbs can be used more than once.

break	do	have	keep	spend	taste

a) My new car _____ 25 km to the litre.

b) This cheese _____ a bit funny. When did you buy it?

c) People always seem to _____ a fortune when they go on holiday.

d) I _____ loads of camping holidays when I was young.

e) I used to enjoy _____ time at my local zoo.

f) His speech was so boring it was all I could do to _____ awake.

g) My father said he would lend me his car at the weekend, but he _____ his promise.

Now, let's look at some adverb-adjective collocations. For example, in the reading text from the previous lesson, the writer describes her house as a "perfectly hideous pink colour". The adverb "perfectly" collocates with the adjective "hideous".

OK, let's practice. **Which of the adverbs in A collocate with the adjectives in B? Move the adjective in B to the correct box.**

A	highly	deeply	perfectly

B	praised	happy	disappointed	reasonable	amusing	ashamed	serious

Now, complete the following sentence using the correct collocation from above.

a) John was _____ when he failed to win the motorbike race.

b) Some people find his jokes _____. Unfortunately I don't.

c) Although my hotel was rather expensive, I decided that the prices were _____, considering the excellent service I received.

d) I found it hard to believe, but my sister was _____ when she told me she was going to join the navy.

e) His latest play has been _____ by the critics.

f) I am _____ of my behavior last night, and am writing to you to apologize.

g) I don't know why the baby started crying. He seemed _____ when I put him to bed.

LIVEWORKSHEETS