

Unit 10

10.1 Verb patterns 2

Verb patterns were first covered in Unit 5. There is a list of verb patterns on p143.

- Verb + *to* + infinitive
They managed to escape.
I try to visit somewhere new.
We decided to go abroad.
- go + *-ing* for sports and activities
Let's go skiing.
We went swimming.
- Verb + sb + infinitive without *to*
My teachers made me work hard.
My parents let me go out when I want.

10.2 *used to*

Form

used to + infinitive
Used to is the same in all persons.

Positive and negative

I	used to	smoke.
She	didn't use to	like cooking.
We		
They		

Question

What did you use to do?

Short answer

Did you use to smoke a lot? Yes, I did./No, I didn't.

Note

- The question form is not often used. We ask a question in the Past Simple, and reply using *used to*.
Where did you go on holiday when you were young?
We used to go camping in France.
- Never* is often used.
I never used to watch TV.
- Be careful not to confuse *to use* (e.g. *I use a knife to cut an apple.*) and *used to*.
The pronunciation is also different.
to use /ju:z/ *used to* /ju:stə/ or /ju:stə/

Use

Used to is used:

- to express a past habit.
He used to play football every Saturday, but now he doesn't.
- to express a past state.
They used to be happy together, but now they fight all the time.

10.3 *used to* and the Past Simple

- The Past Simple can also be used to express a past habit or state.
He played football every Sunday when he was a boy.
They were happy together when they were first married.
- Only the Past Simple can be used for actions which happened once in the past.
We used to go to France every summer, but once, in 1987, we went to Greece.
Last night I stayed at home.

Note

Used to has no equivalent in the present. The Present Simple is used for present habits and states.

She lives in New York.

She sometimes comes to London on business.

10.4 Infinitives

- Infinitives are used to express purpose. They answer the question *Why ... ?* This use is very common in English.
I'm learning English to get a good job.
She's saving her money to buy a car.
I'm going to Scotland to visit my parents.

Note

Some languages express this idea of purpose with a translation of *for* + infinitive. English does not use *for*.

I came here to learn English.

NOT I came here ~~for~~ to learn English.

I came here ~~for~~ learn English.

- Infinitives are used after certain adjectives.

I'm	pleased surprised	to see you.
It's	hard important impossible	to learn Chinese.

- Infinitives are used after the question words *who, what, where, how, etc.*
Can you tell me how to get to the station?
I don't know who to speak to.
Show me what to do.
- Infinitives are used after the compounds *something, nothing, nowhere, anybody, etc.*
Have something to eat!
I've got nothing to do.
There's nowhere to hide.
Is there anyone to talk to?

5 What TV programmes/like?

6 What food/like?

Ask and answer the questions above with a partner about your life now and your life as a child.

What do you do at the weekend?

I usually go shopping and ...

What did you do when you were a child?

I used to play with my friends and ...

Infinitives

4 Why do you go to these places?

Why do you go to the hairdresser's?

To have a haircut.

- the post office
- a petrol station
- a bookshop
- the pharmacy
- the library
- the market

With your partner, ask and answer questions about more places.

5 Make sentences with a line in A, a word in B, and an infinitive in C.

A	B	C
1 I'm hungry. I need	3 how	4 to say to you.
2 I'm going to a formal dinner, but I don't know	6 anything	8 to talk to.
3 My CD player's broken. Can you show me	5 where	1 to eat.
4 Don't talk to me. I have	8 somebody	2 to wear. 2
5 Do I turn left or right? I don't know	7 how much	3 to repair it?
6 I'm bored. I haven't got	4 nothing	6 to do.
7 'Can you get some meat?' 'Sure. Tell me	1 something	5 to go.
8 I feel lonely. I need	2 what	7 to buy.

T 10.3 Think of some replies. Then listen and compare your answers.

Check it

6 Choose the correct form.

- 1 I went to the shops *for to buy / for buy / to buy* some shoes.
- 2 Do you enjoy *read / reading / to read*?
- 3 When I was young, I used *to go / go / going* ice-skating.
- 4 He told me he is moving to Canada. I didn't know what *say / to say / saying*.
- 5 When we were on holiday, we went *swim / to swim / swimming* every day.

...tion of these words.

- 1 **-ing** adjectives describe a situation, person, or thing
 an **interesting** life
 a **boring** teacher
 an **exciting** film
- 2 **-ed** adjectives describe how people feel.
 I'm very **interested** in modern art.
 We were **bored** at the end of the lesson.
 She's **excited** about going on holiday tomorrow.

3 Complete the sentences. Use **one** of these adjectives.

excit-	
frighten-	
bor-	-ed
interest-	
confus-	-ing
disappoint-	
worry/worri-	
surpris-	

- 1 'I met a famous film star today.' 'Really? How exciting.'
- 2 'I spent four hours going round a museum.' 'Was it interesting?'
 'No, it was boring.'
- 3 'I haven't heard from my parents for two months.' 'You must be worried.'
- 4 'Wow, Maria! What are you doing here?' 'Why are you so surprised to see me?'
- 5 I failed my exam. I worked really hard for it. I'm so disappointed.
- 6 'Smoke started to come from the front of the plane.' 'Weren't you frightened?'
- 7 My computer's broken, and I don't understand the manual. It's so confusing.

T 10.5 Close your books. Listen to the beginnings of the lines. Complete them.

4 What have you seen on television or in the cinema recently? What books have you read? What did you think of them? Tell a partner.

I read a spy novel.
It was very exciting.

I saw a horror film.
I thought it was very scary.

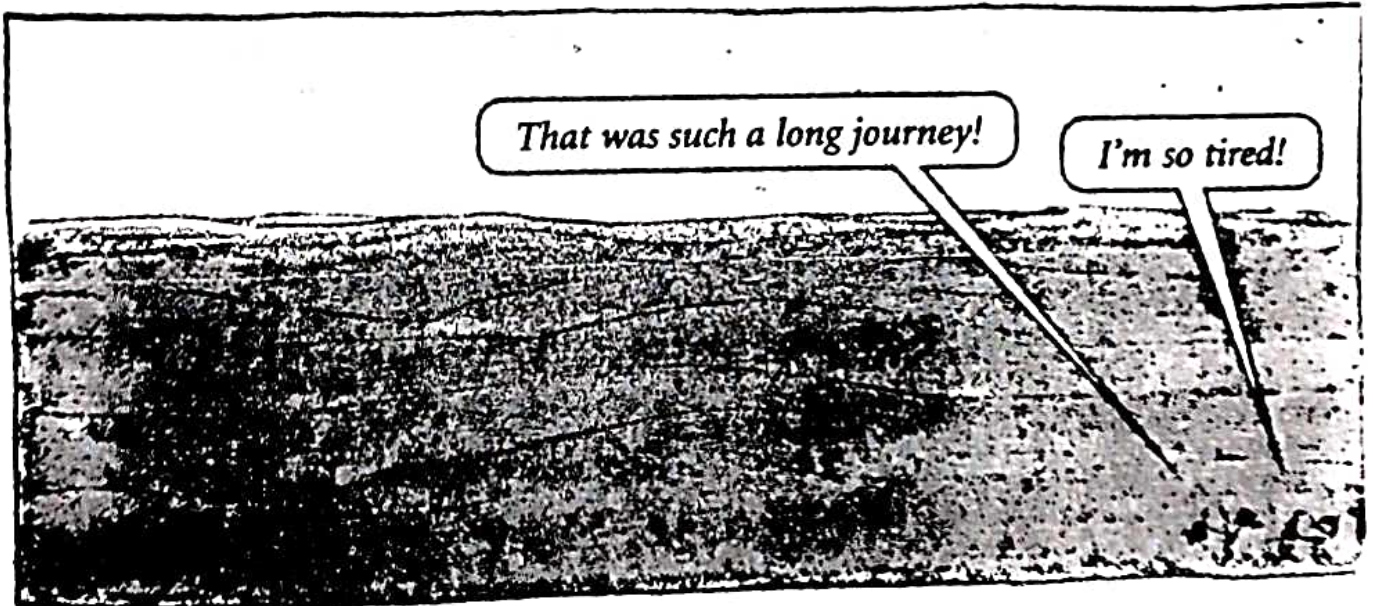
3 Complete the sentences in A with *so*, *such a*, *such*, *so many*, or *so much*. Then match them with the sentences in B.

A	B
1 Their house is <u>such a</u> mess!	3 I could eat a horse.
2 There were <u>so many</u> people at my birthday party!	5 I don't know where it's all gone.
3 I'm <u>so</u> hungry!	6 You really didn't have to.
4 Noor and Nabeel are <u>such</u> nice people!	8 She understands every word I say.
5 I've spent <u>so much</u> money this week!	2 We had to order more food.
6 A present! For me? You're <u>so</u> kind!	7 Thank you so much for inviting us.
7 We've had <u>such a</u> nice time!	4 But I can't stand their kids.
8 Molly's <u>such a</u> clever child!	1 I don't know how they live in it.

T 10.8 Listen and check. Practise the exclamations.

4 What can you say ... ?

- at the end of a long journey



- when you finish an interesting book with a sad ending
- as you go round a friend's new flat
- at the end of a wonderful meal
- in a row with your best friend
- at the end of a great English lesson