



มหาวิทยาลัยสยาม
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Unit 6

Would/used to



Would

You can use would To talk about regular or repeated past actions. It sometimes suggests a feeling of nostalgia so is often used for personal reminiscences. EX:

- Every day my mates would play football after school.
- I would visit my grandmother at weekends.

Used to

You can use used to like would for regular or repeated past actions, and also for past states or situations.

- I used to go to church every Sunday
- I would go to church every Sunday.
- I used to have long hair.
- I would have long hair XX



Used to



You can use *used to* in negative forms and in question forms

The normal question form is did (you) use to

u

Ex: Kids didn't used to have mobile phones.

Now they do and I don't!.



Used to

The normal question form is did (you) use to

Ex:

Did you use to eat a lot of sweets when you were a child?

Did you use to like school?



Used to

Positive

Negative

Interrogative

She used to smoke.

She didn't use to
smoke.

Did she use to smoke?

They used to cry

They didn't use to cry

Did they use to cry?



Be / get used to something

Study this example situation

Jane is American but she has lived in Britain for three years. When she first drove a car in Britain, she found it very difficult because she had to drive on the left instead of on the right. Driving on the left was strange and difficult for her because:



Be / get used to something

- She **wasn't used to it**
- She **wasn't used to driving** on the left.
- But after a lot of practice, driving on the left became less strange. So:
- She **got used to driving** on the left
- Now after three years, it's no problem for Jane:
- She **is used to driving** on the left



Be / get used to something

- After **be / get used** you cannot use the infinitive (to do / to drive) We say:
- She **is used to driving** on the left. (not She is used to drive)
- Do not confuse **I am used to doing (be / get used to)** and **I used to do** . They are different in structure and meaning.
- I am used to (doing)** = something isn't strange or new for me



Be / get used to something

- I **am used to the weather** in this country.
- I **am used to driving** on the left because I've lived in Britain for a long time.
- I **used to do something** = I did something regularly in the past but no longer do it.
- I **used to drive** to work every day, but these days I usually go by bike.
- We **used to live** in a small village, but now we live in London.

Exercise

Which sentences could be changed to **would+verb**?

Which sentences could be changed to **used**

to+verb?

When I was a child:.....

1. I was afraid of the dark.

2. I believed in ghosts.



Exercise

3. I sucked my thumb when I was tired.

4. I had long hair.

5. I went to church every Sunday.

6. I broke my leg skiing.

7. I went on holiday abroad three times.



Exercise

Choose the correct answer

1. He used to **(be / being)** fat but now he's thin.
2. Did you **(use to / used to)** write poems when you were young?
3. There **(used to / would)** be a theatre in that corner.
4. My mother didn't **(used to / use to)** drink much coffee. But now she has become addicted to it.
5. I **(used to / would)** a Rolls-Royce.

Exercise

6. Granny would always **(bring / to bring)** us nice gifts.
7. Tom used to **(drink / drinking)** a lot of coffee. Now he prefers tea.
8. Jane had to get used to **(driving / drive)** on the left.
9. I wouldn't like to share an office. I **(am used to / used to)** having my own office.
10. I'm the boss here!. I'm not **(use to / used to)** being told what to do.

Exercise

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

1. Dennis gave up smoking two years ago.

He.....40 cigarettes.

2. Liz.....a motorbike, but last year she sold it
and bought a car

3. I rarely eat ice cream now but I.....it when I
was a child.



Exercise

4. Jim.....my best friend but we aren't friends any longer.
5. When you lived in London,.....to the theatre very often?



Exercise

Brian changed his lifestyle. He stopped doing some things and started doing other things:

He stopped studying hard

going to bed early

running three miles every morning

He started smoking

going out in the evening

spending a lot of money



Exercise

Write sentences about Brian with used to and didn't use to

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.



Negative Questions

Word order : auxiliary verb + n't + subject

- Why don't you listen to me?
- Don't you understand?
- Aren't they ready?



Negative Questions

We use negative questions especially to show surprise:

Didn't you hear the bell? I rang it four times?

Or when we expect the listener to agree with us:

A: **Haven't we** met somewhere before?

B: Yes, I think we have

A: **Isn't it** a beautiful day? = It's a beautiful day, isn't it?



Negative Questions

Note the meaning of **yes** and **no** in answers to negative questions:

A: **Don't you want** to go to the party?

B: Yes (=Yes, I want to go)

No (=No, I don't want to go)

A: **Haven't you written** to her?

B: Yes. (= I have written to her.)

A: **Haven't you told** about us?

B: No (=I haven't told her about you)



Exercise

Write negative questions from the words in brackets. In each situation you are surprised.

1. A: We won't see Ann this evening.

B: Why not? (she / not / come / to the party) ?

.....

2. A: I hope we don't meet Brian to night.

B: Why? (you / not / like / him) ?

.....



Exercise

3. A: Don't go and see the film?

B: Why not? (it / not / good) ?

.....

4. A: I will have to borrow some money.

B: Why? (you / not / have / any) ?

.....



Exercise

Put in *isn't* / *aren't* / *don't* / *doesn't* / *didn't* / *hasn't* / *haven't*

1. you Italian?
2. you going to the dance tomorrow?
3. you have any homework today?
4. the baby been fed this morning?
5. you see Ann yesterday?
6. you brush your teeth every day?



Exercise

7. Jill married?
8. those people English?
9. Liz very well today?
10. you got a room for tonight?

