

A.A. 2023/24, LM-85bis
(1° anno, 2° semestre)

LABORATORIO DI LINGUA INGLESE I

week VI/VII

TODAY'S CLASS

TALKING ABOUT PAST EXPERIENCES, EVENTS AND HABITS

➤ GRAMMAR: PAST TENSES

- past simple, past continuous, past perfect (5A)
- used to (5B)
- *Comparatives and superlatives*

➤ PRONUNCIATION

- *-ed* endings

➤ VOCABULARY

- Food, holidays, travel, sports
- prepositions *at, in, on* (time)

Reading and comprehension

Read the text and answer the two questions

1 Are there any unusual restaurants in your town or city?

2 Read this text about a very unusual restaurant. What is special about it?

Last weekend it was my friend Clara's birthday, and we went with a group of friends to a rather special restaurant. When we arrived at the restaurant, everything looked quite normal. **(1)** The only strange thing was that they took our bags, phones and watches and put them into locked cupboards.

Next, we followed our blind waiter, Serge, down a long and fairly dark corridor. **(2)** It was totally black in there. Fortunately, Serge showed us to our table and helped us to sit down. There were no menus. Serge just put some things down on the table and told us to enjoy our meal. **(3)** But **after a while**, we got used to it. Everything smelled and tasted so good that it didn't matter that nobody could see anything.

(4) So we all had a really good time, laughing and trying to guess what we were eating. There was a relaxed atmosphere, and we were soon chatting and joking with all the other customers.

At the end of the meal, Serge took us back to the reception area. The staff there told us what we'd eaten. It was certainly an unusual experience!

Now complete the rest of the text. There is one sentence you don't need.

- A** Then he led us into another room.
- B** In fact, it made the meal a lot of fun.
- C** There was a nice reception area with comfortable seats, and the staff were very friendly.
- D** But Serge told us that it wasn't possible to change our table.
- E** At first, we found it difficult to eat and drink in complete darkness.

any unusual restaurants in your town or city?

2 Read this text about a very unusual restaurant. What is special about it?

Read the tip.

Remember to think about what comes before and after the gap. Check for words or phrases which refer back to information which has been removed. Check for pronouns such as 'this', 'that', 'he', 'she', 'it' or 'they' which might refer to people or things in the missing sentence.

Last weekend it was my friend Clara's birthday, and we went with a group of friends to a rather special restaurant. When we arrived at the restaurant, everything looked quite normal. **(1)** The only strange thing was that they took our bags, phones and watches and put them into locked cupboards.

Next, we followed our blind waiter, Serge, down a long and fairly dark corridor. **(2)** It was totally black in there. Fortunately, Serge showed us to our table and helped us to sit down. There were no menus. Serge just put some things down on the table and told us to enjoy our meal. **(3)** But **after a while**, we got used to it. Everything smelled and tasted so good that it didn't matter that nobody could see anything.

(4) So we all had a really good time, laughing and trying to guess what we were eating. There was a relaxed atmosphere, and we were soon chatting and joking with all the other customers.

At the end of the meal, Serge took us back to the reception area. The staff there told us what we'd eaten. It was certainly an unusual experience!

- 1 Do people often go out to eat with family or friends in your country?
- 2 What sort of restaurants do you like?
- 3 Do you usually leave a tip?

Look at these sentences from the recording. ■
In pairs, discuss what you think the words in bold mean.

- 1 My favourite **dish** is beef lasagne.
- 2 We usually have a quick **meal** of a burger and chips.
- 3 Our dinner began with a nice **starter**.
- 4 We both had a **bowl** of really tasty vegetable soup.
- 5 For our **main course**, we had a large **plate** of grilled fish.
- 6 The **bill** was quite big.
- 7 Because the service was good, we also left a **tip** for the waiters.

Complete this text with the words in bold in exercise 1.

My friends and I had a really nice ¹ _____ at Da Maria last night. We often have a light ² _____, like a tomato salad, and cheese to begin with. But there was a special ³ _____ with spaghetti and fish on the menu yesterday, so we had that instead.

Our ⁴ _____ was a large steak with a ⁵ _____ of chips. There was so much food on my ⁶ _____ that I couldn't finish it, even though it was delicious.

Da Maria isn't an expensive restaurant, so the ⁷ _____ at the end of the evening wasn't too large, but we added a big ⁸ _____. We always do that, because the staff are so friendly and the food is great!



How often do you go to restaurants? Who do you go with?

Look at the restaurants in the photos and answer the questions.

- 1 Which do you think is ... the most expensive? the least expensive? the friendliest?
- 2 Which one is best for ... a family celebration? a romantic date? a business lunch? a quick meal?



Il comparativo di maggioranza



Animated Grammar

aggettivi "corti": a. monosillabici (<i>big, tall, slow</i>) b. bisillabici in -y, -e (<i>happy, tidy, nice</i>) c. bisillabici in -er, -ow, -le* (<i>clever, narrow, noble</i>)	agg. + -er + than	A lion is bigger than a cat. <i>Un leone è più grande di un gatto.</i> Today Louise is happier than yesterday. <i>Oggi Louise è più felice di ieri.</i> Ridley Street is narrower than Maldon Street. <i>Ridley Street è più stretta di Maldon Street.</i>
aggettivi "lunghi": tutti gli altri aggettivi	more + agg. + than	These crystal vases are more fragile than the others. <i>Questi vasi di cristallo sono più fragili degli altri.</i>
avverbi uguali agli aggettivi <i>fast</i> → <i>fast</i> [> 8.7]	avv. + -er + than	The panther runs faster than the bear. <i>La pantera corre più velocemente dell'orso.</i>
avverbi in -ly <i>slow</i> → <i>slowly</i> [> 8.7]	more + avv. + than	She eats more slowly than me. <i>Lei mangia più lentamente di me.</i>
sostantivo non numerabile o plurale	more + sost. + than	She is making more pasta / cakes than we need. <i>Lei sta facendo più pasta / torte di quanta/e a noi serva / servono.</i>
verbo	verbo + more + than	Sarah travels for work more than me. <i>Sarah viaggia per lavoro più di me.</i>

* Gli **aggettivi bisillabici in -er, -ow, -le** hanno anche la forma con **more** + aggettivo: **cleverer / more clever, narrower / more narrow, nobler / more noble**.

Osserva le **variazioni ortografiche** che si hanno **quando si aggiunge -er**.

Gli aggettivi / avverbi terminanti in -e	aggiungono solo -r .	strange → stranger, huge → huger, wise → wiser
Gli aggettivi / avverbi monosillabici terminanti in una sola consonante preceduta da una sola vocale	raddoppiano la consonante e aggiungono -er .	hot → hotter, fat → fatter, big → bigger ATTENZIONE! clean → cleaner (due vocali)
Gli aggettivi / avverbi bisillabici terminanti in -y preceduta da consonante	cambiano la y in i e aggiungono -er .	funny → funnier, easy → easier, lazy → lazier
Gli aggettivi / avverbi monosillabici terminanti in -y	aggiungono -er senza alcuna variazione.	shy → shyer, sly → slyer ATTENZIONE! dry → dryer / drier

1



Diversamente dall'italiano, in inglese **l'aggettivo di grado comparativo precede sempre il sostantivo a cui si riferisce.**

I've got a **smaller** house than yours.

Ho una casa più piccola della tua.

Sam is a **more obedient** dog than Sibilla.

Sam è un cane più obbediente di Sibilla.

2

Nel comparativo di maggioranza **il secondo termine di paragone è sempre introdotto da than.**

Se è un **pronome personale**, di solito si usa la **forma complemento**. Solo nell'inglese formale si usa il pronome personale soggetto + ausiliare.

Marcus sleeps more **than me**. (informale)

Marcus dorme più di me.

Marcus sleeps more **than I do**. (formale)

Marcus dorme più di quanto faccia io.

7

Scrivi il comparativo di maggioranza dei seguenti aggettivi.

- | | | | |
|------------|----------------|--------------|-------|
| 0. small | <u>smaller</u> | | |
| 1. complex | ..... | 4. big | ..... |
| 2. heavy | ..... | 5. dangerous | ..... |
| 3. strong | ..... | 6. busy | ..... |
| | | 7. noble | ..... |
| | | 8. peaceful | ..... |
| | | 9. short | ..... |
| | | 10. kind | ..... |
| | | 11. polite | ..... |
| | | 12. happy | ..... |

8

Completa le frasi con il comparativo di maggioranza degli aggettivi tra parentesi.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 0. This red can is <u>bigger</u> than the blue one. (<i>big</i>) | |
| 1. This rope is than that one. (<i>long</i>) | 5. Chloe is than Amy. (<i>talkative</i>) |
| 2. Velvet is than cotton. (<i>warm</i>) | 6. Isn't it today than yesterday? (<i>hot</i>) |
| 3. Your puppy is than mine! (<i>lively</i>) | 7. Darcey is than Hugh. (<i>stubborn</i>) |
| 4. New Delhi is than Lima. (<i>polluted</i>) | 8. Is Ricky than his sister? (<i>shy</i>) |

9

KEY WORD TRANSFORMATION Completa la seconda frase in modo che abbia lo stesso significato della prima. Devi usare la parola data senza modificarla e per completare la frase puoi utilizzare da due a cinque parole.

0. This long skirt is more expensive than the short one. **CHEAPER**

The short skirt is cheaper than the long one.

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------|
| 1. He is taller than me. AM | He is |
| 2. This is my flat. It's smaller than yours. IS | Your flat |
| 3. The blue box is small. The red box is big. SO | The blue box the red one. |
| 4. Olive oil is rich in fat. Butter is even richer in fat! THAN | olive oil! |
| 5. Linda's book is difficult. Eddie's book is easy. MORE | Linda's book Eddie's one. |
| 6. I've got more bracelets than my sister. MANY | My sister hasn't got |

Kristen ha visto una finale di tennis. Completa il brano inserendo le seguenti parole.

*smaller ~ earlier ~ expensive ~ than ~ more ~ cheaper ~
as much ~ closer ~ hotter*

Yesterday Luigi and I went to see the final match of the tennis tournament.

It was [0] hotter than the days before and there were [1] people, but as we arrived [2] than usual, we didn't have to queue [3] as you usually have to do for a final match. The seats were good, but I saw some free seats that were [4] to the court [5] ours and I wanted to sit there, but Luigi said we couldn't because we had [6] tickets. The match was great and I enjoyed it, but I didn't like that the food and drinks were more [7] than anywhere else! I had a hot dog that cost a lot and it was [8] than normal hot dogs!



MEDIATION Luigi non parla inglese e vuole sapere che cosa ha scritto Kristen sulla finale di tennis. Traduci in italiano il brano dell'esercizio 10.

Traduci le seguenti frasi.

1. Penso che nuotare sia più salutare (*healthy*) che sciare.
2. Le moto sono più veloci delle auto ma non sono più pericolose di esse.
3. Questa barca è più grande dell'altra, ma l'altra non consuma quanto questa.
4. Amy e Cindy lavorano nello stesso negozio, ma Amy è più gentile.
5. Questa canzone è più commovente dell'altra.
6. Ci sono più servizi (*facilities*) nella tua zona che nella mia ed è anche una zona più tranquilla.



Look at the words below. Which do you think describe each restaurant? Listen to three people talking and check your answers.



A

B

C

cheap and cheerful

family run

good value for money

home-cooked

junk food

smart

stylish

traditional

Bsma: open word preliminary
pag 41 Listening

Listen to a man called Tim describing a visit to one of the restaurants with his wife, Sarah.



Which restaurant is it?

Restaurant A

Restaurant B

Restaurant C

3 Choose the correct word to complete the sentences.

- 1 We decided to *go/take* out for dinner.
- 2 It's a restaurant that *serves/brings* good food.
- 3 We *kept/reserved* a table for eight o'clock.
- 4 The waiter *picked/took* our coats.
- 5 The waiter *showed/offered* us to our table.
- 6 Another waiter *brought/carried* us the menu.
- 7 We *asked/ordered* our meal.
- 8 I *decided/asked* for the bill.
- 9 We *left/shared* the waiter a tip.

5 025 Read these statements and choose Yes or No. Listen again and check.

- 1 It was Tim's first visit to this restaurant.
a Yes **b** No
- 2 Tim and Sarah were surprised by the number of dishes on the menu.
a Yes **b** No
- 3 Tim was disappointed by the taste of the food.
a Yes **b** No
- 4 Sarah's favourite part of the meal was the soup.
a Yes **b** No
- 5 Tim and Sarah ordered different desserts.
a Yes **b** No
- 6 Tim thought that the restaurant was good value for money.
a Yes **b** No



READING

1 Do most people in your country live in towns and cities or in the countryside?

2 Work in pairs and do the quiz. Compare your answers.

WERE YOU MADE FOR THE

CITY STREETS OR THE OPEN AIR?

Complete the sentences and then read what we think!

- 1** My perfect home would have ...
 - a a balcony with a view of skyscrapers.
 - b a garden with a view of the mountains.
- 2** It is important for me to have ...
 - a efficient public transport near my home.
 - b a reliable car or a good bike.
- 3** The best pet for me would be ...
 - a something small. I don't have much time for a pet.
 - b a big, energetic dog.
- 4** The best place to get vegetables is ...
 - a at the supermarket.
 - b from a garden.
- 5** I'm planning a perfect weekend with friends. I'll need ...
 - a fashionable clothes and a lot of money!
 - b a tent, my sleeping bag, and sun cream.

Turn to page 193 to find out your results.



Look at the adjectives below. Do they make you think of the city or the country?

beautiful exciting noisy peaceful

Think of a city or town and a place in the countryside that you know well. Write a list of things you like and dislike about those places.

My village

☺ *peaceful, friendly ...*

☹ *a bit boring, no cinema, no sports centre ...*

Berlin

☺ *fantastic museums, cafés ...*

☹ *noisy, not always friendly ...*

Work in pairs and tell your partner about the places you have chosen and what you like and dislike about them.

I love my village, but sometimes it's a bit boring. We don't have ...

**Read Marta's travel blog about her arrival in Berlin
and put the events in the correct order.**

I had never been to Berlin before so my Aunt Katrin met me at the airport. We went to her home by bus. She had sold her car before she moved to the city. 'Public transport is great here!' she told me. We arrived at her apartment and I saw that she had prepared a beautiful room for me. Her son – my cousin Daniel – had gone to live in Los Angeles the month before and she had made his room into a lovely guest room. I looked out of my window and saw some beautiful old buildings and a little park. I knew I was going to love it here.



Share



Like



Comment

Marta's Aunt Katrin met her at the airport.

Katrin sold her car. [1](#)

Katrin prepared a room for Marta.

Daniel moved to Los Angeles.

Marta looked out of a window and felt happy.



Look at these sentences and complete the rules.

*While I **was walking** in the forest I **saw** a moose.*

*My mother **called** me while I **was standing** there.*

*Where **was** Jason **living** when he **decided** to work on a nature reserve?*

*He **was living** in New York. He **wasn't living** in the country.*

If an activity in the past is interrupted by an event, we often introduce the event with **when**.

*I was having my lunch **when** Mark called me.*

Or, we can introduce the background with **while**.

*Mark called me **while** I was having my lunch. / **While** I was having my lunch, Mark called me.*

Choose the correct verb options to complete the text.

A strange thing happened one day while I ¹*waited/was waiting* for a train. I ²*read/was reading* a news story on my phone when suddenly I ³*heard/was hearing* beautiful music. I ⁴*looked/was looking* up and saw a woman. She ⁵*played/was playing* a piano. There was a piano right there in the station. I wanted to play the piano too but then my train ⁶*arrived/was arriving* and I had to go home. Next time!

In past continuous sentences, **was** and **were** are usually heard in their weak forms: /wəz/ and /wə/.

We use the past perfect to talk about something that happened *before/after* another past event.

We make the past perfect with **had/hadn't** + **the past participle**.

We often use the past perfect with **never, ever, already** and **just**. We put these words between **had** and the main verb.



2 Find one more example of the past perfect in Jason's blog, and one in Mona's blog on page 53.

3 Add the words in brackets in the correct place in these sentences.

- 1** The party had started when Sam arrived. (already)
- 2** Fiona felt nervous because she had been on a plane before. (never)
- 3** I didn't meet Henry because when I arrived at the café, he had left. (just)
- 4** Had you tried sushi before you ate it yesterday? (ever)

Read the sentences and choose the correct word to complete the rule.

*Until last summer, I **had never wanted** to leave the city.*

*Of course, I **had seen** stars before but not like this!*

*I **had never wanted** to live in a city until I spent a summer in New York.*

Complete the text with the verbs in brackets in the past simple or past perfect.

Daniel ¹ _____ (fly) to Los Angeles on 30th May.
He ² _____ (visit) the city once before and he was in
love with it. His first visit ³ _____ (be) in January.
They don't have a cold winter in LA and when he
arrived in May, the weather ⁴ _____ (be) only a little
warmer than it had been in January. When the plane
landed he ⁵ _____ (feel) very happy. He ⁶ _____
(travel) a long way from home but he knew it was the
right thing for him.

A STORY

*In the exam, you will write a story of about 100 words.
You are given the first sentence of the story.*

- 1** Look at this first sentence and then at the story that a student wrote. There are no vocabulary or grammar mistakes in the story, but it is not perfect. What are the problems?

My friend did not look happy.

My friend did not look happy. I saw her and called her name. She didn't answer. What was the problem? At first I walked away, but then I decided to go and talk to her. 'What's wrong, Stefanie?' I asked. 'Nothing,' she said, but I knew it wasn't true. Then my phone went 'ping!' I looked at the words on the screen: 'Stefanie's birthday.' Finally I understood. 'I'm so sorry!' I said. 'I forgot, again. Happy birthday!' Later we went out together and had fun. Next year, I won't forget.

- ✓ Find places to put these phrases into the story to add interest.

when I was walking home from college
She had heard me but
she wasn't smiling and

You need time linkers in a story to say when things happened. Here are some examples. Underline the time linkers in the story.

after that at first finally in the end later
next the next day then when while

I'm from New York. I've lived in an apartment block in Manhattan since I was born and until last summer, I had never wanted to leave the city. Who needs nature? I had Central Park! Then my friend sent me a message that changed my life: 'Let's do volunteer work on a nature reserve this summer.' Despite my doubts, I decided to do it.

We stayed on a campsite next to a stream just outside the nature reserve. Every night, we sat outside and looked at the stars. Of course, I had seen stars before but not like this! During the day, we helped visitors, however, there was also a lot of free time. We climbed mountains, explored valleys and saw amazing scenery. We swam in lakes below waterfalls and had so much fun, but we learned to respect nature, too.

Early one morning while I was walking in the forest I saw a moose. At first, I thought she was alone, and then I saw that she was a mother with a calf. She was so beautiful, and the moment was magical. I'd never been so close to a wild animal before. I knew that something had changed. I never wanted to live in the city again.

Why did Jason go to work on a nature reserve?
Why did he enjoy it?
When did he realise that he wanted to live in the countryside?

Write an interesting story!

Now write a story beginning *My friend did not look happy*. Plan your story first. Remember to do these things:

- introduce the situation (beginning paragraph)
- describe what happened (main part – usually one paragraph)
- say how things ended (final paragraph)

I'm from Greenville. It's a normal village, but for me it used to be the best place in the world. I had never wanted to live in a city until I spent a summer in New York. My aunt invited me to her home in Manhattan. I didn't want to go but my friends said, 'Are you crazy? This is a fantastic opportunity!' They were right.

At first, I felt nervous on New York's busy streets because I had never seen so many people in one place. However, I soon learned to love it. I loved the skyscrapers and the smaller, older buildings, too. I loved the bright lights of Times Square and I had a favorite quieter square, where I used to sit and eat tacos from a food truck. I took the subway to neighborhoods in Manhattan and Brooklyn, and then I walked and walked. I never got lost because there are signposts everywhere.

My favorite place in the city was Brooklyn Bridge because the view is amazing. One morning, my mother called me while I was standing there looking at the skyline. 'Where are you?' asked Mom. I answered, 'I'm exactly where I want to be!'

- 1** Why did Mona spend a summer in New York?
- 2** Why did she enjoy it?
- 3** When did she realise that she wanted to live in the city?

Something to talk about

What did
you do at
the
weekend?

Nothing
special.

Did you have a good weekend?

Friday • Did you go anywhere exciting on Friday night?

Saturday • Did you do anything in the house (cleaning, etc.) on Saturday morning?
• Did you go shopping? Did you buy anything?
• Did you need to work or study?
• What did you do on Saturday night?

Sunday • Did you go anywhere nice on Sunday?
• What did you have for lunch?
• Did you do anything relaxing in the afternoon?

When was the last time you had a really exciting weekend? What did you do?

What do you usually answer when people ask you 'Did you have a good weekend?' Is it always true?

THE PAST SIMPLE: stating a definite time in the past

We use the past simple to talk about **finished actions in the past**.

1. If you want to say that **an event occurred at a particular time in the past**:

- *The Italian Prime Minister **flew** into New York yesterday.*
- *Our teacher **went** to Canada last year.*

NB: a **time expression is necessary** to specify the particular time in the past you are referring to (e.g. *two years ago, last month, yesterday*). The time reference can be established in a previous clause:

- *The house **was damaged** by fire yesterday. However, no-one **was injured**.*

THE PAST SIMPLE: stating a definite time in the past

2. If you want to say that **a situation existed in the past / over a period of time** in the past:
 - *When I **was** a kid, all the streets in this part of Watford **looked** alike.*
 - *He **lived** in Paris during his last years.*
 - *Throughout his life he **suffered** from epilepsy*

3. If you want to talk about **an activity that took place regularly or repeatedly in the past**, but that no longer occurs:
 - *We **walked** a lot when I was a boy.*
 - *Each week we **trekked** to the big house.*

Using the simple past for **storytelling**: Jack and the Beanstalk

ON OLAT!

Once upon a time there was a boy called Jack. He _____ with his mother. They _____ very poor. All they _____ was a cow.

One morning, Jack's mother _____ Jack to take their cow to market and sell her. On the way, Jack _____ a man. He _____ Jack some magic beans for the cow. Jack _____ the beans and _____ back home. When Jack's mother _____ the beans she _____ very angry. She _____ the beans out of the window.

The next morning, Jack _____ out of the window. There _____ a giant beanstalk. He _____ outside and _____ to climb the beanstalk. He _____ up to the sky through the clouds and _____ a beautiful castle.

(....)

With the golden eggs and the magic harp, Jack and his mother _____ happily ever after.



THE PAST SIMPLE: stating a definite time in the past

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 - *When I **was** a kid, all the streets in this part of Watford **looked** alike.*
 - *He **lived** in Paris during his last years.*
 - *Throughout his life he **suffered** from epilepsy*

3. If you want to talk about **an activity that took place regularly or repeatedly in the past**, but that no longer occurs:
 - *We **walked** a lot when I was a boy.*
 - *We **used to walk** a lot when I was a boy.*

 - *Each week we **trekked** to the big house.*
 - *We **used to trek** to the big house every week.*

present and past habits and states: *usually* and *used to*

3 17 »

- 1 I **usually get up** at 8.00 during the week.
I **don't normally go out** during the week.
English houses **usually have** gardens.
Do you **normally walk** to work?

- 2 We **used to go** to France for our holidays when I was a child.
He **didn't use to do** any exercise, but now he runs marathons.
I **never used to like** football, but I watch it every week now.
We **used to be** close friends, but we don't talk to each other any more.
That building **used to be** a restaurant, but it closed down last year.
Did they **use to live** in the city centre?
Didn't you **use to have** long hair?

- 1 For present habits we can use *usually* or *normally* + present simple.
NOT *I used to get up at 8.00.*

- 2 For past habits we use *used to* / *didn't use to* + infinitive.
 - *used to* does not exist in the present tense. NOT *I use to get up at 8.00 during the week.*
 - We use *used to* for things that were true over a period of time in the past. *Used to* often refers to something which is not true now.
I used to do a lot of sport. (= I did a lot of sport for a period of time in the past, but now I don't.)
 - We often use *never used to* instead of *didn't use to*.
 - *used to* / *didn't use to* can be used with action verbs (e.g. *go, do*) and non-action verbs (e.g. *be, have*).
 - We can also use the past simple to describe past habits (often with an adverb of frequency).
We (often) went to France for our holidays when I was a child.
I lived in the city centre until I got married.



used to or past simple?

We can use *used to* or past simple for repeated actions or states, and the meaning is the same.

I used to live in Leeds as a child. / *I lived in Leeds as a child.*

But if the action happened only once, or we mention exact dates or number of times, we have to use past simple.

I went to Paris last year. NOT *I used to go to Paris last year.*

Jack caught the train to London four times last week. NOT *Jack used to catch the train to London four times last week.*

any more and any longer

We often use *not...any more* / *any longer* (= not now) with the present simple to contrast with *used to*.

I used to go to the gym, but I don't (go) any more / any longer.

be used to and get used to

Don't confuse *used to* / *didn't use to* (do sth) with *be used to* or *get used to* (doing sth).

I am used to getting up early every day.
(= I am accustomed to it. I always do it so it is not a problem for me.)

Lola can't get used to living in the UK.
(= She can't get accustomed to it. It is a problem for her.)

used to

used to

past habits (repeated actions)

- When I was a teenager, I used to go dancing every weekend.
- Every Sunday after lunch, we used to play in the street.

past states - no longer true

- I used to be blond when I was a child.

usually

present habits (repeated actions)

- I usually have a salad and some fruit for dinner.
- I usually go to school by bus.



WARNING

used to is only past (NOT ~~use to~~)
usually is used for present habits

- ✗ We ~~use to~~ eat out on Saturday.
- ✓ We **usually** eat out on Saturday.

used to – form

- + He **used to play** football.
- He **didn't use to play** football.
- ? **Did** he **use to play** football?
- Short Answer Yes, he **did** / No, he **didn't**



- With most verbs the past simple is **formed by adding -ed**:

	INFINITIVE	PAST SIMPLE	PAST PARTICIPLE
+ -ed With most verbs we add -ed:	walk finish	walked finished	walked finished
+ -d With verbs ending with -e, we add -d:	live phone	lived phoned	lived phoned
y → -ied With verbs that end with a consonant* + -y, we change the y to -ied:	apply try	applied tried	applied tried
p → -pped With verbs that end with one vowel* + one consonant (e.g. <i>stop</i>), we double the consonant:	stop plan	stopped planned	stopped planned
+ -ed But note that we do not double the consonant (1) when it is a y or w (e.g. <i>stay</i>), (2) when the last syllable* is not stressed (e.g. <i>lISten</i> , <i>HAPpen</i> , <i>Open</i>):	stay listen happen open visit	stayed listened happened opened visited	stayed listened happened opened visited

- But there are **a lot of irregular verbs** (p. 165)

5 PRONUNCIATION regular verbs: -ed endings

a 1 37))) Listen and repeat the sentences.

 tie	We booked a holiday. We walked around the town.
 dog	We sunbathed on the beach. We argued about everything.
/ɪd/	We rented a flat. We decided to break up.

STICKY NOTE

b Say the past simple of these verbs. In which ones is -ed pronounced /ɪd/?

arrive ask end invite like love need park start stay

c 1 38))) Listen and check.



Regular past simple verbs

Remember that we don't normally pronounce the e in -ed.

The -ed ending is usually pronounced /t/ or /d/. The difference between these endings is very small.

We only pronounce the e in -ed when there is a **t** or a **d** before it, e.g. *wanted*, *ended*. With these verbs -ed = /ɪd/.

(See also: [-ed pronunciation lesson](#))

Group 1

'ed' sounds like /t/

When the infinitive verb ends in a soft (unvoiced) consonant such as

s sh ch k p f (gh)

miss → missed /mist/

work → worked /workt/

wash → washed /washt/

stop → stopped /stopt/

watch → watched /watcht/

laugh → laughed

Group 2

'ed' sounds like /d/

- Hard (Voiced) Consonant

z

g

b

v

l

m

n

quiz → quizzed /quizard/

call → called /calld/

beg → begged /begd/

seem → seemed /seemd/

rob → robbed /robd/

clean → cleaned /cleand/

live → lived /livd/

Group 2

'ed' sounds like /d/

- Vowel Sound

offer → offered /offerd/

study → studied /sutyd/

answer → answered /answerd/

lie → lied /lied/

sue → sued /sued/

show → showed /showd/

PAST SIMPLE: - and ?

- We use **didn't (did not) + base form** to make **negatives**:

*They **didn't go** to Spain this year.*

*We **didn't get** home until very late last night.*

*I **didn't see** you yesterday.*

- We use **did (+ subj + base form)** to make **questions**:

*When **did you meet** your wife?*

*Where **did you go** for your holidays?*

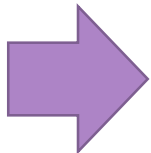
***Did she play** tennis when she was younger?*

PAST SIMPLE AND PAST CONTINUOUS



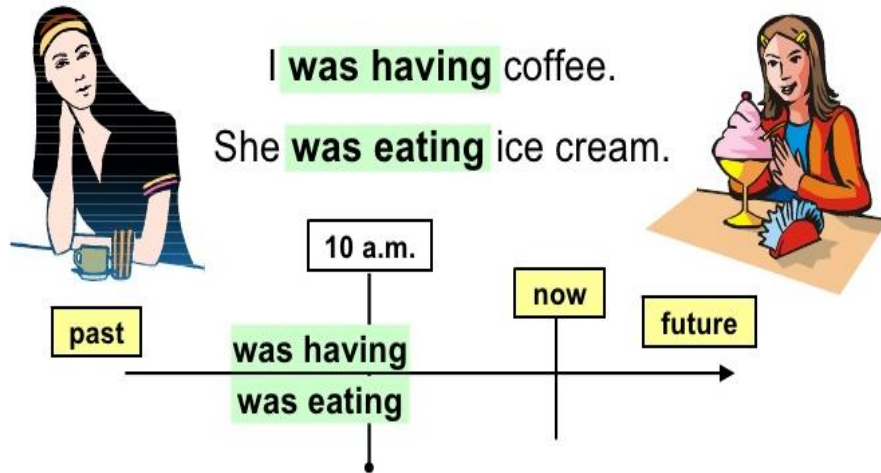
WHEN I TOOK THIS PHOTO....

- to have a coffee;
- to fight;
- to ride a bike;
- to read;
- to talk on one's mobile phone



If you want to focus on actions which were in progress in the past, you use the **past continuous** (or *progressive*).

PAST CONTINUOUS

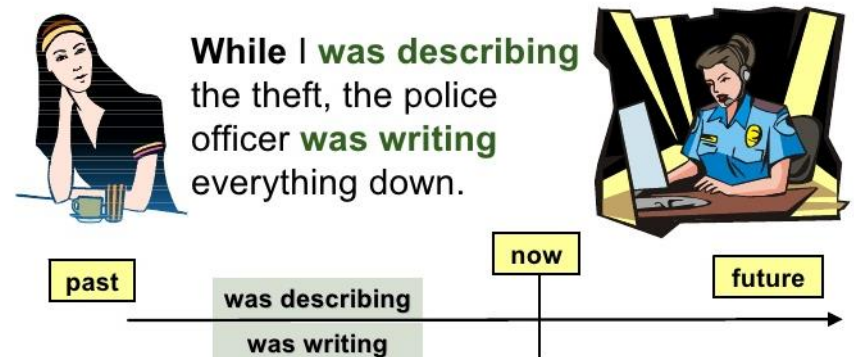


1. To talk about an action that was **in progress in a specific moment in the past**.

«What were you doing at 10 am this morning?»

«I **was having** coffee with a friend»

Or, to talk about **two actions that were in progress at the same time in the past**.



PAST CONTINUOUS

My mom **was writing** a play in those days.



2. To talk about **an action that was temporary but stretched over a certain period in the past.**

- *I was studying in London when my parents brought home a new dog, so he didn't consider me as part of the family. [= in that period]*
- *I remember when I moved to Rome. I was dating Pauline at that time / at the time [= in that period] and I missed her a lot.*

PAST CONTINUOUS (with past simple)

3. To describe an activity or a situation that was interrupted by another action in the past.



- past continuous to describe the situation (or the longer action in progress)
- past simple to describe the event that interrupts it

Affirmative form

I was reading

You were reading

He/she/it was reading

We were reading

You were reading

They were reading

Negative form

I wasn't reading

You weren't reading

He/she/it wasn't reading

We weren't reading

You weren't reading

They weren't reading

Interrogative form

Was I reading?

Were you reading?

Was he/she/it reading?

Were we reading?

Were you reading?

Were they reading?

Complete the story with the past simple or past continuous.

Last summer I ¹ went (go) to Los Angeles to stay with my cousin for a few weeks. One afternoon we ² (have) lunch in a nice restaurant in the centre of town when my cousin ³ (get) a call on her mobile phone and went outside to talk. While she ⁴ (speak) to her friend, I suddenly ⁵ (notice) a man in a black hat who ⁶ (sit) at the next table. It was the actor Johnny Depp! He was alone, and I ⁷ (decide) to take my chance. So I got up and ⁸ (go) to his table. 'Excuse me, could I have my photo taken with you?' I asked. He ⁹ (say) yes, so I ¹⁰ (stop) a waitress who ¹¹ (pass) by and gave her my camera. She ¹² (take)

the photo of me and Johnny, I thanked them both, and then I returned to my table. When my cousin ¹³ (come) back, I ¹⁴ (smile).

'Why are you looking so pleased with yourself?' she asked.

'I had my photo taken with Johnny Depp.'

'Johnny Depp? Where is he?'

'He's sitting over there. Look!'

She turned around to look and then started to laugh.

'That's not Johnny Depp!'

I ¹⁵ (look) at the man in the black hat – he

¹⁶ (laugh) too.

Alistair sacrifices gold... to help his brother

Nobody will remember who won the world triathlon in Cozumel, Mexico, in 2016. Instead, they will remember the sacrifice of Alistair Brownlee, who stopped to help his brother, Jonny, instead of winning the gold medal himself.

As Jonny, 26, entered the last kilometre of the 10 km run, he was winning by a long way – he'd gone very fast in the swimming and cycling stages. But then he began to feel ill, because he hadn't drunk enough in the hot conditions, and he stopped at the side of the road. His brother, Alistair, was running behind him, but when he saw that Jonny had stopped, he didn't run past him to win the race. Instead, in a wonderful act of brotherly love, he took his brother's arm and helped him to run the final few hundred metres. Seconds before they reached the finishing line, South African Henri Schoeman, who had been behind them until then, ran past them both and won the gold medal.

Alistair said, 'It was a natural human reaction to my brother, but for anyone, I would have done the same thing.'

6 GRAMMAR past tenses

- a Read the article about Alistair Brownlee. What did he do?
- b Paragraph 2 tells the story of what happened. Most of the verbs are past simple, but there are two examples of the past continuous, and four of the past perfect. Can you find them? Why are they used?



PAST PERFECT

past perfect: *had* + past participle

When they turned on the TV, the match
had already **finished**.



As soon as I shut the door, I realized that I'd **left** my keys on the table.

We couldn't get a table in the restaurant because we **hadn't booked**.

- We use the past perfect when we are talking about the past and we want to talk about an earlier past action. Compare:
*When John arrived, they **went out**.* (= first John arrived and then they went out)
*When John arrived, they **had gone out**.* (= they went out before John arrived)

SPEAKING PRACTICE

- Interview your partner about her/his (*their*) last holiday.
 - **Where** / go?
 - **How** / go there?
 - **Why** / go there?
 - **When** / go?
 - **Who** / go with?
 - Where / stay?
 - What / the food (/weather) like?
 - **What** / do during the day (/at night)?
 - / have a good time?
 - / have any problems?
 - What / like most?
 - / anything special/funny happen?

See: [adverbs of time](#)

Holidays

1 PHRASES WITH GO

go abroad
go away for the weekend
go by bus / car / plane / train
go camping
go for a walk
go on holiday
go out at night
go sightseeing
go skiing / walking / cycling
go swimming / sailing / surfing

2 OTHER HOLIDAY ACTIVITIES

a Complete the verb phrases.

book buy have hire rent
spend stay sunbathe take

stay in a hotel / at a campsite / with friends
 photos
 souvenirs
 on the beach
 a good time
 money / time
 an apartment
 a bicycle / skis
 flights / hotels online

b 1 32 Listen and check.



rent or hire?

Rent and hire mean the same but we normally use *rent* for a longer period of time, e.g. you rent a flat or apartment, and *hire* for a short time, e.g. you hire skis, a bike, a boat, etc. With a car you can use *hire* or *rent*.

3 ADJECTIVES

a Match the questions and answers.

- 1 What was the weather like? It was...
- 2 What was the hotel like? It was...
- 3 What was the town like? It was...
- 4 What were the people like? They were...
- 5 What was the food like? It was...

- ☐ + comfortable, luxurious
☐ - basic, dirty, uncomfortable
☐ + friendly, helpful ☐ - unfriendly, unhelpful
☐ + beautiful, lovely ☐ - noisy, crowded
☐ + delicious ☐ - nothing special, disgusting
☐ + warm, sunny ☐ - very windy, foggy, cloudy

b 1 33 Listen and check.



General positive and negative adjectives

- + lovely, wonderful, fantastic, great
OK, not bad, alright
- awful, horrible, terrible

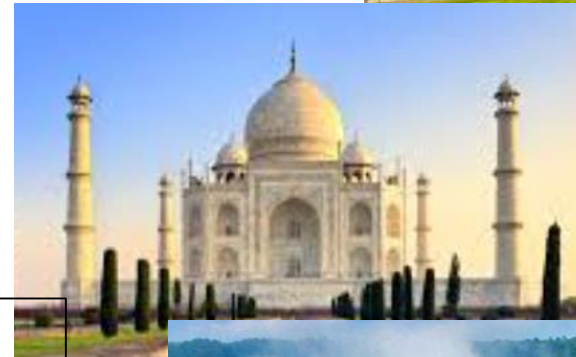
Your perfect holiday – Do you prefer... ?



Your perfect holiday – Do you prefer... ?



going abroad



Do you agree?

✓ I agree / don't agree
(with you)

~~✗ I'm (not) agree~~

staying in Italy



DISASTROUS HOLIDAYS

Joe 28, a flight attendant

Last October I went on holiday to Thailand for two weeks with my girlfriend, Mia.

The holiday began well. We spent two days in Bangkok and saw the Floating Market and the Royal Palace. But things went wrong when we left Bangkok. I wanted to stay in **hostels**, which were basic but clean, but Mia said they were too uncomfortable and so we stayed in quite expensive hotels. I wanted to experience the local **atmosphere** but Mia just wanted to

go shopping. I thought I knew Mia very well, but you don't know a person until you travel with them. It was awful! We argued about everything.

For our last four days we went to Ko Chang, a beautiful island. It was like being in paradise. The weather was lovely and the beaches were wonderful, but we just sunbathed without speaking. We spent our last night back in Bangkok and we went for a drink with some Australians. They were really friendly and Mia started **flirting** with one of the boys. That was the end.

❖ you don't know a person until you travel with them ❖

When we arrived at Heathrow airport the next day we decided to **break up**.

I took hundreds of photos, but when I got home I didn't show them to anyone.



DISASTROUS HOLIDAYS

Laura 26, a nurse

Last spring my best friend Isabelle and I booked a holiday in Venice. We rented a small apartment for a week with a fantastic **view of the canals**. At the last moment another friend, Linda, asked if she could come too. We **felt sorry for her** because she had problems with her boyfriend, so we said yes.

Venice was magical and the weather was perfect, but the holiday was a **disaster** for one simple reason: Linda was so mean! She has a good job so she's not poor, but she just didn't want to pay for anything. When we went sightseeing she didn't want to go to any museums or galleries that cost money. When we went on a gondola she complained that it was very expensive. When we went to have lunch or dinner she always wanted to go to cheap restaurants or she bought pizzas and ate them in the flat. But the night I invited her and Isabelle out on my birthday she chose the most expensive things on the menu! The worst thing was that although Isabelle and I paid for the apartment, Linda never once bought us a coffee or a drink.

I'd love to go back to Venice one day...but without Linda.

💧 I'd love to go back to Venice one day... but without Linda. 💧



DISASTROUS HOLIDAYS

- Where did Joe/ Laura go on holiday?
- Who did he/she go with?
- Where did he/she stay?
- What was the weather like?
- Why didn't he/she enjoy the holiday?

LET'S LISTEN TO THE OTHER SIDE OF THE STORY...

What does Mia say about: (track 34)

- Her relationship with Joe before they went
- The places where they stayed
- Talking to other travellers
- Photos
- Going on holiday with a boyfriend




What does Linda say about:

- Venice
- What they did there
- The cost of her holiday
- Her next holiday

(track 35)



Particolarità nell'uso degli indefiniti composti

- Come **any** [> 10.2] anche i suoi **composti si possono usare in frasi affermative** con il significato di "chiunque, qualsiasi cosa, qualsiasi luogo".
Anybody can cook pasta in Italy! *Chiunque sa cucinare della pasta in Italia!*
Anything is OK for me when I'm on holiday! *Qualsiasi cosa mi va bene quando sono in vacanza.*
Anywhere is better than this muddy place! *Qualsiasi luogo è migliore di questo posto fangoso!*
-  Diversamente dall'italiano, in inglese **non si usa nessuna preposizione quando un aggettivo segue l'indefinito composto**.
I'm cold. I need to drink **something** hot. *Ho freddo. Ho bisogno di bere qualcosa di caldo.*
There isn't **anybody** interesting here. *Non c'è nessuno di interessante qui.*
There's **nothing** original at this exhibition. *Non c'è nulla di originale in questa mostra.*
- **Gli indefiniti composti di luogo non sono preceduti dalle preposizioni di luogo in e to.**
I'm tired. I don't want to go **anywhere**. *Sono stanca. Non voglio andare da nessuna parte.*
He should live **somewhere** in Italy. *Lui dovrebbe vivere da qualche parte in Italia.*
- L'avverbio "altro" dopo un indefinito composto viene reso con **else**.
I think **somebody else** will come with us! *Penso che qualcun altro verrà con noi!*
I have pizza and cola. I want **nothing else**. *Ho pizza e cola. Non voglio nient'altro.*
- Con gli indefiniti composti riferiti a persona si può usare il **genitivo sassone** [> 9.7].
Is this **anybody's** pen? *Questa penna è di qualcuno?*
- Per esprimere la costruzione "qualcuno dei / nessuno dei + pronome o sostantivo" si usa **l'indefinito semplice + of**. Con *some* e *any* il verbo va al plurale; con *none* il verbo va al plurale (informale) o al singolare (formale) [> 10.3].
Some of you / my friends dance well. *Qualcuno di voi / dei miei amici balla bene.*
Have **any of** you / your colleagues got a tablet? *Qualcuno di voi / dei tuoi colleghi ha un tablet?*
None of us speaks French. (formal) *Nessuno di noi parla francese.*
None of my relatives live abroad. (informal) *Nessuno dei miei parenti vive all'estero.*
- C'è una **lieve differenza di significato tra i composti di any e quelli di no**. I composti di *no* sono più forti e sottolineano maggiormente quanto si sostiene.
There isn't **anything** to understand. *Non c'è niente da capire.*
There is **nothing** to understand. *Non c'è proprio niente da capire.*
- **All'inizio di una frase con valore negativo** si possono usare **solo gli indefiniti composti di no**.
Nobody can write if they can't read! *Nessuno può scrivere se non sa leggere!*
(non ~~Anybody can't write if they can't read!~~)

Mandy è alle prese con gli ultimi preparativi per la sua festa di compleanno. È molto agitata e i suoi amici la stanno aiutando. Individua l'alternativa corretta.

MANDY OK, let's get started. I hope we can get [0] **something** / everything ready in time. [1] **Somebody** / **Nobody** has to blow up all the balloons. And somebody [2] **other** / **else** has to clean all the chairs in the garden and...

CHRIS Mandy! We've got this covered! Can [3] **someone** / **anyone** help me carry the table into the garden?

MANDY Are you sure we aren't missing [4] **anything important** / **anything of important**? Because the shops are still open and if there is [5] **something** / **anything** missing, I can go and buy it. Please, Claire, check the list again and tell me if we haven't got [6] **anything** / **anyone**!

CLAIRE You're driving us mad! We've got [7] **everything** / **something**.

MANDY Listen! Is that the doorbell? Is [8] **somebody** / **anybody** at the door?

JIM No, there is [9] **nobody** / **anybody** there. Chill out!

MANDY OK, so we still have some time before everyone [10] **arrives** / **arrive**.

CLAIRE Mandy, don't worry! It will be a great party!

35 **LANGUAGE FOCUS** Osserva le espressioni evidenziate nell'esercizio 34. Spiegale in inglese e trova l'espressione idiomatica che più spesso le rende in italiano.

36 Correggi le seguenti frasi.

0. Nobody can answer this question! It's easy! Anybody can answer this question! It's easy!
1. A Can I have something of sweet with my coffee? B Sure, here is some chocolate.
2. Paolo! I'm looking for it but your wallet isn't in anywhere in your bedroom!
3. This roast beef is disgusting! I believe else somebody has complained about the food!
4. Sandrine wants to go to somewhere fun for her birthday.
5. It's no use asking again whose this car is! It seems it is nobody car!
6. Some of my schoolmates studies only for the tests, but they don't learn anything in this way.
7. Stop shouting! There isn't nothing you can solve if you just shout!
8. Don't worry! Anything can't happen if you fasten your seat belt.

37 Completa le frasi con le seguenti parole.

anybody (x2) ~ anywhere ~ nothing ~ else ~ somewhere ~ none ~ everything ~
exotic ~ nobody's ~ of (x2) ~ any ~ nobody

0. Greg wants to live somewhere by the sea. He loves swimming!
1. Does you have a phone charger?
2. Is there in the room?
3. A What's wrong? B, I'm fine.
4. my relatives lives in this house. It's totally empty now.
5. Would you like to go for your next holidays?
6. is going really well and I'm really happy!
7. I know in this office because it's my first working day here.
8. It's fault if she doesn't want to help her.

38 Jodie racconta alla sua amica Meghan un sogno che fa frequentemente. Completa il suo racconto con gli indefiniti composti.

In my dream, I'm sitting on a bench [0] somewhere at the park and I'm looking for [1], but I can't find it. Suddenly, [2] turns up from [3] and tells me "It's in your rucksack" and then they disappear. I open my rucksack, but there's [4] in it. It's completely empty! There isn't even my wallet! [5] has stolen it! So I begin to look [6] to find my wallet and the thief. The park is crowded and [7] looks at me and laughs without saying [8] Then I find my wallet on the grass but there's [9] in it, no money, no cards. There's just a message saying "Thanks for [10]!"



Thank you!