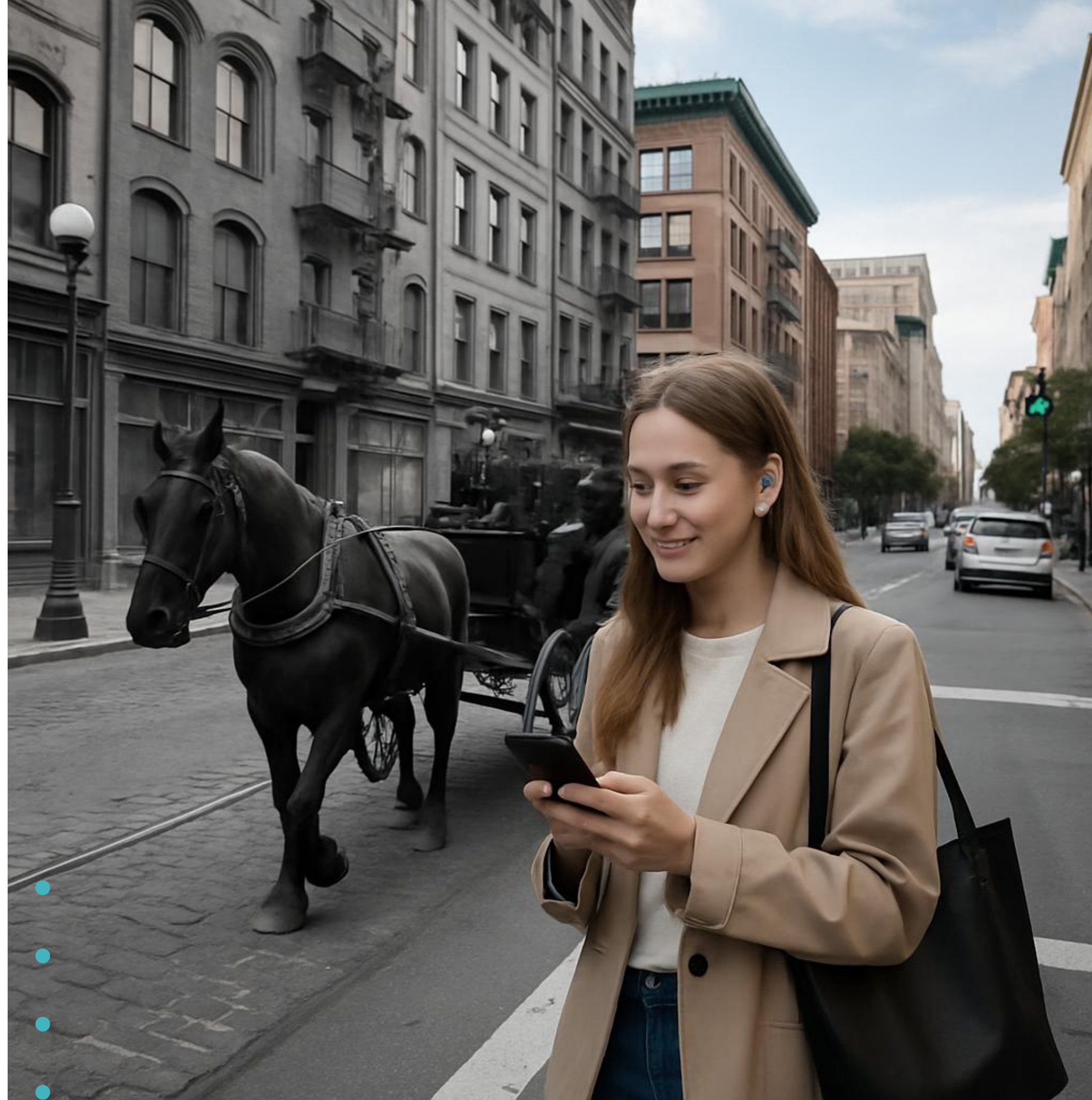
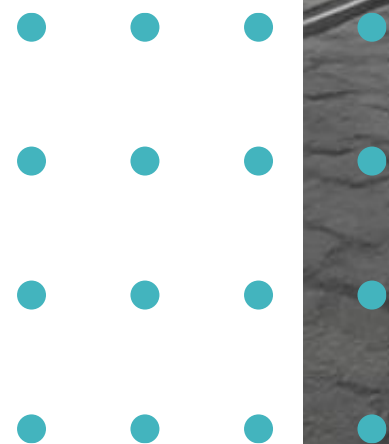


mYngle

General Upper Intermediate

Homework - Unit 9: Oh those days!



1. Match each of the phrases in A with the most suitable one in B.

A

- 1. He's very dishonest.
- 2. She's very energetic.
- 3. He's so disorganized.
- 4. He's so ambitious.
- 5. She's very fashionable.
- 6. They're so spoilt.
- 7. She's really generous.
- 8. She's incredibly rude.
- 9. She's so sensitive.
- 10. He's really stubborn.

B

- a. He's always telling lies.
- b. He's always applying for new jobs.
- c. She's always buying me presents.
- d. He will leave it all to the last minute.
- e. She'll only wear designer clothes.
- f. She never thinks before she speaks.
- g. She'll cry at the slightest thing.
- h. They get everything they ask for.
- i. He won't ever change his mind.
- j. She jogs to work every day.

2. Paraphrase each sentences in one or two ways expressing habitual behavior and annoyance.

- 1. My father never helps with the household chores.
a. _____
b. _____
- 2. My sister leaves the top off the toothpaste.
a. _____
b. _____

- 3. My brother mends his bike in the living room.
a. _____
b. _____
- 4. My mother doesn't let anyone choose what's on Netflix.
a. _____
b. _____
- 5. Susan and Julie boast about their children.
a. _____
b. _____
- 6. My grandma gossips about the neighbors.
a. _____
b. _____
- 7. My sister borrows my clothes without asking.
a. _____
b. _____

Past habit - used to

3. Complete the sentences with **used to** in the positive, negative, or question form.

1. My dad **used to** get tired when he walked up the stairs.
2. _____ smoke a pack of cigarettes every day? How did you manage to quit?
3. Where _____ go to class when you lived in Rome?
4. _____ you _____ play football when you were in high school?
5. When my brother lived in Belgium, he _____ speak the language fluently.
6. Giselle _____ be as fit as she is now. She's been working out.
7. Did your father _____ work as a musician or a painter?
8. There _____ be a lovely antique shop where that building stands today.

used to and would

Would and **used to** express typical past behaviour. Sometimes we can use both.
Chuong always **used to/would** walk the dog in the evening.

Used to also expresses a past state.

We **used to** live in a big apartment.

In this case, we can only use **used to**, not **would**.

For one single action in the past, we only use the **Past Simple**.

We **got** engaged in 2024.

4. Tick (✓) the verb forms that can complete the sentences. Sometimes all are correct.

1. I _____ curly brown hair when I got married.
a. **had** ✓ b. **used to have** ✓ c. would have
2. We _____ every holiday with our relatives in Ireland.
a. spent b. **used** c. would spend
3. Lisa _____ out with Mark for half a year, then she broke up with him.
a. went b. **used to spend** c. would spend
4. Years ago, people _____ you if you needed help.
a. helped b. **used to help** c. would help
5. We _____ on the phone every day when we were apart.
a. spoke b. **used to speak** c. would speak
6. When I was a kid, we _____ a large, lovely house by the beach.
a. had b. **used to have** c. would have
7. I _____ being so near the mountains.
a. loved b. **used to love** c. would love
8. Ben _____ Sarah several times to see if she'd go out with him.
a. asked b. **used to ask** c. would ask
9. He _____ me letters every week for years.
a. sent b. **used to send** c. would send
10. I _____ my hand in school. I was too nervous.
a. never raised b. never **used to raise** c. would never raise
11. Before I joined this company, I _____ as a supervisor at a café.
a. worked b. **used to work** c. would work
12. We _____ tea and toast together every morning before work.
a. had b. **used to have** c. would have

5. Complete the sentences with *used to*, *be used to*, or *get used to* in the correct form.

1. I don't think I _____ ever _____ you with such short hair. You look so different.
2. 'Grandpa, _____ you really _____ watch black-and-white TV when you were a kid?'
3. Leo didn't enjoy his new class at first, but he eventually _____ it and made new friends.
4. Mia won't find it easy to live independently. She _____ having everything done for her by her family.
5. I _____ go jogging every morning, but I don't anymore. I'm really out of shape now.
6. When I was younger, I _____ like going to music lessons, so I quit. Now in my forties, I've started again.
7. If you _____ Thai food, this might be a bit too spicy for you.

6. Complete with *used to*, *get used to*, or *be used to* and a verb from the box in positive or negative.

be drive go hate like live wear work

1. **A:** Come on, Helen! It's not far now.
B: I'm exhausted. I'm not used to going on such long walks.
2. **A:** My sister has to have a brace on her teeth.
B: I had a brace. It took me ages to _____ it, but I did in the end.

3. **A:** You _____ studying history, didn't you? Why do you like it now?
B: Well, we have a new teacher and she really brings it to life.
4. **A:** Did you have a good holiday touring Spain?
B: Yes, it was great. I soon _____ on the right.
5. **A:** What do you think of Mick?
B: Well, I _____ him at all, but the more I get to know him, the more I think he's OK.
6. **A:** I hate my new job! I don't know what I'm doing.
B: Give it a chance. I'm sure you _____ there after a few weeks.
7. **A:** Did you hear that Sue and Chris are moving back to town?
B: I'm not surprised. I said that they _____ never _____ in the countryside.
8. **A:** The President loses his temper if anyone disagrees with him.
B: Yes, I know. He _____ criticized. Most people just go along with whatever he says.

Expressing habit in context

7. Read the story about a 1980s romance. Underline the most suitable verb form.

Girls (and boys) on film by Anita Sands

Anita Sands describes how she met her husband in the glorious 1980s

It was the summer of '81. I was 18, and I was an art student at Brighton Polytechnic. I **1. was / used to be** also the happiest teenager in the world, because I was at my first Duran Duran concert. Simon Le Bon was singing *Girls on Film*, my favorite Duran song, when **2. I would have / had** a sixth sense that someone was watching me. I **3. used to turn / turned** around and there was this guy who looked just like Simon Le Bon. It was love at first sight.

His name was Terry and he was a typical New Romantic, with his frilly white shirt, black leather trousers and a bandana. Terry even **4. used to wear / wore** eyeliner in those days, too!

He was 20, and back in 1981 he **5. used to work / worked** as a waiter at a hotel on the sea front. But what he really wanted to be was a photographer. On our first dates, we **6. used to walk / would walk** hand in hand along the beach, but every few minutes something would interest him and he **7. would stop / stopped** to take a photo – it **8. would drive / drove** me mad! We **9. wouldn't have / didn't have** much money back then, but if we did, we **10. used to meet / met** up with Terry's friends at the Rock Cafe, Brighton's coolest cafe, which often **11. would play / played** our favourite 80s music. It was because of the Rock Cafe that Terry **12. used to get / got** his first big break. The owner of the cafe, George, **13. would want / wanted** some photos of his customers to put on the wall, and Terry became chief photographer (well, the only photographer). We all posed for Terry's photos and George **14. used to make / made** big displays of them on the walls of the cafe! He even paid us! It was weird because people started to recognize us from the photos in the cafe. We really were girls (and boys) on film.

A famous local artist stopped at the cafe one day, and **15. would see / saw** Terry's photos. He **16. would like / liked** them and asked Terry to show his work at an exhibition in London. The exhibition was a success, and the following year, after I **17. graduated / used to graduate** from college, we **18. got / would get** married. We both used to commute to London from Brighton for a long time, because we **19. wouldn't want / didn't want** to leave our friends in Brighton, but we eventually **20. used to move / moved** to London in 1985. At first, I really missed Brighton. I **21. didn't like / wouldn't like** London at first, and being around lots of people, but I soon **22. was used to it / got used to it**, and I love it now.

Our beautiful twin girls were born in 1987. Of course, Terry **23. took / would take** thousands of photos of them, and now he takes photos of our grandchildren.

I'm now a successful illustrator of children's books and Terry is a world-famous photographer, but if it wasn't for the Rock Cafe and those 80s photos of me and our friends, he might still be waiting on tables.

8. Compare the sentences using one suitable word from the box.

got used wasn't would

1. Terry _____ to wear a bandana and eyeliner.
2. They _____ walk along the beach on their first dates.
3. It _____ drive Anita mad when Terry kept stopping to take photos.
4. Anita _____ to know Terry's friends at the Rock Cafe.
5. Anita _____ used to being recognized on the streets of Brighton.
6. Anita and Terry _____ paid for the cafe photos.
7. They both _____ to commute to London from Brighton.
8. Anita _____ used to being around all the people in London.
9. Anita _____ to like London eventually.

Homonyms

1. Use the same word to complete each pair of sentences.

1. **a.** I think I need to get some glasses. I can't read the menu – the writing is too small!
b. We got some beautiful crystal wine glasses as one of our wedding presents.
2. **a.** Oh, look! Taylor Swift is at the Arena in Manchester. Can we get tickets? I'm a real _____.
b. It's boiling hot. Could we switch the _____ on and get some air circulating?
3. **a.** Everyone has the _____ to a fair trial.
b. Well done! You got all the answers _____ in the test.
4. **a.** Oliver is not my _____. He's only interested in sport. I prefer someone who's more academic.
b. Leah can _____ ninety words a minute. That's fast!
5. **a.** Look, I've no idea what you are arguing about. What _____ are you trying to make?
b. He couldn't speak the language, so he just used to _____ whenever he wanted something.
6. **a.** Wow, you look sharp! Is that a new _____ and tie you're wearing?
b. Well, I think you should buy the pale blue dress. The red one doesn't _____ you.
7. **a.** She ran to the station only to _____ the train.
b. Rachel will really _____ her brother when he moves to Canada next month.
8. **a.** Look out of the window, Emma – there's Grandpa coming up the path. _____ to him!
b. With each _____, the ferry rocked, and I began to feel sick.

Homonyms

2. Tick (✓) the verb forms that can complete the sentences. Sometimes all are correct.

razor fast wide great freezing dead tiny

1. Last night's homework was _____ easy. I did it in five minutes.
2. Brrr! This shower is _____ cold. There's no hot water left!
3. Emma and Jack are so lucky. They have a _____ big garden.
4. Leo is doing really well at stand-up comedy. He has a _____ sharp wit.
5. I just added a _____ little bit of chilli powder. It's not that hot, is it?
6. **A:** My two-year-old is always _____ awake first thing in the morning.
B: You wait! My fifteen-year-old is _____ asleep until midday!

Homophones

3. Write the correct spelling of the phonetic script.

1.
 - a. I'm /bɔ:d/! I can't think of anything to do.
 - b. He jumped on his surf /bɔ:d/ and paddled out to the biggest waves.
 - a. _____ b. _____
2.
 - a. Stop it! You know you're not /ə'laʊd/ to do that!
 - b. Michael, please stand up and read your story /ə'laʊd/ to the class.
 - a. _____ b. _____
3.
 - a. She was happy to get her bag back when the police at /kɔ:t/ the next day.
 - b. The thief was sentenced to three months in prison at /kɔ:t/ the next day.
 - a. _____ b. _____
4.
 - a. Please turn off all the lights when you leave the house. Don't /weɪst/ energy.
 - b. Did you see Abbie's /weɪst/ in her wedding dress? It was tiny.
 - a. _____ b. _____
5.
 - a. The queues for car /haɪə/ at the airport were so long.
 - b. Throw the ball /haɪə/ or you'll never get it in the basket.
 - a. _____ b. _____

Phrasal verbs and nouns

Some phrasal verbs have a strong association with certain objects: set out on a journey; come up with a solution to a problem.

4. Match a verb in A with an object in B.

A

1. take after
2. fit in with
3. drop out of
4. make up
5. turn down
6. put out
7. check out of
8. fill in
9. run out of
10. come down with
11. set up
12. do up

B

- a. a fire
- b. milk
- c. the flu
- d. a parent
- e. a business
- f. a form
- g. a group of people
- h. a story
- i. university
- j. a job offer
- k. a hotel
- l. a house

5. Complete the sentences with the correct phrasal verbs and nouns from 4.

1. You can't _____ like that! The salary is amazing! And five weeks' holiday!
2. Which _____ do you _____ most, your mother or your father?
3. I can only make you a black coffee – I've _____.
4. It took three days to _____ a forest _____ that was started by a cigarette end.
5. I _____ my own window cleaning _____ and it's so successful that I now employ five people.
6. We can _____ the _____ now and leave our suitcases at reception.
7. I really wasn't enjoying my degree course, so I _____ after one year.
8. I sometimes read books to my children at bedtime, but they prefer it when I _____ myself.
9. I've never liked joining clubs – I always find it hard to _____.
10. I had to stay in bed for three days when I _____.
11. You have to _____ a very long _____ when you apply for a passport.
12. We could _____ this old _____ and then sell it for a big profit.

Weak and strong forms
Positive

Auxiliary verbs have **weak** and **strong** forms, depending on whether they are stressed or unstressed.

1. Sometimes the weak form is a contraction.

he is = he's She does not = **She doesn't** I have = I've

2. Sometimes the weak form is a change in the vowel sound.

This is often a change to /ə/.

	weak	strong
was	/wəz/ Was Marge there?	/wɒz/ Yes, he was .
were	/wə/ Were you there?	/wɜ:/ Yes, we were .
can	/kən/ Can you swim?	/kæn/ /kɑ:nt/ Yes, I can ./ No, I can't .
been	/bɪn/ I've been reading.	/bi:n/ Where have you been ?

3. Some prepositions also have weak and strong vowel sounds.

	weak	strong		weak	strong
to	/tə/	/tu:/	for	/fə/	/fɔ:/
of	/əv/	/ɒv/	from	/frəm/	/frɒm/
at	/ət/	/æt/			