34.

or intention made at the moment of

ll carry it for you.

fact. The speaker thinks 'This action is sure

up. will be warm and sunny.

will be warm and sunny.
future tense. The speaker is predicting the
ng an intention, plan, or personal

nfinitive without to

ey, she 'll (will) ve won't

pass my exams.

ll (will) buy a new car.

be late.

wait for you.

you don't go to university?

she can't find a job?

you pass your exams?

will we survive?

Yes, I will. No, I won't. Yes, we will. No, we won't.

an come at the beginning of the sentence he begining, we put a comma at the end of end, we do not use a comma.

ny exams. ork hard.

sed to express a possible condition and a

ure. '**'ll buy** us all a meal.

on't take an umbrella. environment if we don't look after it?

se in the condition clause, not a future

If it will rain ... OT If I'll work hard ... hat something will happen; *when* expresses

ertain to happen. I send it to you. have a bath.

Unit 10

10.1 Verb patterns 2

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

1 Verb + to + infinitive They managed to escape.

I try to visit somewhere new. We decided to go abroad.

2 go + -ing for sports and activities Let's go skiing.

We went swimming.

3 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

smoke.
like cooking.

Question

What did you use to do?

Short answer

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

1 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.

3 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:stu:/ or /ju:stə/

Use

Used to is used:

1 to express a past habit.

He used to play football every Saturday, but now he doesn't.

2 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.

2 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

1 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.

2 Infinitives are used after certain adjectives.

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

3 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.

4 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?