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Travel the world

be used to

- We form **be used to** with **be + used to + -ing**. We use the verb **be** in different tenses, but **used to** does not change.
*I'm **used to** waiting at airports – I take a book with me.*
***Are you used to** eating your main meal at lunchtime?*
*He **wasn't used to** travelling by tram before he went to Lisbon.*
- We use **be used to** to talk about situations we are accustomed to.
*Many people in Europe **are used to** having foreign holidays.*
*She's still **not used to** living in such high temperatures.*

get used to

- We form **get used to** with **get + used to + -ing**. We use the verb **get** in different tenses, but **used to** does not change.
*We're **getting used to** eating lots of potatoes here in the UK!*
*Do you think you **will ever get used to** speaking in a foreign language?*
*She **got used to** living in a flat very quickly.*
- We use **get used to** to talk about situations we are becoming accustomed to.
*I'm **getting used to** saying football when I mean soccer!*
***Is he getting used to** carrying an umbrella all the time?*

be used to, get used to and used to

- Remember we use **be used to** and **get used to** with **-ing**. We use **be** and **get** as verbs and **used to** as an adjective in these structures.
- But we use **used to** with an **infinitive** to talk about past habits, states and situations. In this structure, **used to** is a verb.

used to

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
I / you / we / they used to play	I / you / we / they didn't (did not) use to play	Did I / you / we / they use to play ?
He / she / it used to play	He / she / it didn't (did not) use to play	Did he / she / it use to play ?
used to - uses	used to - examples	Expressions of time
Past habits or regular activities	We used to play basketball in the States.	always, usually, normally, sometimes, occasionally, rarely, never
Past states and situations	I used to think the weather in the UK was really bad!	every day, every morning, once a week, twice a week, three times a week, at the weekends, on Mondays

- We form **used to** with **used to + infinitive**.
- We form the negative by adding **didn't use to** before the main verb in the infinitive. Note that **used to** becomes **use to** in the negative.
*I **didn't use to** live in Britain.*
- We form the interrogative by adding **did** before the subject. Note that **used to** becomes **use to** in the interrogative.
***Did you use to** live in the USA?*
- Remember we use **used to** to talk about past habits, states and situations only. To talk about present habits, states and situations we use the Present Simple.

used to and would

- We can also use **would** to talk about past habits, although this is less common. Here **would** has the same meaning as **used to**.
*We **would** go to the beach on holiday every summer.*
*We **used to** go to the beach on holiday every summer.*
- We do not use **would** to talk about past states and situations. We use **used to** or the Past Simple to describe past states and situations.
*I **used to be worried** about flying when I was younger.*
*I **was worried** about flying when I was younger.*

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The gerund

The gerund is a noun formed by adding -ing to a verb. We use the gerund in the following ways:	
As a subject in general statements	<i>Walking is the best way to get to know a city.</i>
After certain verbs like: like, dislike, love, hate, enjoy, prefer, recommend, suggest, fancy	<i>I love visiting new countries and learning about new cultures.</i>
After prepositions	<i>We are excited about going to China.</i>
In certain structures like: be / get used to, be worth, can't stand, don't mind, feel like, look forward to	<i>I'm looking forward to trying that new Italian restaurant tonight.</i>

The infinitive

The infinitive is the base form of a verb preceded by to . We use the infinitive in the following ways:	
As a subject in specific statements	<i>To climb that mountain, you must be fit.</i>
After certain verbs like: agree, decide, expect, hope, intend, learn, need, offer, promise, seem	<i>We agreed to visit the museum today.</i>
After adjectives and adverbs	<i>He was happy to take us to our hotel.</i>
After the object of certain verbs like: allow, forbid, instruct, invite, order, permit, remind, tell, warn	<i>I invited them to come to my home town.</i>
Remember make and let are followed by the infinitive without to	<i>My parents are going to let me travel to Italy!</i>

Gerund or infinitive

- We can use the gerund or the infinitive after certain verbs like: **begin, start, continue, hate, like, love, prefer** with little difference in meaning.
- After **stop, remember, forget** and **regret** there is a difference in meaning.
 Stop: Joe **stopped staying** in cheap hostels when he could afford hotels. (give up)
 Sally **stopped to buy** a snack from a food stall. (stop one action to do another)
 Remember: Do you **remember visiting** that temple in Nepal? (remember a past action)
Remember to change some money into dollars at the airport! (not forget)
 Forget: I'll never **forget sleeping** in the desert in Chile – it was cold! (forget a past action)
 He **forgot to pack** his warm jacket! (not remember)
 Regret: They **regret eating** snake – it tasted horrible. (regret a past action)
 We **regret to inform** passengers that flight AO102 has been cancelled. (regret a present situation)

Adverbs of degree or intensity

absolutely, a bit, a little, completely, extremely, fairly, incredibly, quite, rather, really, slightly, very

- We use these adverbs with adjectives and adverbs to make them more or less intense.
- We place adverbs of degree before the adjective or adverb they describe.
*I'm feeling **a bit tired** today.*
*You look **extremely happy**!*
*He walks **quite slowly**.*
- We use the adverbs of degree **absolutely, completely, extremely** and **incredibly** with extreme adjectives.
*The weather was **absolutely boiling** yesterday.*
*They're **completely exhausted** today.*