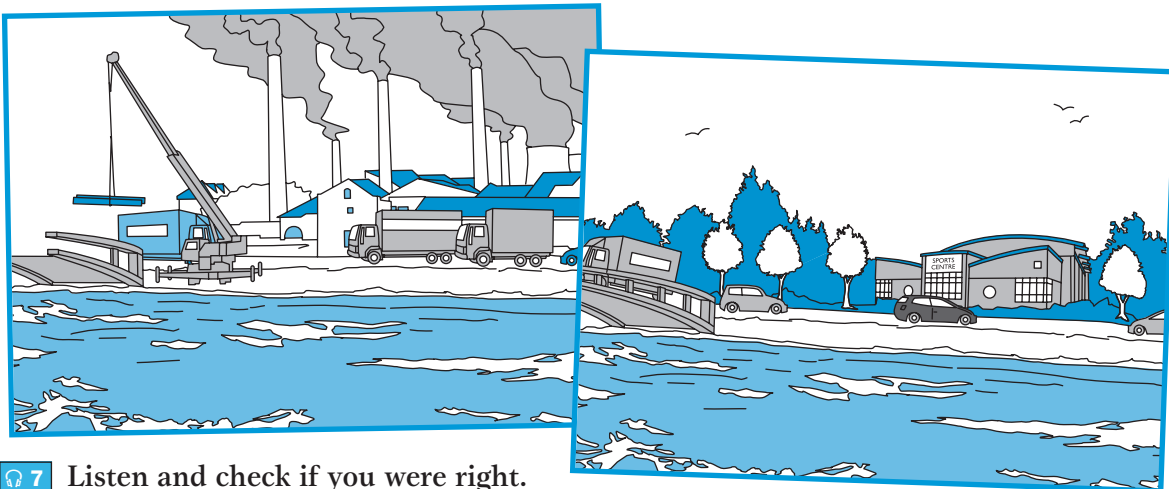


Past perfect

past perfect and past simple; *used to*

A Context listening

- A1** You are going to hear Peter talking on the radio about a city he visited last week. Here are two pictures of the city. Which is from last week? Which is from seven years ago?



- A2** **7** Listen and check if you were right.

Why did Peter go there?
What changes did he see?

- A3** **7** Listen again and complete the sentences below. Stop the recording if you need to.

- 1 Well, last week Ivisited..... my home city.
- 2 When I , Stefan his work for the day ...
- 3 When we lunch, we by the river.
- 4 The riverside the factory area ...
- 5 There didn't a sports centre in the city.
- 6 The engineers it the year I
- 7 I to become an engineer ...
- 8 I into the restaurant and I all my old friends.

- A4** Look at your answers to A3 and answer these questions.

- 1 Look at sentences 4 and 5 and complete this statement.
We use to talk about things that were different in the past.
- 2 Look at the other sentences. Which contain two different verb forms?
In these sentences did one event happen before the other?

B Grammar

B1 Past perfect

We form the past perfect with *had* + past participle. (See notes on past participles in Unit 6 and the table of irregular verbs on p. viii.)

+	I/you/he/she/it/we/they had + past participle	<i>We'd eaten lunch.</i>
-	I/you/he/she/it/we/they had not (hadn't) + past participle	<i>I hadn't eaten lunch.</i>
?	Had I/you/he/she/it/we/they + past participle ...?	<i>Had they eaten lunch?</i>

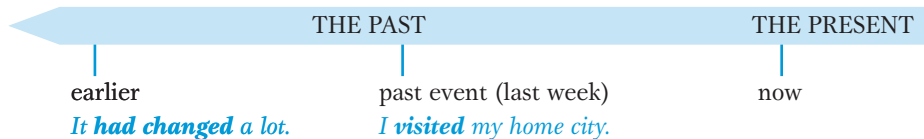
→ C1

B2 Past perfect and past simple

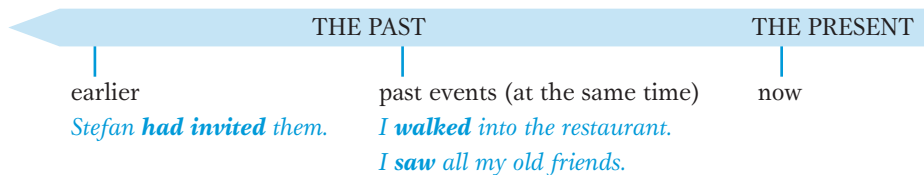
We use the past perfect

- ♦ to talk about something that happened before a past event:

*Last week I **visited** my home city. It **had changed** a lot.*



*I **walked** into the restaurant and I **saw** all my old friends. Stefan **had invited** them to join us.*



- ♦ in sentences that have *when* + past simple, to show that one event happened before the other:

<i>When I arrived, Stefan had finished his work.</i> =	1 He finished work
	2 (later) I arrived.

The two actions are separate.

Compare:

<i>When I arrived, Stefan stopped work.</i> =	I arrived and he stopped work at that time.
--	---

The two actions are probably connected.

B3 Past perfect not past simple

We always use the past perfect not the past simple with *already*, *ever*, *never* and *just* when we mean before a time in the past:

They'd just started the year I left. (not They just started the year I left.)

I had already decided to become an engineer. (not I already decided)

I'd never seen anything like it. (not I never saw)

▲ *Already*, *ever*, *never* and *just* go between the auxiliary and the main verb.

—C2

B4 used to

+ I/you/he/she/it/we/they **used to** + verb

I used to live in the city.

– I/you/he/she/it/we/they **did not (didn't) use to** + verb

They didn't use to live in the city.

? **Did** I/you/he/she/it/we/they **use to** + verb...?

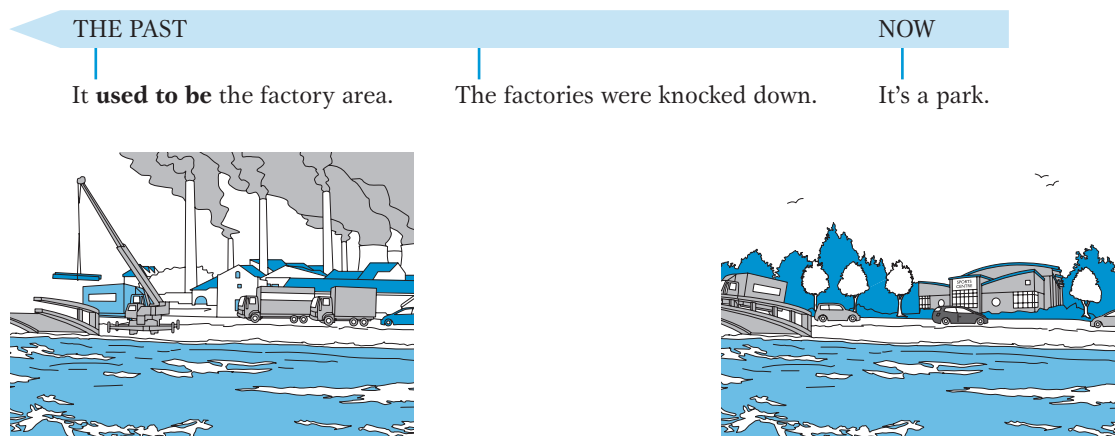
Did she use to live in the city?

We make negatives and questions with *did* like a regular verb in the past simple (see Unit 5).

▲ There is no present tense of *used to* (not ~~*I use to*~~ etc.). We use the present simple (see Unit 4).
I meet my friends on Saturday evenings. not I use to meet my friends on Saturday evenings

We use the verb *used to* to talk about the past when we want to emphasise that things are different now:

It used to be the factory area. (= It isn't the factory area now.)



I used to watch the engineers. (= I don't watch them now.)

We used to see a lot of big lorries in the city. (= We don't see them now.)

*There **didn't use to be** a sports centre in the city. (= There is now.)*

***Did** there **use to be** less traffic? (= There's a lot of traffic now, but I want to know if it has increased.)*

—C3, C4, C5

C Grammar exercises

C1 Complete this email by putting the verbs in brackets into the past perfect.

Hi Billy

Well, I'm home from Africa. The late flight from Paris caused some problems at first but the holiday was great

Because 1 we'd never visited (never/visit) that part of the world before, 2 (we/ask) the holiday company to book us seats on the bus to the city centre to meet the tour manager. Our plane was an hour late and we ran through the airport to the car park but when we arrived the bus 3 (just/leave). We got a taxi to the main square and found the company's local office, but the staff 4 (already/go) home for the day.

We 5 (not/bring) our mobiles, because they don't work in that country. At last we found a post office and luckily it 6 (not/shut) yet, so we called the company's head office in Canada.

In ten minutes the tour manager was with us. He 7 (go) to the airport to meet us, because he 8 (realise) our plane was late, but we 9 (not/see) him. Anyway, he took us to the hotel he 10 (book) for us and bought us dinner.

So everything was fine in the end. And our trip to the jungle was amazing!! I'll show you the photos when I see you.

XXXX Julie

C2 In each of these sentences, one of the verbs should be in the past perfect. Underline the verb and write the correction at the end.

- 1 I wanted to have a shower when I got home, but my sister just had a bath and there wasn't any hot water: had just had.
- 2 The concert started when we got to the theatre, so we missed the first two songs. ...
.....
- 3 I couldn't tell my teacher about the film because I never saw it.
- 4 Freya didn't finish breakfast when I arrived, so I had a coffee while she ate her toast.
- 5 The children were very excited about flying because they were never in a plane.
- 6 Colin didn't know the poem but the other students already studied it.
- 7 We just visited Japan so we told our friends some good places to visit when they went there.
.....

C3 Fill in the gaps in this conversation with the correct form of *used to* and a verb from the box.

be not go have not have live know travel walk

Mina: There's Dahlia in her dad's sports car. Where do they get their money from?

Sara: Don't you know? Her family won the lottery.

Mina: Wow!

Sara: I knew her before that, though. Her family 1 *used to live in our road*. She
2 to school like all the other children in those days.

Mina: 3 (you) them very well?

Sara: Oh, yes. They 4 friendly people. And her father grew all their
vegetables because they 5 much money.

Mina: They go on holiday a lot now. 6 (they) abroad then?

Sara: No, they 7 away at all.

Mina: They're very lucky now.

Sara: Mmm, but they 8 more friends.

C4 Complete each sentence to show what was different in the past. Use the word in brackets and any others you need with *used to/didn't use to + verb*.

- 1 Patrick *didn't use to take many photos* (photos) but he loves using his new camera.
- 2 You (lazy) but you're working very hard this term.
- 3 I (slim) but I've lost weight.
- 4 Bobby (a bike) but he drives a car now.
- 5 Bertie (my brother) but they've become friends recently.
- 6 Nora (the cinema) very often but she sees lots of films now.
- 7 My sister (shy) but she enjoys parties now.
- 8 We (sport) but we often play tennis these days.
- 9 Joanna (a vegetarian) but she had a sausage for breakfast.
- 10 They (the city centre) but their new house is in the country.

C5 Write true sentences about when you were very young using *used to/didn't use to + verb*.

- 1 *I didn't use to do my homework on a computer.*
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

D Exam practice

Reading Part 5

Read the text below and choose the correct word for each space.

For each question, mark the correct letter **A**, **B**, **C** or **D**.

Example:

0 **A** takes

B introduces

C offers

D brings

The Roman Baths

The city of Bath (0) its name from the public baths (1) were built there by the Romans. By the middle of the first century, they'd already (2) planning the baths. The biggest bath, (3) as the Great Bath, was (4) a swimming pool. In the next 300 years, the Romans (5) the baths with changing rooms, a sauna and other smaller baths. They used to come there not only to wash (6) also to meet friends. The baths were, in (7) , at the heart of Roman life. This way (8) life ended in the year 400 when the Romans left Britain. By that time, they'd built towns, roads and bridges across Britain. The Great Bath was discovered again in the eighteenth century after being buried for years and the baths then (9) as famous as they had been in Roman times. Many tourists (10) visit the baths today.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| 1 A who | B what | C which | D where |
| 2 A began | B begun | C begin | D beginning |
| 3 A named | B called | C titled | D known |
| 4 A like | B as | C same | D similar |
| 5 A joined | B expanded | C added | D grew |
| 6 A and | B because | C so | D but |
| 7 A turn | B case | C fact | D place |
| 8 A from | B of | C to | D for |
| 9 A became | B developed | C changed | D turned |
| 10 A already | B just | C first | D still |

Grammar focus task

Answer the questions with full sentences.

- 1 What had the Romans done by the middle of the first century?
- 2 What did they use to do at the baths?
- 3 What had the Romans done in Britain by the year 400?