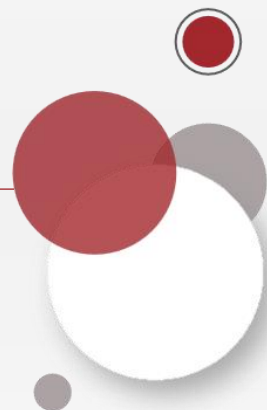




UNIVERSITÀ
DEGLI STUDI
DI TORINO

SET English Module

Jeanne Griffin





Lesson 6

- A) Linkers
- B) Used to/Be Used to/ Get used to
- C) Setting conditions Provided/as long as/
unless



A) Linkers

Linkers join thoughts together.

Eg.

So (that)

He spoke quickly *so* he could leave early.

He spoke quickly *so that* he could leave early.

So is used to express a result.



Because

He spoke quickly *because* he was nervous.

Because of the weather we stayed indoors.

Because is used to express a reason.



But / Although

I tried using this mouse *but* it doesn't work.

It was late *but* he couldn't sleep.

Although it was late, he couldn't sleep.

He couldn't sleep *although* it was late.

Use *but/although* to show contrast.



Exercise:

- 1) We couldn't find a taxi.....we walked home.
- 2)it was very cold, she wasn't wearing a coat.
- 3) She woke up at night.....there was a noise.
- 4) I called him....his mobile was turned off.
- 5)she is very nice, she doesn't have many friends.
- 6) There was nothing interesting on TV.....I went to bed.
- 7) All the cafès were full.....it was a public holiday.
- 8) She wanted to study medicine.....she didn't pass the entrance test.



Answers:

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| 1) so | 5) although |
| 2) although | 6) so |
| 3) because | 7) because |
| 4) but | 8) but |



B) Used to / Be Used to / Get used to

passato

Presente

devo ancora

Used to = something **regular in the past**, but no longer now.

Eg.

He used to wear glasses, but now he wears contact lenses.

They used to sing in a choir, but not anymore.

She used to have long hair, but now she has short hair.

Negative: He **didn't use** to go to that school.

Interrogative: **Did you use** to play tennis?





- **Used to/didn't use to**

I/we/you/they/he/she/it **used to** wear glasses.

I/we/you/they/he/she/it **didn't use to** wear contact lenses.

Did I/we/you/they/he/she/it use to wear glasses?

Used to/didn't use to + infinitive

Use for things that happen repeatedly or over a long period of time **in the past**, but are usually not true now.

Eg:

I used to ski, but I don't anymore.

He used to play soccer, but he stopped after secondary school.



Exercise:

?1) where/they/^{did}go ^{used to}to school?

+ 2) this building/^{used to}be a park.

?3) ^{did}your brother/^{used to}ski?

-4) ^{you}you ^{didn't}didn't ^{used to}use to have a dog/ when ^{you}you ^{were}were a child.

-5) ^{she}she ^{didn't}didn't ^{used to}use to wear /her hair long.

+ 6) He's clean shaven. He/^{used to}have a beard and moustache.

?7) you/eat junk food.

[^]
did [^]
 ~~eat~~
 used to



Answers:

- 1) Where did they use to go to school?
- 2) This building used to be a park.
- 3) Did your brother use to ski?
- 4) Did you use to have a dog when you were a child?
- 5) Did she use to wear her hair long?
- 6) He used to have a beard and moustache.
- 7) Did you use to eat junk food?



- **Be used to**

I'm/we're/you're/they're/she's/he's/it's **used to**
verb to be + **used to** + verbING

Eg.

Frank's **used to** climbing stairs.

My dog is **used to** sleeping on my bed.

She's **used to** getting up early.

They are **used to** learning online.

Use for something that is not new or strange.



Exercise:

A: Frank are you tired of climbing the stairs?

B: No, *I'm used to* climbing stairs.

A: You have to work long hours, don't you?

B: I don't mind. *I'm used to* 10 hour shifts.



Answers:

- 1) I'm used to climbing stairs.
- 2) They are used to sleeping on the floor.
- 3) I'm used to working 10 our shifts,
- 4) She is used to sleeping late.



- **Get Used to:**

I/we/you/they/ **get used to**
he/she/it **gets used to**

Eg.

Driving in the UK is strange. I can't get used to driving on the left.

They got used to online learning last year.

We went to Japan last year. We got used to eating with chopsticks.

They are getting used to the new neighbourhood.

She's not getting used to the new language.

Are you getting used to technical glitches?

Use get used to for familiarizing with new or strange situations.

(*abituarsi a...*)



Exercise:



- 1) The problem with jetlag is it's difficult tothe time change. *Get used to*
- 2) When travelling, it's hard to ...different foods. *get used to eating*
- 3) These shoes are new. I have toto them. *get used to wearing*
- 4) *Did*they.....sleeping on the floor in Japan last year? *got used to*
- 5) They still need to enrolling for exams online. *get used to*



Answers:

- 1) get used to
- 2) get used to
- 3) get used to
- 4) did you get used to
- 5) get used to





C) Setting Conditions: Provided/As long as/Unless

- Provided *or* provided (that) *or* providing *or* providing (that)
- as long as

have the meaning of “if” or “on condition that” (*purchè*)

Eg.

We can go sailing **provided** the weather improves.

You can stay here **as long as** you don't mind sleeping on the sofa.

- Unless means except or if (*a meno che*)

Unless you have a car, it's difficult to get there.

We can take a taxi **unless** you prefer to walk.



Exercise: Choose the appropriate answer unless/as long as/
provided, providing

- 1) You can use my car unless /as long as you drive carefully.
- 2) I'm playing tennis tomorrow unless/providing it's raining.
- 3) I'm playing tennis tomorrow unless/providing it's not raining.
- 4) I don't mind if you return at midnight unless/as long as you don't make noise.
- 5) I'm going now unless/provided you want me to stay.



- 6) I don't watch TV unless/as long as I've got nothing else to do.
- 7) Children are allowed to use the swimming pool unless/provided they are with an adult.
- 8) Unless/provided they are with an adult, children are not allowed to use the pool.
- 9) We can sit at this table unless/as long as you'd prefer that table.



Answers:

- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| 1) as long as | 6) unless |
| 2) unless | 7) provided |
| 3) providing | 8) unless |
| 4) as long as | 9) unless |
| 5) unless | |



That is the end of lesson 6.

Next lesson: A) Futures
 B) First Conditional

