

Premium B2 Lesson 06

Sentence transformations 21-25

Used to/be used to/get used to/usually

Focus on RUOE part 4

Focus on Listening part 1



OK, let's try these sentence transformations from the last class.

16 Perhaps they went the wrong way and got lost.

MAY They the wrong way and got lost.

17 I don't want to lend him any money.

RATHER I him any money.

18 I'm certain they didn't plan this.

HAVE They this.

19 I don't feel like working today.

PREFER I'd today.

20 They are blaming the weather for the delay.

IS The weather for the delay.



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Now, the new ones.

- 21** She has a good relationship with her assistant.

WELL She with her assistant.

- 22** Her employer won't tolerate her tardiness any longer.

PUT Her employer won't her tardiness any longer.

- 23** He'll probably win the race.

LIKELY He the race.

- EYE** He the luggage while I bought the tickets.

- 25** She woke up early so that she could catch the 5:30 train.

ORDER She woke up early the 5:30 train.



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21 She has a good relationship with her assistant.

WELL She **gets on well** with her assistant.

22 Her employer won't tolerate her tardiness any longer.

PUT Her employer won't **put up with** her tardiness any longer.

23 He'll probably win the race.

LIKELY He **is likely to win** the race.

24 He guarded the luggage while I bought the tickets.

EYE He **kept an eye on** the luggage while I bought the tickets.

25 She woke up early so that she could catch the 5:30 train.

ORDER She woke up early **in order to catch** the 5:30 train.



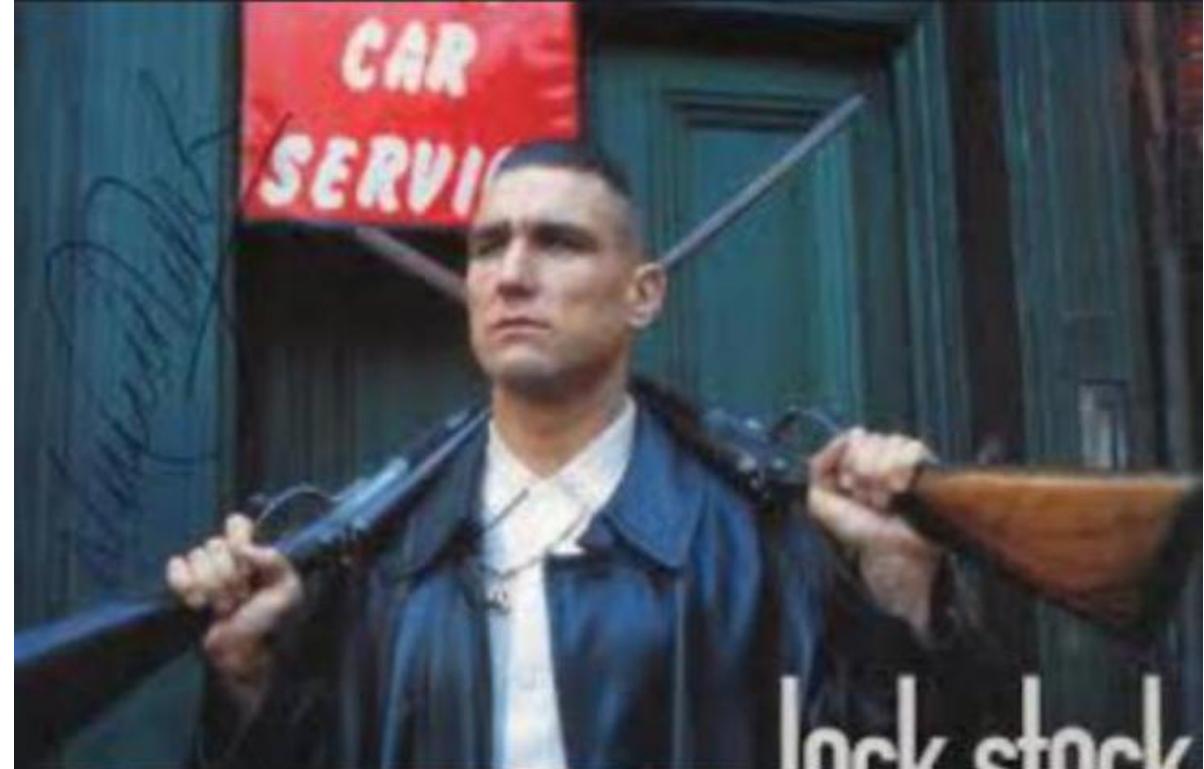
Who can you see in the pictures?
What were his different careers?
Which career did he pursue first?



Who can you see in the pictures? Vinnie Jones

What were his different careers? Professional footballer and an actor

Which career did he pursue first? Football



Which of Vinnie's two careers would you prefer to have? Why?

Get ready: *be / get used to*

- 1 Read this extract from a biography. How has Vinnie's life changed? Which of Vinnie's two careers would you prefer to have? Why?

The British actor Vinnie Jones **used to be** a professional footballer! He doesn't have any regrets about his career change. At first, it took a while to **get used to** all the new challenges. He'd never done any acting before in his life. But Vinnie had one big advantage - he was already **used to** working long hours in a very competitive field. It wasn't long before he landed roles in films, as well as the hit US show *24*.

- 2 Look at the expressions in **bold** in Activity 1, then complete the rules. Which two expressions can we use before a noun or a gerund (-ing form)? Complete the table below.

be used to / get used to / used to

1 _____	to refer to a past habit or state
2 _____	to mean 'be accustomed to'
3 _____	to mean 'become accustomed to'

Get ready: *be / get used to*

- 1 Read this extract from a biography. How has Vinnie's life changed? Which of Vinnie's two careers would you prefer to have? Why?

The British actor Vinnie Jones **used to** be a professional footballer! He doesn't have any regrets about his career change. At first, it took a while to **get used to** all the new challenges. He'd never done any acting before in his life. But Vinnie had one big advantage - he **was already used to** working long hours in a very competitive field. It wasn't long before he landed roles in films, as well as the hit US show *24*.

- 2 Look at the expressions in **bold** in Activity 1, then complete the rules. Which two expressions can we use before a noun or a gerund (-ing form)? Complete the table below.

be used to / get used to / used to

1 used to	to refer to a past habit or state	+ bare infinitive
be used to	to mean 'be accustomed to'	+ noun or -ing form
get used to	to mean 'become accustomed to'	+ noun or -ing form



Choose the correct option.

1. He used to **be / being** fat but now he's thin.
2. He isn't used to **work / working** in these bad conditions.
3. How did you get used to **work / working** in the middle of this mess?
4. Did you **use to / used to** write poems when you were young?
5. I need some time to get used to **live / living** in this town.
6. Sting used to **be / being** a teacher before he became a famous singer.
7. I'm not used to **wash / washing** linen by hand.
8. She'll get used to **live / living** in the extremely cold winter of Siberia.
9. My mother didn't **use to / used to** drink much coffee. But now she has become addicted to it.
10. There used to **be / being** a lot of trees in this court yard. They have all been cut down.

Answer key

1. He used to **be** fat but now he's thin.
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Students sometimes confuse '***used to***' and '***usually***'

Read the following text and underline '***used to***' and '***usually***'

When I was younger, I used to get a lot of exercise. I didn't use to have a car, so I used to cycle everywhere. I also used to play football. However, I used to eat a lot of fast food!

Nowadays, I get less exercise. I have a car, so now I usually drive everywhere although sometimes I walk. I enjoy cooking now, so I usually eat healthy food.

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Nowadays, I get less exercise. I have a car, so now I usually drive everywhere although sometimes I walk. I enjoy cooking now, so I usually eat healthy food.

We use for saying what is true or what happens regularly in the present.

We use to talk about things that happened regularly in the past.

When I was younger, I used to get a lot of exercise. I didn't use to have a car, so I used to cycle everywhere. I also used to play football. However, I used to eat a lot of fast food!

Nowadays, I get less exercise. I have a car, so now I usually drive everywhere although sometimes I walk. I enjoy cooking now, so I usually eat healthy food.

We use **usually** for saying what is true or what happens regularly in the present.

We use **used to** to talk about things that happened regularly in the past.

Look at the examples below

I don't (usually/use to) go to work at the weekend.

Do you (usually/used to) work on Monday?

I (usually/used to) walk to work when I lived downtown.

I didn't (usually/use to) like broccoli.

Answer key

I don't **usually** go to work at the weekend.

Do you **usually** work on Monday?

I **used to** walk to work when I lived downtown.

I didn't **use to** like broccoli.

3

With a partner, write sentences comparing these people's lives before and after the event in red.

- 0 (Marcella) never did any exercise - decided to get fit - now a marathon runner

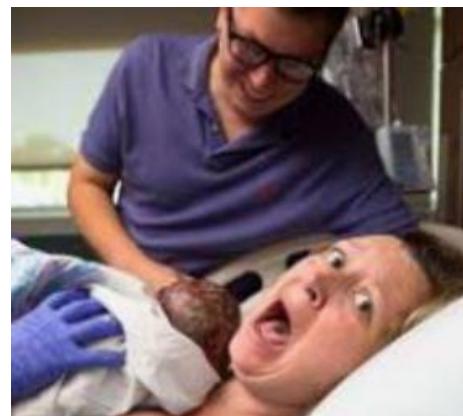
Marcella used to spend her free time watching TV. She found it really hard to get used to exercising. Now, she's used to running 10 km every day!

- 1 (Luis) a poor student - won a sport competition - now a very wealthy tennis player
- 2 (Serena) a school sports teacher - joined an expedition - currently walking to the South Pole
- 3 (Marcin) a famous footballer - thrown out of the team for bad behaviour - now works in a supermarket

Can you think of another famous person, a friend or family member who changed career?



Have you had any big changes in your life? What was difficult to get used to?



Tell your partner.

Exam Practice

Focus on RUOE part 4



Part 4 (Key word transformations)

What's in Part 4?

Each question consists of a sentence followed by a 'key' word and a second sentence with a gap in the middle. You have to use this key word to complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence.

What do I have to practise?

Grammar and vocabulary.

How many questions are there?

6

How many marks are there?

Up to 2 marks for each correct answer.

Each question tests 2 grammar points, one mark awarded for each.

What's tested?

Typical Questions

questions on modal verbs and semi-modal verbs

questions on phrasal verbs and multi-word verbs

transformations from the active voice to the passive

questions on verb patterns such as verb + preposition + -ing

transformation from direct speech to reported speech

occasional questions involving:-

common idioms

linking words

the third conditional

look like and seem

do and make

regret and wish



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♦ MODAL VERBS AND SEMI-MODAL VERBS

Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. **Do not change the word given.** You must use between **two and five** words, including the word given.

It was bad of you to use my mobile without my permission

OUGHT

You ought before you used my mobile.



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Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given. **Do not change the word given.** You must use between **two and five** words, including the word given.

It was bad of you to use my mobile without my permission

OUGHT

You ought to have asked before you used my mobile.

◆ PHRASAL VERBS AND MULTI-WORD VERBS

Unfortunately, a wide variety of these verbs can turn up in the exam. Here are some examples:-

CARRY ON [REDACTED] to continue

CARRY OUT [REDACTED] to do or follow instructions or orders

COME UP WITH [REDACTED] to have an idea

GET IN TOUCH WITH [REDACTED] to contact

LOOK UP TO [REDACTED]

PAY ATTENTION TO [REDACTED] to take notice of

PUT OFF [REDACTED] to postpone or delay

SET UP [REDACTED] to establish

TAKE CARE OF [REDACTED] to look after

TURN UP [REDACTED] to arrive or attend

◆ PHRASAL VERBS AND MULTI-WORD VERBS

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CARRY ON	to continue	PAY ATTENTION TO	to take notice of
CARRY OUT	to do or follow instructions or orders	PUT OFF	to postpone or delay
COME UP WITH	to have an idea	SET UP	to establish
GET IN TOUCH WITH	to contact	TAKE CARE OF	to look after
LOOK UP TO	to admire	TURN UP	to arrive or attend

◆ ACTIVE TO PASSIVE TRANSFORMATIONS

The most frequent type of passive transformation use the key word SAID, which to a native speaker sounds rather contrived and belongs more to the narrative genre than standard English use. Nevermind. See an example below:-

They say he eats snakes.

SAID

He snakes.

◆ ACTIVE TO PASSIVE TRANSFORMATIONS

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They say he eats snakes.

SAID

He is said to eat snakes.



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◆ VERB PATTERNS (VERB + PREPOSITION + -ING)

For these type of transformations you need to study verb valencies or verb patterns. Here is a list of some patterns which have turned up in the exam:-

ACCUSE He accused me of using his phone.

FEEL LIKE I didn't feel LIKE watching TV.

INSIST He insisted on going out in the rain.

PREVENT Her parents prevented her from going camping.

SUCCEED She succeeded in getting her degree.

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◆ REPORTED SPEECH TRANSFORMATIONS

Here is an example:-

'How far is Madrid from here?' Pepe asked Almudena.

FAR

Pepe asked Almudena how _____

◆ REPORTED SPEECH TRANSFORMATIONS

Here is an example:-

'How far is Madrid from here?' Pepe asked Almudena.

FAR

Pepe asked Almudena how far Madrid was from there .



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Match the question to the **main grammar point** being tested.

1/ I prefer to arrive an hour early.

RATHER

I an hour early.

2/ "Did you go on the demonstration on Sunday?" Maria asked Carlos.

GONE

Maria asked Carlos the demonstration on Sunday

3/ Jenny rang because she was worried about us.

RUNG

Jenny she hadn't been worried about us.

4/ I failed to persuade him to come to the party.

SUCCEED

I him to come to the party.

5/ The boss postponed the meeting until the following week.

OFF

The meeting the boss until the following week.

6/ They say the ancient forests of Indonesia are disappearing very quickly.

SAID

The ancient forests of Indonesia very quickly.

verb + prep. +ing

active / passive
modals

third conditional
phrasal verbs

reported/direct speech

1/ I prefer to arrive an hour early.

RATHER

I an hour early. **modals**

2/ "Did you go on the demonstration on Sunday?" Maria asked Carlos.

GONE

Maria asked Carlos the demonstration on Sunday **reported/direct speech**

3/ Jenny rang because she was worried about us.

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Jenny she hadn't been worried about us. **third conditional**

4/ I failed to persuade him to come to the party.

SUCCEED

I him to come to the party. **verb + prep. +ing**

5/ The boss postponed the meeting until the following week.

OFF

The meeting the boss until the following week. **phrasal verbs**

6/ They say the ancient forests of Indonesia are disappearing very quickly.

SAID

The ancient forests of Indonesia very quickly. **active / passive**

Sometimes it helps to underline the information already in the second sentence so you can concentrate on what's missing.

1/ I prefer to arrive an hour early.

RATHER

I _____ . an hour early.



Don't forget, each question is worth 2 marks! One mark for each grammar point tested.

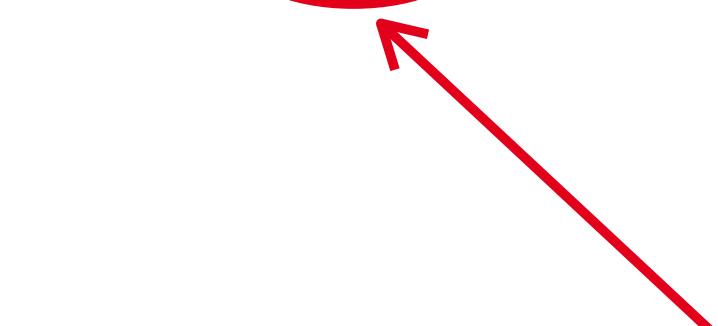
1/ I prefer to arrive an hour early.

RATHER

- I would rather arrive an hour early.



One mark for modal



One mark for bare infinitive

Complete the second sentence so that it has a similar meaning to the first sentence, using the word given.
Do not change the word given. You must use between two and five words, including the word given.

1/ I prefer to arrive an hour early.

RATHER

I **would rather arrive** an hour early. **modals**

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GONE

Maria asked Carlos the demonstration on Sunday **reported/direct speech**

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I him to come to the party. **verb + prep. +ing**

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The meeting the boss until the following week. **phrasal verbs**

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SAID

The ancient forests of Indonesia very quickly. **active / passive**



Answer key

1/ I prefer to arrive an hour early.

RATHER

I **would rather arrive** an hour early. **modals**

2/ "Did you go on the demonstration on Sunday?" Maria asked Carlos.

GONE

Maria asked Carlos **if he had gone to** the demonstration on Sunday **reported/direct speech**

3/ Jenny rang because she was worried about us.

RUNG

Jenny **wouldn't have rung if** she hadn't been worried about us. **third conditional**

4/ I failed to persuade him to come to the party.

SUCCEED

I **didn't succeed in persuading** him to come to the party. **verb + prep. +ing**

5/ The boss postponed the meeting until the following week.

OFF

The meeting **was put off by** the boss until the following week. **phrasal verbs**

6/ They say the ancient forests of Indonesia are disappearing very quickly.

SAID

The ancient forests of Indonesia **are said to be disappearing** very quickly. **active / passive**



Exam Practice

Focus on Listening part 1



Task information

- In Part 1 you hear eight short unrelated extracts from monologues or exchanges. There is one multiple-choice question per extract, each with three options. You hear each extract twice.
- Part 1 tests your understanding of: gist, detail, opinion, attitude, function, purpose, relationship, topic, place, situation, agreement, etc.
- The question includes information about the situation (e.g. a phone call, a radio programme, an extract from a play, etc.) followed by a direct question (e.g. *How does she feel?*).

Understanding distraction

1 Study this multiple-choice question and the recording script below.

Why is B correct? Why are A and C wrong?

You hear a man talking about buying a bicycle.

What most attracted him to this bike?

- A its special features
- B its condition
- C its price



'I saw it advertised in the local newspaper and I thought I'd ring the seller to see if it was still for sale and whether he'd drop the price because it seemed a bit high to me. He wouldn't, but I liked the sound of it and we arranged a time for me to call round later. Well as soon as I saw it, I knew I had to have it. It was just an ordinary bike really, nothing remarkable about it at all, but it'd obviously been very well looked after. It was a few years old, but you really couldn't tell. So I bought it there and then.'

C

A

B

Tip!

Don't choose your answer until you've heard the whole text at least once.

2a  Look at the next question and listen twice to the recording. Which is the correct answer, A, B or C? Why?

You overhear a conversation in a café between two people.

Why didn't she call him?

- A She didn't have his number.
- B It was too late in the evening.
- C Her phone wasn't working.

b  Listen again. Why are the other two answers wrong?

Tip! You won't hear the same words as the words in the question, so listen for the same idea.

2a

 02 Look at the next question and listen twice to the recording. Which is the correct answer, A, B or C? Why?

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Why didn't she call him?

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b

 02 Listen again. Why are the other two answers wrong?

Woman: Well I would've given you a ring, but there was something wrong with the battery in my mobile. It was really annoying because I was expecting a call from Emily and I've lost her number so I can't call her back.

Man: It doesn't matter. It was probably getting quite late by then anyway.

Woman: Well actually I was going to call you when I got home last night. I didn't think you'd mind how late it was, really. But I couldn't find the spare battery I'd left somewhere in my room so I couldn't do that either.

Tip!

You won't hear the same words as the words in the question, so listen for the same idea.



05 You will hear people talking in eight different situations. For questions 1–8, choose the best answer (A, B or C).

-
- 1 You hear two friends talking about going to a classic car show. What do they agree about it?
- A There was more to see than they expected.
B They spent more than they had intended.
C Some of the exhibits were more interesting than others.
- 2 You hear a teacher talking about a visitor coming to school. Before the visitor comes, the teacher wants the class to
- A find some information about the visitor.
B create a display for their visitor in their classroom.
C make something to present to the visitor.
- 3 You hear two friends talking about doing up a room. What does the boy want to do?
- A get some new furniture for his room
B exchange rooms with his sister
C redecorate his room himself
- 4 You hear two friends talking about a film they would like to see. What do they know about it?
- A It is based on a true story.
B The actors are unknown.
C It has some comic moments.
- 5 You hear a radio report about a zoo. What is the zoo planning to do?
- A extend its opening hours
B put some information online
C organise an event for schools
- 6 You hear two friends talking about doing presentations in class. How did the boy feel about his presentation?
- A relieved his teacher liked it
B pleased by his classmates' response
C confident he has learnt from the experience
- 7 You hear a father talking to his daughter about plans for her birthday. The girl says she would like to spend her birthday
- A paying a visit to someone special to her.
B going to a town where she has never previously been.
C doing what she did on her last birthday.
- 8 You hear two friends talking about a cake they have made. What do they agree about?
- A They would do something differently if they made the cake again.
B The boy made a useful suggestion when they were making the cake.
C It was one of the most delicious cakes they have ever tasted.



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Prepare sentence transformations 26 - 30
Homework Lesson 6