

- 2 Questions in the Past Simple and Past Continuous refer to different time periods. The Past Continuous asks about activities that began before; the Past Simple asks about what happened after.

A What **were** you **doing** when the accident happened?

B I **was shopping**.

A What **did** you **do** when you saw the accident?

B I **phoned** the police.

➔ 4.5 used to

Used to expresses a habit or state in the past that is now finished.

I **used to** read comics when I was a kid. (but I don't now)

Did you **use to** read comics when you were a child?

This town **didn't use to** be a nice place to live, but then it changed.

➔ 4.6 Past Perfect

The Past Perfect refers to an action in the past that was completed before another action in the past.

Form

The form of the Past Perfect is the same for all persons.

Positive and negative

| | | |
|-----|----------|--------------------------|
| I | 'd (had) | left when the post came. |
| You | hadn't | |
| We | | |

Question

| | | |
|-----------|----------------|--------------|
| Where had | you, she, they | been before? |
|-----------|----------------|--------------|

Short answer

Had he already left? Yes, he **had**./No, he **hadn't**.

Use

- 1 The Past Perfect is used to make clear that one action in the past happened before another action in the past.

When I got to my car, I saw that someone **had broken** into it.

I didn't go to the cinema because **I'd seen** the film before.

- 2 The Past Simple tells a story in chronological order.

Sue **met** Pete at university. They **got** married. They **were** together for six years. They **divorced** last month.

The Past Perfect can be used to tell a story in a different order.

Sue and Pete **divorced** last month. They **'d met** at university, and **had been** together for six years.

- 3 Notice the difference between these sentences.

When I got to the party, Peter **went** home.
(= First I arrived, then Peter left.)

When I got to the party, Peter **had gone** home.
(= First Peter left, then I arrived.)

- 4 The Past Perfect Continuous refers to longer actions or repeated activities.

We were exhausted because we **'d been driving** all day.
I went to the doctor because I **'d been having** a lot of headaches.

➔ 4.7 Past tenses in the passive

Form

Past Simple passive: was/were + past participle

The museum **was opened** in 1987.

Past continuous passive: was/were being + past participle

The trees **were being** cut down.

Past Perfect passive: had been + past participle

The house **had been** redecorated.

Use

The uses are the same in the passive as in the active.

The bridge **was built** in 1876. (finished action in the past)

The bridge **was being repaired** when it collapsed. (interrupted past activity)

The letter didn't arrive because it **had been sent** to my old address. (one action before another action in the past)

Unit 5

➔ 5.1 have to

Form

has/have + to + infinitive

You **have to go** to school.

He **doesn't have to wear** uniform.

She **has to study** hard.

We **don't have to** take exams.

Does she have to study maths? **Do they have to leave** now?

Use

- 1 *Have to* expresses strong obligation.

You **have to** work hard if you want to succeed.

- 2 *Have to* expresses a general obligation based on a law or rule, or based on the authority of another person.

Children **have to** go to school until they are 16.

Mum says you **have to** clean your room before you go out.

- 3 *Have to* doesn't necessarily express the opinion of the speaker.

The doctor says I **have to** lose weight.

- 4 *Have to* has all verb forms. *Must* doesn't.

I **had to** work last night. (Past)

You'll **have to** study hard. (Future)

She's rich. She's never **had to** do any work. (Present perfect)

I hate **having to** get up on winter mornings. (-ing form)

➔ 5.2 have got to

- 1 *Have got to* is common in British English, but it is more informal than *have to*. It is more spoken than written.

We **'ve got to** get up early tomorrow.

I'm in trouble! You **'ve got to** help me!

- 2 *Have got to* expresses an obligation now, or on a particular occasion soon.

I **'ve got to** leave for work now. Bye!

He usually starts work at 9.00, but tomorrow he **'s got to** start at 8.00.

- 3 *Have to* expresses a general repeated obligation.

I always **have to** tell my parents where I'm going.

Teachers **have to** prepare lessons and correct homework.

➔ 5.3 Modal and related verbs

These are the modal verbs:

| | | | | | | | |
|------|----------|-----|-------|------|-------|-------|--------|
| can | could | may | might | will | would | shall | should |
| must | ought to | | | | | | |