GRAMMAR FOCUS

1.2 Present and past habits

To talk about someone's habits and typical behavior, we can use:

- the Present Simple or the Past Simple, to talk about repeated present or past actions or states:
 When I get home, I do my homework and then practice the violin.
- My grandfather **picked** me **up** from school every day.
- used to + infinitive to talk about states (e.g. with the verbs be, have, believe, like) or actions that happened regularly in the past but are no longer happening in the present. We do not use this structure to talk about single past actions: When I your age, I used to be very eager to learn.
 I didn't use to fall behind with my homework.
 Did you use to like Chemistry?
- would + infinitive to talk about past actions or behavior typical for someone (but <u>not</u> states):
 Our Math teacher would give us loads of homework.
- will + infinitive to talk about present actions or typical behavior (but not states):
 - She'll watch TV or play games all day instead of studying for her exams.
 - Note: We <u>do not</u> use the verbs *will/would* in this meaning in questions.
- the Present Continuous or Past Continuous with the adverb always to complain about someone's behavior:
 She's always putting things off and she's never on time.
 My neighbors were always complaining about the noise.

Choose the correct options.

- 1 When Mario and I shared a dorm room, he was always borrowing / will always borrow my things without asking.
- 2 When I was a kid, I would believe / used to believe that my dad was a spy.
- 3 Did you use to like / Would you like your elementary school?
- **4** It's so annoying! She will always lose / is always losing her notebook.
- **5** Martha would ask / was asking the teacher a lot of questions after every lesson. She was very curious.
- **6** I always *forget / will forget* to bring a pen. Can I borrow one of yours?

1.5 Verb patterns

- verb + to-infinitive, e.g. agree, arrange, can't afford, decide, intend, learn, manage, offer, prefer, refuse, remember, seem, tend:
 - I **decided to leave** school and find a job.

 My sister **agreed to help** me with my homework.
- verb + object + to-infinitive, e.g. advise, allow, cause, enable, encourage, expect, force, remind, urge, warn: Robert's mother encouraged him to study Law. The teacher reminded us not to use our cell phones during class.
- verb + object + infinitive without to, e.g. make, let:
 Do his parents let him hang out with his friends?
 My parents used to make me do a lot of house chores.
- verb + -ing form, e.g. admit, avoid, can't help, can't stand, enjoy, fancy, imagine, keep, miss, practice, spend/waste time, stop:
 - I **can't stand wearing** a school uniform. She recently **stopped eating** fast food and she feels better already.
- verb + -ing form/to-infinitive:
 After the verbs begin, continue, hate, intend, like, love, prefer, and start, we can use both the -ing form and the to-infinitive. The meaning stays the same or changes very slightly:
 - I started playing chess. I started to play chess. He intends using the school website. He intends to use the school website.

Change in meaning

- After the verbs remember, forget, stop, and try, we can
 use both the -ing form and the to-infinitive. However, the
 meaning of the sentence changes:
 - Jenny **remembers locking** the door. (She remembers that she locked the door.)
 - Jenny **remembers to lock** the door. (She always remembers to lock the door.)

Dad'll **forget giving** me the money. (He will forget that he gave me the money.)

Dad'll **forget to give** me the money. (He hasn't given me the money and he'll forget to do it.)

Liz **stopped drinking** coffee. (Liz doesn't drink coffee anymore.)

Liz **stopped to drink** some coffee. (Liz stopped doing something in order to drink coffee.)

I **tried turning** the computer **off** and **on** again, but it didn't help. (I tried this as an experiment to see if it would work). I **tried to turn** the computer off, but the shutdown command didn't work. (I made an effort to turn the computer off).