Teaching Tips: Usage

Class _____ **Name** _____

Unit 1. Dogs That Love Art

long/short

The expression *for long* is short form of *for a long time*.

- *I must go to work. I can't wait here for long.*
- *I haven't known Mary for long.*

Note that we usually use *long* in negative statements. We do not say, *I can wait here for long*, or *I have known Mary for long*. In such statements we must use the full expression *for a long time*. (e.g., *I have known Mary for a long time*.) *For* can usually be omitted. For example:

- *I can't wait long.*
- *I haven't known Mary long.*

We can use *long* in such expressions as, *How long is the movie*? or *How much time does it take to watch it*?

- *A: How long is this movie?*
- *B: It's ninety minutes long.* (Or, *It's ninety minutes*.)

Similarly:

- *A: How long have you lived here?*
- *B: About three years.*

Note that we do not put *long* after years, months, weeks, or days except in such statements as *It rained all day long*. Note, too, that we never use *short* in this way. We never say *I have known Mary for short*, or *I have known Mary short*. We must say *I have known Mary (for) a short time*. As with *long*, the word *for* can be omitted.

Practice

Complete each of the following sentences with *long*, *for long*, *a short time*, or *short*.

1. Have you been waiting _____?
2. We have lived in this city _____.
3. How _____ is this lesson?
4. A: How long did this exercise take you?

B: A _____ time. Only ten minutes.

5. It's been a _____ time since we last had dinner together.

Fun Time

1. How does a dog stop a DVD? He presses paws.
2. What type of dog likes having a bath? A shampoodle.
3. What's more amazing than a talking dog? A spelling bee.
4. Why did the dog sit in the shade? He didn't want to become a hot dog.

Unit 2. The Strange Sea

so . . . that

Read the following sentences carefully.

- *Some of these life forms are very strange. It is as if they had come to Earth from another planet.* (Some of these life forms are *so strange that* it is as if they have come to Earth from another planet.)
- *Some reef fish are very poisonous. They could kill several human beings.* (Some reef fish are *so poisonous that* they could kill several human beings.)

Note that the form "very....that" is not correct.

- ~~*That fish is very poisonous that it could kill a person.*~~

Practice

A. Use *so . . . that* to join the following sentences together.

1. The books were very expensive. I could not afford to buy them.
2. The weather was very hot. We stayed indoors.
3. I was very hungry. I ate all the biscuits.
4. I was very tired. I slept for ten hours.
5. The universe is vast. No one knows where it ends.

B. Remove *so . . . that* and break the following sentences into two.

1. The dog was so big that it could not fit in the car.
2. It was so cold that we could not feel our fingers.
3. She was so excited about winning the prize that she forgot to take it home.
4. He was so angry at his friend that he refused to speak to him.
5. The cake was so good that I wanted to have another piece.

Unit 3. A Taste for Garlic

and so on/such as

such as

This expression is often used as an introduction to a list. For example:

- *I have a lot of things to do today, such as shopping, returning library books, and visiting friends.*

and so on

This is a useful expression that is often used instead of *etc*. (*Etc*. is short for the Latin *etcetera*.) Either expression is used after a list to show that there are other things that could be included in the list.

- *Tom needs money to buy clothes, shoes, books, stationery, and so on.*
- *I like most meat, such as beef, lamb, pork, etc.*

A similar expression that is less often used nowadays is *and so forth*.

Practice

Choose the correct word or expression to complete the sentence.

1. All your friends were at the party: Dave, Sarah, Scott, Eric, (such as / and so on).
2. Could you pick up something for everyone to drink, (such as / etc.) orange juice, iced tea, or lemonade?
3. Some people believe that garlic can help prevent medical problems like high blood pressure, high cholesterol, (such as / etc.).
4. In the past, people thought garlic could protect them from monsters (such as / and so on) demons and vampires.
5. My hobbies include painting, reading, watching TV, (and so on / such as).
6. This sports channel shows golf, baseball, hockey, soccer, (such as / etc.).

Fun Time

Can you make ten words or more using only the letters in the word *garlic*?

soon

soon

This usually means an undetermined time in the near future.

- *I'll see you soon.* • *We'll soon be home.*

as soon as

This usually means immediately.

- *I'll call you as soon as I finish my work.*

It can also mean simply *when*, but it has more urgency.

- *I went home when (as soon as) the rain stopped.*
- *We'll have dinner when (as soon as) it is ready.*

as soon as possible

This means when you can.

- *Pay me back as soon as possible.* • *Come as soon as possible.*

the sooner the better

This means taking the smallest amount of time will lead to the best result.

- *A: When do you want me to start work?* • *B: The sooner the better.*

no sooner said than done

This means as soon as someone says they will do something, it is done.

- *A: Will you repair my car for me?* • *B: It's no sooner said than done.*

just as soon

This means to prefer or to like as much.

- *I'd just as soon go to the movies as the football match.*
- *I'd just as soon have an ice cream as a soft drink.*

Practice

A. Rewrite the following sentences using one of the words or phrases from above.

1. I'd rather have chicken than beef.
2. I'll be there when I'm done cooking dinner.
3. It would be great if you could get this done very quickly.
4. Maria will be here in a few minutes.
5. I'll call you when the letter arrives.

B. Circle the correct answer in the following sentences.

1. I would (just as soon / sooner than later) stay home tonight.
2. I can play basketball (the sooner the better / as soon as) I finish my homework.
3. Mark should be coming (as soon as possible / soon).
4. Don't worry about washing the dishes. It's (no sooner said than done / the sooner the better).
5. Please call me (just as soon / as soon as possible).

Unit 5. Ocean Threats

tremendous

The word *tremendous* can have slightly different connotations, or shades of meaning, depending on how it is used in a sentence. Take a look at the definitions of the word *tremendous*.

tremendous: adj.

- a great amount. *This took a tremendous amount of time to do.*
- a large scale. *The tremendous project will take many years to complete.*
- a strong intensity. *The tremendous storm snapped trees and blew roofs off houses.*

When you look closely at all three definitions, you will notice that all three have something in common. All three definitions include an idea of something being large. In definition 1, the amount is large. In definition 2, the size is large. In definition 3, the strength is large. Being large is the common idea behind all three shades of meaning.

When you are reading a text and encounter a word with different shades of meaning, you can use what you know about the word along with the context of the sentence to help you figure out the meaning of the word. For example, when I read the sentence *He impressed the crowd with his tremendous guitar playing*, I can use what I know about the word *tremendous* to figure out what the sentence means. I know that the different meanings of *tremendous* have to do with the idea of being large. And I know that playing the guitar is a musical talent. When I put these together, I understand that the crowd was impressed by his large talent, or how well he played.

Practice

Read each sentence and circle the definition that most closely matches the word.

1. This is a tremendous amount of laundry! (1 / 2 / 3)
2. My tremendous science project will take me three months to finish. (1 / 2 / 3)
3. The tremendous road construction will be complete in three years. (1 / 2 / 3)
4. Please make sure you are prepared to face this tremendous storm. (1 / 2 / 3)
5. The dry wood stood no chance against the tremendous heat of the fire. (1 / 2 / 3)

Fun Time

Q: What does a fish use to check its weight?

A: Its scales!

Q: What does an oyster use to communicate?

A: A shell phone!

Unit 6. The Crown Palace of India

die/lie

Note how these words and phrases are used:

die/death/dead

- *My dog died last week.*
- *Her death was unexpected.*
- *His mother has been dead for ten years.*

lie/lay

These words are often confused. The past tense of *lie* is *lay*, and it is nearly always intransitive (It has no object). The past tense of *lay* is *laid*, and it is nearly always transitive (has an object). For example:

- *Ben lay on the floor.*
- *Mary laid her head on her pillow.*

Practice

A. Complete the following with either *die*, *death*, or *dead*.

1. When did Sylvia _____?
2. What was the date of your uncle's _____?
3. Was Phil _____ when you found him?
4. Winston Churchill _____ in 1965.
5. News of her _____ spread quickly through the town.

B. Complete the following with either *lie, laid,* or *lay*. Change the form of the verb if necessary.

1. _____ the baby down, and she'll stop crying.
2. I'm tired, so I'm going to _____ down.
3. Paul _____ on the bed.
4. Shelly _____ her feet on the dog.
5. The police _____ their hands on the thief.

Fun Time

The following groups of letters can be rearranged to make words from the passage. What are they?

1. mtob _____
2. odme _____
3. lapcea _____
4. repmore _____
5. cinspres _____

Unit 7. Detective Stories

perhaps more so

This useful expression is often tagged onto a statement to indicate the truth might be even stronger than suggested.

- *Crime fiction has been as popular in the US as in the UK, perhaps more so.*

  (*It is possible that* crime fiction has been even *more* popular in the US *than* in the UK.)

- *Detective fiction is as popular today as it has ever been, perhaps more so.*

  (*It is possible that* detective fiction is even *more* popular today *than* it has ever been.)

Instead of using the *perhaps more so* tag, we could also begin the statement with *it is possible that*, *it is likely that*, or *it is probable that* with the words *more* and *than*. Look again at the explanations of the examples above.

Practice

Rewrite the sentences with the words given.

1. Beijing is as popular with tourists today as it was in the past, perhaps more so.
(it is likely that)

_____

2. My garden will be as beautiful this year as it was last year, perhaps more so.
(it is probable that)

_____

3. Speaking a second language is as important today as it used to be, perhaps more so.
(it is possible that)

_____

Fun Time

Unscramble the letters to find the names of five famous fictional detectives.

1. mesohl _____
2. roptior _____
3. ramewol _____
4. fufc _____
5. lepmra _____

Unit 8. Blockchain: the Next Big Thing?

mis-

At the beginning of a word, *mis-* has a negative meaning. For example, something that is *misleading* is something that gives us the wrong idea.

- *That sign is misleading. It is pointing in the wrong direction.*

Other words that are often used with *mis-* are:

mistake a wrong action *I made a mistake.*

misunderstand wrongly understand *Please don't misunderstand me.*

misuse wrong use *This machine has been misused.*

Practice

A. Fill in the blanks using *mis-* and the past tense of the verb.

1. I didn't understand the teacher. I _____ her.
2. I made a mistake. I _____ you for your twin brother.
3. Where is my wallet? I must have _____ it.

B. Match the situations on the left with the verbs on the right.

1. Call John Smith Joe Smith	a. misspeak
2. Put the wrong label on a suitcase	b. misread
3. Read hose for house	c. misbehave
4. Say he for she	d. misidentify
5. Steal money from someone	e. mislabel

Fun Time

Rearrange the letters in the following words to spell online banking words.

1. rafters _____
2. capitolian _____
3. sherack _____
4. liturva _____

Unit 9. The Incredible Edison

prolific

The word prolific can have different connotations depending on how it is used within the context of a sentence. Let's take a look at three examples.

- 1. prolific: highly fruitful. *This is a prolific apple tree.*

In this example, the word prolific means that the apple tree is producing many apples.

- 2. prolific: very productive. *The boy is a prolific reader.*
- 3. prolific: having a very large production. *This has been a prolific year for grain.*

One thing you'll notice about all three of these meanings is that they have the same denotation, or core meaning. All of these definitions of prolific have to do with abundance, or having a large number of something. The change in connotation happens when the adjective prolific is paired with its noun in the sentence. In the first example, the adjective prolific is telling about the noun tree. The apple tree is producing many more apples than are necessary or expected. In the second example, the adjective prolific is telling about the reading habits of the boy. The boy is reading a large number books. In the third example, the adjective prolific is describing the year of growth. The grain fields have produced a large amount of grain during the year of growth.

Practice

Read each sentence and circle whether it fits best with definition 1, 2, or 3.

1. This will be a prolific season for rice. (1 / 2 / 3)
2. The prolific writer was always in search of a new story. (1 / 2 / 3)
3. We have many prolific bean sprouts, which supply us with a constant food source. (1 / 2 / 3)
4. The king showered the knight with prolific praise for his efforts. (1 / 2 / 3)
5. This should be our most prolific year since opening the store. (1 / 2 / 3)

Fun Time

Q: Where can a knight go to find a snack after a long day in battle?
A: At the all-knight restaurant!

Q: What is the name of the knight who is always sure of his answer?
A: Sir Tenly!

Unit 10. The Most Delicious Dessert

marry/get married/marriage

As a verb, *to marry* means to become the spouse of.

- *She married Tom.*
- *Will you marry me?*

We often use the phrasal verb *get married*.

- *Rachel and Joe are going to get married.* (Rachel and Joe are going to marry.)
- *We got married in 1996.* (We were married in 1996.)

The noun form is *marriage*.

- *Her first marriage lasted only two years.*
- *Our marriage surprised many people because we are very different.*

Practice

A. Match the sentence on the left with its equivalent on the right.

1. Will you marry me?	a. She got married to get rich.
2. Let's get married in September.	b. They're going to get married on Christmas.
3. We've been married for fifty years.	c. Let's marry in the fall.
4. Dylan and Lola will marry on Dec. 25th.	d. Want to get married?
5. She married him for his money.	e. We got married fifty years ago.

B. Fill in the blanks with a word from the list.

marry	married	got	marriage	get

Archie and Edith **1** _____ in 1956. Their daughter, Gloria, **2** _____ married to Mike in 1984. After their **3** _____ ended in 1999, Gloria did not want to **4** _____ again. But three years later, she agreed to **5** _____ married to Lionel.

Fun Time

Say this popular English tongue twister as fast as you can:

I scream, you scream, we all scream for ice cream!

Unit 11. New York in the Movies

one

One is often used in English to indicate quantity, as in:

• *I have one cookie left.*

One is also used as a pronoun.

• *A: I see two men. Which one is your brother?*

• *B: My brother is the one wearing a hat.*

However, *one* can also be used as an indefinite pronoun to refer to one of a particular class of things, but not always a specific thing.

- *This is one of my favorite movies.*
- *One of the actors in that film is married to my cousin.*
- *Do you like scary movies like this one?*

One can also be used as an indefinite pronoun to refer to people or situations in general. In this case, *one* means an average or normal person. This usage sounds formal and is usually used only in written English.

- *If one fails, one should try again.*
- *One must be careful when using a proper chef's knife not to cut oneself.*

Practice

Circle what the word *one* refers to in each sentence.

1. New York is one of the most popular cities to visit. (a popular city / a visitor to New York)
2. Out of all of his movies, this one is my favorite. (a movie actor / a movie)
3. One should not run on a movie set to avoid tripping on anything. (people in general / a person who is running)
4. One of the best books I have ever read is his biography. (a book / a person who reads)
5. I need a new memory card for my camera. Do you have one? (people in general / a memory card)
6. She has one pet, a cat named Sylvester. (a quanity / a cat)

Fun Time

Can you guess the name of this famous movie? It's about a man and a woman who meet on a big ship. In the end, the ship sinks and the man drowns to save the woman.

Did you guess right?

Now, play a movie-guessing game with a partner. Take turns describing a movie while the other person guesses the name of the movie.

Unit 12. Papermaking Through Time

used

Note how these words and phrases are used:

used for/used in/used by/used to

- *Paper is used to make many different things.*
- *Paper is used in the making of many different things.*

These two statements are different ways of saying the same thing. An alternative is:

Many different things are made from paper.

- *Paper is used for many different things.*
- *Paper is used in many different things.*

These two statements are different in meaning. The first one means that paper has many different uses. The second one means that many different things contain paper.

- *Paper is used by the makers of many different things.*

This means that people who make many different things use paper as part of their manufacturing process.

Practice

A. Fill in the blanks with *for*, *to*, *in*, or *by*.

1. Salt is used _____ preparation of many dishes.
2. Silk was used _____ make paper.
3. Paper can be used _____ making many things.
4. Expensive paper was used _____ rich people to write letters on.

B. Are the following sentences correct? Mark Y (yes) or N (no).

1. Cotton is used in make some clothes. _____
2. Pencils are used by students. _____
3. Plastic can be used for a lot of things. _____
4. Glasses are used by readers to see better. _____

Fun Time

Unscramble the letters to find things made of paper.

1. agsb _____
2. okosb _____
3. citetsk _____
4. panskin _____

Unit 13. The Art of Picasso

during/for

Consider the following statements:

- *During his lifetime, Picasso painted many pictures.* Correct
- *During many years, Picasso painted many pictures.* Incorrect
- *For many years, Picasso painted many pictures.* Correct

During indicates *while* or *at the time of*. It answers the question *When*. *For* indicates a period or length of time. It answers the question *For how long*.

Practice

Complete the sentences with *during* or *for*.

1. What were you doing _____ the afternoon?
2. I fell asleep _____ the TV program.
3. I have been reading my book _____ several hours.
4. I usually watch TV _____ the evening.
5. I waited for you _____ ten minutes.
6. My family has lived in this town _____ several decades.
7. Her husband fell asleep _____ the concert.
8. I have to study _____ a few hours before I can go out.
9. _____ the last Ice Age, people walked from Asia to North America.
10. The teacher gets angry if we talk _____ class.

Fun Time

Cubist paintings usually show the subject from two or more different angles. Can you make a cubist

drawing of your teacher or a classmate?

Unit 14. Bright and Shiny Diamonds

come from/significant

Note how these words and phrases are used:

come from

This means to derive from.

- *Paper comes from trees.*
- *She comes from Beijing.*

significant

This means that something is important and likely to have a large influence or effect. It could also mean a large amount.

- *The new policy will produce a significant number of new workers.*
- *Microworld Company recorded significant profits last year.*

significantly

As an adverb, this means in a significant manner or to a significant degree.

- *Their opinions differed significantly.*
- *The price of gold is significantly higher than the price of silver.*

Practice

A. Rewrite the following sentences using *come from*.

1. His hometown is Chicago. _____
2. Ice is frozen water. _____
3. Tea was first discovered in China. _____
4. She was born in Seoul. _____

B. Fill in the blanks with either *significant* or *significantly*.

1. His test score wasn't _____ higher than mine.
2. There are few _____ differences between rats and mice.
3. After training all year, Jean could swim _____ faster.
4. The mistake was small but _____.

Fun Time

A man went into a jewelry store to buy his girlfriend an engagement ring. He found one with a beautiful diamond.

"How much is this ring?" he asked the salesman.

"Oh, that's a magnificent ring. It goes for $10,000," the salesman replied.

"That's a lot of money!" said the man.

"Yes," the salesman said, "but they say a diamond is forever."

"Perhaps," the man replied, "but my marriage won't last that long."

Unit 15. Islam's Holy Text

heart

There are a number of expressions in English which use the word *heart*.

(off) by heart

To learn something *by heart* is to learn it so that one can say it without having to read it.

- *Do you know any poems by heart?*

heart-to-heart

If we have a *heart-to-heart* talk with someone, we have a sincere and serious talk with that person about an important matter.

- *Zach is not doing well at school. It is time his parents had a heart-to-heart talk with him.*

heartless

It is a common belief in many western nations that the heart is the seat of the emotions. A person who is *heartless*, therefore, is someone who is cruel and unfeeling.

- *Don't expect any sympathy from Jack. He's totally heartless.*

heartfelt

This means deeply sincere and genuine.

- *Please accept my heartfelt condolences on the death of your mother.*

a heart-warming story

This is a story, true or not, that makes one feel happy.

Practice

Complete the sentences with the expressions from above. Use each expression only once.

1. The man that stole the woman's purse is _____.
2. The gift George gave me for my birthday was really _____.
3. I need to know this song _____ before music class tomorrow.
4. The morning news showed _____ about a young boy.
5. Clara had a _____ talk with her father before she moved away.

Unit 16. Studying the Past

not only . . . but also/wealth

Note how these words and phrases are used:

not only . . . but also

This is a useful and frequently used structure. Compare the following:

- We study history because it is interesting to know about the past. We also study it because knowledge of the past can help us to understand the present.
- We study history *not only* because it is interesting to know about the past, *but also* because knowledge of the past can help us to understand the present.

wealth

Though usually used as a synonym for money, it can also mean an abundance of something.

- *Bill Gates has great wealth.*
- *He has a wealth of food.*

Practice

A. Make one sentence by joining the following using *not only . . . but also*.

1. Clayton plays football. He also plays cricket.
2. We visited the Coliseum. We also visited the Parthenon.
3. We need regular exercise. We also need a healthy diet.

B. Rewrite the following using the word *wealth*.

1. I've always dreamed of having a lot of money.
2. Her family has a great deal of musical talent.
3. The king possesses great riches.
4. Software engineers have many job opportunities.

Fun Time

Oral history can be very misleading because statements get changed as they pass from one person to another.

Write down a statement of about twenty words. Whisper this statement into the ear of a friend who then whispers it into the ear of another friend until it has gone all around the class.

The last person to hear the statement writes it down. Compare this statement with your statement. Is it the same?

Unit 17. The Mighty Dollar

abbreviation/abbreviate

When we abbreviate something, we shorten it. There are many words in the English language that are used mainly in their abbreviated form. To abbreviate a word or phrase, often a name, we can use the first and last letters of the word, as in Ltd. For Limited, after the name of a business. We can use the first letters only of the words in a name or phrase that has more than one word, as in PO for Post Office or JAL for Japan Air Lines. Furthermore, Mr. and Mrs. are abbreviations for Mister and Misses.

Practice

What are the following abbreviations of? Match the abbreviation with the correct word.

1. BBC	a. World Health Organization
2. CNN	b. New York City
3.UNO	c. Doctor
4. WHO	d. Cable News Network
5.IMF	e. Incorporated
6.Dr.	f. Hong Kong
7. Inc.	g. British Broadcasting Corporation
8.UK	h. United Kingdom
9. NYC	i. International Monetary Fund
10. HK	j. United Nations Organization

Unit 18. Giving Back

literally

The word *literally* has more than one meaning. In the text about Bill and Melinda Gates, *literally* means "if you translate something literally, you translate each word separately in a way that might not sound natural." The oldest meaning of *literally*, which dates back to the 1500s, is "in a literal sense, according to the exact meaning of the word or words used". These two meanings are very similar. For example:

- *The sous-chef de cuisine literally means "under-chef of the kitchen". The sous chef is the second in command in the kitchen, below the head chef.*
- *Children often take what a teacher or adult says literally.*
- *Did he mean she looked good or literally cool, as in not hot?*

Literally also means "used to show that what you are saying is really true even though it might sound impressive or surprising." For example:

- *There is literally $10 million to win.*
- *I literally had no idea you were coming over this evening.*
- *He literally stayed up all night studying.*

The last meaning of *literally* almost means the opposite of the definitions above. It is used in much more informal conversations and situations and is probably more commonly heard on American TV shows for teenagers and young adults. It is used to emphasize and exaggerate a word or phrase, even if it is not actually true in a literal sense. For example:

- *When I told her my news, she literally exploded with happiness.* ("she" did not explode, but she was very happy)
- *My mom literally went up the wall when I arrived home late.* ("mom" did not go up the wall, but she was very angry)

Many people do not think this last meaning of *literally* is correct, and they think we should not use this meaning. However, even though this use is more common among teenagers and young people, *literally* has been used in this way since the late 1700s. The Oxford English Dictionary even listed this definition in 1903, so it is used and approved!

Practice

Read each sentence and circle *literal* or *exaggerated* for the correct meaning.

1. The Spanish word *pobrecita* literally means "poor little thing." (literal / exaggerated)
2. I literally jumped for joy and hit my head on the ceiling fan! (literal / exaggerated)
3. I was literally sweating buckets because it was so hot. (literal / exaggerated)
4. Put it in the oven for literally five minutes. (literal / exaggerated)
5. I literally died laughing because the joke was so funny. (literal / exaggerated)

Unit 19. The Mysterious Easter Island

-ologies, -ologists, and -ists, etc.

A person who studies a subject is often a kind of an *-ologist* and what he or she studies is an *-ology*. Sometimes, however, only the suffix *-ist* is used. For example:

- *A person who studies psychology is a psychologist.*
- *A person who studies science, however, is a scientist.*

Do you know what the following *-ologies* are and what the *-ologists* do?

- *Biology, Zoology, Radiology, Pharmacology, Geology, etc.*

There are also other suffixes we use, such as *-er* and *-ian*.

Practice

Use your dictionary to find out what the people are who study or practice the following:

1. Chemistry _____
2. Physics _____
3. Astronomy _____
4. Astrology _____
5. Mathematics _____
6. Music _____
7. Technology _____
8. Theology _____
9. Philosophy _____
10. Agriculture _____

Fun Time

The following groups of letters can be rearranged to make words from the passage. What are they?

1. colanov _____
2. nusmiat _____
3. trusc _____
4. ackra _____
5. preut _____

Unit 20. Design, Print, and Drive: 3D Cars

used to

Usually, this expression means you did something at some time in the past but you don't do it now. For example:

- *I used to go to a school in town.* (but now I go to a school in the city)
- *I used to play piano.* (but I don't anymore)

It can also mean something was true but no longer is.

- *There used to be a movie theater near my house.*
- *He used to have a mustache.*

In the negative form, we change *used* to *use*.

- *I didn't use to like tomatoes.*
- *We didn't use to have a foreign teacher.*

Used to also has another common English meaning: *to become accustomed to something*.

- *Living in Japan was strange at first, but now I'm getting used to it.*
- *My dog won't bite you. She's just not used to strangers.*

Practice

Rewrite the following sentences using *used/use to*.

1. I lived in Europe when I was young. _____
2. I went to the movies every week. _____
3. I played baseball until I was fourteen. _____
4. There was a restaurant in that building. _____
5. Jill had really long hair. _____
6. I didn't like fish until recently. _____
7. She didn't study hard in high school. _____
8. It's difficult for me to work at night. _____
9. It's becoming easier to understand her accent. _____
10. At first it was bad, but now this weather doesn't bother me. _____

Fun Time

How many words beginning with "p" can you make using only the letters in the word *optician*?