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# Inglés

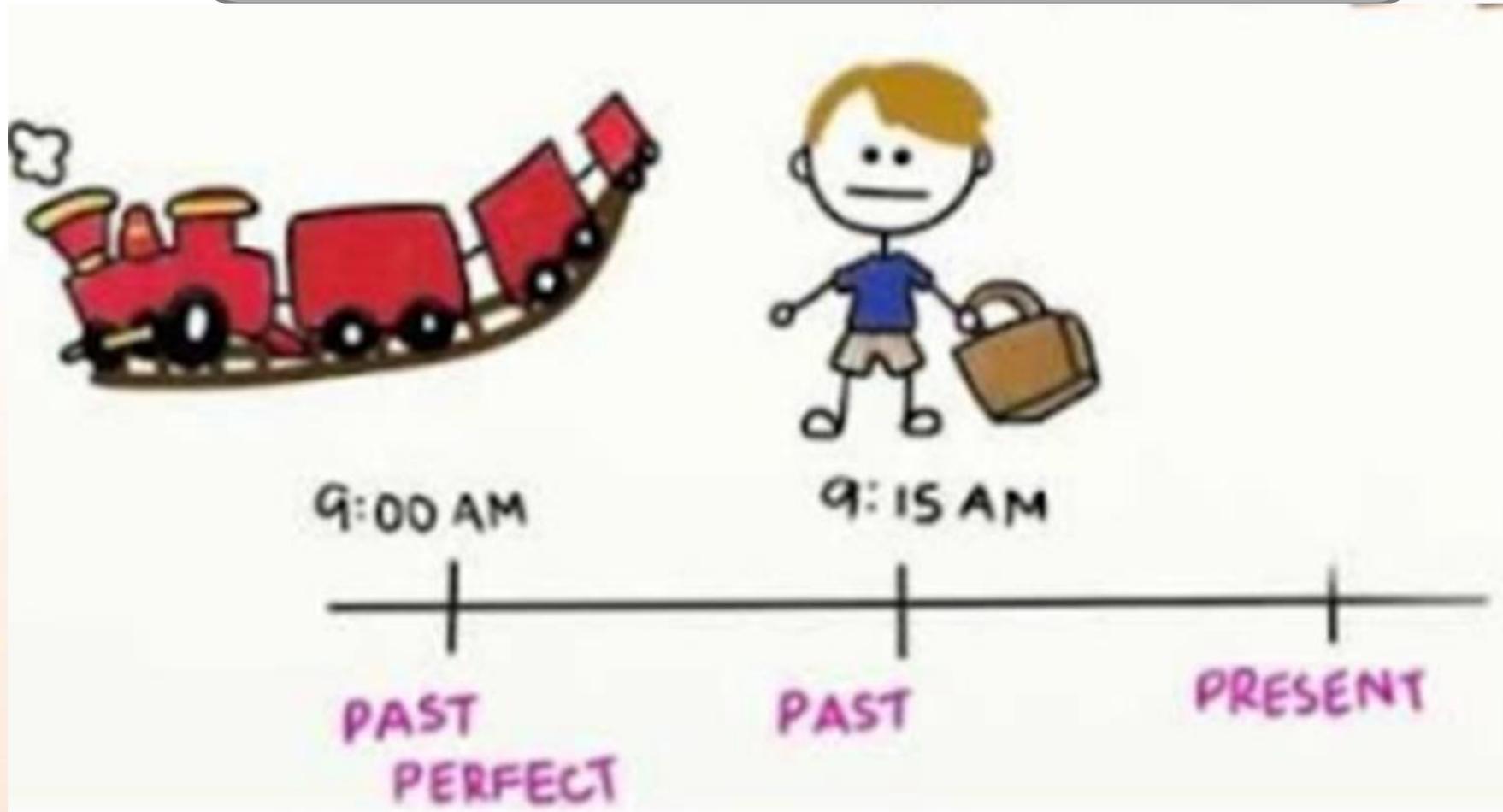
**TOPICS:**

**PAST PERFECT TENSE  
BE USED TO – GET USED TO**

**CICLO**  
PREUNIVERSITARIO  
2024-1



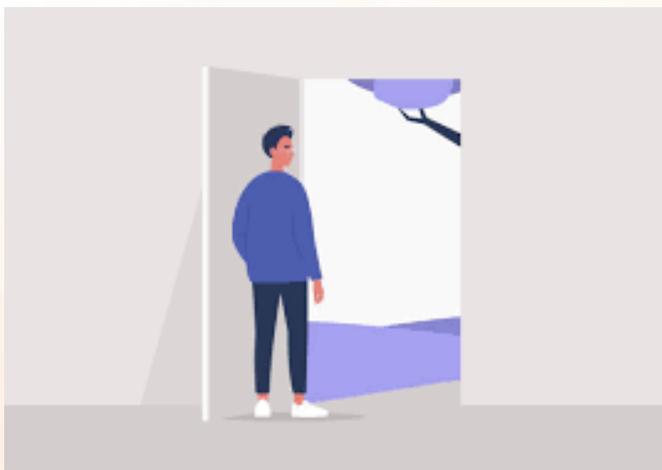
When he **arrived** to the train station, the  
train **had left**.



# PAST PERFECT TENSE

## 👉 Use

It refers to a time **earlier than before now**. It is used to make it clear that **one event happened before another** in the past. It doesn't matter which event is mentioned first - the tense makes it clear which one happened first.



### EVENT A

Carlitos **had gone** out



### EVENT B

when I **arrived** at the office.

# PAST PERFECT TENSE

## AFFIRMATIVE

Subject

**Had**

Past Participle

Complement

- \* The train **had left** when I arrived to the station.
- \* She **had left** the room when the police arrived.

## NEGATIVE

Subject

**Hadn't**

Past Participle

Complement

- \* They **hadn't finished** the test when the bell rang.
- \* I wish I **hadn't gone** to bed so late!



# QUESTION FORM

Had

Subject

Past Participle

Complement?

- \* Had you **worked** for my uncle?
- \* Had that student **applied** to San Marcos?

## SHORT ANSWERS

Yes, SUBJECT **had**

No, SUBJECT **hadn't**

HAD + PAST PARTICIPLE

First, a completed activity.

Then, another activity.

Past

Present

Future



## Choose the correct answer.

Complete the sentences.

1. ***Patty and Karl \_\_\_\_\_ home by the time I arrived.***

a) had came



hadn't come

c) had to come

2. ***My friend suddenly realised that he \_\_\_\_\_ his books on the bus.***

a) has forget

b) had forgot



had forgotten

3. ***My parents were angry because I \_\_\_\_\_ my clothes.***



hadn't washed

b) had washed

c) hadn't wash

4. ***\_\_\_\_\_ my cousins \_\_\_\_\_ English before they went to the USA?***

a) Have- study



Had – studied

c) had – study

## Exercise 1

Inglés

Mr. and Mrs. Davis were in an airplane. They were nervous as the plane took off because they (never/fly) had never flown before.

a. The woman was a complete stranger to me. I (never / see)

**had never seen** before.

b. Margaret was late for work. Her boss was very surprised because she (never / be / late)

**had never been late** before.

c. Jane played tennis yesterday – at least she tried to play tennis. She wasn't very good at it because

she (never / play) **had never played** before.

d. It was Carl's first driving lesson. He was very nervous, and he didn't know what to do. He (never

/ drive) **had never driven** before.

## What's the difference between the sentences?

Mmm...  
yummy!

I used to  
eat meat  
very often

But I got  
used to  
eating more  
veggies!

SOME YEARS AGO

NOWADAYS

The illustration shows a man on the left and a woman on the right, connected by a horizontal arrow pointing from left to right. The man is surrounded by meat dishes (steak, ribs, chicken) and has a thought bubble saying "Mmm... yummy!". The woman is surrounded by a basket of vegetables and has a speech bubble saying "But I got used to eating more veggies!". Below the man is a green box labeled "SOME YEARS AGO" and below the woman is a green box labeled "NOWADAYS".



# BE USED TO

Used when we say that we are accustomed to something or something is normal for us (It's NOT strange)

STRUCTURE:  
BE USED TO + V-ING

Examples:  
She **is used to driving** on the left.

STRUCTURE:  
BE USED TO + NOUN

Examples:  
I **am used to the traffic noise**

Examples:

- She **is used to dealing** with kids. She has three brothers.
- I'm not used to **the weather** here yet.





# GET USED TO



Examples:

She has to **get used to driving** on the left.

Examples:

Ski instructors **get used to cold weather**.

Used to say that something is in the process of becoming normal or common.

STRUCTURE:  
GET USED TO + **V-ING**

STRUCTURE:  
GET USED TO + **NOUN**

Examples:

- She is **getting used to the new schedule**.
- I'm not getting used to **riding** a bike.



## Choose the correct answer.

1. *I \_\_\_\_\_ in New York, so the crowds don't bother me.*



A) am used to live

B) 'm not used to live

C) be used to

2. *She \_\_\_\_\_ the Madrid subway so she doesn't get lost.*

A) isn't used to



B) 's used to

C) be used to

3. *He \_\_\_\_\_ in heavy traffic.*



A) 's used to drive

B) used to drive

C) used to is drive

4. *My older brother \_\_\_\_\_ a lot of exercise, so a ten-mile walk is easy for him.*

A) be used to do



B) is used to do

C) isn't used to do

5. *Everybody drinks tea here but I can't \_\_\_\_\_ it.*



A) get used to

B) getting used to

C) 's get used to

# Exercise 2

Inglés

**USED TO – BE USED TO  
- GET USED TO  
REVIEW!**



## Used to + V(infinitive).

We use the structure **used to do something** when we talk about something we did regularly in the past, but do not do it now.

- He **used to** go to our school.



## Be used to + noun/pronoun/gerund.

**Be used to** is used to express that a situation is not new or strange, or is no longer new or strange. You have experienced it many times.

- He **is used to** swimming every day.
- I **am not used to** getting up early.



## Get used to + noun/pronoun/gerund.

**Get used to** is used to express that an action/situation becomes less strange or new, or becomes more comfortable.

- Staff will have to **get used to** a new way of working.
- I could not **get used to** driving on the wrong side of the street!



## Exercise 4

Complete the sentences using BE USED TO – GET USED TO

A) *The noise in this neighborhood is terrible but I **'m used to** it now.*

B) *Are you **getting used to** the new job? Do you like it?*

C) *Adapting to city life is hard but I'm slowly **getting used to** it.*

D) *John **'s used to** the cold. He's from Finland.*

E) *She comes from a very wealthy family. She **'s used to** the good things in life.*

