

Used to

Durée : 55 min

Barème : / 20 points

Barème : 1 point par question, soit 4 points par exercice

Unités : réponse sans unité = 0,5 point retiré

1 Compréhension de l'écrit : un article

/ 4 pts

- a. They played hopscotch, marbles and football with a tin can; they played outside because they didn't use to have televisions.
- b. They all belonged to the past: the sweet shop, the steelworks and the grey sky no longer exist; the steelworks have closed and the air is cleaner.
- c. « we would play outside until dark » / « Mum would wash the sheets twice a week » — « would » décrit une action répétée dans un récit au passé ; il ne peut pas remplacer « used to » pour un état (there used to be, used to be poor).
- d. Not really: she says « We used to be poor, and now my grandchildren go to university », and she has got used to the silence; she also notes that the air is cleaner than ever.

Méthode — Dans un texte de souvenirs, chaque used to ou would signale une différence avec aujourd'hui : dresse la liste « avant / maintenant » avant de répondre.

2 Compréhension de l'écrit : lecture d'un tableau

/ 4 pts

- a. Watching TV with the family has decreased the most: 57 points (88 → 31). Doing a sport in a club has hardly changed (45 → 48).
- b. Ex.: In 1995, most teenagers used to watch TV with their family. They didn't use to chat with friends online.
- c. Ex.: Teenagers used to play outside a lot, but now only 36 % do. Most of them no longer read books for pleasure (they don't read for pleasure any more).
- d. Because in 1995 teenagers didn't use to have the Internet or smartphones at home, so chatting online was impossible; they used to phone or meet their friends.

Repère — Un tableau « avant / après » est le terrain idéal de used to : la colonne ancienne se raconte avec used to, la colonne récente avec le présent.

3 Grammaire : used to, prétérit, would, be used to

/ 4 pts

- a. Your uncle didn't use to drive a lorry. / Did your uncle use to drive a lorry?
- b. used to be (état) ; would bring (habitude) — used to bring accepté ; retired (date).
- c. used to live ; get used to sleeping ; is used to hearing.
- d. « I used to play tennis, but I didn't use to win; now I am used to losing and I don't play any more. » (used to ; didn't use to ; used to losing ; any more)

Erreur fréquente — Trois orthographes à ne jamais mélanger : used to (affirmatif), didn't use to / Did... use to (avec did), be used to + V-ing (habitué à).

4 Lexique et expression du changement

/ 4 pts

- a. there used to be ; any more ; nowadays ; to get used to.
- b. She no longer lives here. / They no longer sell bread.
- c. « I used to run » means I ran regularly in the past but I don't now (for example, before my knee injury). « I'm used to running » means running is normal for me now (for example, I run every morning, so a 10 km race is easy).
- d. When I was little, I used to think (believe) that the moon followed me; now I know it is impossible, but I still like looking at it.

Astuce — Pour parler du changement, associe used to (avant) à un marqueur du présent (now, nowadays, these days, any more, no longer, still) : le contraste devient évident.

5 Expression écrite guidée

/ 4 pts

- a. Ex.: When I was seven, I used to live in a small flat near the port and I used to go to school with my grandmother. I used to sleep with a night light.
- b. I didn't use to like vegetables, and I never used to read books alone.
- c. Now I live in a house with a garden and I go to school by bus. I no longer sleep with a light on, and I don't cry when I lose a game any more!
- d. I still love football, though. And I've got used to getting up at six for training — I'm used to it now.

Le point clé — Un bon texte « avant / maintenant » alterne used to et présent, ajoute un contraste (any more, no longer, still) et place correctement le d : used to / didn't use to.