

Corrigé et barème – Used to

Parler d'une habitude passée révolue : I used to play

Durée : 55 min – Sans document – Sur 20 points · Anglais 3^e

Exercice 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. (1)
- 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. (1)
- 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). (1)
- 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. (1)

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.

Exercice 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). (1)
- b) Ex.: In 1995, most teenagers used to watch TV with their family. They didn't use to chat with friends online. (1)
- 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). (1)
- 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. (1)

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.

Exercice 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? (1)
- b) used to be (état) ; would bring (habitude) — used to bring accepté ; retired (date). (1)
- c) used to live ; get used to sleeping ; is used to hearing. (1)
- 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) (1)

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).

Exercice 4 – Lexique et expression du changement*(4 pts)*

- a) there used to be ; any more ; nowadays ; to get used to. (1)
- b) She no longer lives here. / They no longer sell bread. (1)
- 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). (1)
- 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. (1)

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.

Exercice 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. (1)
- b) I didn't use to like vegetables, and I never used to read books alone. (1)
- 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! (1)
- d) I still love football, though. And I've got used to getting up at six for training — I'm used to it now. (1)

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*.