

BE/ GET Used to – Worksheet 1 – ANSWERS



Exercise 1: Gap-Fill (Choosing the Correct Form of "Be" or "Get Used To") – Answers

1. She **is used to** waking up early, but it was difficult at first.
→ "Be used to" expresses being accustomed to something in the present.
2. I **got used to** the new software after using it for a few weeks.
→ "Get used to" in past simple expresses the process of adaptation.
3. He **is getting used to** driving on the left after moving to the UK.
→ "Get used to" in present continuous shows an ongoing process.
4. When I first started this job, I **wasn't used to** the long hours, but now I don't mind them.
→ "Be used to" in past simple shows unfamiliarity in the past.
5. You **will get used to** the noise soon. It just takes some time.
→ "Get used to" in future simple expresses adaptation over time.
6. I **haven't gotten used to** so many emails every day, but now it's part of my routine.
→ "Get used to" in present perfect shows an incomplete process.
7. If I **were used to** eating spicy food, I would enjoy Indian cuisine more.
→ "Be used to" in the 2nd conditional expresses a hypothetical present situation.
8. **Have they gotten used to** living in a different country yet?
→ "Get used to" in present perfect asks if the process is completed.
9. I **am used to** public speaking, but I still get nervous sometimes.
→ "Be used to" in present simple expresses familiarity with something.
10. By the time I leave, I **will have gotten used to** waking up early.
→ "Get used to" in future perfect expresses full adaptation by a future point.

✦ Key Takeaways:

- **Be used to** = already accustomed (present, past, or future states).
 - **Get used to** = process of becoming accustomed (progressive or completed).
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✓ Exercise 2: Error Correction (Fixing Mistakes in "Be Used To" & "Get Used To") – Answers

1. ✗ I didn't used to working long hours, but now I do.
✓ I didn't **use to** working long hours, but now I do.
→ "Used to" should be "use to" after "did" (no -d).
2. ✗ She was get used to the cold weather after a few weeks.
✓ She **got used to** the cold weather after a few weeks.
→ "Get used to" should be in past simple: "got used to."
3. ✗ They are used to play football every Saturday.
✓ They are **used to playing** football every Saturday.
→ "Be used to" must be followed by a gerund (-ing).
4. ✗ If I will get used to studying more, my grades would improve.
✓ If I **got used to** studying more, my grades would improve.
→ 2nd conditional: "If + past simple" (got used to) + "would."
5. ✗ I am getting used to eat healthier food.
✓ I am getting used to **eating** healthier food.
→ "Get used to" must be followed by a gerund (-ing).
6. ✗ We hope to be used to the new system by next month.
✓ We hope **to get** used to the new system by next month.
→ "Be used to" describes a state, but "get used to" describes a process (adaptation).
7. ✗ He haven't gotten used to his new job yet.
✓ He **hasn't** gotten used to his new job yet.
→ "He" uses "has," not "have," in present perfect.
8. ✗ By the time she arrived, she is gotten used to the climate.
✓ By the time she arrived, she **had gotten** used to the climate.
→ Past perfect ("had gotten used to") should be used for a completed past action.
9. ✗ She used to waking up early, but now she struggles.
✓ She **was** used to waking up early, but now she struggles.
→ "Be used to" is needed to express familiarity, not "used to" alone.
10. ✗ I look forward to get used to my new schedule.
✓ I look forward to **getting** used to my new schedule.
→ "Look forward to" must be followed by a gerund (-ing).

✦ Key Takeaways:

- "Be used to" & "Get used to" are always followed by nouns/gerunds (-ing forms).
- 2nd conditional uses "got used to," not "will get used to."
- Past perfect ("had gotten used to") is needed for completed past actions.