

Used to/Be used to/
Get used to/Would

◆ We use **used to + infinitive** to refer to past habits or states. In such cases, **used to** can be replaced by the past simple with no difference in meaning.
e.g. *They used to travel/travelled a lot when they were younger. (They don't any more.)*

◆ We use the past simple, and not **used to**, in the following cases:

- to refer to an action which happened at a definite time in the past.
e.g. *I drove to work yesterday. (NOT: I used to drive to work yesterday.)*
- to say how many times an action happened at a definite time in the past.
e.g. *I went to the cinema four times last month. (NOT: I used to go to the cinema four times last month.)*

◆ We use **would/used to** for repeated actions or routines in the past.

e.g. *We would/used to eat out on Sundays.*

We do not use **would** with state verbs.

- They used to live in London.*
(NOT: *They would live in London.* - state)
- I used to have a pet dog.*
(NOT: *I would have a pet dog.*)

◆ Be used to + noun/pronoun/-ing form = be accustomed to, be in the habit of

- They are used to the cold.* (present)
- I don't mind walking. I'm used to it.* (present)
- She wasn't used to living in the country.* (past)

◆ Get used to + noun/pronoun/-ing form = become accustomed to

- I am getting used to the weather.* (present)
- He didn't like using the computer at first, but he got used to it.* (past)
- She will soon get used to wearing contact lenses.* (future)

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Choose the correct answer.

1 'Sharon looks different now, doesn't she?'
'Yes. She ... **B**... to have long dark hair, didn't she?'
A is used **B** used **C** would

- 'I have never driven an automatic car before.'
'You will soon to it.'
A get used **B** be used **C** used
- 'How is Sarah?'
'She's fine. She to life in the countryside.'
A got used **B** used **C** is getting used
- 'Have you always worked as a nurse?'
'No. I a childminder.'
A was used to being **B** used to be
C am used to being
- 'Do you remember when we were little?'
'Yes. Dad always read us a bedtime story.'
A was used to **B** would **C** got used to
- 'Aren't you tired?'
'No. I to walking long distances.'
A am used **B** got used **C** used
- 'Jane had trouble with her job at first.'
'Yes. She to working on her own.'
A used **B** got used **C** wasn't used
- 'Did you find your degree course difficult?'
'Yes, but I soon to it.'
A used **B** got used **C** was used
- 'Do you remember Uncle Danny?'
'Yes. He always bring us presents.'
A would **B** was used **C** used
- 'Have you ever lived in a flat before?'
'No, but I will to it.'
A be used **B** get used **C** used
- 'Why are you so tired?'
'Because I to getting up early in the morning.'
A am used **B** used **C** am not used
- 'Do you know that man?'
'Yes. He to work for me.'
A was used **B** used **C** is used

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Mary had to move to Italy for her job. At first, she found living in a foreign country quite difficult, but she is slowly getting used to it. Use the prompts below to talk about how she is getting along, as in the example.

S1: *She wasn't used to living by the sea, but she is used to it now.*

S2: *She still hasn't got used to living on her own.*

• live by the sea	✓	• use a new currency	✓
• live on her own	✗	• new customs	✓
• be away from her family and friends	✗	• drive on the other side of the road	✗
• speak Italian	✓	• hot weather	✓

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