

Ejercicios de used to, be used to y get used to

Nivel: B1

¿Hábito pasado, algo habitual ahora o adaptación?

Used to + verbo base describe un hábito o estado pasado que ha cambiado. *Be used to* + nombre o forma en *-ing* indica que algo resulta familiar. *Get used to* + nombre o forma en *-ing* describe el proceso de acostumbrarse.

Hábito pasado: *I used to walk to school.* Antes era mi costumbre; ahora es diferente.

Situación familiar: *I am used to walking to work.* Ir andando al trabajo ahora me resulta normal.

Cambio con el tiempo: *I am getting used to walking to work.* La situación se vuelve más fácil o familiar.

Forma después de to: Tras *used to* para un hábito pasado, usa el verbo base. En *be/get used to*, *to* es una preposición y va seguida de un nombre o un verbo en *-ing*.

Negación y pregunta: Para un hábito pasado, usa *didn't use to* y *Did you use to...?*. Con *be used to*, cambia *be*: *Are you used to...?*

Ejercicio 1: Elige el significado y la forma

Elige la forma que corresponde al significado de la oración completa.

- I ___ coffee, but I stopped drinking it last year.
a) used to drink b) am used to drinking c) am getting used to drinking
- After five years here, she ___ the cold winters. They no longer bother her.
a) used to b) is used to c) is getting used to
- The new timetable feels strange, but I ___ it little by little.
a) used to b) am used to c) am getting used to
- He didn't ___ early when he was a student.
a) used to get up b) use to get up c) be used to get up
- Are you ___ on crowded trains every day?
a) used to travelling b) used to travel c) use to travelling
- When I was a child, we ___ near my grandparents, but we moved away.
a) used to living b) used to live c) got used to live

Ejercicio 2: Completa la expresión

Escribe la forma que falta según el significado. Incluye todas las palabras de la expresión.

- I ___ to school every day, but now I take the bus. (hábito pasado: *walk*)
- She ___ in a noisy office now; the noise doesn't distract her. (situación familiar: *work*)
- We ___ the new software slowly. It is easier each week. (proceso de adaptación: *use*)

10. He ___ vegetables, but now he enjoys them. (hábito pasado negativo: *eat*)
11. I ___ the early train now. I take it every morning without trouble. (situación familiar: *take*)
12. At first the city felt strange, but she ___ there. (usa *get used to* en pasado: *live*)

Ejercicio 3: Corrige la forma de *used to*

Sustituye la expresión incorrecta por la correcta. Conserva el resto de la oración.

13. I used to living near the station, but I moved away.

14. She is used to work at night; it feels normal to her.

15. He didn't used to like olives, but now he does.

16. The new job is difficult, but I am used to it gradually.

17. Are you used to drive on the left now?

18. When she was young, she was used to play outside every day, but she doesn't now.

Soluciones

Ejercicio 1: Elige el significado y la forma

1. a) used to drink
2. b) is used to
3. c) am getting used to
4. b) use to get up
5. a) used to travelling
6. b) used to live

Ejercicio 2: Completa la expresión

7. used to walk
8. is used to working
9. are getting used to using
10. didn't use to eat / did not use to eat
11. am used to taking
12. got used to living

Ejercicio 3: Corrige la forma de used to

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15. He didn't use to like olives, but now he does.
16. The new job is difficult, but I am getting used to it gradually.
17. Are you used to driving on the left now?
18. When she was young, she used to play outside every day, but she doesn't now.