

Exercícios de used to, be used to e get used to

Nível: B1

Nome: _____ Data: _____

Hábito passado, familiaridade ou adaptação?

Used to + verbo na forma base descreve algo que mudou desde o passado. *Be used to* + substantivo ou verbo em *-ing* indica familiaridade. *Get used to* descreve o processo de adaptação.

Hábito passado: *I used to walk to school.* Era meu hábito antes; agora é diferente.

Situação familiar: *I am used to walking to work.* Ir a pé para o trabalho agora é normal para mim.

Mudança com o tempo: *I am getting used to walking to work.* A situação está ficando mais fácil ou familiar.

Forma depois de to: Depois de *used to* de hábito passado, use o verbo na forma base. Em *be/get used to*, *to* é preposição e vem antes de substantivo ou verbo em *-ing*.

Negativa e pergunta: Para hábito passado, use *didn't use to* e *Did you use to...?* Com *be used to*, altere *be*: *Are you used to...?*

Exercício 1: Escolha o significado e a forma

Escolha a forma que combina com o sentido da frase inteira.

- 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

Exercício 2: Complete a expressão

Digite a forma adequada ao sentido, incluindo todas as palavras.

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

10. He ___ vegetables, but now he enjoys them. (hábito passado negativo: *eat*)
11. I ___ the early train now. I take it every morning without trouble. (situação familiar: *take*)
12. At first the city felt strange, but she ___ there. (*get used to* no passado: *live*)

Exercício 3: Corrija a forma de **used to**

Substitua a expressão incorreta. Mantenha o restante da frase.

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.

Gabarito

Exercício 1: Escolha o significado e a 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

Exercício 2: Complete a expressão

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

Exercício 3: Corrija a forma de used to

13. I used to live near the station, but I moved away.
14. She is used to working at night; it feels normal to her.
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.