

Grammar

- used to' + infinitive
- 'be' or 'get used to' + '-ing'

Examples

- When I was a child, I **used to play** piano every week
- I fly many times a week, **I'm used to tacking-off** and landing
- With the help of mom, I will **get used to preparing** the lemon cake

❑ We use **used to + infinitive** to talk about a past situation that is no longer true. It tells us that there was a repeated action or state in the past which has now changed

✓ **Subject + used to + base verb + . . .**

- She used to drink green tea but now she prefers coffee

✓ **In the negative: Subject + didn't + use to + base verb + . . .**

- She didn't used to drink green tea but now she prefers coffee

✓ **In question: Did + subject + use to + base verb + . . . ?**

- did She used to drink green tea but now she prefers coffee?

“To be used to” and “to get used to” are both English expressions that deal with familiarity or adaptation to situations or routines, but they differ in meaning and usage. Here’s a clear explanation, with examples:

With be/get used to, there are two possible structures:

- **Subject + be/get + used to + -ing**

- **Subject + be/get + used + noun**

- ❑ **Be used to** means 'be familiar with' or 'be accustomed to'

- In UK, peoples are used to driving on the left side of the road

- ❑ We use **get used to** to talk about the process of becoming familiar with something

- I'm finding this new job hard but I'm sure I'll get used to it soon

1. In the past, I had the habit of shopping in the store, but now I only shop online.

I _____ shop in the store and not online.

2. Eating a vegetarian diet is going to feel normal for you eventually.

You _____ eating vegetarian.

3. We didn't like your old habit of smoking.

We didn't like that _____ .

4. Living on the top floor without an elevator feels normal to them now.

They _____ living without an elevator.

5. She is never going to adjust to that smell.

She is never going _____ that smell.