

GRAMMAR

BE USED TO, GET USED TO OR USED TO (1)

Complete the following sentences using the most appropriate form: 'BE USED TO, GET USED TO or USED TO' according to the situation.

Example: You have bought an electric cooker. You've never prepared meals with this type of appliance before.

Answer: I'll soon **get used to preparing** meals on an electric cooker.

1. During his first trip to Paris, John had some problems with the language.

He wasn't _____ (speak) French.

2. My sister has been working in India for two months now but she still has a lot of stomach problems.

She can't _____ (eat) the spicy food.

3. Before the car crash, Jim played basketball every week.

Jim _____ (play) basketball but now he has to watch it on TV.

4. Tom and Peter were very thin at one time but now they are very overweight.

They _____ (drink) a lot of beer but now they go out every night of the week.

5. Kevin has lived on his brother's farm for a month and he thinks he is allergic to many kinds of animals.

He can't _____ (live) in the country.

6. I'm very nervous when I drive my car. I prefer my father to come with me.

I'm _____ (drive) alone.

Now, give some examples of **BE USED TO // GET USED TO // USED TO** referring to *your* past and present experiences in life, work, studies etc.

PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE (1)

Make a second sentence based on each of the sentences below. Use the word(s) in brackets and the 'PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE' with **ALWAYS** to express annoying habits. **You may have to add more words to make the sentence grammatically correct.** Check with your teacher if you have any doubts.

Example: David speaks Italian very badly. (**commit / errors**)
He is always committing errors.

1. Lucy doesn't follow a healthy diet. (**eat / fatty foods**)

2. Stuart never passes his college exams. (**play football / friends**)

3. I never listen to my father's advice. (**think about / weekend**)

4. They often fall asleep in class. (**watching videos / early hours of the morning**)

5. He should get a job. (**drink / bar**)

Now give some phrases in the same style as this exercise, expressing annoying habits you, your family or your friends have.

THE SAME OR DIFFERENT? (1)

Look at each pair of sentences, decide if they are the same or different and say why.

- He used to be very timid when talking to other people.
- He's always timid when talking to other people.

- Peter wasn't used to driving on the right when he lived in Spain.
- Peter usually drove on the right when he lived in Spain.

- Jane always eats a big lunch before going to work in the afternoon.
- Jane can't get used to eating a big lunch before going to work in the afternoon.

VERBS WITH SIMILAR MEANING (1)

The following sentences contain a selection of the ‘VERBS WITH SIMILAR MEANINGS’ you have studied so far.

Choose the best verb in the brackets to fill the gaps in the sentences. **Be careful with the verb tense!**

1. Jane _____ £50,000 a year as a solicitor. (win, earn, beat, gain)
2. Did you _____ him to buy some milk? (remind, review, remember,)
3. Peter’s car was severely _____ in the crash. (damage, injure, hurt)
4. I _____ eating my favourite food when I went on holiday to Russia. (miss, lose)
5. His sister _____ for the phone to ring but after an hour she got fed up. (expect, hope, wait)
6. David _____ a motorbike to travel around the peninsular. (hire, rent)
7. Her new skirt _____ her. (suit, match)
8. John _____ his knee in the football match. (damage, injure)
9. He _____ talking to Paul last week. (remind, remember)
10. Steven _____ Paul in the international chess tournament. (beat, win, earn, gain)
11. Stuart _____ his young brother in the large crowd of people and is very worried. (miss, lose)
12. Tim _____ his sister for lunch but she didn’t arrive. (expect, wait, hope)
13. James and his brother _____ the office for 8 months while they were working in Austria. (hire, rent)
14. Frank’s new tie _____ his shirt. (match, fit)
15. Susan _____ the women’s judo championship. (beat, win, gain)