



Answers

1. a) am used to
2. b) getting used to
3. a) is used to
4. b) getting used to waking
5. a) getting used to driving
6. c) is used to
7. b) get used to
8. c) are used to
9. d) get used to getting
10. b) isn't used to
11. c) am used to speaking
12. d) getting used to
13. a) is used to being
14. c) get used to
15. b) isn't used to
16. d) got used to
17. c) am used to training
18. d) got used to
19. a) is used to standing
20. d) get used to



Explanations

1. “am used to” (a)

'Am used to' means I am accustomed to something. After ten years, the speaker is already familiar with the rain. 'Be used to' describes a current state of familiarity.

2. “getting used to” (b)

'Getting used to' means she is in the process of becoming accustomed. Since she just moved, she hasn't fully adapted yet — she's still adjusting.

3. “is used to” (a)

'Is used to sleeping' means he is already accustomed to it. As a regular night-shift worker, sleeping during the day is normal for him now.

4. “getting used to waking” (b)

'Getting used to waking up' means we are still in the process of adapting. 'Still' emphasises that the adjustment isn't complete. Note: 'to' here is a preposition, so it's followed by -ing.

5. “getting used to driving” (a)

'Getting used to driving' asks about the process of adaptation. Since the person just moved to the UK, they are still adjusting. After 'get used to', use -ing (not infinitive).

6. “is used to” (c)

'Is used to living alone' means she is already accustomed to it. 'For years' confirms this is an established state, not an ongoing process.

7. “get used to” (b)

'Get used to' means to become accustomed to something. 'You'll get used to' talks about a future process of adaptation. 'Be used to' would mean already accustomed.

8. “are used to” (c)

'Are used to the noise' means they are already accustomed. 'For ages' confirms this is a completed adaptation — they no longer notice it.

9. “get used to getting” (d)

'Get used to getting up' describes the process of becoming accustomed. 'It took a long time' shows it was a gradual adaptation. 'To' is a preposition here, so -ing follows.

10. “isn't used to” (b)

'Isn't used to' means he is not accustomed to spicy food. This describes his current state — spicy food is unfamiliar to him.

11. “am used to speaking” (c)

'Am used to speaking' means I am accustomed to it. 'Every week' confirms it's a familiar routine. Remember: 'be used to' + -ing, not infinitive.

12. “getting used to” (d)

'Getting used to' means becoming accustomed. 'Slowly' emphasises the gradual process of adaptation. The new employee is still adjusting.

13. “is used to being” (a)

'Is used to being contacted' means she is accustomed to it. 'For decades' shows this is a well-established familiarity. Note the passive form: 'being contacted'.

14. “get used to” (c)

'Couldn't get used to' means I was unable to adapt. 'When I first arrived' signals this was during the adaptation process, so 'get used to' (become accustomed) is correct.

15. “isn't used to” (b)

'Isn't used to commuting' means he is no longer accustomed to it because he works from home. He has lost the habit.

16. “got used to” (d)

'Got used to' means she became accustomed over time. 'After six months' and 'finally' show the adaptation process was completed.

17. “am used to training” (c)

'Am used to training hard' means I am accustomed to it. 'All my life' confirms this is a long-established familiarity. After 'be used to', use -ing.

18. “got used to” (d)

'Have got used to' means they have become accustomed (process completed). 'They love it now' confirms the adaptation is finished.

19. “is used to standing” (a)

'Is used to standing' means she is accustomed to it as part of her job. After 'be used to', always use -ing, not the infinitive.

20. “get used to” (d)

'Get used to' means to become accustomed. Since she's never done it before, she needs to go through the process of adaptation. 'Be used to' would mean she's already familiar.