



Uses of Get:

Get + Adjective: Expressing Change of State

Fill in the blank with the correct option.

- It's ___ dark outside. We should go home.
a) having
b) making
c) doing
d) getting
- She gets ___ when people don't listen to her.
a) anger
b) angry
c) angrily
d) angered
- The weather is getting ___ every day. Summer is coming!
a) warm
b) warming
c) warmer
d) warmly
- Don't worry — things will get ___ soon.
a) good
b) best
c) better
d) fine
- I'm getting ___ of waiting. Let's leave.
a) tire
b) tiring
c) tiredly
d) tired
- He ___ very nervous before exams.
a) gets
b) does
c) makes
d) has
- Close the window — it's getting ___ in here.
a) cold
b) a cold
c) coldly
d) cooling
- My grandfather is getting ___ — he's 85 this year.
a) age
b) elderly
c) aged
d) old
- The children ___ very excited about the school trip.
a) made
b) got
c) had
d) did
- If you don't eat, you'll get _____.
a) hungry
b) hungrily
c) hunger
d) hungers
- She ___ really happy when she heard the good news.
a) got
b) made
c) did
d) had

12. The traffic is ___ worse every year in this city.
a) having
b) making
c) getting
d) doing
13. I always get ___ when I fly. I hate aeroplanes.
a) scare
b) scary
c) scaring
d) scared
14. He ___ bored easily — he needs constant entertainment.
a) has
b) makes
c) does
d) gets
15. Be careful with the knife — you might ___ hurt.
a) feel
b) get
c) have
d) make
16. The patient is slowly getting _____.
a) good
b) better
c) best
d) improve
17. It's ___ late. We should leave now.
a) being
b) having
c) getting
d) doing
18. She ___ sick after eating that seafood.
a) made
b) got
c) did
d) had
19. He ___ a terrible headache after the meeting.
a) made
b) did
c) got
d) took
20. Wear a coat or you'll get ___ standing in the wind.
a) cold
b) colds
c) coldly
d) cooling



Answers

1. d) getting
2. b) angry
3. c) warmer
4. c) better
5. d) tired
6. a) gets
7. a) cold
8. d) old
9. b) got
10. a) hungry
11. a) got
12. c) getting
13. d) scared
14. d) gets
15. b) get
16. b) better
17. c) getting
18. b) got
19. c) got
20. a) cold



Explanations

1. “getting” (d)

'Get + adjective' describes a change of state. It's getting dark outside. 'Getting' is the most natural and common choice in everyday English for describing changes.

2. “angry” (b)

'Get + adjective' expresses becoming something. She gets angry (adjective, not adverb or noun) when people don't listen to her.

3. “warmer” (c)

'Get + comparative adjective' describes a gradual change. The weather is getting warmer (comparative) every day — it's changing over time.

4. “better” (c)

'Get better' means to improve. We use the comparative 'better' because it describes a change from the current state. Things will get better soon.

5. “tired” (d)

'Get tired of' means to become tired of something. I'm getting tired of waiting. 'Tired' is the adjective; 'tiring' describes the thing that causes tiredness.

6. “gets” (a)

'Get + adjective' describes a change of state. He gets (= becomes) very nervous before exams.

7. “cold” (a)

'Get cold' means to become cold. Close the window — it's getting cold in here. Note: 'get a cold' (with article) means to catch an illness, which is different.

8. “old” (d)

'Get old' means to become old / to age. My grandfather is getting old. 'Elderly' is an adjective but we don't normally say 'getting elderly' — 'getting old' is the natural expression.

9. “got” (b)

'Get excited' means to become excited. The children got (= became) very excited about the school trip.

10. “hungry” (a)

'Get hungry' means to become hungry. If you don't eat, you'll get hungry. 'Hungry' is the adjective after 'get'.

11. “got” (a)

'Get happy' means to become happy. She got (= became) really happy when she heard the good news.

12. “getting” (c)

'Get + comparative adjective' describes a gradual change. The traffic is getting worse every year.

13. “scared” (d)

'Get scared' means to become scared. 'Scared' is the -ed adjective describing how the person feels. 'Scary' describes the thing that causes fear.

14. “gets” (d)

'Get bored' means to become bored. He gets bored easily. 'Get' is the correct verb for describing a change of state.

15. “get” (b)

'Get hurt' means to become injured. Be careful with the knife — you might get hurt. 'Get hurt' emphasises the event of becoming hurt.

16. “better” (b)

'Get better' is the most common way to describe gradual recovery. The patient is slowly getting better. Note: 'get well' is also a standard expression (as in 'Get well soon'), but 'better' is used when describing ongoing improvement.

17. “getting” (c)

'It's getting late' is a very common expression using 'get + adjective' for time passing. 'Getting' is the most natural choice in spoken English.

18. “got” (b)

'Get sick' means to become ill. She got sick after eating that seafood. 'Got sick' emphasises the change into a state of illness.

19. “got” (c)

'Get a headache' means to develop/start having a headache. He got a headache after the meeting. Note: this is 'get + noun' (not 'get + adjective'), showing that 'get' can also mean 'develop a condition'.

20. “cold” (a)

'Get cold' (no article) means to become cold in temperature. 'Get a cold' (with article 'a') means to catch the illness. Here, the context is about standing in the wind, so 'get cold' is correct.