



evropský
sociální
fond v ČR



EVROPSKÁ UNIE



MINISTERSTVO ŠKOLSTVÍ,
MLÁDEŽE A TĚLOVÝCHOVY



OP Vzdělávání
pro konkurenceschopnost

INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

Škola:	Střední škola obchodní, České Budějovice, Husova 9
Projekt MŠMT ČR:	EU PENÍZE ŠKOLÁM
Číslo projektu:	CZ.1.07/1.5.00/34.0536
Název projektu školy:	Výuka s ICT na SŠ obchodní České Budějovice
Šablona III/2:	Inovace a zkvalitnění výuky prostřednictvím ICT
Číslo šablony:	VY_32_INOVACE_ANJ_768
Předmět:	Anglický jazyk
Tematický okruh:	Jazykové prostředky
Autor, spoluautor:	Mgr. Veronika Pešková
Název DUMu:	Be used to, get used to
Pořadové číslo DUMu:	08
Stručná anotace:	Cílem pracovního listu je seznámení žáků s principem tvoření vazeb be used to a get used to v anglickém jazyce a to postupem od již známé gramatiky, tedy od přítomného času prostého a vazby used to, a následné procvičení této látky. Jednotlivá cvičení jsou řazena od nejjednodušších cvičení zaměřených na zautomatizování nové látky, přes cvičení substituční až po cvičení transformační. Pracovní list zároveň využívá mezipředmětových vztahů zejména v posledním cvičení zaměřeném na všeobecný rozhled žáků.
Ročník:	2.
Obor vzdělání:	65-42-M/02 Cestovní ruch
Metodický pokyn:	Žáci použijí pracovní list k seznámení s novou gramatikou a k jejímu následnému procvičení v písemných cvičeních.
Výsledky vzdělávání:	Žák aktivně ovládá způsob tvoření vět s vazbami be used to a get used to v anglickém jazyce.
Vytvořeno dne:	9.3.2013
Pokud není uvedeno jinak, uvedený materiál je z vlastních zdrojů autora.	

Be used to, get used to

I. Look at the example sentences. What is the difference between them?

Create negative sentences and question to all of them:

Examples:	Negatives:	Questions:
I usually get up at seven o'clock.		
I used to get up at seven o'clock.		
I am used to getting up at seven o'clock.		
I am getting used to getting up at seven o'clock.		

We use the present simple to talk about our present habits.

e.g. I usually get up at seven o'clock. – **It is my habit; I do it regularly.**

We use sentences with “used to” to describe our habits that we had in the past and we **don't have anymore.**

e.g. I used to get up at seven o'clock. – **I did it regularly in the past but I don't do it in the present.**

We use “to be used to” plus the –ing form of a verb to talk about something that we are familiar with.

e.g. I am used to getting up at seven o'clock. – **I am familiar with this situation; I don't have any problems with it.**

We use “to get used to” plus the –ing form of a verb when we talk about something that we become familiar with.

e.g. I am getting used to getting up at seven o'clock. – **I am not familiar with this situation yet but soon I will be.**

II. Create sentences with “be used to” plus the –ing form of these verbs.

e.g. I have a dog. (walk) - I am used to walking him.

1) I read at least two books a week. (read) - _____

2) Janet's daughter prepares her breakfast on her own. (make) - _____

3) Sarah has three small sisters and two younger cousins. (take care) - _____

4) I like coffee with milk and sugar. (drink) - _____

5) We always walk to school. (go on foot) - _____

6) Peter usually wears a suit and a tie to work. (wear) - _____

III. Complete the sentences with “get used to” plus the –ing form of the verbs in brackets.

e.g. I used to sleep eight hours but now I sleep only five. I can't get used to sleeping so little.

1) I used to be very lazy. Now I am _____ (be) more active and
_____ (do) exercise regularly.

2) Tina used to have long hair. She cut them last month and she _____
_____ (have) short hair very quickly.

- 3) I have moved from my parents recently. My mom used to cook, do the washing and tidy my room. Now I have to _____ (do) everything on my own.
- 4) Mrs. Brown has lived in the city for all her life. She can't _____ (live) in the country.
- 5) I didn't use to eat vegetable because I didn't use to like it. Now we have our own garden and we _____ (eat) vegetable every day.
- 6) She was used to taking care of herself only but now she has to _____ (look after) her newborn child.

IV. Write your own sentences about:

- 1) Something you can't get used to doing. _____
- 2) Something you have to get used to doing. _____
- 3) Something you aren't used to doing. _____
- 4) Something you are getting used to doing. _____

V. Imagine you are a student who has gone abroad to study. Write a letter to your parents telling them about life in a new country. Use different forms of "be/get used to".

e.g. I'm getting used to driving on the left in England.

Write about these aspects of life:

- | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------|
| 1) Manners (polite/impolite) | 4) language barrier |
| 2) Transport | 5) school |
| 3) weather | 6) food |

Answer key:

I. Look at the example sentences. What is the difference between them?

Create negative sentences and question to all of them:

Examples:	Negatives:	Questions:
I usually get up at seven o'clock.	I don't usually get up at seven o'clock.	When do you usually get up? / Do you usually get up at seven?
I used to get up at seven o'clock.	I didn't use to get up at seven o'clock.	When did you use to get up? / Did you use to get up at seven?
I am used to getting up at seven o'clock.	I am not used to getting up at seven o'clock.	When are you used to getting up? / Are you used to getting up at seven?
I am getting used to getting up at seven o'clock.	I am not getting to getting up at seven o'clock.	Are you used to getting up at seven?

II. Create sentences with "be used to" plus the -ing form of these verbs.

e.g. I have a dog. (walk) - I am used to walking him.

- 1) I read at least two books a week. (read) - I am used to reading a lot.
- 2) Janet's daughter prepares her breakfast on her own. (make) - She is used to making her breakfast on her own.
- 3) Sarah has three small sisters and two younger cousins. (take care) - She is used to taking care of children.

- 4) I like coffee with milk and sugar. (drink) - I am used to drinking it this way.
- 5) We always walk to school. (go on foot) - We are used to going on foot.
- 6) Peter usually wears a suit and a tie to work. (wear) - He is used to wearing formal clothes.

III. Complete the sentences with “get used to” plus the –ing form of the verbs in brackets.

e.g. I used to sleep eight hours but now I sleep only five. I can't get used to sleeping so little.

- 1) I used to be very lazy. Now I am getting used to being more active and doing exercise regularly.
- 2) Tina used to have long hair. She cut them last month and she got used to having short hair very quickly.
- 3) I have moved from my parents recently. My mom used to cook, do the washing and tidy my room. Now I have to get used to doing everything on my own.
- 4) Mrs. Brown has lived in the city for all her life. She can't get used to living in the country.
- 5) I didn't use to eat vegetable because I didn't use to like it. Now we have our own garden and we got used to eating vegetable every day.
- 6) She was used to taking care of herself only but now she has to get used to looking after her newborn child.

IV. Write your own sentences about:

Open answers.

V. Imagine you are a student who has gone abroad to study. Write a letter to your parents telling them about life in a new country. Use different forms of “be/get used to”.

Open answers.