

## HABITUAL

### D) „used to“ – „be used to“ – „get used to“

- **used to** + 1st form     drückt eine wiederholte Handlung in der Vergangenheit aus, die jetzt **abgeschlossen** ist.  
*I used to smoke 20 cigarettes a day, but now I've given up smoking.*
- **be used to** + ing     drückt aus, dass jemand an etwas gewohnt ist.  
*The manager is used to working late in the evening.*
- **get used to** + ing     drückt aus, dass jemand im Begriff ist, sich an etwas zu gewöhnen.  
*After some time, you will get used to living in a foreign country.*

Complete the sentences with the correct form of “use to” and the verbs in brackets (10):

1. Tamara \_\_\_\_\_ (go) for a walk every evening. She likes walking.
2. When the man was still young, he \_\_\_\_\_ (go) for a drink in the bar every night. But since his stroke<sup>1</sup>, he \_\_\_\_\_ (spend) his evenings at home.
3. There \_\_\_\_\_ (be) a big park before they built the factory.
4. In Spain, people \_\_\_\_\_ (eat) late in the evening.
5. If you want to work for this company, you \_\_\_\_\_ (must/travel) a lot.
6. In the Middle Ages, women often \_\_\_\_\_ (not/get) an education.
7. Tom is from a ranch in Texas. He \_\_\_\_\_ (not/live) in a big city.
8. Although hardly anybody \_\_\_\_\_ (fly) on an airplane some sixty years ago, most people \_\_\_\_\_ (use) this modern means of transport in the meantime.

### II) “used to” – “would”

- **used to**                     betont, dass etwas früher anders war als jetzt
- **would**                     betont, dass etwas früher immer wieder/wiederholt geschah

Complete the sentences with „used to“ or “would” (8):

1. In former times, people \_\_\_\_\_ have the same job for all their life. Now, they have many different careers.
2. Every day, granny \_\_\_\_\_ go to the grocer's and buy some milk and eggs.
3. She \_\_\_\_\_ ask the same questions again and again; it was horrible!
4. I \_\_\_\_\_ know him well, because he \_\_\_\_\_ visit us every weekend, but since he moved to Alaska, I have hardly seen him.
5. When he was still young, my father \_\_\_\_\_ work in a shoe shop. He \_\_\_\_\_ sell about 30 pairs of shoes every day.
6. Ana \_\_\_\_\_ give her little son some chocolate every time he cried.

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<sup>1</sup> stroke – Schlaganfall

### III) “tend to” – “be used to”

- **tend to** + 1st form     drückt aus, was jemand gewöhnlich macht („Freiwilligkeit“)
- **be used to** + ing     drückt aus, dass jemand an etwas gewohnt ist („Akzeptanz“)

Complete the sentences with „tend to“ or „be used to“ and the correct form of the verb (7):

1. When he has a problem, he \_\_\_\_\_ (panic).
2. I don't have difficulty working up early. I \_\_\_\_\_ (get up) at 6:30.
3. My sister \_\_\_\_\_ (fall) for the wrong guys<sup>2</sup>.
4. In big companies, employees \_\_\_\_\_ (have) their own offices.
5. In the beginning, it was hard for him to adapt to the new environment<sup>3</sup>, but now he \_\_\_\_\_ living in China.
6. I usually \_\_\_\_\_ (not/worry) about such things, but in this case, it could get nasty<sup>4</sup>.
7. I'm not sure if Tina will really succeed<sup>5</sup> in her new job; after all, she \_\_\_\_\_ (not/work) independently, really.

### IV) “will + 1<sup>st</sup> form” – “keep + ing”

- **will Future**             drückt eine mögliche Handlung in der Zukunft aus
- **keep + ing**             drückt aus, dass etwas weiterhin getan wird („Fortsetzung“)

Complete the sentences with „will-future” or “keep + ing” (4):

1. Maybe, I \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to the cinema tomorrow.
2. Even though the teacher had told them off<sup>6</sup>, they still \_\_\_\_\_ (chat) to each other yesterday afternoon!
3. The neighbors \_\_\_\_\_ (call) the police if you \_\_\_\_\_ (make) such a noise.

### V) “keep + ing” – “tend to”

- **keep + ing**             beschreibt die unfreiwillige/ungewollte Wiederholung einer Handlung
- **tend to**                 beschreibt die freiwillige Wiederholung einer Handlung

Complete the sentences with „keep“ or „tend to“ and the correct form of the verbs (5):

1. I can try to change it as hard as I want, but I still \_\_\_\_\_ (forget) my keys in the car.
2. Tony \_\_\_\_\_ (get up) at 9:30 on weekends.
3. They \_\_\_\_\_ (make) the same mistakes again and again.
4. She \_\_\_\_\_ (avoid) talking about her ex-husband.
5. Although he knows it's wrong, he \_\_\_\_\_ (drink) too much.

<sup>2</sup> to fall for the wrong guys – sich immer in die falschen Typen verlieben

<sup>3</sup> adapt to a new environment – sich an eine neue Umgebung anpassen

<sup>4</sup> get nasty – schlimm werden

<sup>5</sup> succeed – Erfolg haben

<sup>6</sup> to tell somebody off – jemanden schimpfen