Used to — Arbeitsblatt

30 Übungen · Niveau B1–B2 · Lösungen auf der letzten Seite Kostenlos für den Unterricht

Scannen und online üben

Name _____ Klasse _____ Datum _____

Wähle für jede Lücke oder Frage die richtige Antwort (a–d). Die Lösungen findest du auf der letzten Seite.

1. When she was a student, she _____ in a café in the evenings.
   a) use to work b) used to work c) used to working d) was used to work

2. My brother _____ really long hair, but now he keeps it very short.
   a) use to have b) used to has c) used to have d) used to having

3. There _____ a small bakery on this corner, but it closed years ago.
   a) used to be b) use to be c) used to being d) was used to be

4. We _____ have a car when I was young, so we walked everywhere.
   a) don't use to b) weren't used to c) didn't use d) didn't use to

5. _____ you _____ walk to school when you were little?
   a) Did … use to b) Do … use to c) Were … used to d) Did … use

6. My parents _____ me watch TV after nine o'clock.
   a) never use to let b) never used to letting c) were never used to let d) never used to let

7. Every summer my grandmother _____ us to the lake and teach us to swim.
   a) would took b) would taking c) would take d) would to take

8. Who _____ next door when you were a child?
   a) did use to live b) used to live c) use to live d) used to living

9. She's a nurse, so she _____ working at night.
   a) used to b) use to c) is used to d) is use to

10. After years of eating out, it took him a while to get used to _____ for himself.
    a) cooking b) cook c) cooked d) to cook

11. I _____ a lot of meat, but now I'm a vegetarian.
    a) use to eat b) usually eat c) was used to eat d) used to eat

12. These days I _____ cycle to work, but I used to drive.
    a) usually b) use to c) used to d) am used to

13. I _____ Lisbon four times while I was working in Spain.
    a) used to visit b) was visiting c) use to visit d) visited

14. She _____ in Canada for three years before she came back home.
    a) used to live b) lived c) use to live d) was used to live

15. Last Saturday we _____ to a concert in the park.

a) went b) used to go c) would go d) use to go

16. On Sundays my grandfather _____ get up early and bake bread for the whole family.

a) was used to b) would c) is used to d) use to

17. Don't worry about the noise — I _____ it. I grew up near a railway.

a) used to b) am use to c) am used to d) use to

18. At first the new job was hard, but I soon _____ it.

a) got used to b) used to c) get used to d) use to

19. This town _____ really quiet, but now it's full of tourists.

a) use to be b) was used to be c) used to be d) used to being

20. Max _____ like dogs, but now he has two of them.

a) doesn't use to b) didn't use to c) wasn't used to d) didn't use

21. When I was little, we _____ a big black dog called Bruno.

a) would have b) use to have c) were used to have d) used to have

22. As a child I _____ near the sea, and every morning I _____ swim before school.

a) would live … would b) used to live … would c) would live … used to d) use to live … would

23. We _____ to the coast every summer, but we _____ the island only once, when I was twelve.

a) used to go … used to visit b) went … used to visit c) used to go … visited d) use to go … visited

24. In my last job I _____ get up at five, so now I _____ waking up early.

a) am used to … used to b) used to … used to c) was used to … am used to d) used to … am used to

25. When I moved north, I _____ the long dark winters, but now I love them.

a) didn't use to b) wasn't used to c) wasn't use to d) not used to

26. Welcher Satz ist richtig?

a) I use to walk to work, but now I drive.
b) I used to walking to work, but now I drive.
c) I used to walk to work, but now I drive.
d) I was used to walk to work, but now I drive.

27. Welcher Satz ist richtig?

a) When I was a child, we used to live in a tiny house.
b) When I was a child, we would live in a tiny house.
c) When I was a child, we use to live in a tiny house.
d) When I was a child, we were used to live in a tiny house.

28. Welcher Satz ist richtig?

a) I used to fly to Madrid twice last year.
b) I would fly to Madrid twice last year.
c) I use to fly to Madrid twice last year.
d) I flew to Madrid twice last year.

29. Welcher Satz ist richtig?

a) I'm not used to share an office with five people.
b) I'm not used to sharing an office with five people.
c) I'm not use to sharing an office with five people.
d) I don't used to sharing an office with five people.

30. Welche Frage ist richtig?

a) Were you used to have long hair at school?
b) Do you use to have long hair at school?
c) Did you use to have long hair at school?
d) Did you use to having long hair at school?

Lösungen

Used to Übungen · Die Erklärungen sind gekürzt — die interaktive Version mit allen Erklärungen: gramvoy.com/de/uebungen/used-to/

1. b) used to work

Für eine frühere Gewohnheit, die vorbei ist, steht used to + Grundform: she used to work.

2. c) used to have

But now he keeps it short zeigt einen früheren Zustand, der sich geändert hat: used to have.

3. a) used to be

Die Bäckerei gab es früher, heute nicht mehr, also used to be.

4. d) didn't use to

Ein verneinter Zustand in der Vergangenheit: didn't use to + Grundform.

5. a) Did … use to

Fragen mit used to bildest du mit did: Did you use to walk…?

6. d) never used to let

Never verneint den Satz ohne did, deshalb behält used sein -d: never used to let.

7. c) would take

Would + Grundform beschreibt eine wiederholte Handlung in der Vergangenheit und gilt auch für teach weiter hinten im Satz:…

8. b) used to live

Who ist das Subjekt, deshalb hat die Frage kein did: Who used to live next door? — wie Who lived next door?

9. c) is used to

Be used to + -ing heißt „an etwas gewöhnt sein": Sie arbeitet nachts, das ist für sie normal.

10. a) cooking

Get used to (= sich gewöhnen an) steht mit -ing oder einem Nomen, denn to ist hier eine Präposition: get used to cooking.

11. d) used to eat

But now I'm a vegetarian zeigt eine frühere Gewohnheit, die aufgehört hat: used to eat.

12. a) usually

Used to hat keine Gegenwartsform, deshalb steht eine Gewohnheit heute im simple present: These days I usually cycle.

13. d) visited

Four times nennt eine genaue Zahl von Besuchen, also das simple past visited.

14. b) lived

For three years sagt, wie lange der Zeitraum gedauert hat — das kann used to nicht.

15. a) went

Last Saturday ist ein einzelnes Ereignis, keine Gewohnheit, also das simple past went.

16. b) would

Das frühe Aufstehen am Sonntag ist eine wiederholte Handlung in der Vergangenheit, deshalb passt would + Grundform (used to…

17. c) am used to

Be used to + Nomen oder Pronomen heißt „an etwas gewöhnt sein": Der Lärm stört mich nicht, also I am used to it.

18. a) got used to

Get used to heißt „sich an etwas gewöhnen", und die Geschichte spielt in der Vergangenheit: got used to it.

19. c) used to be

Die Stadt war früher ruhig und ist es heute nicht mehr — ein früherer Zustand, der sich geändert hat: used to be.

20. b) didn't use to

But now he has two zeigt einen früheren Zustand, der sich geändert hat, also die Verneinung didn't use to + Grundform.

21. d) used to have

Einen Hund zu haben ist ein Zustand, keine wiederholte Handlung, deshalb geht would nicht: used to have.

22. b) used to live … would

Live ist ein Zustand, deshalb braucht die erste Lücke used to live — would live ist falsch.

23. c) used to go … visited

Die Fahrten jeden Sommer waren eine Gewohnheit: used to go.

24. d) used to … am used to

Für die frühere Gewohnheit steht used to + Grundform (used to get up); für das Ergebnis heute — frühes Aufstehen ist normal…

25. b) wasn't used to

Gemeint ist „an etwas nicht gewöhnt sein", und danach kommt ein Nomen: wasn't used to the long dark winters.

26. c) I used to walk to work, but now I drive.

Eine frühere Gewohnheit, die aufgehört hat: I used to walk — used mit -d, danach die Grundform.

27. a) When I was a child, we used to live in a tiny house.

Live ist ein Zustand, deshalb geht nur used to: we used to live.

28. d) I flew to Madrid twice last year.

Twice last year zählt die Flüge, also das simple past: I flew.

29. b) I'm not used to sharing an office with five people.

Auf be used to (= gewöhnt sein) folgt -ing: I'm not used to sharing.

30. c) Did you use to have long hair at school?

Eine Frage nach einem früheren Zustand: Did you use to have…? — did, dann use to + Grundform.