

Present Simple

Używaj, aby opowiedzieć:	Na przykład:	Uzupełnij wypowiedź lub wybierz właściwą dla siebie informację:
- o sobie:	<i>I come from Poland. I am 15 years old.</i>	<i>My name is _____ I'm quite tall / short.</i>
- o swojej rodzinie, przyjaciółach i innych osobach:	<i>My sister is great.</i>	<i>My father works / doesn't work in an office. We live / don't live in a big city.</i>
- o zwyczajach swoich i innych osób:	<i>I often read in bed.</i>	<i>We get up / don't get up at 7 am every morning.</i>
- o uczuciach, emocjach i opiniach:	<i>I always worry before class tests.</i>	<i>All my friends like / hate pizza. My best friend wants / doesn't want to be a dancer.</i>
- o faktach:	<i>The Earth goes around the Sun.</i>	<i>Water boils / doesn't boil at 100 degrees Celsius.</i>
- o rozkładach jazdy, planach zajęć, harmonogramach itp.	<i>Summer holidays start at the end of June.</i>	<i>The school usually finishes / doesn't usually finish before 3 pm.</i>

zдания twierdzące	<i>I / you / we / they love football. She likes basketball.</i>	
pytania typu 'Czy'	<i>Do you / they like sport? Yes, I / we / they do. No, I / we / they don't (do not). Does he / she know the answer? Yes, he / she does. No, he / she doesn't (does not).</i>	<i>(Yes, they like) (No, we don't like)</i>
pytania o szczegóły	<i>Where do they live? Who does he know? [= Kogo on zna?]</i>	<i>(Who does he knows)</i>
pytania o podmiot	<i>Who knows the answer? [= Kto zna odpowiedź?]</i>	<i>(Who does know)</i>
przeczenia	<i>I / we / they don't have any homework. He / she doesn't play tennis.</i>	
typowe wyrażenia	<i>We go camping every month / once a year. Does she play computer games twice a week? They don't get up at nine every day. I often see my friends after school. She always listens to Radio 3. They never watch the Disney channel.</i>	<i>(I see often) (They don't never watch)</i>
czasownik 'be'	<i>I am always tired in the evening. You / we / they are never late for school. She / he / it is usually noisy. Am I / are you / is she good at tennis? Yes, I am. / No, I'm not (am not). Yes, they are. / No, they aren't (are not). I'm not / You aren't / She isn't into rap music.</i>	<i>(always am)</i>
konstrukcja 'have got'	<i>I / you / we / they have got a new bike. He / she has got a lot of holiday postcards. Have we / you / they got anything to say? Has she / he got anything to say? I / you / we / they haven't got any bread. He / she hasn't got much time.</i>	<i>(she have got)</i>

Zadanie 1

Uzupełnij zdania w **present simple** odpowiednią formą czasowników podanych w nawiasach.

EXAMPLE: Jenny is often sleepy in the afternoon so she takes a quick nap. (be, take)

1. My younger brother always _____ when I _____ on my computer. (watch, play)
2. Let's get going! The bus _____ in 30 minutes and the next one _____ at 5 pm. (leave, be)
3. Robert is really good at maths but he often _____ before class tests. (worry)
4. My mum usually _____ in the garden and _____ with our dog when she comes back home. (relax, play)
5. My sister sometimes _____ the dishes when she _____ to please mum and dad. (wash, want)

Zadanie 2

Uzupełnij luki wyrazami podanymi w nawiasach, użytymi w odpowiedniej formie i kolejności.

EXAMPLE: (play, you) Do you play a lot on your computer?

1. (you, eat, usually) _____ breakfast on weekdays?
2. We (not, go, often) _____ out in the evening.
3. I (be, late, never) _____ for my classes.
4. Our teachers (not, smoke) _____ at school.
5. My best friend (be, keen, really) _____ on chocolate.
6. (be, you, always) _____ mad when you lose a game?
7. Our English teacher (not, give, us, usually) _____ a lot of homework.
8. Marek is great at history – he (have, always) _____ a lot to say in class.

Zadanie 3

Uzupełnij zdania czasownikami z ramki, użytymi odpowiednio w formie twierdzącej lub przeczącej.

speak • eat • rain • disagree • take • belong • like

EXAMPLE: He understands German but he doesn't speak it very well.

1. My brother is not a real vegetarian. He _____ meat and fish from time to time.
2. It _____ very long to get there at this time of day. There isn't much traffic.
3. OK, so you _____ with me – but we can still be friends, right?
4. I'm a big music fan but I _____ heavy metal very much.
5. It _____ a lot around here in the summer. Don't forget your umbrella.
6. No, I cannot lend you these CDs. They _____ to me, they're my sister's.

Zadanie 4

Ułóż pytania odnoszące się do zaznaczonych informacji. Użyj odpowiedniego słowa pytającego z ramki.

Who • How • How often • What • When • Where • Who

EXAMPLE: Who do you usually go out with? We usually go out with Marek and Tomek.

1. _____ ? All my school friends live in a flat.
2. _____ ? We go to school by bus or tram.
3. _____ ? Classes usually start at 8 am.
4. _____ ? Our favourite school subject is geography.
5. _____ ? We go to the gym three times a week.
6. _____ ? On Fridays I often invite my friends to my place.

Present Continuous

Używaj, aby opowiedzieć:	Na przykład:	Wybierz właściwą dla siebie informację:
- o tym, co właśnie się dzieje:	<i>I'm just ringing my mum.</i>	<i>It is / isn't raining very heavily right now.</i>
- o sytuacjach, które trwają przez pewien czas:	<i>I'm reading a great book this week.</i>	<i>My friends and I are / aren't studying really hard this semester.</i>
- o planach i ustaleniach na najbliższą przyszłość:	<i>I'm going to the dentist on Friday.</i>	<i>My family are / aren't going to the seaside this summer.</i>

zdania twierdzące	<i>I'm (I am) taking her photo.</i> <i>You / we / they're (you / we / they are) sleeping on the sofa tonight.</i> <i>He / she's (he / she is) just taking a shower.</i>	(I-taking)
pytania typu 'Czy'	<i>Are you / they waiting for the bus?</i> <i>Yes, you / we / they are.</i> <i>Yes, I am.</i> <i>No, we / they aren't (are not).</i> <i>No, I'm not (am not).</i> <i>Is he / she trying it on?</i> <i>Yes, he / she is.</i> <i>No, he / she isn't (is not).</i>	(Do-you-waiting) (Yes, they-waiting)
pytania o szczegóły	<i>Where are they living these days?</i> <i>Who is he looking at? [= Na kogo on patrzy?]</i>	
pytania o podmiot	<i>Who is looking at her? [= Kto na nią patrzy?]</i> <i>What is going on here? [= Co tu się dzieje?]</i>	
przeczenia	<i>I'm not (am not) selling my bike.</i> <i>We / you / they aren't studying tonight.</i> <i>He / she isn't arguing any more.</i>	
typowe wyrażenia	<i>Yes, I'm reading now.</i> <i>I'm not doing much at the moment.</i> <i>I'm leaving today / tonight.</i> <i>He's working hard these days.</i> <i>They're just trying to sleep!</i>	

końcówka -ing z różnymi czasownikami:	Uzupełnij przykłady i dodaj kilka własnych:
<i>try – trying</i> <i>sleep – sleeping</i> <i>say – saying</i> <i>read – reading</i> <i>tell – telling</i> <i>look – looking</i>	<i>study</i> – _____ <i>stay</i> – _____ <i>sell</i> – _____
<i>take – taking</i> <i>make – making</i>	<i>have</i> – _____ <i>live</i> – _____
<i>lie – lying</i> <i>die – dying</i>	<i>tie</i> – _____
<i>shop – shopping</i> <i>cut – cutting</i>	<i>run</i> – _____ <i>sit</i> – _____

Zadanie 1

Uzupełnij zdania czasownikami z ramki, użytymi w odpowiedniej formie *present continuous*.

look • tie • fix • swim • examine • try • come • see

EXAMPLE: Dad is in his room. He is looking for his glasses.

1. No, it's not a big deal – I _____ my dentist on Friday and I'm a bit, you know ...
2. Look out! The train _____ !
3. No, I can't talk to you now. I _____ my bike – the wheel is broken.
4. Look! My friends and I _____ to study here. Could you keep it down, please?
5. Oh my, that's Sue right there! She _____ across the lake!
6. Come on in! Your mother and I _____ your school report ...
7. Hang on a moment – I _____ just _____ my shoe lace.

Zadanie 2

Znajdź i popraw błędy gramatyczne w poniższych zdaniach. W każdym zdaniu jest tylko jeden błąd.

EXAMPLE: Who she's talking to? Do I know these people? is she

1. Do you waiting for her? She's coming much later, I think. _____
2. Sorry, I'm kind of busy at the moment. I writing my essay for tomorrow. _____
3. Excuse me. You looking for me? _____
4. My sister is walk on the beach right now. _____
5. Olivia and Lucas don't working on their project right now. _____
6. Mum doesn't think it's such a brilliant idea, I afraid. _____

Zadanie 3

Ułóż brakujące pytania. Użyj czasowników podanych w nawiasach.

Robert: Hi, Sara. Are you doing anything fun this weekend? (do)

Sara: Yes, Marta and I are going to a great ski resort with my parents.

Robert: And what about your younger sister? 1. _____ with you? (go)

Sara: No, she's too young for that. My grandpa is driving all the way from Radom to take care of her. She loves playing with him, you know.

Robert: Oh, that's good. And when 2. _____ ? (come)

Sara: When he finishes work on Thursday night.

Robert: Wow! So, how much time 3. _____ there? (spend)

Sara: Three days! It's a long weekend, you know.

Robert: Oh yes, that's right! And where 4. _____ ? (stay)

Sara: At a really nice little hotel. We stay there every winter. OK, that's enough about me. What about you?

Robert: You mean, 5. _____ I _____ anywhere, too? (go) No chance. My dad is away at a conference. I'm going to stay at home and work on our school project.

Sara: Oh dear. That's a shame!

Zadanie 4

Ułóż przeczenia z czasownikami z ramki, tak aby znaczenie obu zdań było równoważne.

expect • go out • move • go • see • work • enjoy • concentrate

EXAMPLE: We haven't invited anyone for tonight. = We aren't expecting any people tonight.

1. I really hate this whole party! = _____ myself at all!
2. Tom looks very sleepy and tired. = _____ very much.
3. No, my dad isn't at his surgery now. = _____ a patient now.
4. We haven't got any plans for the evening. = _____ tonight.
5. The engine is silent at the moment. = _____
6. They are in the office all month. = _____ on holiday this month.
7. This queue is terribly slow! = _____ very fast at all!

Present Simple vs. Present Continuous

Zadanie 1

Przetłumacz czasowniki podane w nawiasach. Użyj odpowiedniej formy *present simple* lub *present continuous*.

EXAMPLE: (sprzątam) a. I clean my room every Saturday.
b. No, I can't go out just now. I 'm cleaning my room.

- (odrabiamy) a. We _____ our homework right now.
b. We usually _____ our homework straight after lunch.
- (kupują) a. Her friends _____ her a new CD for her every birthday.
b. She's really excited – her parents _____ her a new stereo for her birthday.
- (gotuje) a. 'Mum _____ lunch downstairs! 'I can tell. It smells wonderful!'
b. My grandma _____ fish for Christmas and roast pork for Easter.
- (pisze) a. I _____ her a long letter. She is sad and lonely, you know.
b. I _____ her a long letter when she is sad and lonely. It always helps.

Zadanie 2

Uzupełnij pytania w czasie *present simple* lub *present continuous* wyrazami podanymi w nawiasach.

EXAMPLE: A: Are we going out tonight? (we, go out)

B: No, sorry, I need to babysit for my little brother.

- A: Tom, _____ your computer? (you, use)
B: No, go right ahead.
- A: How long _____ before a big test like this one? (they, revise)
B: Only a couple of hours the night before.
- A: Gosh, I can't understand his accent at all. What _____, anyway? (he, say)
B: I have no clue myself ...
- A: Ken seems really fit and strong. _____ any sports? (he, do)
B: Just a bit of jogging from time to time. And look at us – it's so unfair!
- A: I've just got an email from Tanya. She's at a dancing camp near Glasgow.
B: Oh, is she? _____ a good time? (she, have)

Zadanie 3

Uzupełnij zdania odpowiednią formą wyrażen z ramki.

just try • not listen • not see • not do anything • come by train • not speak

EXAMPLE: I'm pretty sure Chris and Tim are coming by train. They've already got the tickets.

- No, dad _____ very risky. He's behind a desk most of the time.
- You still _____ German well enough. You'll need someone to help you.
- No, I _____ my doctor on Friday. I have an appointment for tomorrow.
- 'Mum, you look frustrated ...' 'Well, I _____ to find my glasses.'
- Look at Jenny – she _____ to a word Ben's saying! He's in big trouble.

Zadanie 4

Przetłumacz podkreślone fragmenty zdań na język polski.

EXAMPLE: a. Oh, I see. [= rozumiem]

b. No, I'm not seeing anyone these days. [= z nikim się nie spotykam / nikogo nie widuję]

- a. We don't have time [= _____] to see you. b. She's having a great time [= _____]!
- a. I'm thinking [= _____] of buying a new iPod. b. I don't think [= _____] it's a good idea.
- a. This milk smells [= _____] awful. b. I'm smelling [= _____] these roses.



Wybierz poprawną formę czasownika.

Przykład: Jack *is always playing* / *always plays* football on Sundays.

Louisa *talks* / *is talking* on the phone right now.

In England banks *are opening* / *open* at 9:30 in the morning.

Why *do you put on* / *are you putting on* your raincoat? It's sunny.

The River Thames *flows* / *is flowing* through Oxford and London.

Miranda often *is getting* / *gets* stressed in public situations.

Salt *makes* / *is making* you thirsty.

What time *does the train leave* / *is the train leaving*?

Sally often *wears* / *is wearing* dark clothes.

Greg *does* / *is doing* his homework at the moment.

It's a rainy day today so I *take* / *am taking* an umbrella with me.

Uzupełnij zdania, używając czasowników podanych w nawiasach w czasach Present Simple lub Present Continuous.

Przykład: My parents *are watching* (watch) television at the moment.

What _____ (you / cook)? It smells nice.

It usually _____ (rain) a lot in England.

I _____ (need) a new pair of trainers.

It's only two weeks till the final exams and Frank _____ (study) hard.

I'm tired and I _____ (not want) to stay here any longer.

I _____ (think) the film is very good.

A spider _____ (have) eight legs.

Why _____ (you / cry)? Come on, it's your birthday.

I'm annoyed because I _____ (not / understand) this exercise.

Molly can't go out this week because she _____ (finish) her Science project.

Przetłumacz fragmenty zdań podane w nawiasach na język angielski.

Przykład: (Chcę) / *want* to be a teacher when I grow up.

(Amy nie nosi) _____ dirty clothes to school.

(Nie znoszę) _____ it when people are irresponsible.

What's the matter? Why (patrzysz) _____ at me like that?

(Czy rozumiesz) _____ the exercise now?

That boy (wygląda jak) _____ Harry Styles of *One Direction*!

You (wyglądasz jak) _____ my favourite athlete!

What's so funny? Why (śmiesz się) _____ at me?

(Czy lubisz) _____ people who have a strange sense of humour?

Alice is so stressed before every exam that (ona nie je) _____ anything.

(Boris prasuje) _____ his shirts for special occasions only.

