

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>
zdania 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).</i>	<i>(Yes, they like) (No, we don't like)</i>
pytania o szczegóły	<i>Does he / she know the answer? Yes, he / she does. No, he / she doesn't (does not).</i>	
pytania o podmiot	<i>Where do they live? Who does he know? [= Kogo on zna?]</i>	<i>(Who does he know)</i>
przeczenia	<i>I / we / they don't have any homework. He / she doesn't play tennis.</i>	<i>(Who does know)</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>	
czasownik 'be'	<i>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>
	<i>I am always tired in the evening. You / we / they are never late for school. She / he / it is usually noisy.</i>	<i>(always am)</i>
	<i>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>	
	<i>I'm not / You aren't / She isn't into rap music.</i>	
konstrukcja 'have got'	<i>I / you / we / they have got a new bike. He / she has got a lot of holiday postcards.</i>	<i>(she have got)</i>
	<i>Have we / you / they got anything to say? Has she / he got anything to say?</i>	
	<i>I / you / we / they haven't got any bread. He / she hasn't got much time.</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.

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Present Continuous

Używaj, aby opowiedzieć:

- o tym, co właśnie się dzieje:
- o sytuacjach, które trwają przez pewien czas:
- o planach i ustaleniach na najbliższą przyszłość:

Na przykład:

I'm just ringing my mum.
I'm reading a great book this week.
I'm going to the dentist on Friday.

Wybierz właściwą dla siebie informację:

It is / isn't raining very heavily right now.
My friends and I are / aren't studying really hard this semester.
My family are / aren't going to the seaside this summer.

zdania twierdzące

I'm (I am) taking her photo.
You / we / they're (you / we / they are) sleeping on the sofa tonight.
He / she's (he / she is) just taking a shower.

(+taking)

pytania typu 'Czy'

Are you / they waiting for the bus?
Yes, you / we / they are.
Yes, I am.
No, we / they aren't (are not).
No, I'm not (am not).

(Do you waiting)
(Yes, they waiting)

pytania o szczegóły

Where are they living these days?
Who is he looking at? [= Na kogo on patrzy?]

pytania o podmiot

Who is looking at her? [= Kto na nią patrzy?]
What is going on here? [= Co tu się dzieje?]

przeczenia

I'm not (am not) selling my bike.
We / you / they aren't studying tonight.
He / she isn't arguing any more.

typowe wyrażenia

Yes, I'm reading now.
I'm not doing much at the moment.
I'm leaving today / tonight.
He's working hard these days.
They're just trying to sleep!

konówka -ing z różnymi czasownikami:

try – **trying**
sleep – **sleeping**
say – **saying**
read – **reading**
tell – **telling**
look – **looking**

take – **taking**
make – **making**

lie – **lying**
die – **dying**

shop – **shopping**
cut – **cutting**

Uzupełnij przykłady i dodaj kilka własnych:

study – _____
stay – _____
sell – _____

have – _____
live – _____

tie – _____

run – _____
sit – _____

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 am seeing my dentist on Friday and I'm a bit, you know ...
2. Look out! The train is coming!
3. No, I can't talk to you now. I am fixing my bike – the wheel is broken.
4. Look! My friends and I are swimming to study here. Could you keep it down, please?
5. Oh my, that's Sue right there! She is swimming across the lake!
6. Come on in! Your mother and I are examining your school report ...
7. Hang on a moment – I am trying 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 is going 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 are you coming? (come)

Sara: When he finishes work on Thursday night.

Robert: Wow! So, how much time 3 are you spending there? (spend)

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

Robert: Oh yes, that's right! And where 4 are you staying? (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 are 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! = I'm not expecting myself at all!
2. Tom looks very sleepy and tired. = I'm not expecting very much.
3. No, my dad isn't at his surgery now. = I'm not expecting a patient now.
4. We haven't got any plans for the evening. = I'm not expecting tonight.
5. The engine is silent at the moment. = I'm not expecting on holiday this month.
6. They are in the office all month. = I'm not expecting very fast at all!
7. This queue is terribly slow! = I'm not expecting

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Present Simple vs. Present Continuous

Zadanie 1

Przetłumacz czasowniki podane w nawiasach. Użyj odpowiednich 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.

1. (odrabiamy) a. We _____ our homework right now.
b. We usually _____ our homework straight after lunch.
2. (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.
3. (gotuję) a. 'Mum _____ lunch downstairs.' 'I can tell. It smells wonderful!'
b. My grandma _____ fish for Christmas and roast pork for Easter.
4. (piszę) 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.

1. A: Tom, _____ your computer? (you, use)
B: No, go right ahead.
2. A: How long _____ before a big test like this one? (they, revise)
B: Only a couple of hours the night before.
3. A: Gosh, I can't understand his accent at all. What _____, anyway? (he, say)
B: I have no clue myself ...
4. 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!
5. 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 wyrażeń 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.

1. No, dad _____ very risky. He's behind a desk most of the time.
2. You still _____ German well enough. You'll need someone to help you.
3. No, I _____ my doctor on Friday. I have an appointment for tomorrow.
4. 'Mum, you look frustrated ...' 'Well, I _____ to find my glasses.'
5. 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]

1. a. We don't have time [=_____] to see you.
b. She's having a great time [=_____]!
2. a. I 'm thinking [=_____] of buying a new iPod.
b. I don't think [=_____] it's a good idea.
3. 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 (śmiejesz 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.

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