

Put the following phrasal verbs in the sentences:

work out

stay up

wake up

stay in

eat out

invite over

go out

dress up

get away

1. I late on the weekends because I don't have to go to work.
2. You do not need to for dinner. You can wear something casual.
3. I just need to for a few days. I work too much.
4. I try to at the local gym once a week.
5. I let the kids late on Fridays as they don't go to school the next day.
6. How can she afford to every night? It's quite expensive.
7. Do you want to go out or tonight?
8. You're crazy to in this weather.
9. They often some friends for a game of bridge.

And some more common phrasal verbs:)

Match them with their definitions then put them in the sentences:

get together find out give up break down break up

go for grow up take after get over look after

1. take care of someone or something
2. recover or overcome something, for example illness
3. have a social event
4. behave or look like someone from your family
5. try to do something
6. quit, stop doing
7. discover or learn something
8. stop working
9. become adult, start behaving like an adult
10. split, stop meeting someone

Present Simple i Past Simple wprowadzenie

Present Simple to pierwszy czas, który poznajemy gdy zaczynamy naukę języka angielskiego. Natomiast Past Simple to czas przeszły. Jest używany do mówienia o czynnościach, które miały miejsce w przeszłości. Czas Past Simple to pierwszy czas przeszły jaki poznajemy na początku naszej przygody z językiem angielskim.

Porównanie Present Simple z Past Simple

Present Simple

Konstrukcja zdania twierdzącego

Osoba + bezokolicznik

I work.
You work.
He/she/it works.
We work.
You work.
They work.

Past Simple

Osoba + czasownik w Past Simple

I worked.
You worked.
He/she/it worked.
We worked.
You worked.
They worked.

Konstrukcja przeczenia

Osoba + do/does + not + bezokolicznik

I **do not** work.
You **do not** work.
He/she/it **does not** work.
We **do not** work.
You **do not** work.
They **do not** work.

do not = **don't**
does not = **doesn't**

Osoba + did + not + bezokolicznik

I **did not** work.
You **did not** work.
He/she/it **did not** work.
We **did not** work.
You **did not** work.
They **did not** work.

did not = **didn't**

Konstrukcja pytania

Do/does + osoba + bezokolicznik

Do I work?
Do you work?
Does he/she/it work?
Do we work?
Do you work?
Do they work?

Did + osoba + bezokolicznik

Did I work?
Did you work?
Did he/she/it work?
Did we work?
Did you work?
Did they work?

Konstrukcja zdania twierdzącego z czasownikiem to be

Osoba + to be

I **am** a teacher.
You **are** a teacher.
He/she/it **is** a teacher.
We **are** teachers.
You **are** teachers.
They **are** teachers.

Osoba + to be w Past Simple

I **was** a teacher.
You **were** a teacher.
He/she/it **was** a teacher.
We **were** teachers.
You **were** teachers.
They **were** teachers.

Konstrukcja przeczenia z czasownikiem to be

Osoba + to be + not

I **am** not a teacher.
You **are** not a teacher.
He/she/it **is** not a teacher.
We **are** not teachers.
You **are** not teachers.
They **are** not teachers.

is not = **isn't**
are not = **aren't**
X am not = **amn't**

Osoba + to be w Past Simple + not

I **was** not a teacher.
You **were** not a teacher.
He/she/it **was** not a teacher.
We **were** not teachers.
You **were** not teachers.
They **were** not teachers.

was not = **wasn't**
were not = **weren't**

Konstrukcja pytania z czasownikiem to be

To be + osoba

Am I a teacher?
Are you a teacher?
Is he/she/it a teacher?
Are we teachers?
Are you teachers?
Are they teachers?

To be w Past Simple + osoba

Was I a teacher?
Were you a teacher?
Was he/she/it a teacher?
Were we teachers?
Were you teachers?
Were they teachers?

Charakterystyczne słowa i wyrażenia

+ every week/month/day etc.
+ once a day/ twice a day etc.
+ on Mondays/Tuesdays etc.
+ przysłówki częstotliwości (often, never etc.)

- Anna goes to Miami **every summer**.
- He calls **once a day**.
- I go shopping **on Wednesdays**.
- We **often** chat on the phone.

+ last week/month/year etc.
+ in ... [year/month]
+ yesterday
+ a week ago/ a month ago etc.

- We adopted a dog **last year**.
- I moved to New York **in 2015**.
- She had an accident **yesterday**.
- John was sick **a week ago**.

Ważne informacje

+ końcówka -s

+ końcówka -ed

Ważne informacje

+ końcówka -s

W trzeciej osobie liczby pojedynczej do czasowników dodaje się końcówkę -s.

- I cook dinner every day.
- She cooks dinner every day.

+ końcówka -ed

Czasowniki regularne tworzą formy czasu przeszłego poprzez dodanie końcówki -ed.

- I cook dinner every day.
- I cooked dinner yesterday.

+ do vs does

W trzeciej osobie liczby pojedynczej w przecieniach oraz pytaniach używa się czasownika does i pomija się końcówkę -s.

+ czasowniki nieregularne

Czasowniki nieregularne nie mają jednakowych zasad tworzenia form czasu przeszłego. Tabelę z formami czasu przeszłego tych czasowników można znaleźć [tutaj](#).

Choose the right forms of the verbs: Present Simple or Past Simple

1. She **goes/went** to Australia in 1994 and she **likes/liked** it very much.
2. My father usually **likes/liked** his steak well-done.
3. The dog **eats/ate** its toy last night.
4. The policeman **talks/talked** to the burglar yesterday.
5. **Do/Did** you have a test last week?
6. I often **see/saw** her mother but she never **speaks/spoke** to me.
7. The man **speaks/spoke** to his colleague 2 hours ago.
8. The kangaroo always **carries/carried** its baby.
9. My friend **talks/talked** a lot every day.

10. The man **drives/drove** to the supermarket last weekend.
11. My brothers **leave/left** for England last week.
12. My sisters **leaves/left** for England every year in June.
13. I **don't like/didn't like** that man because he often **laughs/laughed** at me.
14. Her sister never **smokes/smoked** before.
15. The cat usually **leaves/left** its basket when it is hungry.

[**MORE PRACTICE - CLICK HERE**](#)