

### Present simple: twierdzenia

#### Twierdzenia

I	<b>play</b>	tennis.
You	<b>play</b>	tennis.
He	<b>plays</b>	tennis.
She	<b>plays</b>	tennis.
It	<b>plays</b>	tennis.
We	<b>play</b>	tennis.
You	<b>play</b>	tennis.
They	<b>play</b>	tennis.

Aby utworzyć formę czasu *present simple*, używamy czasownika w bezokoliczniku pozbawionego przyimka *to*.

bezokolicznik: *to play*

forma czasu *present simple*: *I play*.

W zdaniach w 3. os. l. poj. do większości czasowników dodajemy cząstkę *-s*.

He *sings*. She *gets up at six o'clock*.

Do czasowników w 3. os. l. poj. zakończonych na cząstkę *-s*, *-ch*, *-sh* lub *-o* dodajemy *-es*.

It *finishes at one o'clock*. She *goes to the park*.

Czasownik *have* w 3. osobie l. poj. zmienia się w *has*.

Czas *present simple* stosujemy wtedy, kiedy mówimy o przyzwyczajeniach i czynnościach wykonywanych codziennie.

#### 1 Napisz formy trzeciej osoby l. poj. (*he, she, it*) podanych czasowników.

- 1 play \_\_\_\_\_ 2 do \_\_\_\_\_  
 3 finish \_\_\_\_\_ 4 phone \_\_\_\_\_  
 5 stop \_\_\_\_\_

#### 2 Popatrz na obrazki. Uzupełnij zdania. Zastosuj czasowniki z ramki w formie trzeciej osoby l. poj. (*he, she, it*).

go have start have  
 get up walk have ride



- 1 On Saturday, Sam \_\_\_\_\_ early. 2 He \_\_\_\_\_ breakfast at 6 o'clock.



- 3 He \_\_\_\_\_ to work.



- 4 He \_\_\_\_\_ work at 7 o'clock.



- 5 He \_\_\_\_\_ lunch at 1 o'clock.



- 6 He \_\_\_\_\_ a horse at 2 o'clock.



- 7 He \_\_\_\_\_ home at 4 o'clock.



- 8 He \_\_\_\_\_ a bath at 5 o'clock!

#### 3 Uzupełnij zdania właściwą formą czasowników w nawiasach.

- 1 I \_\_\_\_\_ (sing) in a band.  
 2 You \_\_\_\_\_ (eat) fast!  
 3 She \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) TV every morning.  
 4 He \_\_\_\_\_ (do) his homework on the bus.  
 5 We \_\_\_\_\_ (have) breakfast at 7 o'clock.  
 6 They \_\_\_\_\_ (phone) every weekend.

#### 4 Uzupełnij tekst właściwą formą czasowników w nawiasach.

Hello! I'm Mike and this is my school morning. I <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (get up) at half past seven. I <sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a shower and I <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (get) dressed. I <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (go) downstairs with my brother and we <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (help) Mum in the kitchen. My brother and I <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (have) breakfast at eight o'clock. Mum <sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (have) breakfast later. My brother <sup>8</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) TV. My friend Andy sometimes <sup>9</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (phone) at breakfast time. Then I <sup>10</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (walk) to Andy's house and we <sup>11</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to school together. We <sup>12</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (play) football in the playground. School <sup>13</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ (start) at nine o'clock.



### Przysłówki częstotliwości

I	never	have breakfast.	0%
I	sometimes	have breakfast.	50%
I	often	have breakfast.	80%
I	always	have breakfast.	100%

Przysłówek częstotliwości umieszczamy przed czasownikiem. Wyjątkiem jest czasownik *be*, który wstawiamy przed przysłówkiem częstotliwości.

*I sometimes eat dinner at school.*

ALE:

*I am always late.*

#### 1 Ułóż zdania z podanych wyrazów.

- goes / always / to / the gym / Saturday / Paul / on  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Marta / helps / mum / often / her  
\_\_\_\_\_
- watch / I / TV / sometimes / in / the morning  
\_\_\_\_\_
- John / the weekend / gets up / never / early / at  
\_\_\_\_\_
- have / always / dinner / we / 7 p.m. / at  
\_\_\_\_\_

#### 2 Popatrz na wykres. Napisz zdania z właściwymi przysłówkami częstotliwości.

100%	80%	50%	0%
always	often	sometimes	never

- Peter watches TV in the evening. (80%)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Alice does her homework in the afternoon. (100%)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- I go to bed before 9 p.m. (0%)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Jenny plays with her friends in the park after school. (50%)  
\_\_\_\_\_
- Karen has a shower in the morning. (100%)  
\_\_\_\_\_

#### 3 Podaj informacje na swój temat. Przepisz poniższe zdania, wstawiając właściwy przysłówek: *never, sometimes, often* lub *always*.

##### More about my day

- I get up at half past seven.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- I watch TV before school.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- My friend goes to school with me.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- School starts at nine o'clock.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- My friends phone in the evening.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- I do my homework after dinner.  
\_\_\_\_\_

### Present simple: przeczenia

#### Przeczenia

	Formy skrócone	Formy pełne	
I	don't	do not	like ham.
You	don't	do not	like ham.
He	doesn't	does not	like ham.
She	doesn't	does not	like ham.
It	doesn't	does not	like ham.
We	don't	do not	like ham.
You	don't	do not	like ham.
They	don't	do not	like ham.

Do tworzenia przeczeń używamy form *don't* i *doesn't*. W 3. osobie l. poj. (*he / she / it*) stosujemy formę *doesn't*. Do czasownika nie dodajemy wtedy cząstki *-s*.

### 1 Wybierz właściwą odpowiedź. Zakreśl a lub b.

- Carol always \_\_\_\_\_ her homework after school.  
a do                                  b does
- Jack \_\_\_\_\_ fruit; he never eats it.  
a doesn't like                  b likes
- We \_\_\_\_\_ shopping on Saturday morning.  
a go                                  b goes
- Jennifer and Alex \_\_\_\_\_ tennis on Wednesday afternoon.  
a play                                b plays
- I \_\_\_\_\_ early on Sunday.  
a doesn't get up                  b don't get up

### 2 Przeczytaj, co Mike robi w piątek. Następnie napisz o tym, czego nie robi w sobotę.

- On Friday, Mike gets up at half past seven.  
On Saturday, he doesn't get up  
at half past seven.
- On Friday, Mike has breakfast at eight o'clock.  
On Saturday, he doesn't \_\_\_\_\_
- On Friday, Mike walks to school.  
On Saturday, \_\_\_\_\_
- On Friday, Mike eats sandwiches for lunch.  
On \_\_\_\_\_
- On Friday, Mike does his homework.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- On Friday, Mike goes to bed at half past eight.  
\_\_\_\_\_

### 3 Popatrz na obrazki. Uzupełnij zdania czasownikami z ramki w formie twierdzącej lub przeczącej, w trzeciej osobie l. poj. (*he, she, it*).

have get up start have get up walk get



1 At the weekend, Mandy doesn't get up early.



2 She \_\_\_\_\_ at 9 o'clock.



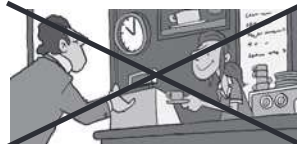
3 She \_\_\_\_\_ breakfast.



4 She \_\_\_\_\_ dressed.



5 She \_\_\_\_\_ to work.



6 She \_\_\_\_\_ work at ten o'clock.



7 She \_\_\_\_\_ breakfast in the café!

### 4 Popatrz na tabelkę. Uzupełnij tekst formami *does* i *doesn't*.

Anna	X	✓	✓	X	✓	✓
Mark	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓

Anna <sup>1</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ football but Mark  
<sup>2</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ football every day! Mark and  
Anna always <sup>3</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ to the cinema at  
the weekend. They sometimes <sup>4</sup> \_\_\_\_\_  
computer games. Anna <sup>5</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ German  
but she <sup>6</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ French. They always  
<sup>7</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ their homework after school.