



L13: PRESENT, PAST, FUTURE

created by Simon says



PRESENT SIMPLE VS CONTINUOUS

	Present Simple	Present Continuous
Budowa	osoba + czasownik (-s w 3 os. l. poj.)	osoba + am/is/are + czasownik- ing
Użycie	rutyny, fakty, harmonogramy	czynności w chwili mówienia, plany na bliską przyszłość
Okres czasowy	powtarzalny, stały	tymczasowy, trwający teraz
Przykład	<i>She plays tennis every Saturday.</i>	<i>She is playing tennis now.</i>
Określniki czasu	<i>always, usually, often, never, every day</i>	<i>now, at the moment, today, this week</i>



PRACTICE

USE THE RIGHT FORM OF THE PRESENT SIMPLE
OR THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS



1. I usually _____ (drink) coffee in the morning. I _____
(drink) coffee right now.

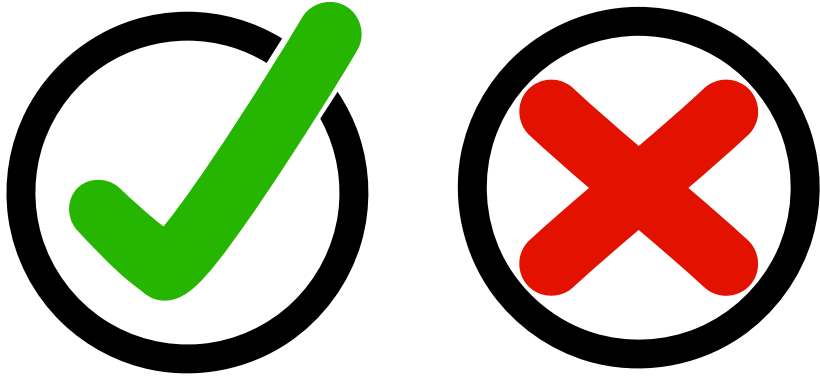
2. She _____ (work) in a hospital. She _____ (work) in the
emergency ward today.

3. They _____ (play) football every weekend. They _____
(play) football in the park now.

4. We _____ (study) English twice a week. We _____
(study) English at the moment.



ANSWERS



1. I usually **drink** coffee in the morning. I **am drinking** coffee right now.
2. She **works** in a hospital. She **is working** in the emergency ward today.
3. They **play** football every weekend. They **are playing** football in the park now.
4. We **study** English twice a week. We **are studying** English at the moment.

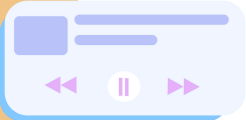
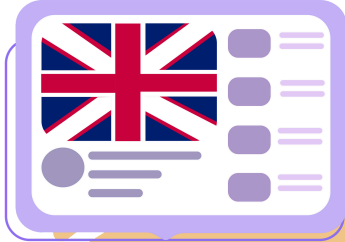




L13: PRESENT, PAST, FUTURE

CZ. 2.

created by Simon says



PAST SIMPLE VS CONTINUOUS

	Past Simple	Past Continuous
Budowa	osoba + czasownik w II formie / -ed	podmiot + was/were + czasownik- ing
Użycie	zakończona czynność	dłuższa czynność w przeszłości, tło dla innego wydarzenia
Okres czasowy	zamknięty moment w przeszłości	proces trwający w określonym momencie w przeszłości
Przykład	<i>She called me yesterday.</i>	<i>She was reading when I called her.</i>
Określniki czasu	<i>yesterday, ago, last week</i>	<i>while, when</i>



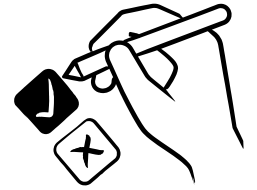
PRACTICE

USE THE RIGHT FORM OF THE PAST SIMPLE OR THE PAST CONTINUOUS

1. I _____ (watch) TV when the phone _____ (ring).
2. She _____ (read) a book while her brother _____ (cook) dinner.
3. We _____ (walk) in the park when it suddenly _____ (start) to rain.
4. They _____ (play) cards when I _____ (arrive).
5. He _____ (drive) to work when he _____ (see) an accident.
6. I _____ (listen) to music while my sister _____ (do) her homework.
7. The children _____ (build) a snowman when it _____ (begin) to snow heavily.
8. We _____ (have) lunch when our friends _____ (knock) at the door.



ANSWERS



1. I **was watching** TV when the phone **rang**.
2. She **was reading** a book while her brother **was cooking** dinner.
3. We **were walking** in the park when it suddenly **started** to rain.
4. They **were playing** cards when I **arrived**.
5. He **was driving** to work when he **saw** an accident.
6. I **was listening** to music while my sister **was doing** her homework.
7. The children **were building** a snowman when it **began** to snow heavily.
8. We **were having** lunch when our friends **knocked** at the door.

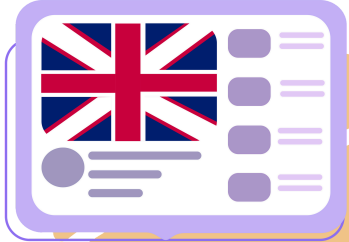




L13: PRESENT, PAST, FUTURE

CZ. 3.

created by Simon says



PAST SIMPLE VS PRESENT PERFECT

	Past Simple	Present Perfect
Budowa	osoba + czasownik w II formie / -ed	osoba + have/has + czasownik w III formie
Użycie	czynności zakończone w określonym momencie przeszłości	doświadczenia życiowe, czynności trwające do teraz lub właśnie zakończone
Okres czasowy	przeszłość – zamknięty okres	przeszłość połączona z teraźniejszością
Określenie czasu	zawsze podane lub domyślne (yesterday, in 2010)	brak konkretnego momentu, raczej okres (since, for)
Przykład	<i>I visited Rome last year.</i>	<i>I have visited Rome twice.</i>
Określniki czasu	<i>yesterday, last week, in 2015, ago</i>	<i>ever, never, just, already, yet, since, for</i>



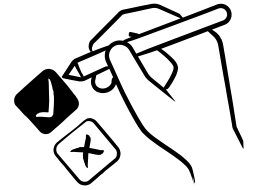
PRACTICE

USE THE RIGHT FORM OF THE PAST SIMPLE OR THE PRESENT PERFECT

1. I ____ (visit) Paris last summer.
2. I ____ (visit) Paris three times.
3. She ____ (finish) her homework an hour ago.
4. She ____ (just / finish) her homework.
5. We ____ (see) that movie on Friday.
6. We ____ (already / see) that movie.
7. They ____ (live) in London in 2010.
8. They ____ (live) here since 2015.



ANSWERS



1. I **visited** Paris last summer.
2. I **have visited** Paris three times.
3. She **finished** her homework an hour ago.
4. She **has just finished** her homework.
5. We **saw** that movie on Friday.
6. We **have already** seen that movie.
7. They **lived** in London in 2010.
8. They **have lived** here since 2015.





L13: PRESENT, PAST, FUTURE

CZ. 4.

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FUTURE SIMPLE VS TO BE GOING TO

	Future Simple 🗣️	To be going to 📅
Budowa	podmiot + will + czasownik (forma podstawowa)	podmiot + am/is/are going to + czasownik (forma podstawowa)
Użycie - główne	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- spontaniczne decyzje podjęte w momencie mówienia- przewidywania (oparte na opiniach, przypuszczeniach)- obietnice, groźby	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- plany i intencje ustalone przed momentem mówienia- przewidywania oparte na dowodach (np. widocznych oznakach)
Moment decyzji	w chwili mówienia	przed chwilą mówienia, plan/intencja
Okres czasowy	przyszłość, brak wcześniejszego planu	przyszłość, zaplanowane działanie lub dowody
Przykład	<i>I promise I will call you tomorrow.</i>	<i>I am going to call you tomorrow.</i>
Określenia czasu	<i>soon, probably, maybe, perhaps, in 20 years, in 2090</i>	<i>tomorrow, next week, soon</i>

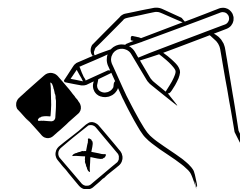
PRACTICE

USE THE RIGHT FORM OF THE FUTURE SIMPLE ALSO TO BE GOING TO

1. I forgot to buy milk. I _____ (go) to the shop now.
2. Look at those dark clouds! It _____ (rain).
3. I'm sure you _____ (love) this movie.
4. We have already bought the tickets. We _____ (see) the new play tonight.
5. Don't worry, I _____ (help) you with your homework.
6. He has decided to study medicine. He _____ (become) a doctor.
7. Be careful! You _____ (fall) off the chair.
8. She thinks she _____ (pass) the exam easily.



ANSWERS



1. I forgot to buy milk. I **will go to** the shop now. (decyzja podjęta w chwili mówienia)
2. Look at those dark clouds! It **is going to** rain. (dowód – widać chmury)
3. I'm sure you **will love** this movie. (przewidywanie oparte na opinii)
4. We have already bought the tickets. We **are going to see** the new play tonight.
(plan ustalony wcześniej)
5. Don't worry, I **will help** you with your homework. (spontaniczna oferta)
6. He has decided to study medicine. He **is going to** become a doctor. (plan)
7. Be careful! You **are going to** fall off the chair. (dowód – widoczna sytuacja)
8. She thinks she **will pass** the exam easily. (przewidywanie – opinia)



THANK YOU 
FOR WATCHING

