



Die Verwendung des Present Progressive

Das Present Progressive ist eine Zeitform, die

- ausdrückt, was gerade im Moment geschieht.
- ausdrücken kann, was in naher Zukunft geschehen wird.

Du verwendest es immer dann, wenn du

- sagen möchtest, was jemand **gerade** tut/ was **gerade** passiert.
(Beispiel: *Look, the dog is running after a rabbit.*)
- **Bilder** beschreibst.
(Beispiel: *I can see a girl. She is eating an ice-cream.*)
- ausdrücken möchtest, was jemand **in naher Zukunft** tun wird (**Plan**).
(Beispiel: *She is coming tomorrow.*)

Die Bildung des Present Progressive

Du bildest das Present Progressive so:

Form von to be (am, are, is) + Verb im Infinitiv + -ing

(Beispiel: *I am going, he is playing ...*)

Vorsicht:

- endet das Verb auf „m/n/p/t“ nach kurzem Vokal, verdoppelt sich der Konsonant.
(Beispiel: *swim – swimming*. So z. B. auch bei *hit, run, step, cut ...*)
- endet das Verb auf „e“, fällt dieses „e“ weg.
(Beispiel: *come – coming*. So z. B. auch bei *ride, become, skate ...*)

Kurzformen

Du kannst auch **Kurzformen** verwenden:

1. *I **am** doing my homework.* → *I'm doing my homework.*
2. *He **is** reading a book.* → *He's reading a book.*
3. *They **are** waiting for the bus.* → *They're waiting for the bus.*

Signalwörter

An folgenden **Signalwörtern** kannst du das Present Progressive erkennen:

- gerade, im Moment: *Look, listen, now, at the moment, right now*
- in naher Zukunft: *tomorrow, soon, in a moment, in 5 minutes ...*

**1. Fill in the matching form of „be“.**

- a) 1. Pers. Sing. I _____ listening
b) 2. Pers. Sing. you _____ listening
c) 3. Pers. Sing. he / she / it _____ listening
d) 1. Pers. Pl. we _____ listening
e) 2. Pers. Pl. you _____ listening
f) 3. Pers. Pl. they _____ listening

2. Put the sentences in the correct order. Use present progressive.

- a) is / to the radio / Betty / listening
b) football / the boys / playing / are
c) sleeping / in its cage / is / the rabbit
d) my bike / I / repairing / am
e) raining / it / is
f) our homework / doing / are / we

3. Fill in the verb in present progressive.

- a) Sue (meet) Cathy in the park now.
b) I (help) my mum in the garden.
c) The friends (watch) a quiz on TV.
d) My brother (play) with our dog.
e) We (tidy up) our rooms at the moment.
f) You (listen) to your new CD.

4. Write correct sentences. Use present progressive.

- a) Robert / read / a comic
b) Susan and Sarah / prepare / lunch
c) I / do / my homework

5. Translate the sentences into English using present progressive.

- a) Die Familie isst Abendbrot zur Zeit.
b) Sie liest gerade ein neues Buch.
c) Ich füttere im Moment die Katze.

6. Use the short form of present progressive.

- a) I am preparing breakfast for my family.
b) The team is winning the match.
c) They are meeting at the bus stop.
d) She is waiting for her friend.



1. Write down the correct form in present progressive.

- a) 1. Pers. Sing. I (sing)
- b) 2. Pers. Sing. you (sing)
- c) 3. Pers. Sing. he / she / it (sing)
- d) 1. Pers. Pl. we (sing)
- e) 2. Pers. Pl. you (sing)
- f) 3. Pers. Pl. they (sing)

2. Fill in the verb in present progressive.

- a) Cathy (walk) her dog in the park now.
- b) I (watch) the birds in the garden.
- c) The friends (play) a game in Tom's room.
- d) My sister (read) a book in the living room.
- e) We (clean) our rooms at the moment.
- f) You (eat) a tasty sandwich.

3. Write down the sentences in present progressive. Use the short form if possible.

- a) Robert / draw / a picture
- b) Susan and Sarah / eat / lunch
- c) I / go / to bed
- d) We / play / a new computer game
- e) You / sit / on my chair
- f) The teacher / tell / a story

4. Answer the questions in present progressive.

- a) What is Sam repairing? – Sam / repair / his bike
- b) Where is Sue waiting? – Sue / wait / at the cinema
- c) What are they eating? – They / eat / pizza

5. Put the sentences in the correct order. Underline the signal words.

- a) play / David / his guitar / listen
- b) I / my homework / at the moment / do

6. Translate the following sentences. Use present progressive and the short form if possible.

- a) Schau, der Bus kommt!
- b) Ich füttere das Kaninchen.
- c) Meine Freunde spielen im Park.
- d) Betty fährt Fahrrad.

**1. Underline the correct negative form in present progressive.**

- a) Susan and Jake don't play / are not playing tennis at the beach at the moment.
- b) „Listen, Daniel doesn't play / is not playing the drums in his room! He is sleeping!“
- c) „Look, Tom's rabbits don't eat / aren't eating carrots! Aren't they hungry?“
- d) „Ok mum, I can help you. I don't do / am not doing my homework right now.“

2. Correct the following sentences with the matching negative form.

- a) I read not my favourite book.
- b) Sophie and Ruby going not to the cinema.
- c) We do not watch a quiz on TV.

3. Write down negative statements. Use the short form.

- a) I am not preparing lunch.
- b) My family is not going on holiday.
- c) You are not meeting your friend on the playground.

4. Write down negative sentences.

- a) The cat is sleeping on the sofa.
- b) Jake is playing the guitar.
- c) Tom is doing his homework.
- d) We are eating ice-cream.
- e) The children are running home.

5. Write down negative statements in present progressive.

- a) Joshua / learn / for his Maths test
- b) Jessica and Grace / preparing / dinner
- c) I / listen / to a great CD
- d) We / sing / our favourite song

6. Write down negative statements in present progressive and use the short form.

	activity	no
a)	Evie / do her homework	X
b)	Thomas and Charlie / clean their bikes	X
c)	The children / learn Spanish at school	X
d)	I / have breakfast with James	X

7. Translate the sentences. Use present progressive and the short form.

- a) Wiliam hilft nicht im Garten.
- b) Ich treffe mich nicht mit meinen Freunden.
- c) Sie gehen nicht gemeinsam ins Kino.



1. Read the answers then write down the questions.

- a) Q: the boys / tidying up / are / the shed?
A: Yes, they are tidying up the shed.
- b) Q: doing / Rob / is / sports?
A: No, he isn't doing sports. He is sleeping.
- c) Q: against Nottingham / Chelsea / playing / is?
A: No, Nottingham is playing against London.
- d) Q: coming / you / are / to the cinema?
A: Yes, I am coming to the cinema.
- e) Q: she / listening / to her new CD / is?
A: Yes, she is listening to it in her room just now.

2. Write down yes/no-questions in present progressive.

- a) Daisy is riding her horse.
- b) The girls are eating pasta and salad.
- c) The choir is meeting after school.
- d) Ben is waiting for his best friend.
- e) Becky and Ava are watching their favourite film.

3. Write down yes/no-questions in present progressive.

- a) Holly / play / the main part?
- b) Lewis / wear / that silly costume?
- c) Ruby / stand / in the first line?
- d) Liam / play / the drums / in the band?
- e) The girls / sing / with a microphone?

4. Read the answers and write down questions with the matching questions word.

who	where	when	how	why
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- a) _____ they / meet / after school? – In the park.
- b) _____ you / tidy up / your room? – At 4 o'clock.
- c) _____ stand / next to Hannah? – Grace.
- d) _____ she / feel? – Oh, a lot better, thanks.
- e) _____ we / walk this way? – Because it's shorter.

5. Ask for the missing information. Write down questions with question words.

- a) He is singing _____. – ...?
- b) They are playing in _____. – ...?
- c) They are coming at _____. – ...?
- d) _____ are playing in the band. – ...?
- e) I am eating a _____. – ...?



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Du verwendest es immer dann, wenn du

- erfragen möchtest, was jemand **gerade** tut / was **gerade** passiert.
(Beispiel: *Look, is the dog running after a rabbit?*)
- Fragen zu **Bildern** stellst.
(Beispiel: *Look at the girl. Is she eating an ice-cream?*)
- erfragen möchtest, was jemand **in naher Zukunft** tun wird (**Plan**).
(Beispiel: *Is she coming tomorrow?*)

Die Bildung von Fragen im Present Progressive

Du kannst **2 Arten von Fragen** stellen und bilden:

1. Ja/Nein-Fragen (man kann nur mit ja oder nein antworten)
2. Fragen mit Fragewörtern

1. Ja/Nein-Fragen

Du vertauschst **Subjekt** und **Hilfsverb/Verb** des Aussagesatzes.

Aussage: Susan is reading a comic.
Frage: Is Susan reading a comic?

2. Fragen mit Fragewort

Du stellst ein **Fragewort** vor die Ja/Nein-Frage.

Ja/Nein-Frage: Is Susan reading a comic?
Fragewortfrage: **What** is Susan reading? A comic.

Kurzantworten zu Ja/Nein-Fragen

Wenn du eine Ja/Nein-Frage beantworten möchtest, reicht meist eine **Kurzantwort**.

Beispiel: *Is David riding his bike?* → **Yes, he is. / No, he isn't.**
Are they waiting for me? → **Yes, they are. / No, they aren't.**



1.

- a) Tom is not reading a comic.
- b) Sarah and Betty are not going to the cinema.
- c) I am not doing my homework.
- d) We are not watching a quiz on TV.
- e) They are not playing in the garden.

2.

- a) Lily is not listening to a CD.
- b) The girls are not playing hockey.
- c) The dog is not sleeping in its basket.
- d) I am not tidying up my room.
- e) It is not snowing.
- f) We are not doing our homework.

3.

- a) Chloe is not waiting for Emily in the park.
- b) I am not helping my dad in the garden.
- c) The children are not watching TV.
- d) My sister is not playing with her rabbit.
- e) We are not doing our homework.
- f) You are not reading your new book.

4.

- a) Jack is not reading a comic.
- b) Olivia and Sarah are not preparing lunch.
- c) I am not doing my homework.

5.

- a) I'm not preparing lunch.
- b) My family isn't going on holiday.
- c) You aren't meeting your friend on the playground.
- d) She isn't writing an e-mail.
- e) They aren't listening to the radio.
- f) I'm not working on my computer.

6.

- a) Harry isn't sleeping.
- b) We aren't playing in my room.
- c) I'm not singing in the choir.