

Das *simple present* (Das Präsens, Die Gegenwart)

Das *simple present* ist die erste Zeit, die im Englischunterricht gelernt wird. Deshalb werden hier meist keine Signalwörter angegeben.

Die Bildung des *simple present*

Die Bildung ist sehr einfach, sie entspricht nämlich dem Infinitiv des Verbs. Einzige Ausnahme ist die 3. Person Singular, bei der ein -s angehängt wird.

Beispiel: to say	
Singular	I say
	you say
	he/she/it say S
Plural	we say
	you say
	they say

Die Formen der Verben wie *to be* müssen unbedingt auswendig gelernt werden.

Die Verwendung des *simple present*

Das *simple present* steht im Englischen bei:

- gewohnheitsmäßigen oder sich regelmäßig wiederholenden Handlungen,
- Handlungsfolgen (also Handlungen, die hintereinander ablaufen, ohne Unterbrechung),
- allgemeingültigen Feststellungen,
- Verben mit statischer Bedeutung (z. B. *to love*, *to hate*),
- einem Terminplan, der in der Zukunft liegt.

Typische Signalwörter

Am Anfang spielen diese noch keine Rolle, aber bereits zur Unterscheidung mit der zweiten Zeitform werden diese wichtig.

every day, every Wednesday, every week
sometimes
often, seldom
usually
always, never
first - then

1. Put in the right form of the verb. (Setze das Verb in der richtigen Form ein!)

I usually _____ (to wake up) at seven o'clock.

My mother _____ (to get up) an hour earlier every day.

She _____ (to prepare) breakfast.

Then we all _____ (to sit) together and _____ (to talk).

After that I _____ (to go) to school by bus.

I always _____ (to do) my homework after school.

Every Wednesday my brother David _____ (to play) football.

In the evening my parents _____ (to prepare) dinner. The children _____ (to set) the table.

My brother _____ (to listen to) music in the evening.

2. Put in the right verb. (Setze das richtige Verb ein!)

to read, to see, to have got, to watch, to talk to, to laugh, to be, to write,

to take, to listen to, can not, to tell, to come, to show,

What _____ the matter?

Sometimes the children _____ find the right words.

Can I _____ in, please?

Sarah _____ an idea.

My mother always _____ old music.

Every Sunday Lisa _____ an e-mail to her friend in Germany.

David usually _____ a book in the evening.

First Emmy _____ a joke. Then Sarah _____.

On Saturday evenings we _____ TV together.

I _____ my new book to Sarah.

After school Emma _____ her friends.

Mrs Davis _____ us to the party.

At night you can _____ the stars in the sky.

Das *past perfect progressive* (Das Plusquamperfekt im Verlauf)

Diese Zeitform existiert im Deutschen nicht. Sie wird benutzt, um die Zeitdauer einer Handlung hervorzuheben, die in der Vorvergangenheit stattgefunden hat.

Die Bildung des *past perfect progressive*

Das *past perfect progressive* wird mit der finiten (gebeugten) Form von *to have* im simple past und dem Partizip Perfekt von *to be* (*been*) und der *-ing*-Form des Verbes gebildet.

Beispiel: to play			
Singular	I	had	been playing
	you	had	been playing
	he/she/it	had	been playing
Plural	we	had	been playing
	you	had	been playing
	they	had	been playing

Beachte die besondere Bildung bei einigen Verben!

Siehe bei der Bildung der *-ing*-Form!

Die Verwendung des *past perfect progressive*

Das *past perfect progressive* steht im Englischen bei:

- Handlungen, die bis in die Vergangenheit dauern,
- Handlungen, die in der Vorvergangenheit stattfanden, aber noch in die Vergangenheit wirken,
- Handlungen, bei denen der Ablauf oder die Dauer und nicht das Ergebnis betont wird.

Typische Signalwörter

all day

for (10 years, 5 days, all my life, ...)

since (2005, I was born, that day, ...)

How long?

the whole (day, week, year, life, ...)

17. Put in the right form of the verb.

When the letter arrived, Sarah _____ (to wait) for ten days.

Her friend Lisa _____ (to visit) Germany for a whole month.

Since the first day she _____ (to write) letters to Sarah.

Lisa _____ (to save) money since two years.

She _____ (to speak about) her trip all year.

Sarah _____ (to listen) all the time.

She _____ (to look) for the news the whole afternoon.

When the letter arrived finally Sarah _____ (to read) her new book for two hours.

Lisa wrote she _____ (to stay) in bed for five days because she was ill.

18. Put in the right form of the verb.

Mind the time!

When Lisa _____ (to come) back last Sunday, Sarah _____ (to wait) the whole day for her call.

They _____ (to met) at Lisa's home.

When they _____ (to talk) for many hours, they _____ (to get) hungry.

„_____ (to have, you) some cookies?“, Sarah _____ (to ask).

„I _____ (not to know). I _____ (to be) away for four weeks.“

The girls _____ (to go) into the kitchen and _____ (to look for) something to eat.

After they _____ (to eat) a big sandwich, Lisa _____ (to continue) her report about Germany.

While she _____ (to tell) some nice stories, Sarah _____ (to have, to sneeze).

She _____ (not to can, to imagine) to stay away from home so long.

„That _____ (to must, to be) very interesting _____ (to stay) on your own“, Sarah _____ (to say).

Underline the words that help you.

Lösungen

1.

Sarah usually *does* (to do) her homework after school.
The farmer cleans (to clean) the pigsty every day.
The Smiths often *go* (to go) to the cinema.
Grandma always *knows* (to know) the right answer.
I sometimes *dream* (to dream) of a better world.
First Andrew *prepares* (to prepare) dinner. Then he *sets* (to set) the table.
Every Wednesday David *plays* (to play) football.
School *starts* (to start) at nine o'clock.
My brother *has got* (to have got) a new radio.

2.

What *is* / 's the matter?
Sometimes the children *can't* find the right words.
Can I *come* in, please?
Sarah *has got* an idea.
My mother always *listens to* old music.
Every Sunday Lisa *writes* an e-mail to her friend in Germany.
David usually *reads* a book in the evening.
First Emmy *tells* a joke. Then Sarah *laughs*.
On Saturday evenings we *watch* TV together.
I *show* my new book to Sarah.
After school Emma *talks to* her friends.
Mrs Davis *takes* us to the party.
At night you can see the stars in the sky.

3.

Look, Sarah *is writing* (to write) a letter.
Now the cat *is sleeping* (to sleep) in the living room.
I'm / *am reading* (to read) my book.
My parents *aren't working* (not to work) at the moment.
I 'm / *am doing* (to do) my homework now.
Listen, the dog *is barking* (to bark).
Mom *is preparing* (to prepare) lunch.
The pupils *are listening to* (to listen to) the teacher now.
At the moment the boys *are laughing* (to laugh).

4. Put in the right form of the verb. (Setze das Verb in der richtigen Form ein!)

Simon isn't in his room. He *is playing* (to play) football in the garden now.
Sometimes I *go* (to go) to bed early.
Look, the sun *is shining* (to shine).
We often *help* (to help) our parents at home.
Now the rain *is stopping* (to stop).
The boys *watch* (to watch) TV.
Simon usually *goes* (to go) to school by bike.
First Emma *takes* (to take) her dog for a walk. Then she *plays* (to play) with him.
On Monday afternoon David *rides* (to ride) his bike.
Listen, Sarah *is singing to* (to sing) a new popsong.
After work Mr Brain *meets* (to meet) his wife in a café.
Now they're / *are waiting* (to wait) for the bus.
What *is* your brother *doing* (to do) at the moment?
When *does* school *end* (to end)?
Where *is* Tom *going* (to go) now?

6.



netzwerk
lernen

st sun their play for a lot in the garden.

zur Vollversion

Signalwort	Zeitform
ago	simple past
all day	KONTEXT!: present perfect progressive , past perfect progressive , future perfect progressive
already	KONTEXT!: simple present perfect , simple past perfect
always	simple present
as long as	past progressive
at the moment	present progressive
ever	simple present perfect
every (day, week, ...)	simple present
first - then	simple present
for (10 years, 5 days, all my life, ...)	KONTEXT!: present perfect progressive , past perfect progressive , future perfect progressive
How long ...?	KONTEXT!: present perfect progressive , past perfect progressive , future perfect progressive
if (unerfüllbare Bedingung)	simple past perfect
in (1999, the year, ...)	simple past
in (a year, 5 months, 3 minutes, ...)	KONTEXT!: will-future, going to - future, future progressive, future perfect simple
just	KONTEXT!: simple present perfect, simple past perfect
last	simple past
Listen!	present progressive
Look!	present progressive
never	KONTEXT!: simple present, simple present perfect, simple past perfect
next (Monday, year, ...)	KONTEXT!: will-future, going to - future, future progressive, future perfect simple
now	present progressive
often	simple present
once	simple past perfect
seldom	simple present
since (2005, I was born, that day, ...)	KONTEXT!: present perfect progressive , past perfect progressive
so far	simple present perfect
sometimes	simple present
the whole (day, week, year, life, ...)	KONTEXT!: present perfect progressive , past perfect progressive
to think	KONTEXT!: simple present, will-future