



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

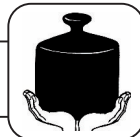
5. Translate the sentences into English using present progressive.

- 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.