



Die Verwendung des Simple Present

Das Simple Present ist eine Zeitform,

- die ausdrückt, was regelmäßig und häufig geschieht (Tagesabläufe ...).
- die unveränderliche Tatsachen ausdrückt (z. B. in der Natur).
- mit der du Informationen zu Personen, Dingen gibst (Alter, Name ...).

Du verwendest es immer dann, wenn du

- sagen möchtest, was jemand **regelmäßig** tut / was **häufig** passiert.
(Beispiel: *She sings in a choir every Tuesday.*)
- eine **unveränderliche Tatsache** darstellst.
(Beispiel: *Water boils at 100°C. / A bird comes from an egg.*)
- Dinge/Personen **beschreiben** möchtest.
(Beispiel: *She is ten. / She comes from Spain. / She speaks Spanish.*)

Die Bildung des Simple Present

Du bildest das Simple Present mit dem Infinitiv des Verbs.

Bei der 3. Person Singular hängst du ein „s“ an.

I eat

you eat

he/she/it eats

we eat

you eat

they eat

Merksatz: „he, she, it – the ,s' must fit“

Vorsicht:

- endet ein Verb auf „s“ oder einen Zischlaut, hängt man „es“ an.
(Beispiel: *watch – watches, wash – washes*)
- endet ein Verb auf „y“ nach einem Konsonanten, hängt man „ies“ an.
(Beispiel: *cry – cries, try – tries*)
- endet ein Verb mit „o“, hängt man auch ein „es“ an.
(Beispiel: *go – goes, do – does*)

Signalwörter

Es gibt **Signalwörter**, die an festen Stellen im Satz stehen:

- **nach dem Subjekt:** *usually* (gewöhnlich), *always* (immer), *never* (nie), *often* (oft), *sometimes* (manchmal)
- **Satzanfang / Satzende:** *every ...* (jeden ...), *on Mondays ...* (montags ...)





1. Write down the verbs in simple present.

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------------------|
| a) I (sing) | g) the cat (drink) |
| b) she (listen) | h) the boys (play) |
| c) we (eat) | i) I (come) |
| d) it (rain) | j) Phoebe (help) |
| e) you (read) | k) Millie and Freya (swim) |
| f) he (write) | l) Max (run) |

2. Underline the correct forms of „to be“.

- | | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|
| a) Noah are / is / am | c) Lisa and Ryan is / am / are | e) I is / are / am |
| b) my mother am / are / is | d) Erin and I am / are / is | f) her dog are / is / am |

3. Write down the verbs in simple present.

- a) the cat (catch)
- b) my mum (wash)
- c) he (go)
- d) Dan (do)
- e) my little sister (cry)
- f) the plane (fly)

4. Put the sentences in the correct order.

- a) usually / Amanda / reads / comics / after school
- b) feeds / the hamster / never / Isabella
- c) sometimes / the children / meet / at Scarlett's house
- d) Dave / every Friday / plays chess / at school
- e) goes swimming / Luke / on Wednesdays

5. Write down the following sentences with the correct verbs in simple present.

- a) Mrs Grey (be) my favourite Maths teacher.
- b) Sally the cat (catch) a mouse every morning.
- c) Megan and Amy (be) from London.
- d) Joseph (do) his homework at 5 o'clock.
- e) Jayden always (read) a comic before he goes to bed.
- f) The Richards (ride) their bikes on Sundays.

6. Write down statements in simple present. Put the signal words in the right position.

- a) Riley / read / a book / sometimes
- b) June and Lily / prepare / lunch / usually
- c) I / do / my homework / every day
- d) often / the cat / on the sofa / sleep



1. Write down the verbs in simple present.

- | | | |
|------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| a) I (learn) | e) the cat (catch) | i) she (look) |
| b) the girls (play) | f) we (eat) | j) I (go) |
| c) it (snow) | g) Betty (help) | k) you (watch) |
| d) Amy and Ella (ride) | h) he (read) | l) David (jump) |

2. Write down the following sentences. Use the correct forms of „be“.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| a) Tom (be) a nice boy. | d) Lucy and Danny (be) 10 years old. |
| b) I (be) good in English. | e) My dad (be) a great cook. |
| c) Carol and I (be) best friends. | f) Her cat (be) so cute. |

3. Write down full sentences in simple present.

- | | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| a) the dog (catch) / a cat | c) Archie (do) / it well | e) my dad (watch) / TV |
| b) he (eat) / a burger | d) my little brother (cry) / often | f) the bird (fly) / over the tree |

4. Write down sentences in simple present. Put the signal words in the correct position.

- a) usually / Kate / read / a book / on Sundays
- b) feed / the guinea-pig / never / Harry
- c) sometimes / the girls / meet / in Poppy's room
- d) Rob / every Friday / play hockey / in the park
- e) go swimming / Ben / on Mondays

5. Write down the following sentences in simple present.

- a) Mrs Smith (be) my favourite French teacher.
- b) Samy the dog (run) after the rabbit every morning.
- c) Chloe and Emily (be) from York.
- d) Dave (go) to the park at 5 o'clock.
- e) Daniel always (read) a comic before he goes to sleep.
- f) The Carters (take) a walk on Sundays.

6. Write down sentences in simple present. Put the signal words in the correct position.

- a) Robert / write / e-mails / sometimes
- b) Evie and Kelly / prepare / dinner / usually
- c) I / learn / the English vocabulary / every day
- d) often / the dog / under the sofa / sleep

7. Write down statements in simple present.

	who?	what?	when?
a)	Carol	sing in the choir	every Tuesday
b)	Ruby and Mia	play hockey	on Sundays
c)	Liam	ride his bike to school	usually
d)	The team	meet on the playground	always





1. Tick the correct negative sentences in simple present.

- a) I doesn't sing a song.
- b) The cat doesn't drink milk.
- c) She listens not to the radio.
- d) We aren't eating pasta.
- e) Megan doesn't play hockey on Tuesdays.
- f) The boys don't take the bus to school.

2. Write down the short negative forms.

- a) Max does not
- b) my mother is not
- c) You do not
- d) Lisa and Jake do not
- e) Sophie and I are not
- f) our school is not
- g) I am not
- h) the rabbits are not
- i) Mia does not

3. Write down the sentences. Fill in „isn't / aren't / am not“.

- a) David ... from England.
- b) We ... 10 years old.
- c) I ... good at Maths.
- d) She ... my best friend.
- e) The girls ... at home.
- f) You ... blonde.
- g) I ... in the drama group.

4. Fill in „don't / doesn't" and write down the sentences.

- a) Jenny ... play basketball.
- b) The Carters ... live in London.
- c) I ... speak Spanish.
- d) Carrie and Miranda ... listen to rock music.
- e) Charlotte ... play an instrument in the school orchestra.
- f) You ... play the guitar.
- g) The cat ... drink coffee.
- h) Lessons ... start at 7am.

5. Write down negative statements in simple present.

- a) Olivia feeds the hamster.
- b) The children meet at Lucy's house.
- c) I play chess at school.
- d) We go swimming on Wednesdays.

6. Write down full answers in simple present. Use the long form.

- a) Is Mrs Grey your favourite Maths teacher? – No,
- b) Does Molly the cat catch a mouse every morning? – No,
- c) Are Charlotte and Samantha from London? – No,
- d) Does Dave do his homework at 5 o'clock? – No,
- e) Do they always eat cornflakes for breakfast? – No,



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Du verwendest es immer dann, wenn du

- erfragen möchtest, was jemand **regelmäßig** tut / was **häufig** passiert.
(Beispiel: *Does she sing in a choir every Tuesday?*)
- eine **unveränderliche Tatsache** erfragst.
(Beispiel: *Does water boil at 100 °C? / Does a bird come from an egg?*)
- **Informationen** über Dinge/Personen **erfragen** möchtest.
(Beispiel: *Is she ten? / Where does she come from?*)

Die Bildung des Simple Present

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

a. Hilfsverb „do“

Form von „do“ + Subjekt + Vollverb
 Beispiel: *Does Susan sing ...*

b. Hilfsverb „be“

Form von „be“ + Subjekt
 Beispiel: *Is Susan ...*

2. Fragen mit Fragewort

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

Ja/Nein-Frage: *Is Susan from England?*

Fragewortfrage: **Where** *is Susan from? England.*

Ja/Nein-Frage: *Does Susan play hockey?*

Fragewortfrage: **What** *does Susan play? Hockey.*

Kurzantworten

Auf Ja/Nein-Fragen kannst du **Kurzantworten** geben:

Yes, we do. / No, we don't. Yes, she does. / No, she doesn't.

Yes, they are. / No, they aren't. Yes, he is. / No, he isn't.





1. Read the answers. Then write down the questions.

- a) Q: play / Sue / does / hockey?
A: Yes, Sue plays hockey every Wednesday.
- b) Q: always / they / do / by train / go?
A: No, they usually go by bus.
- c) Q: from Germany / the new teacher / is?
A: No, he is from Austria.
- d) Q: his friends / Kenny / meet / does?
A: Yes, Kenny meets his friends on Tuesdays.

2. Write down the questions. Use „do / does“ oder „is / are“. Write down short answers, too.

- a) ... the girls at Sherwood Junior School? Yes, ...
- b) ... the boys in their room? No, ...
- c) ... Cathy her sister? Yes, ...
- d) ... the dog drink water? Yes, ...
- e) ... Mrs Smith the English teacher? No, ...
- f) ... Amy sing karaoke? No, ...
- g) ... Betty and Jenny always do their homework? Yes, ...
- h) ... the children meet in the shed at 8.00 am? No, ...
- i) ... you sometimes drink Coke? Yes, ...

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

- a) Emma plays in the school team.
- b) The children drink hot chocolate.
- c) The team meets in the break.
- e) Sam and David watch their favourite films on Wednesdays.
- f) The dog is brown and black.

4. Write down yes/no-questions and complete the short answers.

- a) Mrs Rose: ...? – Susan: „Yes, I usually do my homework alone.“
- b) Mrs Rose: ...? – Tom: „No, we never ride our bikes to school.“
- c) Mrs Rose: „Does Jake play the drums in the school orchestra?“ – Susan: „No, ...“
- d) Mrs Rose: „And Jenny? Does she still play the flute?“ – Susan: „Yes, ...“
- e) Mrs Rose: ...? – Derek: „No, Mia doesn't play hockey in the school team this year.“

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

who	where	when	how	what
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- a) ...? – Chloe usually feeds the cat.
- b) ...? – The children meet at 2 pm.
- c) ...? – Jake plays the drums.
- d) ...? – They sing at school.
- e) ...? – She usually feels great after a match.



Die Verwendung von „have got“ im Simple Present

Mit „have got“ kannst du im Simple Present ausdrücken und erfragen, was jemand oder etwas **hat** oder **nicht hat**.

Die Bildung von Fragen mit „have got“ im Simple Present

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 stellst das Subjekt zwischen „have“ und „got“.

Aussage: Susan **has got** a new skirt.

Frage: **Has** Susan **got** a new skirt?

2. Fragen mit Fragewort

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

Ja/Nein-Frage: *Has Susan got a new skirt?*

Fragewortfrage: **What** has Susan got? *A new skirt.*

Kurzantworten

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

Beispiel: *Has David got a sister?* *Yes, he has. / No, he hasn't.*
Have they got a car? *Yes, they have. / No, they haven't.*



1. Read the answers and write down a matching question.

- a) Q: a snack bar in your street / have / got / you?
A: Yes, we have got a snack bar in our street.
- b) Q: a garden / your family / has / got?
A: No, my family hasn't got a garden.
- c) Q: have / got / you / a computer in your room?
A: No, I haven't got a computer in my room.
- d) Q: your school / has / a football ground / got?
A: Yes, our school has got a football ground.

2. Write down yes/no-questions with „have got“.

- a) the children / a modern school?
- b) the team / new coach?
- c) David / a computer?
- d) the dog / a basket?
- e) the school / a new playground?
- f) George and Mike / the same T-shirts?

3. Write down yes/no-questions.

- a) Cathy has got a small room.
- b) The children have got a new Maths teacher.
- c) The team has got green shorts.
- d) Tyler and Sam have got many friends.
- e) The budgie has got a big cage.

4. Ask for the underlined information. Write down the questions with question words.

who	where	when	why	what
-----	-------	------	-----	------

- a) ...? – Danny has got new trainers.
- b) ...? – Sue has got her CDs in a cupboard.
- c) ...? – David has got a sister.
- d) ...? – I have got time for her at 5 o'clock.
- e) ...? – She has got a raincoat, because it is raining.

5. Write down yes/no-questions and complete the answers.

- a) Mrs. Rose: ...?
Susan: „Yes, we have got a big house for the family.“
- b) Mrs. Rose: ...?
Tom: „Yes, he has. Sam has got a hamster.“
- c) Mrs. Rose: „What about you Susan. Have you got a pet?“
Susan: Yes, ...!
- d) Mrs. Rose: „Jenny, has your mum got her new car already?“
Jenny: „No, She still ... her old one.“