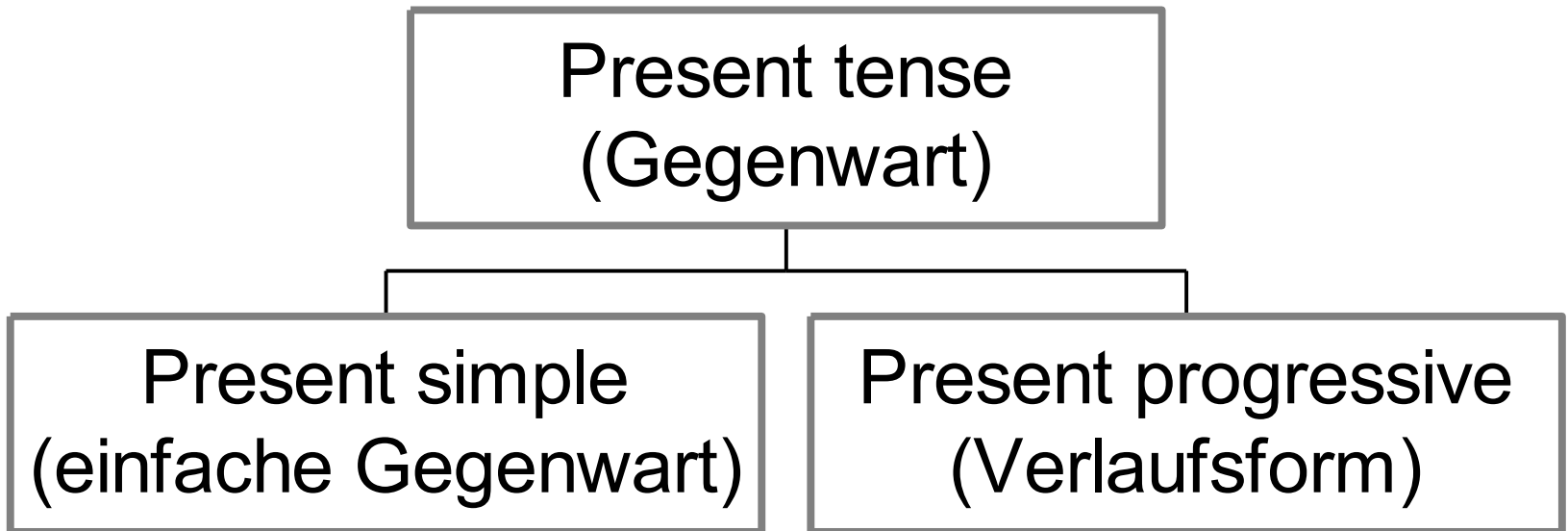


Present (Gegenwart) Formen



Present Tense (Gegenwart)

Present simple (einfache Gegenwart)

he, she, it – **s** muss mit!

I work
you work
he work**s**
she work**s**
it work**s**
we work
you work
they work

Form:

Infinitiv (Grundform) des Verbs

work

Vorsicht: bei der 3. Person Singular (Einzahl) wird ein **s** angehängt!

Present Tense (Gegenwart)

Present simple

- Mr Baker collects stamps.
- Jane works in a kindergarden.
- Tom teaches German.
- He loves jazz music.
- Water freezes at zero degrees.
- The earth goes around the sun.
- Bakers bake bread.

Verwendung:

Simple Present drückt aus, dass

- jemand etwas **regelmäßig tut**
- etwas **von Dauer ist**
- eine **allgemeingültige Tatsache** beschrieben wird.
- Signalwörter: every day, always, usually, normally, never etc.

Present Tense (Gegenwart)

Present simple

Negative Form (Verneinung)

I don 't work. (I do not work.)

You don 't work.

He doesn 't work. (He does not work.)

She doesn 't work.

It doesn 't work.

We don 't work.

They don 't work.

he / she / it doesn 't!

Form:

don 't oder doesn 't
+ Verb im Infinitiv



No!

don 't = do not
doesn 't = does not

Present Tense (Gegenwart)

Present simple

Questions

Do I work?
Do you work?
Does he work?
Does she work?
Does it work?
Do we work?
Do you work?
Do they work?



Do you
know
Linda?

Negative Questions

Don 't I work?
Don 't you work?
Doesn 't he work?
Doesn 't she work?
Doesn 't it work?
Don 't we work?
Don 't you work?
Don 't they work?



Don 't you
love me
anymore??

Form:

do *oder* does + Verb im Infinitiv

Form:

don 't *oder* doesn 't + Verb im Infinitiv

Present Tense (Gegenwart)

Present progressive (Verlaufsform)

I am working
you are working
he is working
she is working
it is working
we are working
you are working
they are working

Form:

am / are / is

+ Verb im Infinitiv

+ ing

Present Tense (Gegenwart)

Present progressive

- Mike is working as a waiter this week.
- It is raining outside.
- I am watching TV.
- My colleague is talking to our boss.
- The phone is ringing!
- Somebody is knocking at the door!
- My boss is waiting for an answer.

Verwendung:

Present progressive drückt aus, dass

- jemand etwas gerade **im Moment des Sprechens** tut
- etwas gerade **im Augenblick des Sprechens** passiert
- ein Vorgang **vorübergehend andauert**
- **Signalwörter: at the moment, now, this week**

Present Tense (Gegenwart)

Present progressive

(Verlaufsform)

Questions

Am I working?

Are you working?

Is he working?

Is she working?

Is it working?

Are we working?

Are you working?

Are they working?

Form:

am / are / is + Subjekt

+ Verb im Infinitiv

+ ing

Present Tense (Gegenwart)

Present progressive

Negative Form (Verneinung)

I am not working / I 'm not working.

You are not working / You aren 't working.

He is not working / He isn 't working.

She is not working / She isn 't working.

It is not working / It isn 't working.

We are not working / We aren 't working.

They are not working / They aren 't working.

Form:

am/are/is/ + not

+ Verb im Infinitiv + ing

No!



'm not = am not
aren 't = are not
isn 't = is not

Simple Past

(Einfache Vergangenheit)

Simple Past

I worked.
You worked.
He worked.
She worked.
It worked.
We worked.
You worked.
They worked.

Form - regelmäßig

Infinitiv (Grundform) des Verbs + ed
Verdoppelung bei Endkonsonant:
z.B. stop – stopped; plan – planned
y wird zu ied: z.B. try – tried

Form – unregelmäßig

Unterschiedliche Formen:
z.B. begin – began; swim – swam

Simple past:

1. – 3. Person Singular u. Plural gleich!

Simple Past

Verwendung:

Aktionen, Handlungen,
Zustände, die vergangen sind.
Signalwörter: **yesterday, last**
night/winter/week, 10 years
ago, from 1990 to 2001

- I ordered a big steak.
- Bob studied English from 1999 to 2003.
- Mom left ten minutes ago.
- They met two years ago.
- She learned English at school.
- Goethe died in Weimar.
- Last winter I had an accident on an icy road.

Simple Past

Simple past

didn't = did not

Negative Form (Verneinung)

I didn't work. (I did not work.)

You didn't work.

He didn't work.

She didn't work.

It didn't work.

We didn't work.

They didn't work.



No!

Questions

Did I work?

Did you work?

Did he work?

Did she work?

Did it work?

Did we work?

Did you work?

Did they work?

Form - negativ:

didn't + Verb im
Infinitiv (Grundform)

Form - Frage:

did + Subjekt + Verb im
Infinitiv (Grundform)

Past Progressive

- I **was walking home** when I met Dave.
- Anne **was watching TV** when the phone rang.
- When Karen arrived, we **were having dinner**.
- We had a chat while we **were waiting for the train**.
- Yesterday at 11 o'clock I **was already sleeping**.
- Last year in April Bob **was attending an evening class**.
- Last time she saw her brother in London **he was looking for a new job**.

Verwendung:

- wenn zwei Aktionen, Zustände nahezu gleichzeitig in der Vergangenheit passierten; die Aktion, die schon länger andauerte, steht im Past Progressive
- wenn etwas zu einem bestimmten Zeitpunkt in der Vergangenheit gerade passierte

Present Perfect

Present Perfect

I have worked.
You have worked.
He has worked.
She has worked.
It has worked.
We have worked.
You have worked.
They have worked.

Form

have/has + Partizip Perfekt (3. Verbform)

Form - negativ:

have not / has not +
Partizip Perfekt

Kurzform- negativ:

haven 't / hasn 't +
Partizip Perfekt

We haven 't seen
him for a while.

Form - Frage:

have / has + Subjekt +
Partizip Perfekt

Has he recently
met him?

Present Perfect

- Mike has never been to the U.S.
- Have you already washed the dishes?
- I haven't seen Bob so far.
- Linda hasn't met Tom before.
- Have you ever been to an opera?
- It has been an excellent business year so far.
- I have lost my key (and now I can't open the door.)
- She has been with Audi since 1989.
- They haven't talked to each other for 2 years.
- Mom and Dad have known each other since the 60ies.
- We have been to Australia.
- Grandpa has lived in Berlin all his life.

Verwendung:

Present Perfect drückt aus, dass

- etwas in der Vergangenheit begonnen hat und noch andauert

- etwas in der Vergangenheit passiert ist und die Auswirkungen heute noch zu spüren sind.

-Signalwörter: since, for, just, already, yet, not yet, ever

Present Perfect progressive

Present Perfect continuous

I have been working.
You have been working.
He has been working.
She has been working.
It has been working.
We have been working.
You have been working..
They have been working.

Form

have/has + been + Verb + ing

Form - negativ:

have not / has not + been + Verb + ing

She hasn 't been working.

Form - Frage:

have / has + Subjekt + been + Verb + ing

Has he been working?

Present Perfect progressive

- Kate has been painting the room.
- What have you been doing all morning?
- I 've been working out a lot recently.
- She 's been playing piano since 2.30.
- We haven 't been talking to each other for 2 days.
- Tom hasn 't been skiing for years.
- How long have you been mowing the lawn?
- You 're out of breath. Have you been running?

Verwendung:

Present Perfect progressive wird verwendet für

- Aktionen, Vorgänge, Handlungen, Zustände, die in der Vergangenheit begonnen haben und noch andauern, bei denen man die **Aktivität** und nicht das Ergebnis **betonen** möchte oder
- die gerade zu Ende gegangen sind.

Past Perfect

(Plusquamperfekt – 3. Vergangenheit)

Past Perfect

I had worked.
You had worked.
He had worked.
She had worked.
It had worked.
We had worked.
You had worked.
They had worked.

Form

Had + Partizip Perfekt (3. Verbform)

Questions

Had + Subjekt + Partizip Perfekt

Had she already gone home?

Negative Form

Had + not (hadn 't) + Partizip Perfekt

We had not heard from him for weeks.

Past Perfect

(Plusquamperfekt – 3. Vergangenheit)

Past Perfect

- When Sarah arrived at the party, Bob had already gone home.
- When we got home we found that somebody had broken into the house.
- When Sheila came home from her holidays she noticed that her neighbour had not watered her plants as promised.
- Had Cindy read the contract at all before she signed?

Verwendung:

Past Perfect verwendet man
- für Vorgänge, Aktionen, Handlungen und Zuständen, die **noch vor einem bestimmten Zeitpunkt in der Vergangenheit** passierten
- immer im Vergleich zu einem späteren Ereignis in der Vergangenheit.

Past Perfect progressive

Past Perfect

I had been working.

You had been working.

He had been working.

She had been working.

It had been working.

We had been working.

You had been working.

They had been working.

Form

Had + been – verb + ing

Questions

Had + Subjekt + been + verb + ing

Had he been working?

Negative Form

Had + not (hadn 't) + been + verb + ing

He had not been working.

Past Perfect progressive

- Kate had been talking to me, when the taxi arrived.
- When I left my last job, I had been working there for 6 years.
- When the thunder storm started they had been cycling for 3 hours.

Verwendung:

Past Perfect progressive wird verwendet, wenn man deutlich machen möchte, wie lange eine Handlung bis zu einem bestimmten Zeitpunkt in der Vergangenheit gedauert hat.

Future I (1. Zukunft, Futur I) Formen

will-future



**I 'll give you
a call.**

Neutrale Zukunftsform

Tendenz: Spontane
Entscheidung im
Moment des Sprechens.

going-to-future



**I 'm (I am) going to buy
a new car.**

It 's going to rain.

Entscheidung, die man
schon vor dem
Sprechen getroffen hat.
Dinge, bei denen man
sicher ist, dass sie in
Kürze passieren.

English - Grammar - Sproviero

present progressive



**I 'm (I am) flying to Berlin
on Monday.**

Feste persönliche
Zeitplanung.

present simple



**The train to Berlin leaves
at 8.35 p.m.**

offizielle Zeitplanung (z.B.
Fahrpläne)

will - Future (Zukunft mit will)

I will work. (I 'll work.)
You will work. (You 'll..)
She will work. (She 'll...)
He will work. (He 'll...)
It will rain. (It 'll...)
We will work. (We 'll...)
You will work. (You 'll...)
They will work. (They 'll...)

Form

will (oder 'll) + Verb im Infinitiv
(Grundform)

Question:

Will you be back?

Negative:

I will not work (I won 't work).
will not (oder won 't)+ Verb im
Infinitiv.

going-to Future (Zukunft mit going-to)

I 'm going to work.
You 're going to work.
She 's going to work.
He 's going to work.
It 's going to rain.
We 're going to work.
You 're going to work.
They 're going to work.

Form

am/is/are (oder 'm, 's, 're) +
going to + Verb im Infinitiv
(Grundform)

Question:

Are you going to work?
What is she going to do?

Negative:

I 'm not going to work.
You 're not going to work.
He 's not going to work.
It 's not going to rain.
etc.