

Simple present

a) Regelmäßige/häufige Vorgänge und Gewohnheiten

Signalwörter:

always, never, often, seldom, sometimes, occasionally, usually, normally, **every** morning/afternoon/Monday, etc.

I go to school every day.

She never eats candy.

b) Beschreibung eines Dauerzustandes, von Tatsachen, von allgemein gültige Aussagen

You are a man.

London is the capital of Great Britain.

c) Ausdruck von Gedanken und Gefühlen

Wörter wie: believe, like, dislike, think, love, hate, know, prefer

I love my husband.

She believes in God.

d) Etwas in der Zukunft Festgelegtes, z.B. durch einen Fahrplan

The plane leaves at 4 pm.

School starts at 8 am.

Bildung:

Grundform des Verbs – bis auf 3.Person Sing.: **he/she/it – s muss mit** can, must und may haben KEIN **s** bei der 3.Person: he can, she may

I work

you work

he/she/it **works**

bei der 3.Person immer ein **s** anhängen!

we work

you work

they work

Verneinung:

I don't work

you don't work

he/she/it **doesn't** work

we don't work

you don't work

they don't work

Frage:

Does she work?

Do they work?

Present progressive

Vorgänge und Handlungen, die jetzt gerade stattfinden

Signalwörter:

now, just, just now, at the moment, right now, listen!, look!

Look! She is driving down the road.

We are watching a movie right now.

Fest geplante Handlungen in der Zukunft

Meist mit Zeitangabe:

next weekend, tomorrow, tonight, on Tuesday, the following week

I am going to Munich tomorrow.

We are having a party next weekend.

Bildung:

am/are/is + ing-Form

I am writing

you are writing

he/she/it is writing

we are writing

you are writing

they are writing

Verneinung:

I am not cooking

you are not cooking

he/she/it is cooking

we are not cooking

you are not cooking

they are not cooking

oder: I´m not cooking
you´re not cooking
he´s not cooking
we aren´t cooking

Frage:

Is she playing football?

Are you reading an interesting book?

Spezialformen der Bildung:

give – giving - stummes **e** am Ende fällt weg

hope – hoping

occur – occur**rr**ing - Konsonant am Ende wird verdoppelt

hop – hopp**pp**ing

let – lett**tt**ing

lie – ly**ing** - das **ie** am Ende wird zu **y**

die – dy**ing**

Simple past

Abgeschlossene Vorgänge in der Vergangenheit

Wird in Berichten, Erzählungen, Romanen, etc. verwendet

Signalwörter:

a year ago, **last** week/Wednesday/year, etc., in 1989, ...ago, the day before yesterday

Im Deutschen wird dafür oft das Perfekt verwendet!

Einmalige Vorgänge

I moved last year.

Hintereinander stattfindende Vorgänge

I got up, put on my coat and left the house.

Wiederholte Vorgänge

She wrote to him every week.

I went to school every day.

Neues Ereignis, das eine bereits stattfindende Handlung unterbricht

Signalwort:

when suddenly

She was reading when suddenly a pink rabbit jumped onto her lap.

Bildung:

Grundform des Verbs + ed

I worked

you worked

he/she/it worked

we worked

you worked

they worked

Verneinung:

I didn't work

you didn't work

he/she/it didn't work

we didn't work

you didn't work

they didn't work

Frage:

Did you watch that interesting film yesterday?

Did she work last week?

Spezialformen der Bildung:

hope – hoped - stummes **e** am Ende entfällt

hop – **hopped** - Konsonant am Ende wird verdoppelt

occur – **occurred**

prefer – **preferred**

carry – carried - das **y** am Ende wird zu **ie**

cry – cried

may wird zu: **was/were allowed to**

must wird zu: **had to**

Unregelmäßige Verben

go – went

write – wrote

break – broke, siehe Buch

to be (zu sein) wird zu:

I was

you were

he/she/it was

we were

you were

they were

Past Progressive

Drückt aus, dass etwas gerade zu einer bestimmten Zeit in der Vergangenheit stattfand – oder während eines bestimmten Zeitraumes

Yesterday at 8 am I was having breakfast.

Between 12 am and 6 am he was sleeping.

Handlung, die gerade stattfand, als ein zweites Ereignis einsetzte

Signalwort:

when

I was just having a bath when Peter rang at the door.

She was walking down the road when suddenly she bumped into her teacher.

Gleichzeitig stattfindende Vorgänge in der Vergangenheit

Signalwort:

while

While Susan was reading the newspaper, Tom was doing the dishes.

I was doing my homework while my brother was playing the piano.

Bildung:

was/were + ing-Form

I was cleaning

you were cleaning

he/she/it was cleaning

we were cleaning

you were cleaning

they were cleaning

Verneinung:

I wasn't cleaning

you weren't cleaning

he/she/it wasn't cleaning

we weren't cleaning

you weren't cleaning

they weren't cleaning

Frage:

Were they watching TV?

Was she driving?

Present perfect

Bezieht sich meist auf Zustände und Resultate!

Vorgänge, die in der Vergangenheit angefangen haben und bis in die Gegenwart hineinreichen

*I have known him for two years now. Ich kenne ihn schon seit zwei Jahren.
Meist steht hier im Deutschen das Präsens!*

Signalwörter: how long, for, since

Vorgänge, die soeben erst abgeschlossen wurden

*I've just closed the door.
She has just finished her homework.*

Vorgänge, die in der Vergangenheit begonnen haben und abgeschlossen sind, jedoch noch eine Auswirkung auf die Gegenwart haben

Prices have gone up. They have lowered the taxes.

Um auszudrücken, dass etwas einmal, mehrmals oder nie zuvor geschehen ist

*We have never eaten oysters before.
He has already travelled to York a couple of times.*

Signalwörter:

just, never, already, since, for, till now, up to now, so far, not...yet, ever, never, this week/morning/year, etc.

Bildung:

have/has + past participle

I have travelled
you have travelled
he/she/it has travelled
we have travelled
you have travelled
they have travelled

Verneinung:

I haven't eaten yet
you haven't eaten
he/she/it hasn't eaten
we haven't eaten
you haven't eaten
they haven't eaten

Frage:

Have you ever travelled to Wales?
Has she tried canoeing?

Present perfect progressive

Bezieht sich meist auf Tätigkeiten!

Betont die Dauer einer HANDLUNG, die in der Vergangenheit begonnen hat und immer noch andauert

They have been dancing for four hours now.

She has been roasting in the sun all day.

Signalwörter:

all day/week/month, the whole morning/afternoon/night, how long, since, for

Bildung:

have/has + been + ing-Form

I have been reading a book

you have been reading

he/she/it has been reading

we have been reading

you have been reading

they have been reading

Verneinung:

I haven't been travelling

you haven't been travelling

he/she/it hasn't been travelling

we haven't been travelling

you haven't been travelling

they haven't been travelling

Frage:

Has she been working?

Have we been laughing?

Past perfect

Bezieht sich meist auf Resultate oder den Abschluss einer Tätigkeit/Situation!

Beschreibt Handlungen, die zu einem bestimmten Zeitpunkt in der Vergangenheit bereits ABGESCHLOSSEN waren

- ⇒ wird entweder durch eine nachfolgende Handlung im simple past
- ⇒ oder eine Zeitangabe gekennzeichnet

*After he had washed the dishes, he wiped the floor.
By 9 am she had already put on her clothes.*

Signalwörter:

before, after, as soon as, by the time, when

Handlungen, die vor einem bestimmten Zeitpunkt in der Vergangenheit begannen und bis zu diesem oder darüber hinaus andauerten

They had known each other for a long time when they got married.

Im Deutschen steht hier meist die 1. Vergangenheit :Sie kannten sich bereits lange Zeit, als sie heirateten.

Bildung:

had + past participle

I had gone
you had gone
he/she/it had gone
we had gone
you had gone
they had gone

Verneinung:

I hadn't visited
you hadn't visited
he/she/it hadn't visited
we hadn't visited
you hadn't visited
they hadn't visited

Frage:

Had you cleaned the room before you went to the cinema?
Had she gone home?

Past perfect progressive

Bezieht sich meist auf die Dauer einer Tätigkeit oder Situation!

Beschreibt Handlungen, die in der Vergangenheit begonnen hatten und bis zu dem Zeitpunkt andauerten, an dem eine neue Handlung einsetzt

She had been dancing for two hours when he entered the disco.

Signalwörter:

for, since, how long

Bildung:

had + been + ing-Form

I had been working
you had been working
he/she/it had been working
we had been working
you had been working
they had been working

Verneinung:

I hadn't been driving
you hadn't been driving
he/she/it hadn't been driving
we hadn't been driving
you hadn't been driving
they hadn't been driving

Frage:

Had you been working?
Had she been travelling?

Will-future

Wird mehr im schriftlichen Englisch verwendet

Vorgang, der in der Zukunft stattfinden wird, Vorhersagen

It will rain tomorrow.

The Olympic Games will start next month.

Vermutungen von künftigem Geschehen

I guess she 'll be late today.

I believe you 'll win the watch.

I 'm sure they will come.

Wird für spontan gefasste Entschlüsse verwendet

Hang on, I 'll help you!

Somebody 's knocking at the door. I 'll go look who it might be.

I think I 'll have some strawberries for dessert.

Signalwörter:

next week/month/year, etc., the following week/month, etc., in 2012, two weeks from now, in four months, tomorrow

Bildung:

will + Grundform des Verbs

I will dance

you will dance

he/she/it will dance

we will dance

you will dance

they will dance

Verneinung:

I won 't sell my old car

you won 't sell

he/she/it won 't sell

we won 't sell

you won 't sell

they won 't sell

Frage:

Will they buy a new car?

Will it rain tomorrow?

Going to – future

Wird mehr in der gesprochenen Sprache verwendet

Drückt aus, dass etwas beabsichtigt oder geplant ist

She 's going to the States next year.

We 're going to meet him tomorrow.

Logische Schlussfolgerung - es gibt Anzeichen, dass etwas in einer bestimmten Weise stattfinden wird

Laura has worked a lot. She 's going to get lots of money this month.

Mark is sneezing frequently. He 's going to be ill soon.

Bildung:

Gegenwartsform von "to be" + going to + Grundform des Verbs

I 'm going to learn

you are going to learn

he/she/it is going to learn

we are going to learn

you are going to learn

they are going to learn

Verneinung:

I 'm not going to take the plane

you are not going to take the plane

he/she/it is not going to take the plane

we are not going to take the plane

you are not going to take the plane

they are not going to take the plane

Frage:

Is he going to play basketball next week?

Are we going to arrive in time?