

PRESENT SIMPLE

1. USAGE (Verwendung)

PRESENT TENSE SIMPLE wird verwendet,

- wenn man von "Gesetzen" spricht bzw.

- wenn Handlungen regelmäßig/gewohnheitsmäßig wiederholt werden.

So genannte "Signalwörter" sind u.a. *always, usually, often, sometimes, every Sunday, seldom, once/twice/three times a week.*

2. STATEMENTS (Aussagesätze)

I **sometimes read** books in English.

I **know** that you **play** chess.

He (Tom) **watches** videos at least once a week.

She (Sally) **usually spends** her holidays in Greece.

It **often rains** in Salzburg.

We (Alexander and I) **never go** skating.

You **go** to school six times a week.

They **go** out on Fridays and Saturdays.

She **is always** late.

3. NEGATION (Verneinung)

I **am not** (= I'm not) keen on dancing.

She **is not** (She's not) very tall

I **do not** (don't) **read** books in Russian.

I know that you **do not** (don't) **play** ludo.

He **does not** (doesn't) **go** into the theatre.

She **does not** (doesn't) **play** chess.

We **do not** (don't) **go** skating.

You **do not** (don't) **go** to Salzburg, do you?

They **do not** (don't) **go** out on Mondays.

4. ASKING QUESTIONS (Fragen stellen)

Man braucht im Allgemeinen eine Form von *do* (d.h. *does* in der 3. P Sg., ansonsten *do*) wenn das Prädikat ein Vollverb ist; nur bei der Frage nach dem Subjekt wird *do* bzw. *does* als „Hilfswort“ nicht gebraucht!

Who **watches** videos at least once a week? (**nur bei Fragen nach dem Subjekt!**)

What **does Tom watch** at least once a week?

Where **does it** often **rain**?

When **do they** usually **go** out?

Does he **watch** videos at least once a week? (= Entscheidungsfrage)

Verneinung in Entscheidungsfragen

Don't they go out on Fridays?

Do they not go out on Fridays?

Doesn't he watch the news?

Does he not watch the news?

PRESENT CONTINUOUS

1. USAGE

PRESENT CONTINUOUS wird verwendet,

- wenn man von einer Handlung spricht, die in der sehr nahen **Zukunft** stattfinden wird. In diesem Fall muss der **Zeitpunkt** genannt werden. Außerdem muss es **Hinweise** geben, dass es wirklich passieren wird!!
- wenn eine Handlung **gerade jetzt** (in diesem Augenblick) abläuft
- wenn der **Sprecher sich ärgert**, dass jemand etwas dauernd/ununterbrochen macht: **PRESENT PROGRESSIVE + always!!**

2. STATEMENTS

Look! I'm **writing** a letter to my friends in St. Paul.
Now you **are writing** without making any mistakes.
Henry **is going** to New York **next week**.
At this moment Sarah **is writing** a letter.
Look out of the window! **It is raining** cats and dogs.
We are listening to the news **at the moment**.
You **are always making** such a noise. - **I can't stand that!**
Look! They **are sleeping** in front of the TV set.

3. NEGATION

I'm **not watching** a horror film, but a documentary.
I **am not watching** ...

She **isn't studying** biology, but reading a thriller.
She's **not studying**, but she is reading some magazines.
She **is not studying**...

They **aren't watching** TV, but they are sleeping.
They're **not watching** TV, but they are sleeping.
They **are not watching**...

4. ASKING QUESTIONS

Are they watching TV now?
Is Henry going to New York next week?
Are you listening?
When is Henry going to New York?
What is Sarah writing at this moment?
Where are they watching TV?

PAST SIMPLE

1. USAGE

PAST SIMPLE verwendet man, wenn man von einer (in der Vergangenheit) abgeschlossenen Handlung spricht. Im Allgemeinen wird der Zeitpunkt angegeben (yesterday, last year, three weeks ago, ...)!

2. STATEMENTS

In 1991 I was in St. Paul.
Last weekend you were in Paris, weren't you?
In 1993 he was in Rome, wasn't he?
Last Monday she was at Peter's party, wasn't she?
Three years ago we were in New York, weren't we?
Two years ago they were in London, weren't they?
Last year I spent my holidays in Denmark.
Last weekend she visited her parents in Linz.
In 1992 they went skiing in Innsbruck.

Die Zeitangaben, die darauf hinweisen, dass die Handlung abgeschlossen und somit PAST TENSE verwendet wird, muss am Anfang oder am Ende des Aussagesatzes stehen.

In diesen Aussagesätzen steht das Subjekt zwischen Zeitangabe und Prädikat.

3. NEGATION

a) Bildung der Verneinung: did + not + Infinitiv (=Nennform) des Vollverbs

In 1993 I didn't live in St. Paul.
Two years ago I didn't spend my holidays in Denmark.

b) Bildung der Verneinung mit was oder were: was+ not, were + not

Last weekend you weren't in Vienna, were you?

4. ASKING QUESTIONS

Last week Tracy played tennis with her sister.
Who played tennis with her sister last week? (Tracy)
What did Tracy do with her sister last week? (played tennis)
What did Tracy play with her sister last week? (tennis)
When did Tracy play tennis with her sister? (last week)
With whom did Tracy play tennis last week? (with her sister)
Who did Tracy play tennis with last week? (with her sister)

Sam was in London last week.
Who was in London last week?
Where was Sam last week?
When was Sam in London?

PAST CONTINUOUS (PAST PROGRESSIVE)

1. USAGE (Verwendung)

- PAST CONTINUOUS (PROGRESSIVE)** verwendet man, wenn man von einer abgeschlossenen Handlung spricht,
- die zu einem bestimmten Zeitpunkt in der Vergangenheit stattgefunden hat. Dieser Zeitpunkt muss angegeben werden!
 - die durch eine kürzere Handlung unterbrochen wird.
 - die sehr lange angedauert hat, und dies betont werden soll.

2. STATEMENTS

Bildung: WAS/WERE + -ING

I *was washing* the dishes when the others *were watching* TV.

You *were taking* a bath when your friends called.

She *was copying* her homework when the teacher entered the room.

We *were watching* TV when our parents came home.

Yesterday at 8. p.m. they *were listening* to the news.

3. NEGATION: WAS/WERE **NOT** + -ING

I *was not washing* the dishes when the others *were watching* TV.

You *were not taking* a bath when your friends called, were you?

She *was not copying* her homework when the teacher entered the room.

We *were not watching* TV when our parents came home.

Yesterday at 8. p.m. they *were not listening* to the news, but to some opera.

4. ASKING QUESTIONS: Man braucht keine Form von **do**, da man das Hilfszeitwort **was** bzw. **were** hat, das die Stelle von **do** einnimmt.

Who *was washing* the dishes when we *were watching* TV? (Frage nach dem Subjekt)

When *were they watching* the news? (Subjekt steht zwischen *was/were* und *-ing*)

PRESENT PERFECT SIMPLE

1. Usage

PRESENT PERFECT SIMPLE wird verwendet,

- wenn man von einer Handlung spricht, die **gerade beendet** worden ist
- wenn das **ERGEBNIS** einer vergangenen Handlung (noch) zu sehen ist

2. Statements (Aussagesätze)

I am exhausted because I **have studied** maths for several hours.

You are probably tired because you **have been** out for so long.

He **has not seen** snow, yet. (Er hat bis jetzt keinen Schnee gesehen.)

We are exhausted because we **have gone** for a walk.

They are exhausted because they **have run** three miles.

3. Negation (Verneinung)

I am **not** exhausted because I **have not studied** maths for several hours.

You are probably **not** tired because you **have not been** out for so long.

He **has not seen** snow, yet. (Er hat bis jetzt keinen Schnee gesehen.)

We are **not** exhausted because we **have not gone** for a walk.

They are **not** exhausted because they **have not run** three miles.

4. Asking questions

Have you already done your homework?

Have you heard anything about that play?

5. Negation in questions

Haven't you heard of him recently?

Have you **not** heard of that murder?

PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS

1. Usage

PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS verwendet man, wenn von einer Handlung die Rede ist, die in der Vergangenheit begonnen hat und **noch andauert!**

2. Statements (Aussagesätze)

I **have been** studying for several hours.

You **have been** dancing for a long time (now).

He **has been** playing soccer for several years.

She **has been** going to this school since 1999.

They **have been** travelling around the world for six weeks

3. Negation (Verneinung)

I **haven't** (= have not) **been** studying for several hours.

You **haven't been** dancing for a long time (now).

He **hasn't** (= has not) **been** playing soccer for several years.

She **hasn't been** going to this school since 1999.

They **haven't been** travelling around the world for six weeks

4. Asking question

Have you really **been** studying for several hours?

Has he **been** playing soccer for several years?

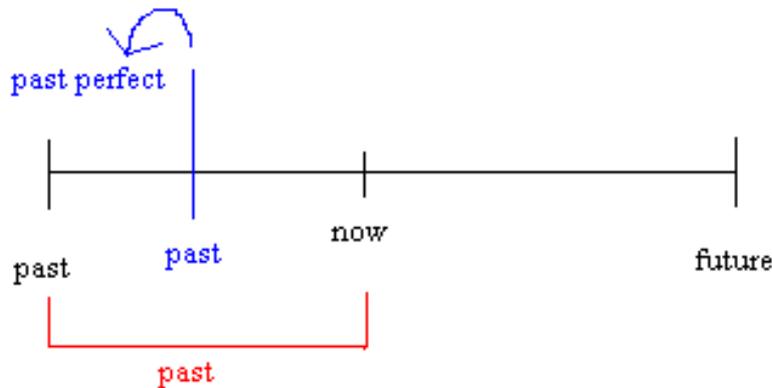
5. Negation in questions

Haven't you already been to New York?

Have you **not** already been to New York?

PAST PERFECT SIMPLE

1. Usage



PAST PERFECT SIMPLE wird normalerweise verwendet, wenn die Handlung zu einem bestimmten Zeitpunkt in der Vergangenheit, der durch eine zweite Handlung im Präteritum oder durch Angaben wie by that time angegeben wird, schon abgeschlossen war oder über diesen Zeitpunkt hinaus andauerte (In diesem Fall steht im Deutschen oft schon).

Außerdem verwendet man **PAST PERFECT** in manchen **IF-CLAUSES**.

1. Statements (Bildung: **HAD** + **PAST PARTICIPLE**)

After he **had read** *Othello*, he **watched** the film.

Tom **watched** the film last Monday. **By that time** he **had read** the book.

By March 2000 they **had lived** in Vienna for thirty years.

If she **had taken** part in the race, she **would have won**.

2. Negation

Since she **had not read** the book, she didn't know anything about it.

3. Asking questions

Why **had** he (not) **read** the book?

Why **hadn't** he **read** the book?

FUTURE (Zukunft)

Es gibt verschiedene Möglichkeiten, die ZUKUNFT auszudrücken.

- a) Man verwendet **PRESENT CONTINUOUS**, wenn der Sprecher sicher ist, dass die Handlung zu einem bestimmten Zeitpunkt in der nahen Zukunft stattfinden wird. Der Zeitpunkt muss genannt werden!

She is leaving in a few minutes.

They are flying to New York next week.

- b) **GOING TO - FUTURE** wird verwendet, wenn gesagt wird, was mit ziemlicher Sicherheit in der nahen Zukunft passieren wird. Der Zeitpunkt muss nicht genannt werden.

The cat is going to have kittens.

It is going to clear up.

- c) **WILL - FUTURE** wird verwendet, wenn man spontan von einer Handlung spricht, aber nicht sicher ist, ob es zu dieser kommt. (Man verwendet oft maybe, perhaps, I think, ...)

I will take the exam in September.

You will sing at the party, won't you?

He will study in the USA if he gets a scholarship.

- d) **FUTURE CONTINUOUS** wird verwendet, wenn man Fragen freundlich stellen möchte oder wenn von zwei Handlungen die Rede ist (eine lang, eine kurz)

When I get home tonight, my dog *will be waiting*.

Will you be using the car tonight, Daddy?

Will you be going to the post office? (polite)

- e) **FUTURE PERFECT** wird verwendet, um zu sagen, zu welchem Zeitpunkt (in der Zukunft) eine Handlung durchgeführt sein wird.

Tomorrow you *will have been* here for a week.

- f) **PRESENT TENSE** wird bei Fahrplänen u.ä. verwendet.

The train *leaves* at 6:30 p.m. The concert *starts* at eight o'clock.