

Present simple

- Die **einfache Gegenwart** bezeichnet gewohnheitsmäßige, sich wiederholende Handlungen.
- Sie wird auch in Aussagen verwendet, die allgemein gültig sind.

Questions	Positive	Negative
How do you go to the office?	I walk there.	But I don't walk home.
Where does he/she work ?	He/She works in ...	But he/she doesn't work in ...
Where do you live ?	We live in ...	But we don't live in ...
What do they learn at school?	They all learn ...	But they don't all learn ...
Do you like your job?	Yes, I do .	No, I don't .
Does he/she get up early?	Yes, he/she does .	No, he/she doesn't .

- **Wichtig** "He / She / It – das 's' muss mit." In der 3. Person Singular wird ein -s an das Ende des Verbs angehängt (*work* ▶ *works*), *do* wird zu *does* und *don't* zu *doesn't*.
- **Rechtschreibung** Wenn -y auf einen Konsonanten folgt, wird in der 3. Person Singular -y zu -ies: *try* ▶ *tries*. Wenn das Verb auf -sh oder -ch endet, wird in der 3. Person Singular -es angehängt: *wash* ▶ *washes*.

1 Cross out the wrong word.

1 I usually *take / takes* the bus. It always *arrive / arrives* on time. 2 The shops *open / opens* at 9 on weekdays. 3 We *like / likes* getting up late on Sundays. 4 What time *do / does* Jane start / starts work? 5 She *finish / finishes* at 6.30. 6 She *don't / doesn't* have much free time.

2 Write these words in the gaps:

closes | do | does | does | doesn't | don't | flies | go | meets | ride | rises | sets

1 The sun in the east and in the west. 2 she live near here? – Yes, she 3 The shop early on public holidays. 4 How often you drive? – Never, I like driving. 5 They often their bikes in the park. 6 He likes soccer, but he play very often. 7 On Fridays Bill his friends and they out for dinner. 8 He to Greece every summer.

3 Write in the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

1 (+ eat) Kim there every day. 2 (+ wash) Jim his new car once a week. 3 (? get up) Susan early in the morning? 4 (– like) Tom his job. 5 (+ do) We yoga every morning. 6 (– know) No, I where he is. 7 (+ try) She always to be at the office before her boss arrives. 8 (? watch) How often you TV in the evenings?

Present progressive

- Die **Verlaufsform der Gegenwart** wird verwendet, um über Dinge zu sprechen, die im Moment geschehen.
- Sie wird ebenfalls benutzt, wenn etwas in einem Zeitraum geschieht, der noch nicht abgeschlossen ist, z.B. *today, this week: We're learning about the present tenses this week.*

Questions	Positive	Negative
What are you reading?	I am reading my book.	I'm not reading the paper.
What is he/she doing?	He/She is talking to ...	He/She isn't reading.
What are you two talking about?	We are talking about our ...	We aren't talking about ...
What are they doing today?	They are doing tests all day.	They aren't having lessons.
Are you talking about your work?	Yes, I am. / Yes, we are.	No, I'm not. / No, we aren't.
Is he/she working today?	Yes, he/she is.	No, he/she isn't.

- Wichtig** Verkürzte Formen werden normalerweise in Aussagesätzen verwendet: *I'm going home now.* Sie werden aber nie in positiven Kurzantworten verwendet: *Yes, I am.*
- Rechtschreibung** In der *ing*-Form wird bei Verben, die auf Vokal + Konsonant enden, der Konsonant verdoppelt (*swim* ▶ *swimming*), ein *-e* am Ende fällt weg (*take* ▶ *taking*), und *-ie* am Ende wird zu *-y* (*lie* ▶ *lying*).

1 John is away on business. He's on the phone to his wife. What are his questions? Write the correct form of these verbs in the gaps: cook | do | lie | listen | make | sit | watch

1 Jack his homework? **2** the twins TV?

3 What you for dinner? **4** Who that horrible noise? **5** the cat on your bed, or she on mine again? **6** you to me, darling?

2 What's happening at the moment? Write in the correct form of the verbs in brackets in the questions, and complete the short answers.

1 (drink) she a coffee? – Yes, she **2** (swim) he in the pool? – No, he **3** (do) I this correctly? – Yes, you **4** (rain) it ? – No, it **5** (dance) they (together)? – No, they

3 Rewrite these sentences. Change them according to what you can see in brackets (– = negative sentence, + = positive sentence, ? = question)

1 She's learning French. **2** Are they working today?
 (I / –) (they / –)
 (you / ?) (he / –)
 (they / +) (he / ?)