

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

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** ...

- 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. 7 *Do* / *Does* you like olives? – I *don't* / *doesn't*.

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

- 1 Kim (+ eat) there every day. 2 Jim (+ wash) his new car once a week. 3 (? get up) Susan early in the morning? 4 Tom (- like) his job. 5 We (+ do) yoga every morning. 6 No, I (- know) where he is. 7 She always (+ try) to be at the office before her boss arrives. 8 How often (? watch) you TV in the evenings? 9 She (+ try) to be punctual but she sometimes (+ come) late.



S. 51

Present simple

Stative verbs	27
Present simple and present progressive	28
Present simple and present perfect simple	28
Present simple and present perfect progressive	30