

# EXPLANATION: SIMPLE PRESENT

## TENSES

Wann wird das **simple present** verwendet?

→ Wenn man von Ereignissen spricht, die **regelmäßig** stattfinden.

*I eat a banana every morning.*

→ Wenn man von Ereignissen spricht, die **nie** stattfinden.

*Lucy never goes on holiday in Italy.*

→ Wenn man von **Tatsachen** spricht.

*The sun rises every morning.*

### Signalwörter:

*always* (immer), *sometimes* (manchmal), *often* (oft / häufig), *never* (nie),  
*usually* (in der Regel), *every day / week / month / year / ...* (jede(n) Tag / Woche / Monat / Jahr / ...)

# SIMPLE PRESENT

## TENSES

1. Right or wrong? Write the answers (right/wrong) into your exercise book.

|                                                                                                   | right | wrong |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|-------|
| 1) Das <i>simple present</i> wird verwendet, wenn man erzählt, was man letzte Woche gegessen hat. |       |       |
| 2) Das <i>simple present</i> wird verwendet, wenn man davon spricht, was man regelmäßig macht.    |       |       |
| 3) Das <i>simple present</i> wird verwendet, wenn man davon spricht, was man nie macht.           |       |       |

2. Copy the words below into your exercise book.  
Underline the signal words for the simple present.

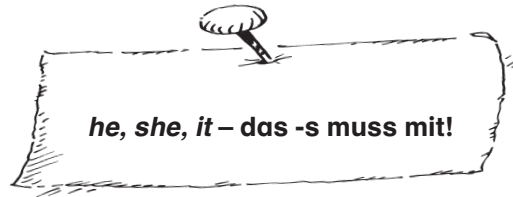
sometimes      yesterday      every weekend      today      usually      often  
last year      never      next week      always      two years ago      every day

# EXPLANATION: SIMPLE PRESENT – POSITIVE SENTENCES

## TENSES

Bildet man einen **Aussagesatz** im **simple present**, muss man eine Regel beachten.

Diese lautet:



- Bei den Pronomen **he, she und it** wird ein **-s** an das Verb gehängt!
- Bei den Pronomen **I, you, we und they** bleibt das Verb im **Infinitiv** (Grundform) stehen.  
Es verändert sich nicht!

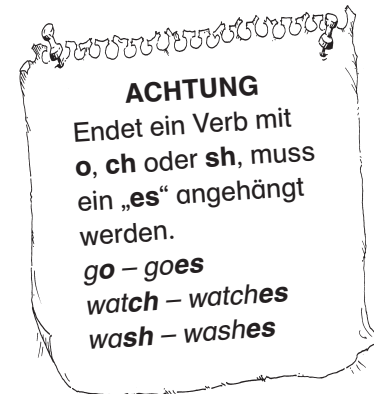
Beispiele:

Greg **plays** football with his dog Sam. (Greg = he)

Carrie **eats** donuts for breakfast. (Carrie = she)

Greg and Carrie **play** football together. (Greg and Carrie = they)

I **love** my dog Sam.



# SIMPLE PRESENT – POSITIVE SENTENCES

## TENSES

1. Copy the sentences below into your exercise book.

a) Underline the subjects of the sentences in red.

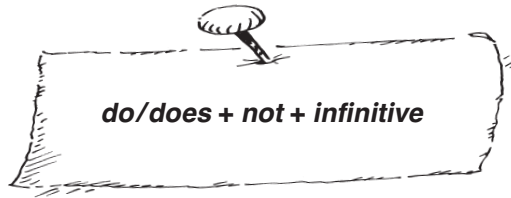
b) Put the verbs in the right form of the simple present.

- 1) Greg \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to the park every day. He often \_\_\_\_\_ (play) football with his dog Sam.
- 2) Carrie \_\_\_\_\_ (like) to go to the park, too. She \_\_\_\_\_ (love) football.
- 3) Greg, Sam and Carrie always \_\_\_\_\_ (have) fun together when they \_\_\_\_\_ (play).
- 4) They \_\_\_\_\_ (meet) in the park every Saturday.
- 5) Carrie, Sam and Greg usually \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a picnic after the game.
- 6) Carrie and Greg \_\_\_\_\_ (like) donuts, and Sam \_\_\_\_\_ (love) fish.
- 7) Carrie \_\_\_\_\_ (enjoy) the Saturday afternoons in the park. She sometimes \_\_\_\_\_ (dream) of the good times.

# EXPLANATION: SIMPLE PRESENT – NEGATIVE SENTENCES

## TENSES

Die Verneinung im **simple present** wird wie folgt gebildet:

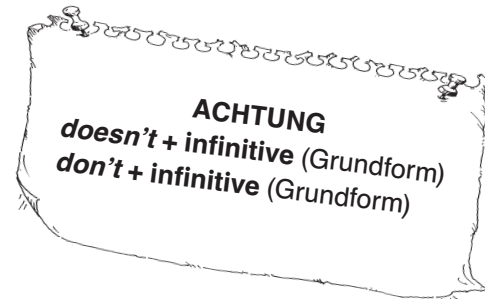


- Bei den Pronomen **he, she und it** setzt man **doesn't** vor das Verb. So ist der Satz verneint.
- Bei den Pronomen **I, you, we und they** setzt man **don't** vor das Verb.

Beispiele:

She **doesn't like** football.

We **don't sing** songs at school.



# SIMPLE PRESENT – NEGATIVE SENTENCES

## TENSES

1. Copy the sentences below into your exercise book.

a) Underline the subjects of the sentences in red.

b) Put the verbs in the negative form of the simple present.

- 1) Carrie \_\_\_\_\_ (not play) football in the park on Sunday.
- 2) Sam \_\_\_\_\_ (not eat) donuts.
- 3) Carrie and Greg \_\_\_\_\_ (not like) fish.
- 4) They \_\_\_\_\_ (not throw) the ball around in the park.
- 5) Carrie and her friends \_\_\_\_\_ (not have) a picnic together at home.
- 6) Greg and Sam \_\_\_\_\_ (not enjoy) the park when Carrie  
\_\_\_\_\_ (not join) them.
- 7) Greg \_\_\_\_\_ (not know) how to play tennis.
- 8) He \_\_\_\_\_ (not want) to play tennis, either.

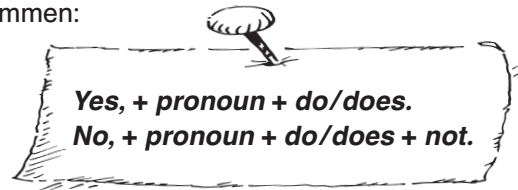
# EXPLANATION: SIMPLE PRESENT – QUESTIONS

## TENSES

Um **Fragen** im **simple present** stellen zu können, braucht man das **Hilfsverb do/does**.

- Bei den Pronomen **he, she und it** wird das Hilfsverb **does** an den Anfang der Frage gesetzt.
- Bei den Pronomen **I, you, we und they** wird das Hilfsverb **do** an den Anfang der Frage gesetzt.

Auf Fragen, die man mit ja oder nein beantworten kann, antwortet man mit **Kurzantworten**.  
Diese setzen sich so zusammen:



Beispiele:

**Does** Carrie **like** football?

Yes, she **does**.

**Do** Greg and Carrie **eat** fish?

No, they **don't**.

# SIMPLE PRESENT - QUESTIONS

## TENSES

1. Copy the sentences below into your exercise book.

a) Underline the subjects of the questions in red.

b) Answer the questions. Use short answers.

|                                               |             |
|-----------------------------------------------|-------------|
| 1) Do the children play football in the park? | Yes, _____. |
| 2) Does Carrie play tennis with Greg?         | No, _____.  |
| 3) Do Greg and Carrie meet every Monday?      | No, _____.  |
| 4) Does Sam eat fish?                         | Yes, _____. |
| 5) Do the friends have fun in the park?       | Yes, _____. |
| 6) Does Greg play tennis?                     | No, _____.  |
| 7) Do Sam, Greg and Carrie have a picnic?     | Yes, _____. |
| 8) Does Carrie like donuts?                   | Yes, _____. |
| 9) Does Sam eat donuts after the game?        | No, _____.  |
| 10) Does Greg play football every Saturday?   | Yes, _____. |

# SOLUTION: SIMPLE PRESENT

## TENSES

1.

|                                                                                                   | right | wrong |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|-------|
| 1) Das <i>simple present</i> wird verwendet, wenn man erzählt, was man letzte Woche gegessen hat. |       | X     |
| 2) Das <i>simple present</i> wird verwendet, wenn man davon spricht, was man regelmäßig macht.    | X     |       |
| 3) Das <i>simple present</i> wird verwendet, wenn man davon spricht, was man nie macht.           | X     |       |

2.

sometimes      yesterday      every weekend      today      usually      often  
 last year      never      next week      always      two years ago      every day

# SOLUTION: SIMPLE PRESENT – POSITIVE SENTENCES

## TENSES

1. a) & b)

- 1) Greg **goes** to the park every day. He often **plays** football with his dog Sam.
- 2) Carrie **likes** to go to the park, too. She **loves** football.
- 3) Greg, Sam and Carrie always **have** fun together when they **play**.
- 4) They **meet** in the park every Saturday.
- 5) Carrie, Sam and Greg usually **have** a picnic after the game.
- 6) Carrie and Greg **like** donuts, and Sam **loves** fish.
- 7) Carrie **enjoys** the Saturday afternoons in the park. She sometimes **dreams** of the good times.

# SOLUTION: SIMPLE PRESENT – NEGATIVE SENTENCES

## TENSES

1. a) & b)

- 1) Carrie **doesn't play** football in the park on Sunday.
- 2) Sam **doesn't eat** donuts.
- 3) Carrie and Greg **don't like** fish.
- 4) They **don't throw** the ball around in the park.
- 5) Carrie and her friends **don't have** a picnic together at home.
- 6) Greg and Sam **don't enjoy** the park when Carrie **doesn't join** them.
- 7) Greg **doesn't know** how to play tennis.
- 8) He **doesn't want** to play tennis, either.

# SOLUTION: SIMPLE PRESENT – QUESTIONS

## TENSES

1. a) & b)

- |                                                      |                          |
|------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1) Do <u>the children</u> play football in the park? | Yes, <b>they do</b> .    |
| 2) Does <u>Carrie</u> play tennis with Greg?         | No, <b>she doesn't</b> . |
| 3) Do <u>Greg and Carrie</u> meet every Monday?      | No, <b>they don't</b> .  |
| 4) Does <u>Sam</u> eat fish?                         | Yes, <b>he does</b> .    |
| 5) Do <u>the friends</u> have fun in the park?       | Yes, <b>they do</b> .    |
| 6) Does <u>Greg</u> play tennis?                     | No, <b>he doesn't</b> .  |
| 7) Do <u>Sam, Greg and Carrie</u> have a picnic?     | Yes, <b>they do</b> .    |
| 8) Does <u>Carrie</u> like donuts?                   | Yes, <b>she does</b> .   |
| 9) Does <u>Sam</u> eat donuts after the game?        | No, <b>he doesn't</b> .  |
| 10) Does <u>Greg</u> play football every Saturday?   | Yes, <b>he does</b> .    |

# SOLUTION: THE VERB "TO BE" IN THE SIMPLE PRESENT

## TENSES

1.

- 
- 1) Carrie                      we  
2) the students              he  
3) my friends and I              it  
4) Greg, Sam and I              she  
5) Greg                      they  
6) my exercise book              we

| positive form   | negative form      |
|-----------------|--------------------|
| we <b>are</b>   | we <b>aren't</b>   |
| he <b>is</b>    | he <b>isn't</b>    |
| it <b>is</b>    | it <b>isn't</b>    |
| she <b>is</b>   | she <b>isn't</b>   |
| they <b>are</b> | they <b>aren't</b> |
| we <b>are</b>   | we <b>aren't</b>   |

2.

Sam and Greg **are** in the park. I **am** in the park, too. We play football together. There **is** another dog. Sam **is** happy to see another dog.

# SOLUTION: QUESTIONS WITH THE VERB "TO BE" IN THE SIMPLE PRESENT

## TENSES

1.

- 1) **Are Carrie and Sam in the park?**
- 2) **Is Greg at home?**
- 3) **Is Carrie happy that she can play with Sam?**
- 4) **Are Carrie and Sam hungry after the game?**
- 5) **Is Greg on his way to bring them food?**

2.

- 1) **Where is Carrie?**
- 2) **Why are the kids happy?**
- 3) **When is Carrie happy?**
- 4) **Who are Greg and Sam with?**
- 5) **Is Sam at home?**
- 6) **Why are Sam and Carrie hungry?**



# SOLUTION: PRESENT PROGRESSIVE

## TENSES

1.

|                                                                                                                     | right | wrong |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|-------|
| 1) Das <i>present progressive</i> wird verwendet, wenn man von Ereignissen spricht, die in diesem Moment passieren. | X     |       |
| 2) Das <i>present progressive</i> wird verwendet, wenn ein Ereignis wahrscheinlich morgen stattfindet.              |       | X     |
| 3) Das <i>present progressive</i> wird verwendet, wenn eine Handlung nur vorübergehend stattfindet.                 | X     |       |

2.

sometimes    right now    yesterday    still    at the moment    often

# SOLUTION: PRESENT PROGRESSIVE – POSITIVE SENTENCES

## TENSES

1. a) & b)

- 1) Greg and Carrie **are looking** at some photos from their last holidays.
- 2) Greg: You **are laughing** so hard in this picture.
- 3) Carrie: Look! You **are dancing** in the background.
- 4) Greg: I **am having** so much fun dancing.
- 5) Carrie: We **are having** so much fun there!
- 6) Greg: Oh yes. And look at Sam. He **is searching** for food on the buffet.
- 7) Carrie: Luckily your mum **is standing** next to him.
- 8) Greg: Let's plan a new party.
- 9) Carrie: Great idea!
- 10) Greg: Perfect! We **are having** a new party next summer.