

# EXPLANATION: SIMPLE PRESENT

## TENSES

Wann wird das **simple present** verwendet?

- Wenn man von Ereignissen spricht, die **regelmäßig oder nie** stattfinden.  
*We never eat pancakes.*
- Wenn man von **Tatsachen** spricht.  
*My family lives in Germany.*

Beachte im *simple present* immer die Regel:



**Beachte:** *I do, you do, he/she/it does, we do, you do, they do*

**Verneinungen** werden mit **do/does + not + infinitive** gebildet.

**Fragen** werden mit **do/does + infinitive** gebildet.

Beispiele: *The kids **don't like** broccoli. / Marco **doesn't like** broccoli.*  
***Do** the kids **like** broccoli? / **Does** Marco **like** broccoli?*

### Signalwörter:

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

# SIMPLE PRESENT

## TENSES

1. Copy the text below into your exercise book.
  - a) Underline the signal words for the simple present in blue.
  - b) Put the verbs in the correct form of the simple present!

Marco and John \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to school together every morning. They usually  
\_\_\_\_\_ (go) by bus but not on Tuesdays. Every Tuesday John's sister  
Rebecca \_\_\_\_\_ (take) them to school in her new car. On Tuesdays she \_\_\_\_\_  
(work) in a deli near school. The boys \_\_\_\_\_ (enjoy) the ride to school very much.  
They \_\_\_\_\_ (like) to go to school by car, but they \_\_\_\_\_ (not like) to go to school  
by bus. Rebecca \_\_\_\_\_ (not enjoy) taking the boys to school. She \_\_\_\_\_ (think)  
that they are annoying.

2. Form three questions based on the text above and answer them. The example helps you!

What do Marco and John enjoy?

They enjoy that Rebecca takes them to school.

# EXPLANATION: PRESENT PROGRESSIVE

## TENSES

Wann wird das **present progressive** (auch **present continuous**) verwendet?

→ Wenn man von einem **Ereignis** berichtet, das **in dieser Sekunde** stattfindet (und gegebenenfalls über einen bestimmten Zeitraum andauert). (Jetzt-Zeit)

*The girls are walking on the street.*

*I am watching a movie now.*

→ Wenn eine **Handlung** nur **vorübergehend** stattfindet.

*Rebecca is working in the deli during the holidays.*

Das **present progressive** wird wie folgt gebildet:



**Beachte:** *I am, you are, he/she/it is, we are, you are, they are*

**Verneinungen** werden mit **am/are/is + not + ing form** gebildet.

**Fragen** werden mit **am/are/is + ing form** gebildet.

Beispiele: *The two boys **aren't working**./Marco **isn't working** in the deli.*

***Are the two boys working?/Is Marco working** in the deli?*

### Signalwörter:

*just (gerade), still (immer noch), now (jetzt), at the moment (in diesem Moment), Look! (Schau!), Listen! (Hör zu!), (right) now (jetzt)*

# PRESENT PROGRESSIVE

## TENSES

1. Copy the text below into your exercise book.
  - a) Underline the signal words for the present progressive in blue.
  - b) Put the verbs in the correct form of the present progressive!

Rebecca \_\_\_\_\_ (work) in the deli. She \_\_\_\_\_ (make) sandwiches at the moment.

Right in this second two young men \_\_\_\_\_ (enter) the deli. They \_\_\_\_\_ (stand) in front of the bar and \_\_\_\_\_ (look) at the menu now. Rebecca \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) them.

She thinks that the boy who \_\_\_\_\_ (talk) at this moment is cute. Rebecca \_\_\_\_\_

(walk) to the bar to take the order. The two boys \_\_\_\_\_ (order), and Rebecca \_\_\_\_\_

(think) about asking the boy for his number. While the boys \_\_\_\_\_ (eat) she can't stop looking

at him. The cute boy gets up and asks, "Why \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (look) at me?"

Do you want my phone number?" "Of course!" she says.

2. Form three questions based on the text and answer them. The example helps you!

Where is Rebecca working?

She is working in the deli.

# EXPLANATION: SIMPLE PAST

## TENSES

Wann wird das **simple past** verwendet?

- Wenn man von einem **Ereignis** spricht, das in der **Vergangenheit** liegt und **abgeschlossen** ist.  
*Rebecca worked in the deli yesterday.*
- Wenn man eine **Geschichte** erzählt oder schreibt.  
*Once upon a time there was a big castle ...*

Im **simple past** unterscheidet man zwischen **zwei Verbformen**:

Bei **regelmäßigen Verben** lautet die Regel  
**infinitive + -ed.**

Beispiel: *The boys played games.*

**Unregelmäßige Verben** muss man **auswendig lernen**.

Beispiel: *John went to school by bus.*

**Verneinungen** werden mit **did + not + infinitive** gebildet.

**Fragen** werden mit **did + infinitive** gebildet.

Beispiele: *The boys **didn't work** in the deli. / Rebecca **didn't work** in the deli.*  
***Did** the boys **work** yesterday? / **Did** Rebecca **work** yesterday?*

### Signalwörter:

*yesterday* (gestern), *last week/month/year/...* (letzte/n/s Woche/Monat/Jahr/...), *... ago* (vor ...),  
*in 1985* (im Jahr 1985), *the other day* (letztens)

# SIMPLE PAST

## TENSES

1. Copy the text below into your exercise book.
  - a) Underline the signal words for the simple past in blue.
  - b) Put the verbs in the correct form of the simple past!

Marco and John \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to New York during their last summer holidays. They \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a great time, and \_\_\_\_\_ (enjoy) it a lot. The weather \_\_\_\_\_ (be) sunny most of the time, and it only \_\_\_\_\_ (rain) once while they \_\_\_\_\_ (be) there. Marco \_\_\_\_\_ (not like) the big city, but John \_\_\_\_\_ (love) it. They \_\_\_\_\_ (see) many sights there. They \_\_\_\_\_ (visit) the Empire State Building and Ground Zero, but they \_\_\_\_\_ (not see) much of Central Park because it is so big. Marco \_\_\_\_\_ (like) the New York delis the most. John \_\_\_\_\_ (not like) the food in one deli because they \_\_\_\_\_ (not have) a vegetarian menu. It \_\_\_\_\_ (not be) easy for him to find good food at that place. Therefore, the boys \_\_\_\_\_ (decide) not to go there again. All in all, John and Marco \_\_\_\_\_ (enjoy) the trip last summer very much.

2. Form three questions based on the text and answer them. The example helps you!

Did John and Marco go to California?

No, they didn't. They went to New York.

# EXPLANATION: PRESENT PERFECT

## TENSES

Wann wird das **present perfect** verwendet?

- Wenn ein **Ereignis** in der **Vergangenheit abgeschlossen** wurde, aber die **Folgen bis in die Gegenwart** reichen.  
*I have left you the shopping list on the kitchen table.*
- Wenn ein Ereignis in der **Vergangenheit begann** und **bis jetzt andauert**.  
*I have lived in Germany for 15 years.*
- Wenn eine **Handlung gerade erst beendet** wurde.  
*She has just finished her homework.*

Das present perfect wird wie folgt gebildet:



**Beachte:** *I have, you have, he/she/it has, we have, you have, they have*

**Verneinungen** werden mit **have/has + not + past participle** gebildet.

**Fragen** werden mit **have/has + past participle** gebildet.

Beispiele: *I **haven't done** my homework yet. / She **hasn't done** her homework yet.*  
***Have you done** your homework yet? / **Has she done** her homework yet?*

### Signalwörter:

*already* (bereits), *recently* (vor Kurzem), *never* (niemals), *up to now* (bis jetzt), *just* (gerade), *ever* (je),  
*yet* (noch), *not yet* (noch nicht), *for* (für ...), *since* (seit ...)

# PRESENT PERFECT

## TENSES

1. Copy the text below into your exercise book.
  - a) Underline the signal words for the present perfect in blue.
  - b) Put the verbs in the correct form of the present perfect!

Rebecca \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a stressful day in the deli. It was very busy, and she \_\_\_\_\_ just \_\_\_\_\_ (get) home from work. Rebecca \_\_\_\_\_ (not stop) thinking about the cute boy ever since she met him. John and Marco \_\_\_\_\_ (call) Rebecca for four hours now, but Rebecca \_\_\_\_\_ just \_\_\_\_\_ (see) it. She calls them back, and Marco picks up the phone. He says, "Hi Rebecca, guess who we \_\_\_\_\_ (be) with for the last four hours? Yes, we \_\_\_\_\_ (be) with the cute guy who you met in the deli this afternoon. He won't stop talking about you. You can come over. We are at the mall." Rebecca says, "I \_\_\_\_\_ (hope) for something like this to happen. I will be there in 30 minutes!"

2. Form questions out of the sentences and answer them.
  - 1) Rebecca has had a boring day in the deli.
  - 2) Rebecca has stopped thinking about the boy.
  - 3) John and Marco have called Rebecca for four hours.



# EXPLANATION: PAST PERFECT

## TENSES

Wann wird das **past perfect** verwendet?

→ Wenn man ein **Ereignis** beschreibt, das **vor einem abgeschlossenen Ereignis** in der Vergangenheit erfolgt ist.

*I did my homework after I had watched TV.*

Das **past perfect** wird häufig mit dem **simple past** in einem Satz angewandt. Es wird auch als **Vorvergangenheit** bezeichnet.

Das **past perfect** wird wie folgt gebildet:



**Verneinungen** werden mit **had + not + past participle** gebildet.

**Fragen** werden mit **had + past participle** gebildet.

Beispiele: *The boys **hadn't been** to Greece until they won the journey.*

*She **hadn't been** to Greece until she won the journey.*

***Had** they **been** to Greece before? / **Had** she **been** to Greece before?*

### Signalwörter:

*when (als), before (bevor), after (nachdem), never (niemals), once (einmal), as soon as (sobald)*

# PAST PERFECT

## TENSES

1. Copy the text below into your exercise book.
  - a) Underline the signal words for the past perfect in blue.
  - b) Put the verbs in the correct form of the past perfect!

John had some crazy days. It all started on Monday when he \_\_\_\_\_ (miss) the bus. After his mum \_\_\_\_\_ (take) him to school, he realized that he \_\_\_\_\_ (forget) his homework on his desk. What a day! Tuesday was rather relaxing. After Rebecca \_\_\_\_\_ (take) him and Marco to school, they enjoyed a regular school day. But after school things went crazy! As soon as John's friends Benny and Steven \_\_\_\_\_ (arrive) at his house, they had a great time at the pool. They \_\_\_\_\_ never \_\_\_\_\_ (stay) at his house before, but on that day they all had a sleep over. After they \_\_\_\_\_ (decide) what movie to watch, they had a great argument about what to eat for dinner. They had a great time and they enjoyed it a lot!

2. Form three questions based on the text and answer them. The example helps you!

Had John missed the bus on Monday morning?

Yes, he had.

# EXPLANATION: PRESENT PERFECT PROGRESSIVE

## TENSES

Wann wird das **present perfect progressive** verwendet?

→ Wenn man ein **Ereignis** oder eine **Handlung** beschreibt, welches/welche in der **Vergangenheit begann** und bis in die **Gegenwart andauert** oder **kurz vorher endete**.

*My family has been living in Munich since 2019.*

Das **present perfect progressive** verdeutlicht, dass das Ereignis über einen **bestimmten Zeitraum** hinweg stattfindet oder stattgefunden hat. Die **Dauer** des Ereignisses steht somit im Vordergrund.

Das **present perfect progressive** wird wie folgt gebildet:



**Beachte:** *I have, you have, he/she/it has, we have, you have, they have*

**Verneinungen** werden mit **have/has + not + been + ing form** gebildet.

**Fragen** werden mit **have/has + been + ing form** gebildet.

Beispiele: *I **haven't been feeling** well since I came here./He **hasn't been feeling** well since he came here.  
**Has she been doing** her homework for three hours now?/Have you **been doing** your homework for three hours now?*

### Signalwörter:

*since (seit), for (für), all day/week/month (den ganzen Tag/die ganze Woche/den ganzen Monat)*

# PRESENT PERFECT PROGRESSIVE

## TENSES

1. Copy the text below into your exercise book.
  - a) Underline the signal words for the present perfect progressive in blue.
  - b) Put the verbs in the correct form of the present perfect progressive!

John, Marco, Rebecca, Ben and Steven \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a busy day.

Here is what they \_\_\_\_\_ (do) all day:

John \_\_\_\_\_ (work) on his science project for school since the evening.

Marco \_\_\_\_\_ (help) John for about three hours.

John and Marco \_\_\_\_\_ (study) the whole afternoon.

Rebecca \_\_\_\_\_ (talk) on the phone to her best friend Amy all day.

Ben and his mom \_\_\_\_\_ (do) a lot of work in the garden the whole day.

Steven \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) his favourite series all Saturday. He loves it!

2. Form three questions based on the text and answer them. The example helps you!

Has John been working in the garden with his mom?

No, he hasn't.

# EXPLANATION: WILL-FUTURE

## TENSES

Wann wird das **will-future** verwendet?

→ Wenn man eine **spontane Entscheidung** trifft.

*This shirt looks really nice. I will buy it.*

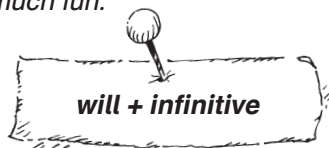
→ Wenn man **Versprechen, allgemeine Vorhersagen, Vermutungen und Hoffnungen** formuliert.

*I promise I will help you next week.*

*I will be 30 in March.*

*I think we will have a great time and much fun.*

*I hope Jake will be there, too.*



Das **will-future** wird wie folgt gebildet:

**Verneinungen** werden mit **will + not + infinitive** gebildet.

**Fragen** werden mit **will + infinitive** gebildet.

Beispiele: *I hope that my family and I **won't forget** the sandwiches at home.*

***Will** the weather **be** good?*

### Signalwörter:

*tomorrow (morgen), soon (bald), in the future (in der Zukunft), next week/month/year/Saturday/...*  
(nächste/n/s Woche/Monat/Jahr/Samstag/...)

Die Signalwörter im **will-future** und im **going to-future** sind gleich. Aus diesem Grund entscheidet der Inhalt des Satzes darüber, welche Zeitform verwendet wird.

# WILL-FUTURE

## TENSES

1. Copy the text below into your exercise book.  
Put the verbs in the correct form of the will-future!

Rebecca and Amy have just decided that they \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to the park later. They hope the sun \_\_\_\_\_ (shine), and that it \_\_\_\_\_ (not rain) today. Rebecca has promised Amy that she \_\_\_\_\_ (bring) her skates, so that they can skate in the park. There hopefully \_\_\_\_\_ (not be) too many people later, so that they have more space to skate. Amy thinks that they \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a great time together. They probably \_\_\_\_\_ (talk) a lot and \_\_\_\_\_ (have) a lot of fun. Amy promised that she \_\_\_\_\_ (not be) late today, and Rebecca really hopes that she \_\_\_\_\_ (be) on time because Amy is usually late. The two girls are sure that they \_\_\_\_\_ (make) great memories together.

2. Form three questions based on the text and answer them. The example helps you!

Where will Rebecca and Amy go today?

They will go to the park.

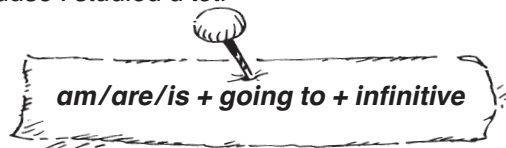
# EXPLANATION: GOING TO-FUTURE

## TENSES

Wann wird das **going to-future** verwendet?

- Wenn man von **festen Plänen** spricht, die man für die **Zukunft** hat.  
*I am going to visit my grandparents next summer.*
- Wenn **absehbar** ist, was passieren wird (**logische Schlussfolgerung**).  
*I am going to get a good report card because I studied a lot.*

Das **going to-future** wird wie folgt gebildet:



**Beachte:** *I am, you are, he/she/it is, we are, you are, they are*

**Verneinungen** werden mit **am/are/is + not + going to + infinitive** gebildet.

**Fragen** werden mit **am/are/is + going to + infinitive** gebildet.

Beispiele: *He **isn't going to come** to the party next week.*  
***Are we going to go** to the adventure park next weekend?*

### Signalwörter:

*tomorrow (morgen), soon (bald), in the future (in der Zukunft), next week/month/year/Saturday/...*  
(nächste/n/s Woche/Monat/Jahr/Samstag/...)

Die Signalwörter im **will-future** und im **going to-future** sind gleich. Aus diesem Grund entscheidet der Inhalt des Satzes darüber, welche Zeitform verwendet wird.

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# GOING TO-FUTURE

## TENSES

1. Copy the text below into your exercise book.  
Put the verbs in the correct form of the going to-future!

Ben and Steven \_\_\_\_\_ (meet) next weekend because they \_\_\_\_\_ (plan) the next summer holidays together. Before that Ben and Steven create a list of holiday plans.

Ben \_\_\_\_\_ (visit) his grandparents in Wales. He thinks that Steven \_\_\_\_\_ (come) with him in the first week of the summer holidays. But Steven \_\_\_\_\_ (not join) Ben because he \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to the adventure park with John.

In the second week Steven and Ben \_\_\_\_\_ (be) in a football camp.

In the third week of the upcoming holidays the boys \_\_\_\_\_ (not see) their families because they \_\_\_\_\_ (travel) to Dublin.

2. Form three questions based on the text and answer them. The example helps you!

Who is Ben going to visit?

He is going to visit his grandparents.



# SOLUTION: SIMPLE PRESENT

## TENSES

1. a) & b)

Marco and John **go** to school together **every morning**. They **usually go** by bus but not on Tuesdays. **Every Tuesday** John's sister Rebecca **takes** them to school in her new car. **On Tuesdays** she **works** in a deli near school. The boys **enjoy** the ride to school very much. They **like** to go to school by car, but they **don't like** to go to school by bus. Rebecca **doesn't enjoy** taking the boys to school. She **thinks** that they are annoying.

2.

Beispiele:

- 1) **How do the boys usually go to school? – They usually go to school by bus.**
- 2) **When does Rebecca take them to school? – Rebecca takes them to school every Tuesday.**
- 3) **What doesn't Rebecca enjoy? – She doesn't enjoy taking the boys to school.**

# SOLUTION: PRESENT PROGRESSIVE

## TENSES

1. a) & b)

Rebecca **is working** in the deli. She **is making** sandwiches at the moment. Right in this second two young men **are entering** the deli. They **are standing** in front of the bar and **are looking** at the menu now. Rebecca **is watching** them. She thinks that the boy who **is talking at this moment** is cute. Rebecca **is walking** to the bar to take the order. The two boys **are ordering**, and Rebecca **is thinking** about asking the boy for his number. While the boys **are eating** she can't stop looking at him. The cute boy gets up and asks, "Why **are you looking** at me? Do you want my phone number?" "Of course!" she says.

2.

Beispiele:

- 1) **Who is entering the deli? – Two young men are entering the deli.**
- 2) **Is Rebecca talking to the boys? – No, she isn't talking to them.**
- 3) **What is Rebecca thinking about? – She is thinking about asking the boy for his number.**

# SOLUTION: SIMPLE PAST

## TENSES

1. a) & b)

Marco and John **went** to New York during their last summer holidays. They **had** a great time and **enjoyed** it a lot. The weather **was** sunny most of the time, and it only **rained** once while they **were** there. Marco **didn't like** the big city, but John **loved** it. They **saw** many sights there. They **visited** the Empire State Building and Ground Zero, but they **didn't see** much of Central Park because it is so big. Marco **liked** the New York delis the most. John **didn't like** the food in one deli because they **didn't have** a vegetarian menu. It **wasn't** easy for him to find good food at that place. Therefore, the boys **decided** not to go there again. All in all, John and Marco **enjoyed** the trip last summer very much.

2.

Beispiele:

- 1) **Did they have a great time? – Yes, they did. They enjoyed it a lot.**
- 2) **What did Marco like? – Marco liked the New York delis.**
- 3) **Did they visit the Empire State Building? – Yes, they did.**

# SOLUTION: PRESENT PERFECT

## TENSES

1. a) & b)

Rebecca **has had** a stressful day in the deli. It was very busy, and she **has just got** home from work. Rebecca **hasn't stopped** thinking about the cute boy ever since she met him. John and Marco **have called** Rebecca for four hours now, but Rebecca **has just seen** it. She calls them back, and Marco picks up the phone. He says, "Hi Rebecca, guess who we **have been** with for the last four hours? Yes, we **have been** with the cute guy who you met in the deli this afternoon. He won't stop talking about you. You can come over. We are at the mall." Rebecca says, "I **have hoped** for something like this to happen. I will be there in 30 minutes!"

2.

- 1) **Has Rebecca had a boring day in the deli? – No, she hasn't.**
- 2) **Has Rebecca stopped thinking about the boy? – No, she hasn't.**
- 3) **Have John and Marco called Rebecca for four hours? – Yes, they have.**

# SOLUTION: PAST PERFECT

## TENSES

### 1. a) & b)

John had some crazy days. It all started on Monday **when** he **had missed** the bus. **After** his mum **had taken** him to school, he realized that he **had forgotten** his homework on his desk. What a day! Tuesday was rather relaxing. **After** Rebecca **had taken** him and Marco to school, they enjoyed a regular school day. But after school things went crazy! **As soon as** John's friends Benny and Steven **had arrived** at his house, they had a great time at the pool. They **had never stayed** at his house before, but on that day they all had a sleep over. **After** they **had decided** what movie to watch, they had a great argument about what to eat for dinner. They had a great time and they enjoyed it a lot!

### 2.

Beispiele:

- 1) **Had John forgotten his homework on his desk? – Yes, he had.**
- 2) **Who had taken him to school on Monday morning? – John's mother had taken him to school.**
- 3) **Who had arrived at John's house? – Benny and Steven had arrived at John's house.**

# SOLUTION: PRESENT PERFECT PROGRESSIVE

## TENSES

1. a) & b)

John, Marco, Rebecca, Ben and Steven **have been having** a busy day.

Here is what they **have been doing all day**:

John **has been working** on his science project for school since the evening.

Marco **has been helping** John for about three hours.

John and Marco **have been studying** the whole afternoon.

Rebecca **has been talking** on the phone to her best friend Amy all day.

Ben and his mom **have been doing** a lot of work in the garden the whole day.

Steven **has been watching** his favourite series all Saturday. He loves it!

2.

Beispiele:

- 1) **Has Marco been helping John for about three hours? – Yes, he has.**
- 2) **Who has Rebecca been talking to all day? – She has been talking to her best friend Amy.**
- 3) **What has Steven been watching all Saturday? – He has been watching his favourite series.**

# SOLUTION: WILL-FUTURE

## TENSES

1.

Rebecca and Amy have just decided that they **will go** to the park later. They hope the sun **will shine**, and that it **won't rain** today. Rebecca has promised Amy that she **will bring** her skates, so that they can skate in the park. There hopefully **won't be** too many people later, so that they have more space to skate. Amy thinks that they **will have** a great time together. They probably **will talk** a lot and **will have** a lot of fun. Amy promised that she **won't be** late today, and Rebecca really hopes that she **will be** on time because Amy is usually late. The two girls are sure that they **will make** great memories together.

2.

Beispiele:

- 1) **What will Rebecca bring? – She will bring her skates.**
- 2) **What will the girls have together? – They will have a great time.**
- 3) **What will the girls do? – They will talk a lot.**

# SOLUTION: GOING TO-FUTURE

## TENSES

1.

Ben and Steven **are going to meet** next weekend because they **are going to plan** the next summer holidays together.

Before that Ben and Steven create a list of holiday plans.

Ben **is going to visit** his grandparents in Wales. He thinks that Steven **is going to come** with him in the first week of the summer holidays. But Steven **isn't going to join** Ben because he **is going to go** to the adventure park with John.

In the second week Steven and Ben **are going to be** in a football camp.

In the third week of the upcoming holidays the boys **aren't going to see** their families because they **are going to travel** to Dublin.

2.

Beispiele:

- 1) **What are Ben and Steven going to plan? – They are going to plan the next summer holidays.**
- 2) **Where is Steven going to go with John? – He is going to go to an adventure park.**
- 3) **Are the boys going to see their families in the third week? – No, they are not going to see them.**