

Halfway done

You've gotten through half of 7th grade and you still live. It's time that we look at what you have already mastered and what you still need to learn.

Over the next week we will work on some of the things you should be able to do by now.

Complete the task and check your answers by using the QR-Code. When you have finished a topic, think back: "Do I know this?" *Sei ehrlich! Diese Übung ist dafür gedacht, dass du es lernst, dich selbst einzuschätzen. Außerdem ist es wichtig, dass du deine Schwachstellen kennst, damit wir gemeinsam an ihnen arbeiten können!*

Topic	I got this!	I need more practice!	I really need to study this right now!
Present tenses			
Simple Past			
Past Progressive			
Present Perfect			
Questions (present & past)			
Word order			
Conditional clauses			
Comparison of Adjectives			
Future			
Mixed Tenses			



Present progressive (and a bit of simple present)



Das present progressive benutzt du, wenn du sagen möchtest, was gerade passiert oder was jemand gerade tut.

Es wird mit einer Form von **be** (am, is, are) und der **-ing** Form des Verbs gebildet.

I **am listening** to music. He **is reading** a book. They **aren't watching** TV.

Are you doing your homework? – Yes, I am./No, I'm not.

Is David helping in the supermarket today? – Yes, he is./No, he isn't.

Achte auf die Rechtschreibung:

dance	–	dancing
come	–	coming
sit	–	sitting

Fill in these verbs: listen – not listen to - walk – do – do - make – dance – clean – run – have

1. Karim _____ to school now.
2. Vera and Gillian _____ and _____ to music.
3. Susan is in her room. She _____ her homework.
4. It is Saturday. Mr Gulbenkian _____ his spaghetti special.
5. Where _____ Tom _____ ? – To the playing-field.
6. The pupils _____ to their teacher, they _____
_____ through the classroom.
7. It is 7 o'clock. Kate _____ breakfast.
8. What _____ you _____ there? - I _____ my bike.

Present progressive or simple present?

Wie du ja schon weißt, benutzt du das simple present für Gewohnheiten oder regelmäßige Ereignisse. In den Sätzen stehen häufig **Signalwörter**:

sometimes, often, never, always, usually; every day; on Mondays; in the mornings; at 7 o'clock ...

Auch für das present progressive gibt es **Signalwörter**, die dir sagen, dass jemand jetzt gerade etwas tut:

now, at the moment; today; It's 7 o'clock; Look. ... Listen. ...



1. Mike _____ his rabbits now. (look after)
2. He usually _____ them after school. (feed)
3. Look. Some boys _____ football in our garden. (play)
4. We _____ football every Saturday. (play)
5. We always _____ lunch at 12.30. (have)
6. It's 12.30. The pupils _____ their lunch. (have)
7. Sorry, I can't help you now. I _____ for a test. (learn)
8. Vera _____ cornflakes in the mornings. (eat)
9. I usually _____ next to Linda, but today _____ next to Sue. (sit)

The simple past

Das simple past wird bei regelmäßigen Verben durch Anhängen von **-ed** gebildet.

Die Formen der unregelmäßigen Verben musst du lernen.

Verneinte Sätze bildest du mit **didn't**, dann steht aber das **Verb im Infinitiv!**

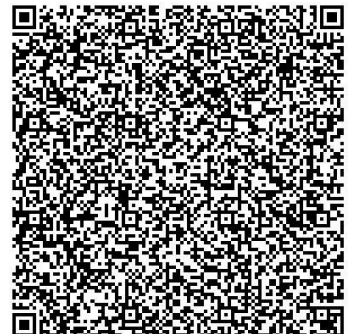
Achte bitte auf das Hilfsverb **be**.

Es wird zu **was** oder **were**: *I was; he, she, it was; you, we, they were,*

und wird **nicht mit didn't** verneint: *I wasn't, they weren't.*

Signalwörter: ago, last week, yesterday

1. The gangster _____ a black mask. (wear)
2. We _____ dinner at a restaurant. (have)
3. Carmen _____ an e-mail to her penfriend. (write)
4. Andy _____ across the river. (swim)
5. Ann _____ her horse in the park. (ride)
6. The film _____ at 8 pm. (begin)
7. Gary _____ pizza for his friends. (cook)
8. The bus _____ in front of the supermarket. (stop)
9. Sam _____ : "That must be Voldemort." (think)
10. Tim _____ at the bank (be) and _____ a gangster. (see)
11. We _____ in London in July. (be)
12. Kiki _____ an Enid Blyton book. (buy)
13. Vera _____ to Sam and Lucy. (talk)
14. Fred _____ a magazine about Ferraris. (read)
15. Charlie and Daniel _____ in front of the computer. (sit)
16. Yesterday afternoon they _____ Chris at the sports centre. (meet)
17. Chris and her mother _____ to Nordhorn by car. (go)



Form negative sentences.

1. Henry flew to London. - No, Henry **didn't fly** to London.

2. He stayed at the hospital for two weeks. - No, he _____

3. Berthold found 100 Marks. - No, _____

4. Ines won a million in the lottery. - No, _____

5. Karim walked in the mountains. - No, _____

6. I met my teacher. - No, _____

7. Charlie collected his sister. - No, _____

8. Mum gave me an ice cream. - No, _____

9. Lena did her homework yesterday. - No, _____

10. Susan was at school on Sunday. - _____

11. We were in bed at 8 o'clock. - _____

12. He was in the park with his dog. - _____

13. The pupils were in the classroom. - _____

14. Mrs Miller was ill last week. - _____

The past progressive

Gebildet wird das past progressive mit was/were + -ing- Form des Vollverbs.
Schreibweisen:

- bei Verben, die auf –e enden, wird beim Anhängen der –ing Form der Endbuchstabe – e weggelassen (aber: -ee bleibt! Agree- agreeing), z.B. come- coming, make- making
- bei Verben, die auf –ie enden, wird das –ie zum –y. z.B. die- dying, lie- lying
- Endkonsonanten nach einem kurzen, betonten Vokal werden verdoppelt, z.B. sit- sitting, run- running, stop- stopping, put- putting, travel- travelling

Verwendung

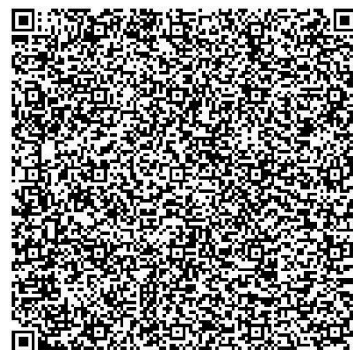
- um auszudrücken, dass eine Handlung zu einem bestimmten Zeitpunkt oder während eines bestimmten Zeitraumes in der Vergangenheit im Gange war („while“)
- gleichzeitig ablaufende Handlungen in der Vergangenheit
- We were playing football at 3 o'clock yesterday.
- I was cleaning the house all day last Monday.
- When Tom arrived they were having lunch.
- While she was preparing dinner, he was washing the dishes.

Signalwörter: while, as long as

Achtung

- Die Verneinung wird mit dem Hilfsverb was/were + not gebildet
- Um Fragen zu bilden, tauschen wir das was/were und das Subjekt aus
- Were the police stopping all cars?

1. The fire _____ (burn) brightly when Tom _____ (come) home.
2. When I _____ (arrive), the professor _____ (write) on the blackboard.
3. I _____ (make) a cake while my husband _____ (read) the newspaper.
4. When I _____ (arrive) at the party, Ann _____ (leave).
5. He _____ (play) the guitar outside the house when someone _____ (throw) out a bucket of water.
6. While the secretary _____ (type) a letter, his boss _____ (drink) a cup of coffee.
7. She _____ (have) a bath when the phone _____ (ring).
8. I _____ (open) a letter, when the wind _____ (blow) it out of my hand.
9. You _____ (talk) to Mary when I _____ (see) you yesterday.
10. The children _____ (write) on the wall when they _____ (hear) their mother's step.
11. The thief _____ (hide) his gun when the police _____ (catch) him.



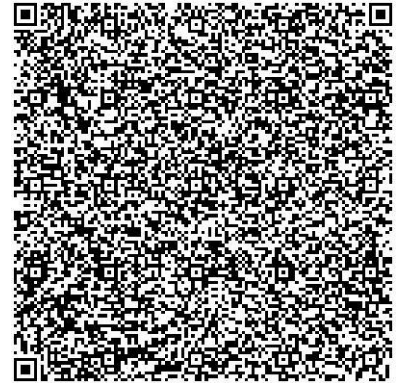
12. He _____ (cross) the road when he slipped and _____ (fall).
13. We _____ (watch) TV when the lights _____ (go) out.
14. Nick _____ (do) his homework while he _____ (watch) TV.
15. Jack _____ (do) the housework, when the postman _____ (come).

The present perfect

Gebildet wird das present perfect mit has/have + past participle (3. Form des Verbes – -ed oder unregelmäßig).

Verwendung: Um auszudrücken, dass eine Handlung in der Vergangenheit begonnen hat und sich auf die Gegenwart auswirkt!

Signalwörter: for, since, yet, already, just



1. Melric (lose) _____ his magic for some time.
2. The magician (already / do) _____ a lot of work for the people.
3. He (not paint) _____ the king's room yet.
3. Melric is tired. He (walk) _____ up to the cave.
4. Rupert and his friend (do) _____ many situps.
5. The enemy soldiers (be) _____ cats since Melric was back.
6. I (eat) _____ three apples since breakfast.
7. (you ever read) _____ a spooky ghost story?
8. Melric (never walk) _____ so far before.
9. We (not forget) _____ anything lately.
10. The boy (already give) _____ some interviews.
11. What (you do) _____ ? There is paint all over your trousers.
12. Harry (never drive) _____ a car before.
13. We (not hear) _____ from her since she left the country.
14. He is sad, because he (fail) _____ the exam.
15. You (already eat) _____ six bananas.
16. I think I (lose) _____ my key. I can't find it.
17. We (watch) _____ two videos today.
18. They (write) _____ five e-mails this afternoon.
19. My friend (not answer) _____ my letter yet.
20. She (have) _____ a headache since the Maths lesson.
21. Fido (just catch) _____ the burglars. He is proud.
22. The policeman (just arrest) _____ the thief.

Questions - simple present

Für die Fragebildung im Englischen brauchst du immer ein Hilfsverb.

A) Da im Simple Present das Prädikat aber nur aus einem Wort besteht, nimmt man „do“ oder „does“ für die Frage. Bei Entscheidungsfragen beginnst du die Frage mit „do“ oder „does“, bei den anderen Fragen stehen „do“ oder „does“ direkt hinter dem Fragewort.

In der 3. Person Singular (HE, SHE, IT) benutzt du „does“, dann darfst du aber kein „s“ mehr ans Verb hängen!



1. _____ ? - Yes, I collect stamps.
2. _____ ? - No, Mike doesn't play an instrument.
3. _____ ? - Yes, I live in Uelsen.
4. _____ ? - Of course she likes horses.
5. _____ ? - I get to school **by bus**.
6. _____ ? - They live **in Camden**.
7. _____ ? - David helps his father **on Saturdays**.
8. _____ ? - Mr Coggins sells **hot chestnuts**.
9. _____ ? - **Only in winter**.
10. _____ ? - Because people don't eat hot chestnuts in the summer.

B) Eine Ausnahme bilden Fragen nach dem Subjekt oder einem Teil des Subjekts, z.B. mit „Who“ (= wer). Hier brauchst du kein „do“ oder „does“ einzusetzen. Achte aber darauf, dass das Verb immer ein „s“ angehängt bekommt.



1. _____ ? - **Gillian's father** makes spaghetti on Saturdays.
2. _____ ? - **Vera and David** live in Hendon.
3. _____ ? - **David** works at the supermarket.
4. _____ ? - **All my friends** do sports.
5. _____ ? - **Two pupils** clean the blackboard every day.
6. Whose _____ ? - **Bob's parents** never go on holiday.

C) Wenn nur eine Form von „be“ das Prädikat bildet (am, is, are), benutzt du ebenfalls kein „do“ oder „does“.



1. _____ ? - Emma is **in her room**.
2. _____ ? - **The Millers** are in Spain.
3. _____ ? - The match is **at 5 o'clock**.
4. _____ ? - **Tom and Mike** are at Sega World.
5. _____ ? - The girls are **at the MOMI**.

Questions - simple past

Wie du schon erfahren hast, brauchst du für die Fragebildung im Englischen immer ein Hilfsverb.

A) Da im Simple Past das Prädikat aber nur aus einem Wort besteht, nimmt man „**did**“ für die Frage. Bei Entscheidungsfragen beginnst du die Frage mit „**did**“, bei den anderen Fragen steht „**did**“ direkt hinter dem Fragewort.

B) Eine Ausnahme bilden Fragen nach dem Subjekt oder einem Teil des Subjekts, z.B. mit „**Who**“ (= wer). Hier brauchst du **kein** „**did**“ einzusetzen. Das Verb steht dann wie im Aussagesatz im simple past.

C) Wenn nur eine Form von „be“ das Prädikat bildet (was, were), benutzt du ebenfalls kein „did“.

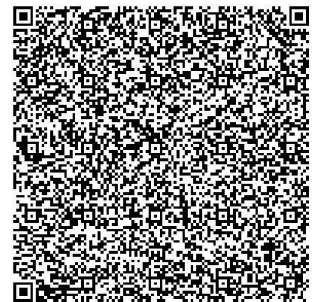
I. Entscheidungsfragen

1. _____ ?
- Yes, I went to London last summer.
2. _____ ?
- No, the pupils didn't forget their homework.
3. _____ ?
- Yes, we felt sick after the meal.
4. _____ ?
- Yes, Tina fell off her bike yesterday.
5. _____ ?
- No, the ambulance didn't take her to hospital.
6. _____ ?
- Yes, I visited her last night.



II. Fragen mit Fragewort

1. _____ ?
- I left the party *at 10 o'clock*.
2. _____ ?
- We flew *to Spain* last summer.
3. _____ ?
- I had *pizza* for lunch.
4. _____ on ?
- Mark spent all his pocket-money on *CDs*.
5. _____ ?
- Mrs Dawson did the shopping *on Friday*.
6. _____ ?
- Last Saturday? I *went to the cinema with Eric*.
7. _____ ?
- I met John yesterday *afternoon*.
8. _____ ?
- *Lisa and her parents* stayed at a hotel in Hendon.
9. _____ ?
- *About 130* pupils wrote a test last Tuesday.
10. _____ ? – I was *at home* last night.
11. _____ ? – The girls were *at the swimming-pool*.
12. _____ ? – *Betty and Ann* were at the cinema. (!!)
13. _____ ? – I was in bed *because I had a bad cold*.



Ask questions in the simple past – ask for the word in italics (kursiv)



1. Ann played the *blablabla* yesterday.
_____ ? - The flute.
2. Henry played football in the *ohohoh* yesterday afternoon.
_____ ? - In the hall.
3. Matthew fell off his bike in the bend because *auauauau*.
_____ ? - Because the road was wet.
4. Daniel *wellwellwell* last Saturday.
_____ ? - He cleaned his bike.
5. The car stopped too late because *ohnoohno*.
_____ ? - Because the driver didn't see the red lights.
6. Sara shouted, "*blubblubblub!*"
_____ ? – "It wasn't me!"
7. The girls stayed in the *grgrgrgrgr* too long.
_____ ? - In the classroom.
8. Toby checked the *queekqueekqueek* last Monday.
_____ ? - The brakes.
9. Mick *bumbubum* on his way to school yesterday morning.
_____ ? - He crashed into a tree.
10. Pam tried to stop *hohoho*.
_____ ? – Kitty's horse.
11. The pupils were at the *mphmphmph*.
_____ ? - At the snack bar.
12. I was in Berlin *bumbubum*.
_____ ? - A month ago.
13. Sebastian wanted to have *glookglookglook* for breakfast.
_____ ? - Tea.
14. Last night Robin watched a *huhuhuh* on TV.
_____ ? - A horror film.
15. He didn't sleep last night because *haroarhuhu*.
_____ ? - Because the film was so horrible.

Word order

Im Englischen besteht eine feste Stellung der Satzglieder: **Subjekt – Prädikat – Objekt (S-P-O)**.

Subjekt	Prädikat	Objekt (Akkusativ-, Dativ-)
Peter	is having	breakfast.
Betty	wrote	her friend a letter.
She	made	her mother a cup of tea.
Betty	wrote	a letter to her friend.
She	made	a cup of tea for her mother.

Wie in den Beispielen ersichtlich, kann das Dativobjekt vor dem Akkusativobjekt oder mit der Präposition **to** oder **for** hinter ihm stehen. Am Satzende steht das Satzglied, das stärker betont wird.

Zwischen Prädikat und Objekt darf kein anderes Satzglied stehen!!!!

Die adverbialen Bestimmungen never, ever, always, sometimes, usually, often, probably, also (=auch), already, quite (=ganz), nearly (=fast) u.ä. stehen im simple present und simple past zwischen Subjekt und Verb, bei zusammengesetzten Zeitformen (will-future, present perfect) und beim Gebrauch eines Modalverbs (can, must, may) vor dem Hauptverb.

Subjekt	Hilfs-/Modalverb	Adverb. Best.	Prädikat	Objekt
Peter		often	plays	football.
She	will	never	forget	this story.
Mary	has	often	won	a competition.
He	can	hardly (=kaum)	believe	it.

Was oft falsch gemacht wird, ist die Reihenfolge der Orts- und Zeitangaben am Satzende.

Merke: OvZ = Ort vor Zeit!!!

Wenn du auch ein Adverb der Art und Weise benutzen möchtest, ist die Reihenfolge:

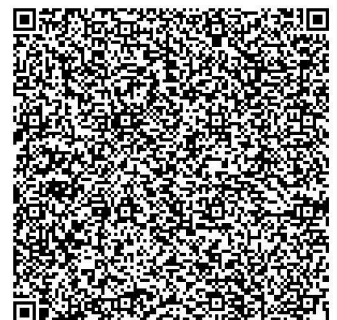
Art – Ort – Zeit.

Subjekt	Prädikat	Art	Ort	Zeit
The old woman	walked	slowly	to the park	yesterday.
They	want to stay		in London	till Monday.
Robin	rode	quickly	into the forest	last night.

Zur besonderen Betonung können Zeitangaben und auch Ortsangaben am Satzanfang stehen. Aber pass auf: Danach bleibt die feste Reihenfolge Subjekt – Prädikat – Objekt im Gegensatz zum Deutschen erhalten!

Scrambled sentences. Put them in the right order and write them into your exercise book!

1. never – in his room – his homework – Fred – does – after lunch
2. always – Mr Collins – his car – very carefully – drives
3. in Getelo – my grandparents – we – on Sundays – visit
4. will – long – probably – she – sleep
5. usually – goes – Mrs Collins – after lunch – to the park
6. my homework – already – I – finished – have
7. loudly – the pupils – along the street – walked – yesterday morning
8. often – football – with my friends – at the weekends – on the playing-field - I – play
9. must – I – go – to guitar lessons – on Wednesdays - always
10. probably – forgotten – she – has – her ticket
11. the museum – can't – you – visit – on Mondays
12. met – his girlfriend – at 5 o'clock – Peter – outside the cinema
13. on Wednesday afternoons – the paperround – André – in Uelsen – does
14. will – in August – fly – probably – to Paris – we
15. meet – next Saturday – Mr Collins – you – at the station - can't

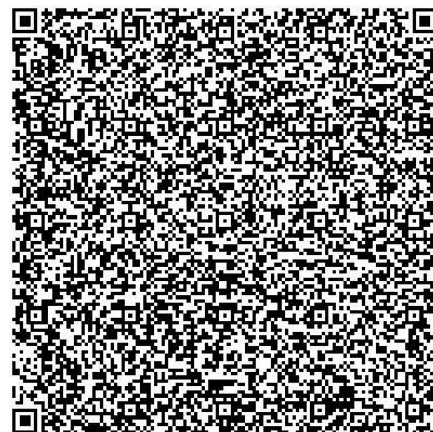


Conditional clauses – type I

Der Typ I wird verwendet, um einen wahrscheinlichen aber nicht sicheren Ausgang auszudrücken.

Das Verb im **if-Satz steht im simple present**, das Verb im **Hauptsatz steht im will-future**.

Statt des will-future kann auch ein Modalverb (z. B. can, may, must) im Hauptsatz stehen.



Fill the blanks with the correct tense!

1. If you _____ (not hear) the alarm clock in the morning, you _____ (get up) late.
2. If you _____ (get up) late in the morning, you _____ (miss) the bus.
3. If you _____ (not catch) the bus, you _____ (not be) at school on time.
4. If you _____ (be) late at school, your teacher _____ (be) very angry.
5. If your teacher _____ (be) angry, you _____ (not go) to the cafeteria in the break.
6. If you _____ (not go) to the cafeteria in the break, you _____ (not have) anything to eat.
7. If you _____ (not eat) anything, your stomach _____ (growl = knurren).
8. If your stomach _____ (make) such a lot of noise, all your teachers _____ (give) you a detention.
9. If you _____ (write) your detention at home, you _____ (not have) time to buy a present for your mom's birthday.
10. If you _____ (not buy) a present for your mom, she _____ (be) upset.
11. If your mom _____ (be) upset, she _____ (not pick) you up after your basketball practice.
12. If your mom _____ (not pick) you up after your basketball practice, you _____ (have) to walk home.
13. If you _____ (have) to walk home, you _____ (not be) at home before 10 pm.
14. If you _____ (be) at home at 10pm, you _____ (not finish) your homework before midnight.
15. If you _____ (not get ready) with your homework before midnight, you _____ (be) in bed late.
16. If you _____ (be) in bed late, you _____ (not hear) your alarm clock the next day.

Comparison of Adjectives

Mit Adjektiven kannst du Dinge und Personen vergleichen. Es gibt drei Formen, wie im Deutschen auch: positive, comparative und superlative.

Einsilbige Adjektive, die auf e enden, werden gesteigert, indem -r und -st angehängt wird:

large – larger – largest

Zweiselbige Adjektive, die auf -y, -er, -ow und -le enden, werden gebildet, indem -er und -est angehängt wird:

narrow, narrower, the narrowest

Alle anderen werden mit more and most gesteigert:

interesting, more interesting, most interesting

Achtung: wir vergleichen mit than: it's bigger than... wenn Sachen gleich sind: as big as



Fill in the blanks

1. Helen's car isn't very big. She wants a _____ one.
2. An Audi is an expensive car but a Ferrari is _____.
3. You're not very tall. Your brother is _____ and your father is the _____.
4. Your plan isn't very good. My plan is _____. Which one is the _____?
5. I think History is a boring subject. But German is _____ and Maths is the _____ of all.
6. It's not very warm in Germany. It's _____ in Spain and it's the _____ in Costa Rica.
7. Children know little about the world but babies know _____.
8. John can tell funny jokes, Sue tells _____ one but Lucy can tell the _____.
9. Anna is a beautiful girl. Lisa is even _____ than Anna and Sue is the _____ in the class.

Write the comparatives and superlatives – watch out for the exceptions!

- 1.) good _____
- 2.) bad _____
- 3.) pretty _____
- 4.) cheap _____
- 5.) important _____



Future

Das Futur verwendest du, um Dinge auszudrücken, die in der Zukunft passieren. Es wird zwischen will-future und going-to-future unterschieden.

Das **will-future** verwendest du,...

- ...wenn du eine Entscheidung ausdrückst, die du in diesem Moment triffst.
- ...wenn du etwas vorhersagst (z. B. als Wahrsager, das Wetter: it'll probably rain tomorrow)
- ...wenn du etwas versprichst.
- Signalwörter: I think, I hope, I guess, probably, possibly

Fill in the Blanks

1. I feel a bit hungry. I think _____ something to eat. (buy)
2. It's too late to phone Mary now. _____ her in the morning. (phone)
3. Listen, the door bell rang. _____ the door. (open)
4. Would you like tea or coffee? _____ coffee please. (take)
5. This bag looks heavy. _____ you. (help)

Das **going-to-future** verwendest du,...

- ... wenn du von einem Ereignis sprichst, das im Vorfeld geplant wurde.
- ... wenn es sehr wahrscheinlich ist, dass etwas eintritt (look at the clouds, it is going to rain!)

Finish the sentences!

1. Have you done your homework? (after lunch)
Not yet. I _____
2. Have you repaired my computer? (tomorrow)
Not yet. I _____
3. Have you cleaned your room? (at the weekend)
Not yet. I _____
4. Have you learned your English vocabulary? (this evening)
Not yet. I _____

Which future? Decide and form sentences!

1. (tomorrow – clouds – rain)

2. (this summer – I – Italy)

3. (next year – he – work – at the hospital)

4. (next month – she – 18)

5. (In June – you – have exams)



Mixed exercises



Simple Present – Present Progressive – Simple Past

Hello, my name _____ (be) Dave and I am 18 years old.
Today it _____ (be) Thursday and at the moment I _____ (sit) in the garden
and I _____ (watch) the birds. I _____ (like) birds very much.
They _____ (be) my favourite animals. But last Monday I _____ (be)
really shocked when I _____ (see) that a cat killed one of the nice birds in my
garden. Then the cat _____ (take) the dead bird away. Yesterday I
_____ (meet) the cat again. I _____ (think) she might kill
another lovely bird, but she only _____ (want) to play with me.
It is 12 o'clock and at 12 o'clock my brother Tom normally _____ (come)
home from school. Ah, now he _____ (arrive) and
_____ (open) the door to the garden. I _____ (love) my little
brother Tom very much. He _____ (be) nine years old. Yesterday he _____
(have) to write his first test and he _____ (be) very afraid of it. But I
_____ (think) he has done well. Last week we _____ (go) on a trip
to Schwäbisch Hall and it _____ (be) very cool. We _____ (do) a lot of
funny things together. We _____ (go) to the dolls' theatre and _____
(watch) a funny play. We _____ (have) great time.

Oh, I am sorry but I have to leave you now, because at the moment my mother
_____ (call) me for lunch. We always _____ (eat) at 1 o'clock
p.m.. Normally my dad _____ (have) to work at this time, but today he is able to eat
with us.

Full Whammo: Fill in the blanks then check your answers!

All the tenses are in there!

1. (you ever hear) _____ about
King Arthur and his knights?
2. Arthur (live) _____ with Sir Hector for 18 years now.
3. When Arthur (be) _____ a young man Merlin (come)
_____ to see him.
4. (he already win) _____ many fights?
5. Look! The knight (pull) _____ out the sword from the stone.
6. I think, Arthur (be) _____ the next king.
7. While Kay (fight) _____ Arthur (look) _____
for his friend's sword.
8. When I am older I (travel) _____ to Wales to see King Arthur's castle.



9. Every year many tourists (come) _____ to Florida. They (visit) _____ the Everglades and (have) _____ a lot of fun in Disney World.
10. What (you do) _____ ? I (work) _____ on a project about British History.
11. If Medrawt (want) _____ to become king, he would have to fight against Arthur.
12. If I (be) _____ you I would try to find out more about the Saxons.
13. If you (not know) _____ any facts about British History, you won't get a good mark.
14. (he ever be) _____ to Orlando?
15. (you fly) _____ to Florida last summer? No, we (not go) _____ because there (be) _____ a lot of hurricane warnings.
16. Listen! The Lady of the Lake (sing) _____ her sad song.
17. They (see) _____ a film about "The Keys" next English lesson.
18. I (study) _____ the new words for over 3 hours now.
19. While the boys (watch) _____ a car race at Daytona Beach, the girls (lie) _____ in the sun.
20. When they (arrive) _____ in Orlando, their aunt and uncle (wait) _____ for them.
21. They usually (breed) _____ gators because of their skin.
22. He (write) _____ postcards all the afternoon.
23. The wizard (just arrive) _____ at Sir Hector's house.
24. They (go) _____ to London next Whitsun.
25. When the people (see) _____ the sword they (know) _____ that Arthur (be) _____ the true king.
26. I hope, Arthur (be) _____ a good king.
27. Where (Arthur go) _____ when he was eighteen?
28. I (not hear) _____ anything from her for months.
29. If he (pull) _____ out the sword, he will become king.
30. If you (not believe) _____ me, I will never tell you a story again.
31. After Arthur's death the Lady of the Lake (take) _____ back the sword Excalibur.

All the tenses

Simple present

um auszudrücken, wenn etwas immer so ist oder was man immer wieder macht

- he, she, it = s muss mit
- **Verb = Infinitiv**
- Verneinungen mit don't/doesn't
- Fragen mit do

Signalwörter: always, never, often, seldom, sometimes, usually, every day, ...

Present progressive

um Handlungen auszudrücken, die im Moment passieren

- **am/is/are + Infinitiv + ing**
- Verneinung mit not
- Verben, die auf –e enden, bleibt bei –ing weg: come → coming
- Verben, die auf –ie enden, wird zu –y: die → dying
- Verben, die kurzen Vokal + Konsonant (m,n,p,t) Endung haben, verdoppeln den Konsonant: run → running
- Gefühle, Meinungen, Wissen, Wünsche, Zustände haben keine progressive-Form

Signalwörter: at present, at the moment, now, ...

Simple past

Um völlig abgeschlossene Handlungen in der Vergangenheit zu schildern

- regelmäßige und unregelmäßige Verben unterscheiden
- **Verb = einfache Vergangenheit**
- Verneinungen mit didn't
- Fragen mit did
- Bei Verneinungen und Fragen ist das Vollverb im Infinitiv

Signalwörter: yesterday, the day before, two month ago, last week, in 1990, ...

Past progressive

Um zu sagen, das seine Handlung zu einem bestimmten Zeitpunkt/in einem bestimmten Zeitraum in der Vergangenheit im Gange war oder al seine Handlung schon im Gange war, als ein neues Ereignis begann

- **was/were + Infinitiv + ing**
- Verneinung mit was/were not
- 1. Handlung im past progressive, 2. Ereignis im simple past

Signalwörter: at 8 o'clock yesterday, while – when

Present perfect

Um zu sagen, dass etwas in der Vergangenheit geschehen ist, ohne den Zeitpunkt zu nennen, oder für Handlungen, die in der Vergangenheit angefangen haben, aber noch nicht abgeschlossen sind, oder wenn über die Auswirkung einer Handlung gesprochen wird, wenn nur das gegenwärtige Ereignis zählt

- **have/has + past participle (3. Form)**
- Verneinung mit have/has not

Signalwörter: for, since, already, yet, ever, never, just, ...

Present perfect progressive

Wird für länger andauernde Handlungen und Situationen benutzt, die in der Vergangenheit angefangen haben und in der Gegenwart noch andauern

- **have/has + been + Infinitiv + ing**
- Verneinung mit have/has not been
- Meinungen, Wissen, Wünsche, Zustände, Gefühle haben keine ing-Form

Signalwörter: since, for, ...

Past perfect

Um zu verdeutlichen, dass eine Handlung in der Vergangenheit bereits abgeschlossen war, als eine andere Handlung angefangen hat

- **had + past participle (3.Form)**
- Verneinung mit had not
- Die spätere Handlung steht im past perfect

Signalwörter: after, before, already...when, ...

Future

Es wird zwischen dem going to-Future und dem will-Future unterschieden:

Going to-Future

wird verwendet, wenn man über seine zukünftigen Vorhaben oder Absichten spricht, die man beeinflussen kann

- **am/are/is + going to + Infinitiv**
- Verneinung mit not

Will-Future

Wird verwendet, wenn man über Ereignisse spricht, die man nicht beeinflussen kann, oder wenn ein spontaner Entschluss getroffen wird oder Vermutungen angestellt werden

- **will + Infinitiv**
- Verneinung mit will not

Signalwörter: think, suppose, hope, sure, perhaps, probably, ...

