

▼ SIMPLE ▼	▼ PRESENT ▼	▼ PRESENT PERFECT ▼	▼ PAST ▼
Bildung	▪ infinitive/3. Pers. Sg.: <i>inf. + -(e)s</i>	▪ <i>have/has + past participle (-ed/3rd leading form)</i>	▪ <i>inf. + simple past (-ed/2nd leading form)</i>
Verwendung	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ regelmäßig wiederholte Handlungen in der Gegenwart ▪ allgemeingültige Aussagen ▪ Inhaltsangaben 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ gerade erst abgeschlossene Handlungen ▪ Handlung/Ereignis, das in der Vergangenheit stattgefunden hat, in Gegenwart aber noch von Bedeutung ist 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Berichte über vergangene Ereignisse/Erlebnisse ▪ Nacherzählungen ▪ Mitteilung, wann etwas geschehen ist/jemand etwas getan hat.
Signalwörter	often, usually, always, sometimes, never (every day/...) etc.	just, ever, never, (not) yet, already, so far, since, for	yesterday, last, ago, in 1952, this morning, when I was 10, etc.
Bsp.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ He <u>goes</u> to school at 7.30 pm. ▪ I <u>don't</u> like this book. ▪ She <u>doesn't</u> live here. ▪ <u>Do you always get up</u> at 8.00 am? ▪ Where <u>does</u> he <u>work</u>? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ He <u>has cooked</u> lunch. ▪ I <u>have</u> just <u>collected</u> the dirty clothes. ▪ They <u>haven't finished</u> lunch yet. ▪ <u>Has</u> Clause <u>made</u> the salad? ▪ Who <u>has done</u> the washing up? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Yesterday they <u>visited</u> their bad teacher. ▪ The train <u>left</u> 2 minutes ago. ▪ <u>Did you watch</u> TV last evening? ▪ When <u>did</u> you <u>go</u> on holiday? ▪ I <u>didn't call</u> you yesterday.
PROGRESSIVE ▼ FORM ▼	<i>be (am/is/are) + inf. + -ing</i>	<i>have/has + been + inf. + -ing</i>	<i>was/were + inf. + -ing</i>
Verwendung	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Handlungen/Vorgänge (jetzt gerade) ▪ Handlungen/Vorgänge als Ausnahme ▪ Beschreibung zukünftiger Ereignisse 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Handlungen/Vorgänge, die in der Vergangenheit begonnen haben und noch nicht beendet sind ▪ Betonung der Dauer des Vorgangs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ wenn man betonen möchte, dass das Ereignis in der Vergangenheit längere Zeit dauerte. ▪ wird häufig mit einer neu hinzutretenden Handlung im simple past verbunden
Bsp.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ It <u>is raining</u>. ▪ What <u>are you doing</u> now? ▪ I <u>am playing</u> with him. ▪ He <u>is not working</u>; He <u>is sleeping</u>. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ It <u>has been raining</u> for 33 hours. ▪ How long <u>have you been waiting</u> for me? ▪ He <u>has been learning</u> English for 17 hours. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ They <u>were</u> just <u>having</u> breakfast, when the milkman came. ▪ While she <u>was working</u> in the garden, she suddenly saw an alien.
PASSIVE ▼ FORM ▼	© Florian Grunert		<i>f-grunert.de/sprachen</i>
	<i>be + past participle</i>		
Bsp.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In England the milk <u>is brought by</u> the milkman. ▪ Every morning I <u>am woken up by</u> my dog. ▪ The coast <u>is looked after by</u> lifeboats. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The driver <u>has already been taken</u> to main station. ▪ The owner of the railways <u>hasn't been found</u> yet. ▪ The houses <u>have been pulled down</u>. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Yesterday our car <u>was hit by</u> a man. ▪ Nobody <u>was killed</u> in the nuclear accident. ▪ The trains <u>weren't broken</u>.

▼ SIMPLE ▼	▼ PAST PERFECT ▼	▼ FUTURE ▼	▼ FUTURE PERFECT ▼
Bildung	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> had + past participle (-ed/3rd leading form) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> will + inf. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> will/won't + have + past participle (-ed/3rd leading form)
Verwendung	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ausdruck der Vorzeitigkeit eine Handlung/ein Vorgang hat vor einer/einem anderen in der Vergangenheit stattgefunden 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vorhersagen, Vermutungen schnell gefasste Entschlüsse Dinge in der Zukunft, auf die man keinen Einfluss hat aber: bei geplanten, beabsichtigten Handlungen: be going to + infinitive 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Handlung, die zu einem bestimmten Zeitpunkt in der Zukunft abgeschlossen sein wird
Signalwörter	before, when, after etc.	I think, I hope, I'm sure, perhaps, probably, next, tomorrow, in 2 weeks, the day after tomorrow etc.	by the end of next week, by Friday, by July
Bsp.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Before the TV-show was made the city <u>had been</u> a quiet place. After the visitors <u>hadn't come</u> to the city anymore, the city became 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Next year I <u>will be</u> 13. I think Clause <u>will arrive</u> late. It <u>won't rain</u> tomorrow. aber: He is going to spend his holidays in Italy. When are you going to come back? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By the end of next week he <u>will have finished</u> his application. I <u>won't have read</u> many of the books I borrowed from the library.
PROGRESSIVE ▼ FORM ▼	had + been + Inf. + -ing	will/won't + be + inf. + -ing	will/won't + have + been + inf. + -ing
Verwendung	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Andauern einer Handlung vor einer andauernden Handlung in der Vergangenheit Signalwörter: since, for (verbunden; oft) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Andauern einer Handlung zu einem bestimmten Zeitpunkt in der Zukunft Für sichere/selbstverständliche Vorgänge in der Zukunft 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> selten benützt
Bsp.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> He <u>had been reading</u> his book for 2 hours when his friend came. They <u>had been surfing</u> for a few minutes when they suddenly saw the shark 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Next month we <u>will be sitting</u> in our new living room. He <u>won't be watching</u> the film in our new cinema. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By the end of July I <u>will have been working</u> in this company for 2 years.
PASSIVE ▼ FORM ▼	be + past participle (-ed/3rd leading form)		
Bsp.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> They had <u>been asked</u> to act in the film. He hadn't <u>been informed</u> about it. The test had <u>been changed</u> by the author. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guests will <u>be shown</u> around the park. I am sure your hand will <u>be found</u> The roller coaster will <u>be improved</u> in 999 years. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We will have <u>been driven</u> around the city by 8 pm.