



R: Gegenwartszeiten

Revision: Present tenses

Im Englischen gibt es zwei Zeiten für die Gegenwart, **simple present** und **present progressive**.

Simple present

Das **simple present** verwendest du, wenn du allgemeingültige Aussagen machst und wenn du sagen willst, dass jemand etwas regelmäßig tut oder wie häufig er oder sie es tut.

Signalwörter
every
always
usually
often
sometimes
never

Present progressive

Mit dem **present progressive** kannst du sagen, was jemand gerade tut oder was im Augenblick passiert.

Signalwörter
now
at the moment
today
Look, ...
Listen, ...

Aussagen bildest du mit der Grundform des Verbs.

Penguins eat fish. Ice hockey is a team game.
I practise regularly. We do sports in a club.

Achtung: He, she, it – das s muss mit.
He plays. She runs. It rains.
Aber: He watches. She carries.

Sätze mit Vollverben verneinst du mit don't und doesn't:

I don't like football. She doesn't play hockey.

Bei Fragen mit Vollverben musst du mit do oder does beginnen:

Do you often watch sport live?
Does Josh play baseball every week?

Du benutzt das **simple present** auch, um zu sagen, wer oder was auf einem Bild zu sehen ist, oder in welchem Zustand etwas ist.

There is a park. There are two people.
The man looks sad. It's sunny.

Aussagen bildest du so: am / are / is + Verb + -ing

I'm writing an e-mail.
It is raining.

Achtung Schreibweise:
freeze → freezing; run → running; sit → sitting

Und so verneinst du Sätze:
am not / are not / is not + Verb + -ing

They aren't playing hockey at the moment.

Bei Fragen stellst du am / are / is an den Satzanfang:

Are you watching a baseball or a cricket match?
Is she listening?

Du benutzt das **present progressive** auch für Handlungen, die auf einem Bild zu sehen sind.

The boys are playing American football.
They are wearing green T-shirts. It's raining.

1 Put in the simple present of the right verb.

attract export learn live speak take

1. People from all over the world live in Canada.
2. Most Canadians speak English.
3. Canada's wilderness attracts many tourists every year.
4. A trip from the east coast to the west takes five days.
5. Canada exports a lot of paper and wood.
6. Canadian kids learn to skate at a very early age.

2 Complete the sentences.

1. Steve plays hockey, but he doesn't play basketball.
2. Mick and Steve go swimming, but they don't go hiking.
3. Mick: "I have a favourite team, but I don't have a favourite player."
4. Louisa likes lacrosse, but she doesn't like parkour.
5. Steve and Louisa: "We wear special clothes for sports, but we don't wear a school uniform – ever!"
6. All three teenagers watch sports on TV, but they don't watch many movies.

3 Complete the questions.

1. Interviewer: Where do you come from, Alicia?
Alicia: I come from Kitchener.
2. Interviewer: Where do your parents live?
Alicia: My parents? They live in Toronto.
3. Interviewer: Do you enjoy your job as a sports reporter?
Alicia: Oh yes! I enjoy my work very much!
4. Interviewer: How long does it take you to write a report?
Alicia: It takes me ten minutes – or five hours!
5. Interviewer: How often do you go to matches?
Alicia: I go to matches in Toronto or Quebec at least once a month.
6. Interviewer: Does your boss read your reports?
Alicia: Oh yes! My boss reads every word I write.



Hi, Alicia. I'd like to ask you about yourself and your job.

4 Put in the right form of the present progressive.

Ryan and Lewis are playing (play) a game. Someone's phone is ringing (ring) somewhere, but the boys aren't paying (not pay) attention to it. Right now Lewis isn't winning (not win) the game. He's unhappy. "You aren't following (not follow) the rules!" he says to Ryan.
"Yes I am!" Ryan says, "I 'm trying (try) to win, that's all. You're a bad loser!"
"Are you two fighting (you two - fight) again?" Ryan's dad calls. "Boys, we 're watching (watch) a great game on TV. Come and join us!"

5 Complete the sentences.

are looking aren't doing are you planning
isn't Karen answering 'm not using 's looking

1. We can come now because we aren't doing anything important.
2. Where are you planning to have the party?
3. Why isn't Karen answering her phone?
4. Right now I guess she 's looking for new clothes on the internet.
5. You can borrow my tablet. I 'm not using it at the moment.
6. All the students are looking forward to the big event.

6 Match the questions and answers.

1. Does Emily play lacrosse regularly? → A No idea. Maybe the food doesn't taste good.
2. Where do the Millers go for their vacation? → B They usually go to some lonely place in the wilderness.
3. Why are you talking so quietly? → C They are spending a week near Churchill.
4. What is Amy doing right now? → D Yes, she comes to practice every week.
5. Why don't people like the new restaurant? → E Because my brother is listening at the door!
6. What are Robert and Danny doing this month? → F She's practising basketball with her team.

7 Put the signal words in the right box.

always at the moment every week Look! ...
on Saturdays never now right now
sometimes

simple present	present progressive
always	at the moment
every week	Look! ...
on Saturdays	now
never	right now
sometimes	

8 Simple present or present progressive?

a) Put a circle around the right form of the verb.

1. Luke: Hi, Jack. What do you do / are you doing at the moment?
2. Jack: I 'm waiting / wait for our basketball coach in the gym.
You are usually giving / usually give basketball practice a miss.
3. Luke: Yes, team games don't interest / are not interesting me – only individual sports.
4. Jack: I guess you 're doing / do parkour in town right now.
5. Luke: Correct! But I 'm always finding / always find time for friends like you, Jack.

b) Complete the sentences.

drive not get up (often) sit try
use not work (always) write

1. It's six o'clock in the morning and Susan is sitting at her desk in her room.
2. She doesn't often get up so early, but she must finish her homework.
3. She is writing a text about renewable energy.
4. Susan and her family always try to save energy, but that doesn't always work.
5. For example, Susan is using her smartphone right now and her dad is driving to work by car.

9 Complete the dialogue.

Marco: Can you help me with my bike, Jess?
Jess: Sorry, Marco. I 'm checking (check) my messages.
Marco: You never find (find) time to help me!
Jess: That's not true! I repair (repair) your bike every time you ask (ask) me.
Why can't you ask Mum or Dad? Are they doing (they - do) anything important right now?
Marco: Well, they 're arguing (argue) about something. I always keep (keep) out of the way when there's trouble.
Jess: I'll go and listen ... It's OK, Marco. Mum is telling (tell) Dad about her plans for the kitchen. You know, she discovers (discover) new ideas every month.
Marco: And Dad always says (say), "I like our kitchen the way it is."
Jess: Hey, look at this advert, Marco! The guys at BikeSmart are selling (sell) bikes half price!
Marco: Cool! Mum and Dad usually complain (complain) about the prices, but now ...

10 Write the dialogue.

- 1. you - come - Winnipeg? - No - Quebec
Do you come from Winnipeg?
No, (I don't.) I come from Quebec.
2. Where - you - stay - at the moment? - with uncle - here - Winnipeg
Where are you staying at the moment?
I'm staying with my uncle here in Winnipeg.
3. you - play hockey - every day? - No - not play - in matches - practise - every day
Do you play hockey every day?
No, I don't play in matches, but I practise every day.
4. you - have - other hobbies? - Yes - play - lacrosse - like - parkour and music
Do you have other hobbies?
Yes, I play lacrosse and I like parkour and music.
5. Right now - you - hang out - your team? - No - do - parkour - alone
Right now, are you hanging out with your team?
No, I'm doing parkour alone.

11 Complete the text.

It's a warm day in summer and the kids are chilling out (chill out) by the lake. In the winter, they often go (often - go) skating on the lake. It's the place where many kids learn (learn) to skate. Suddenly, Hayley stands up.



Hayley: Look! Something is burning (burn) (come) from a small house in the woods.
Smoke is coming (come) from a small house in the woods.
Mike: That's the house where those tourists from Toronto are staying (stay).
We must help them!
Josh: Maybe they're just preparing (just - prepare) a meal.
They often have (often - have) a barbecue.
Five minutes later, two people arrive at the lake.
Woman: Sorry about the smoke. That barbecue doesn't always work (always - not work) for us. Do you like (you - like) steak and sausages?
Mike: Sure! But we don't eat (not eat) them often enough.
Woman: Well, come and join us! We're starting (start) our meal right now.

12 Translate the sentences into English.

- 1. Checkst du jeden Tag deine E-Mails?
Do you check your e-mails every day?
2. Schau mal! Eine Frau klettert aus dem Fenster.
Look! A woman is climbing out of the window.
3. Es ist 10 Uhr und die Jungen spielen immer noch (Eis)Hockey.
It's 10 o'clock and the boys are still playing (ice) hockey.
4. Im Sommer trainieren wir nicht in der Sporthalle.
In (the) summer, we don't practise/train in the gym. (We don't ... in (the) summer.)
5. Normalerweise fährt Rob mit dem Bus nach Hause, aber heute geht er zu Fuß.
Rob normally goes home by bus, but today he is walking/going on foot.

13 Write sentences. Use your own ideas.

- 1. The boys - not - often ✓ 4. I - right now
play watch enjoy
2. you - at the moment? 5. Jack - every year
+ talk wear
3. tourists - usually? 6. Lisa - not - now
listen go ...
1. The boys don't often play tennis.
2. Are you watching the big game on TV at the moment?
3. Do tourists usually go to hockey matches?
4. I'm wearing my new sports clothes right now.
5. Jack enjoys a trip to the wilderness every year.
6. Lisa isn't talking to anyone now.

14 Complete the text.

Tim and his friends play together in a band. They usually meet every Sunday to practise in a neighbour's garage, but today they are having problems.
'Sorry, guys,' the neighbour says. 'I'm using the garage myself today. My car sometimes loses oil and a mechanic is taking a closer look.'
Julie says, 'Let's go to the park. The staff don't work there on Sundays. And it isn't raining right now.
last week, fifty years ago, yesterday, last Friday, in 2013

R: Das Perfekt

Revision: The present perfect
Du verwendest das present perfect, wenn eine Handlung in der Vergangenheit beginnt und in der Gegenwart zu einem Ergebnis führt.
Verwende have / has + 3. Form des Verbs (past participle).
Bei den meisten Verben hängt du ein -ed an das Verb: help -> helped
Einige Verben haben unregelmäßige 3. Formen: z. B. be -> been; go -> gone; see -> seen; write -> written etc.
Eine Liste der unregelmäßigen Verben findest du auf Seite 62.
Technology has improved very much. Die Technik hat sich sehr verbessert.
I have already written some protest letters. Ich habe schon einige Protestbriefe geschrieben.
Um Sätze zu verneinen, benutzt du haven't oder hasn't (bei he, she, it):
I haven't been to Canada yet. Ich bin noch nicht in Kanada gewesen.
She hasn't seen Toronto yet. Sie hat Toronto noch nicht gesehen.
Fragen und Kurzwortantworten bildest du so:
Have you ever been to Ottawa? - Warst du schon mal in Ottawa?
Yes, I have. Or: No, I haven't. Ja. Oder: Nein.
Wenn du sagen willst, seit wann oder wie lange etwas schon andauert, benutzt du present perfect mit since (Zeitpunkt) oder for (Zeitspanne).
I have lived in Vancouver for one year. Ich lebe seit einem Jahr in Vancouver.
Tim has had a job in Montreal since 2017. Tim hat seit 2017 einen Job in Montreal.

Signalwörter already just not ... yet never ever since for

2 Write what they have or haven't done.

Complex block containing images of Martin and Emma, and lists of tasks they have or haven't done, such as 'Write protest letter', 'Collect information about fracking', 'Tidy up room'.

- 1. Martin has written a protest letter but he hasn't called Ryan about the weekend trip.
2. Martin and Emma have collected information about fracking but they haven't tidied up their room(s).
3. Emma has cleaned her equipment for the hockey match but she hasn't bought (any) material for the posters.

3 Match the questions and answers.

Complex block with a list of questions on the left and answers A-F on the right, connected by lines. Questions include 'Have you heard about the new wind farm?' and 'What has Laura done with all that popcorn?'.

4 Complete the dialogue.

Olivia: Hi, Anna! Have you finished (you - finish) your homework yet?
Anna: Yes, I have. But I haven't answered (not answer) my e-mails yet.
Olivia: Tracy has sent (send) me some photos of her trip to Montreal.
Anna: Really? Has she arrived (she - arrive) back in Toronto yet?
Olivia: No, she hasn't. Her parents have decided (decide) to stay in Montreal until Sunday.
Anna: I've never been (never - be) to Montreal, but I've heard (hear) a lot about it.
Olivia: Me too. I've asked (ask) Tracy to post some videos of the city.

1 Put a circle around the right form.

- 1. Our village have changed / has changed / has change in the last two years.
2. The last two shops have closed / have close / has closed.
3. About six families has leaved / have left / has left the village.
4. But they haven't sold / hasn't sold / haven't selled their house yet
5. We has just hear / have just heard / have just hear that some young people want to start an art centre in the village.
6. But we haven't finded out / hasn't found out / haven't found out any details yet.