



"simple present" oder "present progressive" ?

1. Nach Signalwörtern suchen

Sowohl für das "simple present" als auch für das "present progressive" gibt es Signalwörter. Findest du eines dieser Signalwörter, dann weißt du, welche der beiden Formen du benutzen musst.

simple present

always usually often
sometimes never

every day, every week,
every Sunday, ...

on Mondays, on Tuesdays, ...

Bsp.: *On Mondays* Jenny *gets* her pocket money.

She *always plays* with Maxi.

They *eat* fish fingers *every Sunday*.

present progressive

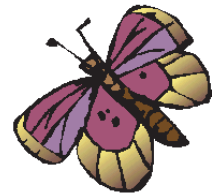
at this moment now

just now today

Bsp.: Jenny *is getting* her pocket money *today*.

She *is playing* with Maxi *at the moment*.

They *are eating* fish fingers *now*.



2. Keine Signalwörter ?

Wenn du nirgendwo eines der Signalwörter findest, dann musst du überlegen:

simple present

Macht jemand etwas immer oder regelmäßig ?

Bsp.: Kim *works* at 'Just Jeans'.
Becky *likes* Maxi very much.

Passieren mehrere Sachen nacheinander, wie in einer Geschichte ?

Bsp.: Jenny *goes* to the door,
opens it and *sees* Grandma.

present progressive

Passiert etwas gerade in diesem Moment ?

Bsp.: Look ! Mark *is taking* a photo of us.

Das gilt auch wenn mehrere Sachen gleichzeitig passieren

Bsp.: The friends are in the garden.
Becky *is playing* with Maxi,
Robert *is digging* a hole and
Sarah *is repairing* her bike.



Setze die Verben im "simple present" oder "present progressive" ein, je nachdem was richtig ist.

1. Sarah usually gets up (to get up) at 8 o'clock. She goes (to go) to the bathroom, has (to have) breakfast and then walks (to walk) to school. Today it is raining (to rain) and Sarah is getting (to get) all wet.

2. The friends are on the beach. Becky is making (to make) a sandcastle. She takes (to take) the bucket and then goes (to go) to the water. The boys are having fun (to have fun), too. Mark is swimming (to swim) in the water and Simon is looking (to look) for crabs under the rocks.

Grandma, David and Maxi aren't on the beach. They go (to go) to the little shop and buy (to buy) tickets.

3. David's Grandma works (to work) at the Twinning Office in Nottingham. She always writes (to write) a lot of letters to Germany. This morning she is writing (to write) a letter to a school.

4. Today the winners of the competition are getting (to get) the prizes. Our friends are getting (to get) an extra prize. They all stand up (to stand up) and walk (to walk) to Mrs Benson. But David isn't very careful. He trips (to trip) and falls (to fall) to the floor.

5. Jenny is at the shop. She is talking (to talk) to the clerk. Now an old lady is coming (to come) into the shop. She always buys (to buy) a pint of milk on Mondays, but today it's Wednesday and she is buying (to buy) a pound of apples and a bar of chocolate. She likes (to like) chocolate very much.





1. Entscheidungsfragen mit Hilfsverben

Auf diese vier Wörter musst du aufpassen:
“can”, “must”, “have/has” und die Formen von “to be”.
Wenn du eines dieser Wörter findest, dann musst du es nur
an den Anfang des Satzes stellen und schon hast du die
Entscheidungsfrage !

Bsp.: We **can** go to the beach.
Can we go to the beach ?
We **must** buy the tickets in that shop.
Must we buy the tickets in that shop ?
They **have** got a new car.
Have they got a new car ?
He **is** in his room.
Is he in his room ?
She **is** doing her homework.
Is she doing her homework ?



2. Entscheidungsfragen ohne Hilfsverb

Wenn du keines dieser vier Hilfsörter im Satz findest, dann
bildest du die Entscheidungsfrage entweder mit “do”...

Bsp.: They go to the beach.
Do they go to the beach ?
You like chocolate very much.
Do you like chocolate very much ?

...oder mit “does”.

Bsp.: He **goes** to the beach.
Does he go to the beach ?
She **likes** chocolate very much.
Does she like chocolate very much ?

Wenn im Satz schon ein “do” oder “does” vorkommt,
dann darfst du es bei der Entscheidungsfrage nicht vergessen !

Bsp.: They always **do** their homework.
Do they always **do** their homework ?
He always **does** his homework.
Does he always **do** his homework ?



Bilde zu den Sätzen die passende Entscheidungsfrage !



1 He has got a red bag.
Has he got a red bag?

2 They can spell their names.
Can they spell their names?

3 Robert must go to bed at nine o'clock.
Must Robert go to bed at nine o'clock?

4 The friends go to the beach.
Do the friends go to the beach?

5 Sarah is repairing her sister's bike.
Is Sarah repairing her sister's bike?

6 David wants to eat ice cream.
Does David want to eat ice cream?

7 He has got a broken leg.
Has he got a broken leg?

8 The beach is a dog-free zone.
Is the beach a dog-free zone?

9 Becky likes dogs very much.
Does Becky like dogs very much?

10 They can take the third train to Skegness.
Can they take the third train to Skegness?

11 Crabs live under rocks.
Do crabs live under rocks?

12 Mr Croft is listening to Radio Nottingham.
Is Mr Croft listening to Radio Nottingham?

13 They must make a poster for the competition.
Must they make a poster for the competition?

14 Jenny usually does the washing-up.
Does Jenny usually do the washing-up?



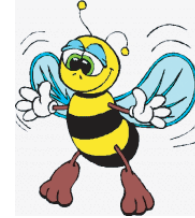


Fragen mit Fragewörtern



1. Die Fragewörter

What...? = Was...?
 Where...? = Wo...?
 When...? = Wann...?
 Why...? = Warum...?
 How...? = Wie...?



2. Die Fragen

Die Wortstellung bei den Fragen mit Fragewörtern ist dieselbe wie bei den Entscheidungsfragen.

Bsp.: We can go *to the beach*.
 Can we go *to the beach* ?
Where can we go ?

We must buy *the tickets* in that shop.
 Must we buy *the tickets* in that shop ?
What must we buy in that shop ?

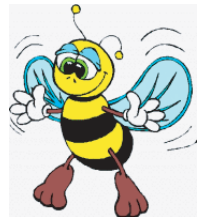
They have got *a new car*.
 Have they got *a new car* ?
What have they got ?

He is *in his room*.
 Is he *in his room* ?
Where is he ?

She is doing *her homework*.
 Is she doing *her homework* ?
What is she doing ?

He looks *very happy*.
 Does he look *very happy* ?
How does he look ?

He does his homework *in the afternoon*.
 Does he do his homework *in the afternoon* ?
When does he do his homework ?



Bilde zu jedem Satz eine Frage mit dem Fragewort, das zu dem *blau eingefärbten* Satzteil passt.



1 Her birthday is on *21st April*.
When is her birthday?

2 He reads *a comic*.
What does he read?

3 Becky likes dogs *because they are nice*.
Why does Becky like dogs?

4 Housework can be *fun*.
What can housework be?

5 She is repairing the bike *in the garage*.
Where is she repairing her bike?

6 Grandma works *at the Twinning Office*.
Where does Grandma work?

7 David feels *terrible*.
How does David feel?

8 I have got *a ball* in the garage.
What have I got in the garage?

9 The last train to Nottingham leaves *at 16.10*.
When does the last train to Nottingham leave?

10 Mrs Croft isn't angry *because the flowerpot is old*.
Why isn't Mrs Croft angry?

11 She wants to make *a big sandcastle*.
What does she want to make?

12 David must learn the alphabet *today*.
When must David learn the alphabet?

13 They can play *cricket* in the park.
What can they play in the park?

14 Sarah buys a pint of milk *in the shop*.
Where does Sarah buy a pint of milk?