

Simple Tenses - Einfache Zeitformen

Vergangenheit		Gegenwart		Zukunft		
<p>Simple Past Perfect</p> <p>had + Infinitiv + ed unregelmäßig 3. Spalte</p> <p>I had walked / She had walked I hadn't walked / She hadn't ... Had I walked? / Had she ...</p> <p>I had worked before I went for a walk. We had been best friends until she moved away.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Erste Handlung liegt vor einer weiteren Handlung • Handlung in der Vergangenheit bezieht sich auf eine weitere Handlung • beide Handlungen sind vollständig abgeschlossen • 2. Handlung wird mit Simple Past gebildet <p>• for • since / once • already • not ... yet • when / until • ever / never • after / before</p> <p>If-Typ 3: Handlungen, die nicht mehr eintreten können (vergangen)</p> <p>if +Past Perfect, would +have +PP oder should, might, could, must</p> <p>If I had seen him last week, I would have talked to him.</p>	<p>Simple Past</p> <p>Infinitiv + ed unregelmäßig 2. Spalte</p> <p>I walked / She walked I didn't walk / She didn't walk Did I walk? / Did she walk?</p> <p>Yesterday, my father drove me to my friend's house. She worked yesterday. I went to the shopping mall last week.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Einmalige Handlung in der Vergangenheit • Handlung ist abgeschlossen • meistens mit präzisiertem Zeitausdruck • wenn 2 Handlungen, dann: - Simple Past Perfect oder - Past Progressive <p>• yesterday • last (day / week / month ...) • two weeks / months ago • in 2005 • when I was 10 years old • when I was at school • in my childhood</p> <p>If-Typ 2: Handlungen, die vielleicht eintreten können (eher Wunsch)</p> <p>if +Simple Past, would + Infinitiv selten should, might, may, could, must</p> <p>I would fly to Sidney if I had the money.</p>	<p>Simple Present Perfect</p> <p>have/has + Infinitiv + ed unregelmäßig 3. Spalte</p> <p>I have walked / She has walked I haven't walked / She hasn't ... Have I walked? / Has she ...?</p> <p>I have worked throughout the entire day; I need a break. She has finished reading her book just now. They have discussed their issues; everything is fine now.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Handlung / Zustand dauert bis in Gegenwart an • Ergebnis ist wichtig in der Gegenwart • Zeitpunkt spielt keine Rolle • Handlung wurde gerade abgeschlossen <p>• for / since • so far / till now / up to now • already • just / yet • ever / never • after / before • recently • in the last (days / weeks ...)</p>	<p>Simple Present</p> <p>Infinitiv he/she/it + s</p> <p>I walk / she walks / they walk I don't walk / she doesn't walk Do I walk? / Does she walk?</p> <p>I go for a walk every morning. She reads a book. He often plays football.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allgemeine Aussagen • wiederholende Handlungen • mehrere Handlungen • feste Ereignisse / Zeitpläne • Anweisungen / Befehl • bei Zustandsverben (Zustände/ Gefühle), z.B. to like, to hate, to love usw. <p>• every (day / week / month ...) • usually / typically / normally • sometimes • often / always / currently • ever / never • seldom / rarely / hardly • on Sundays / after school</p> <p>If-Typ 1: Handlungen, die sehr wahrscheinlich eintreten können</p> <p>if +Simple Present, will + Infinitiv oder can, shall, may, must</p> <p>If I call him, he will pick up the phone.</p>	<p>Future Will-Future</p> <p>will + Infinitiv</p> <p>I will walk / She will walk I won't walk / She won't walk Will I walk? / Will she walk?</p> <p>I will wait for you after class. It will snow tomorrow. I think I will go for a walk.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vermutungen, Vorhersagen ohne Beweis, Unsicherheiten • spontaner Entschluss • Versprechen • unabwendbare Ereignisse in der Zukunft z.B. Geburtstag • Bedrohung, Hilfeangebot • nicht beeinflussbare Geschehen in der Zukunft <p>• allgemein keine klaren Signalwörter • perhaps / probably • I wonder whether ... • I think, ... I hope, ... I believe, ... • I am afraid ... / I'm sure ...</p>	<p>Future Going-to</p> <p>to be + going to + Infinitiv</p> <p>I am going to walk / She is go.. I am not going to walk / She is Am I going to walk? / Is she ...</p> <p>I am going to read a book. She is going to watch TV tonight. I am going to take the more rural apartment, it's cheaper.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Handlung in der Zukunft ist geplant • etwas in der Zukunft wird vorhergesehen mit hoher Wahrscheinlichkeit oder mit einem Beweis • eine die Zukunft betreffende Entscheidung soll betont werden <p>• next (day / week / month ...) • tomorrow / tonight • in three years • in 2055 • in 3 years • soon</p>	<p>Future Perfect</p> <p>will +have +Infinitiv +ed unregelmäßig 3. Spalte</p> <p>I will have walked / She will.. I won't have walked / She ... Will I have walked? / Will she</p> <p>I will have finished the paper by tomorrow. By 2030 she will have been to Italy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Handlung wird in der Zukunft vollendet sein <p>• by tomorrow / Monday • by July • by 2030 • in a week / year • 2050</p>

Progressive Tenses - Fortschreiende Zeitformen

¹ wird selten benutzt

Progressive kann auch als Continuous benannt sein.



Past Perfect Progressive	Past Progressive	Present Perfect Progressive	Present Progressive		Future ¹ Progressive	Future ¹ Perfect Progressive
<p>had been + Infinitiv + ing</p>	<p>was/were + Infinitiv + ing</p>	<p>have/has been + Infinitiv + ing</p>	<p>to be + Infinitiv + ing</p>		<p>will be + Infinitiv + ing</p>	<p>will have been + Infinitiv + ing</p>
<p>I had been walking / We had ... I hadn't been walking / We had Had I been walking? / Had we ...</p>	<p>I was walking / We were ... I wasn't walking / We weren't ... Was I walking? / Were we ...</p>	<p>I have been walking / She has ... I haven't been walking / She ... Have I been walking? / Has she</p>	<p>I am walking / She is walking I am not walking / She isn't ... Am I walking? / Is she walking?</p>		<p>I will be walking / She will be ... I won't be walking / She won't Will I be walking? / Will she be</p>	<p>I will have been walking / ... I won't have been walking / Will I have been walking? /</p>
<p>She had been waiting for hours when he arrived. He had been thinking about her words when he realized she was right.</p>	<p>I was eating my pizza yesterday, when somebody knocked on the door. There were watching TV while her flatmate went for a run. Nick was reading a book when his sister entered his room.</p>	<p>She has been writing for two hours. I have been living here since 2001. I have been working all afternoon.</p>	<p>I am going to the gym. He is eating pizza. They are watching TV now.</p>		<p>I will be playing football. She will be writing the letter. He will be speaking.</p>	<p>I will have been playing football for an hour by 10.30.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Verlauf einer Handlung wird betont, die sich vor einem Zeitpunkt in Vergangenheit abgespielt hat oder bis zu diesem Zeitpunkt in der Vergangenheit andauerte (oft in Kombination mit Simple Past benutzt) • Zeitdauer der Handlung wird oft mit <i>for</i> angegeben 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Zwei oder mehr Handlungen gleichzeitig in Vergangenheit • Handlung dauerte an, bis eine andere Handlung auftrat • Eine Handlung fand zu einem bestimmten Zeitpunkt statt (startete aber früher) • 2. Handlung wird mit Simple Past gebildet 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Handlung bzw. die Dauer der Handlung wird betont (nicht das Ergebnis) • Bis in die Gegenwart andauernde Handlung • Handlung, die Einfluss auf die Gegenwart hat • kann nicht mit stativen Verben verwendet werden, z.B. know, like, love, hate, dislike, seem, mean, think, be 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Handlung findet im Moment des Sprechens statt • vorübergehende Handlungen • zukünftige nahe Handlungen z.B. Vereinbarungen/Termine, die mit einem bestimmten Zeitausdruck geschrieben, werden z.B. next week, next day, tomorrow, tonight 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Handlung, die in der Zukunft für eine längere Zeit stattfinden wird, aber mit unbekannter Zeitdauer • Handlung wird nicht abgeschlossen sein • oft mit präziser Angabe des Zeitpunkts der Handlung 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Handlung, die in der Zukunft für eine längere Zeit stattfinden wird, aber mit bekannter Zeitdauer • Handlung wird nicht abgeschlossen sein
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • for • since • when • the whole day 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • when / while • yesterday • last week / last year • two weeks / months ago • in 2005 • when I was 10 years old • when I was at school • in my childhood 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • for • since • all afternoon • whole afternoon 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • now / right now / just (now) • at the moment / at noon • in the afternoon / evening ... • this day / week / month ... • Look! / Listen! / Be quit! • next day / week / month ... • tomorrow / tonight / today 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • keine klaren Signalwörter 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • for • since