

Present Tense Simple

Bildung

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Die Present Tense Simple wird gebildet mit: 1. Form (Infinitiv).

An die 3. Person Einzahl wird jeweils ein "s" angehängt. z.B. „sing“

Positiv:

1.P.EZ.: I sing.
2.P.EZ.: You sing.
3.P. EZ.m.: He **sings**.
3.P. EZ.w.: She **sings**.
3.P. EZ.s.: It **sings**
1.P.MZ.: We sing.
2.P.MZ.: You sing.
3.P.MZ.: They sing.

Negativ:

I **do not** sing. (I **don't** sing.)
You **do not** sing. (You **don't** sing.)
He **does not** sing. (He **doesn't** sing.)
She **does not** sing. (She **doesn't** sing.)
It **does not** sing. (It **doesn't** sing.)
We **do not** sing. (We **don't** sing.)
You **do not** sing. (You **don't** sing.)
They **do not** sing. (They **don't** sing.)

Frage:

Do I sing?
Do you sing?
Does he sing?
Does she sing?
Does it sing?
Do we sing?
Do you sing?
Do they sing?

Bildung mit "to be"

Positiv:

1.P.EZ.: I **am** here.
2.P.EZ.: You **are** here.
3.P. EZ.m.: He **is** here.
3.P. EZ.w.: She **is** here.
3.P. EZ.s.: It **is** here.
1.P.MZ.: We **are** here.
2.P.MZ.: You **are** here.
3.P.MZ.: They **are** here.

Negativ:

I **am not** here. (I'm **not** here.)
You **are not** here. (You **aren't** here.)
He **is not** here. (He **isn't** here.)
She **is not** here. (She **isn't** here.)
It **is not** here. (It **isn't** here.)
We **are not** here. (We **aren't** here.)
You **are not** here. (You **aren't** here.)
They **are not** here. (They **aren't** here.)

Frage:

Am I here?
Are you here?
Is he here?
Is she here?
Is it here?
Are we here?
Are you here?
Are they here?

Signalwörter

every day/week/month/year/spring/Tuesday, usually, never, seldom, often, normally, sometimes, as a rule, generally, always, If-Satz Typ I, etc.

Besonderheiten:

- Bei "he, she, it" wird an das Verb ein - "s" angehängt. z.B. play - she plays
(Ausnahme: kein "s" nach can, may, must, might!)
- Nach Zischlaut und "o" wird ein - "es" angehängt z.B. go - he goes
- Steht vor dem y ein Mitlaut wird dieses zu "ie": z.B. cry - she cries
- Unregelmäßige Bildung: aus have wird „has“ z.B. have – she has

Verwendung:

Die Present Tense Simple wird für Handlungen in der Gegenwart verwendet, die regelmäßig oder wiederholt stattfinden oder eine allgemeine Gültigkeit aufweisen:

- Gewohnheiten:** Every day he cleans his teeth in the morning.
- wiederholte Handlungen:** He often plays football with his friends.
- Gedanken/Gefühle:** She likes her boyfriend.
- Tatsachen:** Butter melts in the sun.
- Fahrpläne Ankunft/Abfahrt:** The bus arrives at 3 p.m.