

Tenses

tense		form	use	signal words
simple present	I play volleyball. He plays football. I don't play badminton. Do you play basketball? Yes. I do . No, I don't .	he, she, it – das s muss mit	Gegenwart - regelmäßig, öfter	often, usually, always, sometimes, every Friday, on Mondays
present progressive	I am playing football. He isn't playing volleyball. Are you playing football? Yes, I am . No, I 'm not .	be + -ing ↓ am/is/are	Gegenwart / Verlaufsform - gerade im Moment	at the moment, now
simple past	I played football. He wrote a letter. We didn't watch the film. Did you meet her? Yes, I did . No, I didn't .	verb + -ed or irreg. form	Vergangenheit - abgeschlossene Handlung - Berichte, Erzählungen - Zeitangabe - Frage: Wann?	yesterday, last night, last Monday, in 2004, 2 days ago when?
past progressive	I was playing football. We were watching TV. I wasn't reading a book. Were you playing cards? Yes, we were . No, we weren't .	be + -ing ↓ was / were	Vergangenheit / Verlaufsform - Verlauf / Länge der Handlung wird betont - Handlung war zu einem bestimmten Zeitpunkt in der Vergangenheit im Gange	

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present perfect	I have played football. He has written a book. We haven't met her. Have you seen him? Yes, we have . No, we haven't .	have/has + past participle	Vergangenheit - Fakt wird betont, Zeit ist nicht wichtig (irgendwann) - in der Vergangenheit begonnen, dauert bis jetzt an - Zustandsverben (be, know, need, remember, hate, like, love, want, feel, hear, see, ...) werden nur in der simple-Form verwendet	already, before, ever, just, never, up to now, yet - since (May), for (5 years), all week - how long...?
present perfect progressive	I have been playing football. He has been writing a book. We haven't been waiting . Have you been reading ? Yes, I have . No, I haven't .	have/has + been + -ing	Vergangenheit / Verlaufsform - in der Vergangenheit begonnen, dauert bis jetzt an	- all day, the whole morning, - since (yesterday), for (an hour) - how long...?
past perfect	When my parents arrived, I had read the book. He hadn't written . Had you played ? Yes, I had . No, I hadn't .	had + past participle	Vergangenheit - Vorvergangenheit: eine Handlungen hat noch vor einer anderen in der Vergangenheit stattgefunden	
will future	I will read the book. I won't read the book. (=will not= Will you read the book? Yes, I will . / No I won't .	will + infinitive	Zukunft - nicht geplante Handlung - Vermutungen - (Wetter-) Vorhersage - spontane (nicht geplante) Entscheidungen	I think, I'm sure, I suppose, I believe, I hope perhaps, maybe

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going-to future	I am going to read the book. I'm not going to read the book. Are you going to read the book? Yes, I am . / No, I'm not .	eine Form von be + going to + infinitive	Zukunft - Vorhaben, Pläne	
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! There are also other ways of expressing future time:

Present progressive with future meaning – für feste Verabredungen, Zukunft muss aber deutlich gemacht werden

I **am going** to the cinema tomorrow evening. (= I already have my ticket.)

Übungsseiten:

<http://www.englisch-hilfen.de/grammar/frage2.htm>

<http://www.englisch-hilfen.de/grammar/frage.htm>

http://www.englisch-hilfen.de/exercises_list/alle_grammar.htm

<http://www.ego4u.de/de/cram-up/grammar/word-order/questions>