

★ 1. Simple Present

Verwendung:

- Gewohnheiten, Routinen
- Fakten
- regelmäßige Handlungen

Signalwörter: always, usually, often, sometimes, never, every day

Bildung:

- ◆ **I/you/we/they:** Verb-Grundform
- ◆ **he/she/it:** + -s

Beispiele:

- I play football every day.
- She likes chocolate.
- The sun rises in the east.

Negative: don't / doesn't + Verb

Frage: Do/Does + subject + Verb?

★ 2. Simple Past

Verwendung:

- abgeschlossene Handlungen in der Vergangenheit
- Handlungen mit genauer Zeitangabe

Signalwörter: yesterday, last week, in 2019, ago

Bildung:

- ◆ regelmäßige Verben: + **-ed**
- ◆ unregelmäßige Verben = 2. Verbform (went, saw, ate ...)

Beispiele:

- I visited my grandma yesterday.
- He went to the cinema last weekend.

Negative: didn't + Verb

Frage: Did + subject + Verb?

★ 3. Future with *will*

Verwendung:

- spontane Entscheidungen
- Vorhersagen
- Versprechen

Bildung:

will + Verb-Grundform

Beispiele:

- I will help you.
- It will rain tomorrow.

★ 4. Future with *going to*

Verwendung:

- feste Pläne
- Absichten
- logische Folgen

Beispiele:

- I am going to study tonight.
- Look! The glass is going to fall!

Tenses für Klasse 7/8: Progressive Forms & Present Perfect

★ 1. Present Progressive (am/is/are + Verb + -ing)

Verwendung:

- Handlungen, die **jetzt gerade** passieren
- vorübergehende Situationen

- geplante Handlungen in naher Zukunft

Signalwörter: now, at the moment, right now, look!, listen!

Bildung:

am / is / are + verb + **-ing**

Beispiele:

- She is reading a book now.
- Look! The dog is running.

Negative: am/is/are + not + Verb-ing

Frage: Am/Is/Are + subject + Verb-ing?

★ 2. Past Progressive (was/were + Verb + -ing)

Verwendung:

- Hintergrundhandlungen
- zwei Handlungen gleichzeitig
- Handlung wird unterbrochen

Signalwörter: while, when

Bildung:

was / were + Verb + **-ing**

Beispiele:

- I was watching TV when the phone rang.
- They were playing while it was raining.

★ 3. Present Perfect (have/has + 3. Form)

Verwendung:

- Erfahrungen
- Resultate
- Vergangenheit mit Verbindung zur Gegenwart

Signalwörter: already, just, yet, ever, never, since, for

Bildung:

have/has + past participle (3. Form)

Beispiele:

- I have already finished my homework.
- She has lived in Berlin for two years. → (lebt immer noch dort)

Negative: haven't / hasn't + 3. Form

Frage: Have/Has + subject + 3. Form?

Tenses für Klasse 8/9: Übersicht & Unterschiede★ **1. Unterschied: Simple vs. Progressive**

Situation	Simple	Progressive
Routine	I play tennis.	x
Jetzt gerade	x	I am playing tennis.
Vorübergehend	x	She is living in London now.
Fakten	Water boils at 100°C.	x

★ **2. Unterschied: Past Simple vs. Past Progressive**

Past Simple	Past Progressive
kurze, abgeschlossene Handlung	lange Hintergrundhandlung
The phone rang.	I was cooking.
unterbricht eine andere Handlung	Handlung, die unterbrochen wird

★ **3. Unterschied: Present Perfect vs. Past Simple**

Present Perfect	Past Simple
ungenauere Zeit	klare Zeitangabe
Resultat zählt im Jetzt	Handlung einfach vorbei
I have lost my keys. (Ich habe sie jetzt nicht!)	I lost my keys yesterday.

★ 4. Zukunftsformen (Übersicht)

Form	Verwendung	Beispiel
will	spontane Entscheidung, Vermutung	I will help you.
going to	Plan, Absicht	I am going to visit my friend.
Present Progressive	feste Termine	I am meeting Lisa tomorrow.
Simple Present	Fahrpläne, Stundenpläne	The train leaves at 8:00.

★ 5. Aufgaben zum Merken – Mini-Test

1. Eine Handlung passiert genau jetzt → _____
2. Ich habe etwas in der Vergangenheit erlebt → _____
3. Vergangenheit + genaue Zeit → _____
4. Plan in der Zukunft → _____
5. zwei Handlungen gleichzeitig → _____

★ Tense: **Past Perfect (Plusquamperfekt im Englischen)**

Klasse 8/9 – Gymnasium

1. Verwendung (When do we use Past Perfect?)

We use **Past Perfect** to show:

- ✓ **eine Handlung, die *vor einer anderen* Handlung in der Vergangenheit passiert ist**

(= Vorvergangenheit)

Timeline:

PAST PERFECT → happened first

SIMPLE PAST → happened second

Beispiele:

- When I arrived, she **had already left**.
(Sie war schon weg, *bevor* ich ankam.)

- He **had finished** the test before the bell rang.
(Er war fertig, und *dann* klingelte es.)
- We couldn't enter the house because we **had lost** the key.
(Zuerst Schlüssel verloren → danach nicht reingekommen.)

2. Bildung (Form)

♦ had + past participle (3. Form)

Subject	Form
I, you, he, she, it, we, they	had + 3. Form

Beispiele:

- had seen
- had gone
- had worked
- had eaten

3. Signalwörter

- before
- after
- already
- never
- when
- by the time
- just

Beispiele:

- She **had already eaten** when we arrived.
- **By the time** we got home, it **had stopped** raining.

4. Fragen und Verneinung

! Negative:

had not (hadn't) + 3. Form

- He **hadn't done** his homework.
- They **hadn't seen** the film before.

? Frage:

Had + subject + 3. Form?

- **Had** you **finished** the project before Monday?
- **Had** she **met** him before the party?

5. Unterschied: Past Perfect vs. Simple Past

Situation	Past Perfect	Simple Past
Handlung passiert zuerst	He had eaten .	
Handlung passiert danach		Then he left .

→ Past Perfect zeigt immer: "Das kam zuerst."

6. Typische Fehler

✗ *When I arrived, she left.*

✓ *When I arrived, she **had left**.*

✗ *He had went to school.*

✓ *He had **gone** to school.*