

Verb forms

simple present	present progressive	simple past	present perfect	will-future	going to-future
I work (He works)	I am working	I worked	I have worked	I will work	I am going to work
I don't work (he doesn't work)	I am not working	I didn't work	I haven't worked	I won't (will not) work	I am not going to work
Do you work? Does he work?	Are you working?	Did you work?	Have you worked?	Will you work?	Are you going to work?

B. The verb "be"

	present positive	present negative	past positive	past negative
I	am	am not	was	was not
you	are	are not	were	were not
he/she/it	is	is not	was	was not
we	are	are not	were	were not
you	are	are not	were	were not
they	are	are not	were	were not

!!!!Beim Verb "be" werden do and does nicht verwendet

Simple Present

Present Continuous

I play

I am playing

1. always, usually, never
2. state verbs: be, have, cost, think, like, love, taste, smell

now, at the moment

Simple Past	Past Progressive	Present Perfect
I played	I was playing	I have played
1) time indication	1) background description 2) an action that was in progress at a certain time in the past.	1) just, recently
2) period of time is given		2) result (time is not important)
3) the time is asked about (when?)		3) action is not finished
4) events in a story		4) time is not finished
		5) for and since (seit)

The Future

A. going to-future

Plan, Absicht (noch nicht konkret, abgemacht)

I am going to travel to Italy this summer.

Schlussfolgerung

She is pregnant. She is going to have a baby.

B. Present Continuous

Eine fixe Abmachung (“Agendaeinträge”)

I am meeting a friend of mine at 7 o'clock today.

C. Present Simple

Fahrplan, Programm

The train leaves at 7 o'clock.

k

D. will-future

Spekulationen und Vermutungen (after think, believe, perhaps, probably etc.)

I think he will win the competition.

Perhaps you will see him tonight.

Tatsache

You will see the whole valley from this mountain.

She will be twenty next year.

Spontaner Entschluss

"I have got a headache." - "Wait a minute I'll get you an aspirin."

"The phone is ringing." – I will answer it.

If-sentences and time clauses (if, when, as soon as, until, before)

I will phone you when I am in London.

If he comes, I will go.

Adverbs and adjectives

Adjective

Adverb

e.g. beautiful, careful,
angry, quiet

e.g. beautifully,
carefully, angrily, quietly

be + noun

look, feel, taste

verb

adjective

be: she is beautiful

noun: a beautiful
woman

verb: she was
dreaming peacefully

Exceptions:

good > well

hard > hard

fast > fast

friendly > in a friendly way

Word order:

adverbs >> at the end

He speaks English **well**.

She plays the piano **beautifully**.

pp

pp

Comparison of Adjectives

1. adjectives with one syllable:

fast

faster

the fastest

2. a consonant at the end is normally doubled

hot

hotter

the hottest

3. adjectives with two syllables that end with a "y":

lazy

lazier

the laziest

4. adjectives that have more than one syllable: careful, beautiful

careful

more careful

the most careful

5. special forms: good, bad

good (well)

better

the best

bad (badly)

worse

the worst

I am taller **than** John.
She is **as** tall **as** John

adverbs: more/most
She drives more slowly.

11. Quantifiers

much/many (= viel, viele)

many:

countable words (zählbar), plural words
e.g. students, books, people etc.

much:

uncountable words (unzählbar), singular words
snow, money, time

>> a lot of:

countable and uncountable (not after “so” and
“too”)

few/little(= wenig,wenige)

few:

countable words (zählbar), plural words
e.g. students, books, people etc.

little:

uncountable words (unzählbar), singular words
snow, money, time

>> a little # little: ein wenig # wenig

>> a few # few: einige # wenig

some/any (something, someone, somewhere)

= einige, ein paar, (keine)

some:

+

There are some books on the table.

any:

- and ?

There aren't any books on the table.

Are there any books on the table?

Verb Patterns

ing	to+infinitive	infinitive
love like hate enjoy look forward to think of stop	would like want hope decide learn etc.	modals (can, must, should, may, might)

15. Word order

1. S-V-O
2. place before time
3. adverbs of manner: at the end
4. adverbs of frequency: in front of verb, after be, between two verbs