



Zeitform (Name) (+ Besonderheit)	Aktiv	Gebrauch	Passiv
<p><i>Simple Present</i> 1 Verbform He-she-it → "s" Verneinung + Fragestellung mit "do/does—don't / doesn't" <u>Keywords:</u> always, never, sometimes</p>	<p>I write the test She fails the exam I don't like Maths He doesn't feel well</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wahrheiten • Gewohnheiten • kurzfristige Pläne • Type 1 If-Clause 	<p>The test is written (by me) The exam is failed (by her) Marks are given...</p>
<p><i>Present Progressive (Continuous)</i> Is/am/are + Verb"ing" <u>Keywords:</u> now, right now, at the moment...</p>	<p>She is walking the dog You are always using my stuff, I hate that! This weekend I am travelling to London</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aktuelles, was gerade im Verlauf ist • Maulen, meckern, Motzen • kurzfristige , feste Pläne 	<p>The test is being written (W.D.N.C) ☺</p>
<p><i>Simple Past</i> 2 Verbform Verneinung + Fragestellung mit "did -- didnt" <u>Keywords:</u> yesterday, a week ago, last summer...</p>	<p>The dog barked at the man Pete drove the Dodge We didn't keep to the rules</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alles, was vorbei ist • Type 2 If-Clause <p>GONE & OVER!</p>	<p>The man was barked at (by the dog) The Dodge was driven (by Pete)</p>
<p><i>Past Progressive</i> Was/ were + Verb"ing" <u>Keywords:</u> while, as...</p>	<p>I was lying on the couch while my dad was mowing the lawn outside Yesterday, at six I was rehearsing with my band</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aktionen in der Vergangenheit im Verlauf • Betonung auf die Dauer • Zwei gleichzeitig ablaufende Handlungen in der Vergangenheit 	<p>The show was being cancelled (W.D.N.C) ☺</p>
<p><i>Will- Future</i> Will + Grundform Verb <u>Keywords:</u> hope, guess, think...</p>	<p>I think, I will get the ticket for the show I hope, I won't miss the plane! Will you give me a lift?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • spontane Idee während der Zeit des Sprechens • Versprechen • Hoffnungen und Träume 	<p>The tickets will be got (US: gotten) The show will be started at 21.00hrs</p>
<p><i>Going to Future</i> To be + going to + Grundform Verb</p>	<p>This is going to be nasty! She is going to get divorced! I am going to be in Vegas this year</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pläne, Zukunftsabsichten 	<p>The museum is going to be renovated this year</p>
<p><i>Present Perfect</i> Have/Has + 3.Form Verb <u>Keywords:</u> since, for, so far, yet, never, ever, up to now....</p>	<p>I have read the book already She has studied Math for six years now Haven't you watched the movie for more than ten times so far?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abgeschlossen, jedoch wichtig für die Gegenwart (update) • Aktionen noch andauernd • Handlungswiederholungen, aber in sich abgeschlossen 	<p>The bridges have been built Animals haven't been protected enough so far</p>



Formen von "to be" für Passiv		Passiv Werkzeugkasten	
Formen von "to be" is/am /are (Present) Was/ were (Past)	Formen von "to be" mit Hilfsverb can be will be have been- has been could be shall be going to be had been ...	Form von "to be" + 3. Verbform (je nach Passiv ändert sich nur die Form von "to be" ← siehe links)	
Adjektive / Adverbien	Aktiv/Passiv	IF Clauses (mit Passivbeispielen unten)	
<p>Adjektiv: beschreiben <u>Person/ Sache</u>: The silly dog – the stupid teacher</p> <p>Adverb: beschreibt wie etwas <u>getan</u> wird (das <u>Verb</u>) The dog barks sillily The teacher acts stupidly</p> <p>Adjektive werden mit <i>Adverbien</i> gesteigert: The <i>extremely</i> stupid teacher Our <i>tremendously</i> silly dog</p> <p><u>Achtung:</u> Unregelmäßige Adverbien (ohne „ly“) fast – fast hard – hard good – well late—late (un)like – (un)like</p> <p>Steigerung von Adjektiven: Good – better – best Bad – worse – worst</p> <p>Silly – sillier – silliest (ein/zweisilbige mit "y" am Ende: er-est)</p> <p>Stunning – more stunning – most stunning (zweisilbig (ohne "y") und mehrsilbig:</p>	<p>Eine Person/ Sache tut etwas aktiv (Täter): The shark eats the man</p> <p>S P O Aktiv</p> <p>Im Passiv wird einer Person/Sache etwas angetan (Opfer) The man is eaten BY the shark</p> <p> O P by S Passiv</p> <p><u>Bildung:</u> "to be " + 3. Verbform</p> <p><u>Rückverwandlung:</u> Von <i>Passiv</i> / zu <i>Aktiv</i> <i>Passiv:</i> The cars were built by Mercedes</p> <p><i>Aktiv:</i> Mercedes built the cars</p> <p>Falls kein BY Agent da ist – erfindet man einen:</p> <p><i>Passiv:</i> The scorpion has been trapped</p> <p><i>Aktiv:</i></p>	<p>Type 1: reale Bedingung (wahr) <u>IF (Bedingung)</u></p> <p>Simple Present</p> <p>If we go to the US this year→</p> <p>Typ 2: Unwahrscheinlich, aber möglich <u>IF (Bedingung)</u></p> <p>Simple Past (2. Verbform)</p> <p>If I got a good offer over there→</p> <p>Typ 3: Nicht mehr erfüllbar <u>IF (Bedingung)</u></p> <p>Had + 3.Verbform</p>	<p><u>Ergebnis</u></p> <p>Will Can May + Grundform Verb Must Shall</p> <p>we will ride the Coast Highway No.5 from San Diego to LA</p> <p><u>Ergebnis</u></p> <p>would could might + Grundform Verb should</p> <p>I would think about staying in San Diego</p> <p><u>Ergebnis</u> Would have Could have Might have + 3.Verbform Should have</p> <p>We would have travelled directly</p>



more + most) She is the most stunning women ever!	Someone has trapped the scorio	If we had gone in May 2013→	to the big fires in LA
Passivbeispiele IF CLAUSES:	If the phone had not <u>been</u> invented , we would not be able to talk over distances (Typ 3) Aviation would never <u>be</u> tried out , if some pioneers were not that adventurous . (Typ 2) People will get furious, if the flat rates are cut by the telecommunications. (Typ1)		

Your notes.....: