

Zeitform	Signalwörter	Verwendung	Bildungsweise	Beispiele positiv	Beispiele negativ	Beispiel Frage
Simple Present	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • every day • sometimes • always • often • usually • seldom • never • first ... • then 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • regelmäßig wiederholte oder gewohnheitsmäßige Handlung • Handlungsfolgen • allgemeingültige Feststellungen • Verben mit statischer Bedeutung (to love, to hate, to think etc.) • in futuristischer Bedeutung: Programm bzw. Terminplan 	Infinitiv he/she/it + -"s"	I work. He works. I go. He goes.	I don't work. He doesn't work. I don't go. He doesn't go.	Do I work? Does he work? Do I go? Does he go?
Present Perfect	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • now • at the moment • Look! • Listen! 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Handlung geschieht im Moment des Sprechens (jetzt) • in futuristischer Bedeutung: bereits getroffene Vereinbarung oder bereits feststehender Plan 	to be (am/are/is) + Infinitiv + ing	I'm working. He's working. I'm going. He's going.	I'm not working. He isn't working. I'm not going. He isn't going.	Am I working? Is he working? Am I going? Is he going?
Simple Past	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • last • ago • in 1990 • yesterday 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Handlung hat in der Vergangenheit begonnen und ist abgeschlossen (einmalig, wiederholt, aufeinanderfolgend) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • regelmäßige: Infinitiv + -ed • unregelmäßig: 2. Spalte 	I worked. He worked. I went. He went.	I didn't work. He didn't work. I didn't go. He didn't go.	Did I work? Did he work? Did I go? Did he go?
Present Perfect	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • just • yet • never • ever • already • so far, • up to now, • since • for • recently 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resultat einer Handlung, der Zeitpunkt interessiert den Sprecher dabei nicht • Handlung, die in der Vergangenheit begonnen hat und bis in die Gegenwart andauert oder deren Auswirkungen bis in die Gegenwart reichen 	have/has + past participle (Infinitiv + -ed) oder (3. Spalte der unregelmäßigen Verben)	I have worked. He has worked. I have gone. He has gone.	I haven't worked. He hasn't worked. I haven't gone. He hasn't gone.	Have I worked? Has he worked? Have I gone? Has he gone?
Past Perfect	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • already • just • never 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Handlung, die vor einem bestimmten Zeitpunkt der Vergangenheit angefangen hat, aber bis zu diesem Zeitpunkt oder darüber hinaus andauerte • Handlung, die zu einem bestimmten Zeitpunkt 	had + past participle (Infinitiv + -ed) oder (3. Spalte der unregelmäßigen Verben)	I had worked. He had worked. I had gone. He had gone.	I hadn't worked. He hadn't worked. I hadn't gone. He hadn't gone.	Had I worked? Had he worked? Had I gone? Had he gone?

		der Vergangenheit bereits abgeschlossen war				
will- future	----	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vorhersage einer zukünftigen Handlung oder eines zukünftigen Vorganges • unabwendbares Ereignis – zukünftiges Geschehen hängt nicht von persönlichen Entscheidungen ab • spontaner Entschluss • im Hauptsatz der Bedingungssätze Typ 1 	will + Infinitiv	<p>I will work. He will work. I will go. He will go.</p>	<p>I won't work. He won't work. I won't go. He won't go.</p>	<p>Will I work? Will he work? Will I go? Will he go?</p>
be- going- to- future	----	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • bestehende Absicht/Plan logische Schlussfolgerung 	to be (am/are/is) + going to + Infinitiv	<p>I am going to work. He is going to work. I am going to go. He is going to go.</p>	<p>I am not going to work. He is not going to work. I am not going to go. He is not going to go.</p>	<p>Am I going to work? Is he going to work? Am I going to go? Is he going to go?</p>