

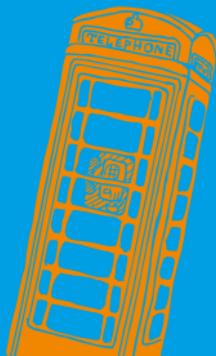
Die wesentlichen
Grammatik-Regeln



English



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Die englischen Zeiten

eat (essen)

Simple present Present progressive

I	eat	am	eating
you	eat	are	eating
he, she, it	eats	is	eating
we	eat	are	eating
you	eat	are	eating
they	eat	are	eating

Simple past Past progressive

I	ate	was	eating
you	ate	were	eating
he, she, it	ate	was	eating
we	ate	were	eating
you	ate	were	eating
they	ate	were	eating

Present perfect Present perfect progressive

I	have	eaten	have	been	eating
you	have	eaten	have	been	eating
he, she, it	has	eaten	has	been	eating
we	have	eaten	have	been	eating
you	have	eaten	have	been	eating
they	have	eaten	have	been	eating

Die englischen Zeiten

Past perfect

Past perfect progressive

I	had	eaten	had	been	eating
you	had	eaten	had	been	eating
he, she, it	had	eaten	had	been	eating
we	had	eaten	had	been	eating
you	had	eaten	had	been	eating
they	had	eaten	had	been	eating

Will-future

Future progressive

I	will	eat	will	be	eating
you	will	eat	will	be	eating
he, she, it	will	eat	will	be	eating
we	will	eat	will	be	eating
you	will	eat	will	be	eating
they	will	eat	will	be	eating

Future perfect

Future perfect progressive

I	will	have	eaten	will	have	been	eating
you	will	have	eaten	will	have	been	eating
he, she, it	will	have	eaten	will	have	been	eating
we	will	have	eaten	will	have	been	eating
you	will	have	eaten	will	have	been	eating
they	will	have	eaten	will	have	been	eating

eat (essen)

6 English tenses, irregular verbs

Die englischen Zeiten

eat (essen)

Conditional present Conditional present progressive

I	would eat	would be eating
you	would eat	would be eating
he, she, it	would eat	would be eating
we	would eat	would be eating
you	would eat	would be eating
they	would eat	would be eating

Conditional perfect Conditional perfect progressive

I	would have eaten	would have been eating
you	would have eaten	would have been eating
he, she, it	would have eaten	would have been eating
we	would have eaten	would have been eating
you	would have eaten	would have been eating
they	would have eaten	would have been eating

Die unregelmäßigen Verben

Infinitive	Simple past	Past participle	German
be	was/were	been	<i>sein</i>
beat	beat	beaten	<i>schlagen</i>
become	became	become	<i>werden</i>
begin	began	begun	<i>beginnen</i>
bite	bit	bitten	<i>beißen</i>
blow	blew	blown	<i>blasen, wehen</i>

Die unregelmäßigen Verben

Infinitive	Simple past	Past participle	German
break	broke	broken	(<i>zer</i>)brechen
bring	brought	brought	(<i>mit</i>)bringen
build	built	built	<i>bauen</i>
burn	burnt/burned	burnt/burned	(<i>ver</i>)brennen
buy	bought	bought	<i>kaufen</i>
catch	caught	caught	<i>fangen</i>
choose	chose	chosen	(<i>aus</i>)wählen
come	came	come	<i>kommen</i>
cost	cost	cost	<i>kosten</i>
cut	cut	cut	<i>schneiden</i>
deal	dealt	dealt	<i>handeln</i>
do	did	done	<i>tun, machen</i>
draw	drew	drawn	<i>zeichnen, ziehen</i>
dream	dreamt/dreamed	dreamt/dreamed	<i>träumen</i>
drink	drank	drunk	<i>trinken</i>
drive	drove	driven	(<i>Auto</i>) fahren
eat	ate	eaten	<i>essen</i>
fall	fell	fallen	<i>fallen</i>
feed	fed	fed	<i>füttern</i>
feel	felt	felt	(<i>sich</i>) <i>fühlen</i>
fight	fought	fought	<i>kämpfen</i>
find	found	found	<i>finden</i>
fly	flew	flown	<i>fliegen</i>
forbid	forbade	forbidden	<i>verbieten</i>

8 Irregular verbs

Die unregelmäßigen Verben

Infinitive	Simple past	Past participle	German
forget	forgot	forgotten	<i>vergessen</i>
forgive	forgave	forgiven	<i>vergeben</i>
freeze	froze	frozen	<i>frieren</i>
get	got	got	<i>bekommen</i>
give	gave	given	<i>geben, schenken</i>
go	went	gone	<i>gehen</i>
grow	grew	grown	<i>wachsen</i>
hang	hung	hung	<i>(auf)hängen</i>
have	had	had	<i>haben</i>
hear	heard	heard	<i> hören</i>
hide	hid	hidden	<i>(sich) verstecken</i>
hit	hit	hit	<i>treffen, schlagen</i>
hold	held	held	<i>halten</i>
hurt	hurt	hurt	<i>verletzen</i>
keep	kept	kept	<i>behalten</i>
know	knew	known	<i>wissen, kennen</i>
lay	laid	laid	<i>legen</i>
lead	led	led	<i>führen</i>
leave	left	left	<i>verlassen</i>
lend	lent	lent	<i>(aus)leihen</i>
let	let	let	<i>lassen</i>
lie	lay	lain	<i>liegen</i>
light	lit	lit	<i>erleuchten, anzünden</i>
lose	lost	lost	<i>verlieren</i>

Die unregelmäßigen Verben

Infinitive	Simple past	Past participle	German
make	made	made	<i>machen, tun</i>
mean	meant	meant	<i>bedeuten, meinen</i>
meet	met	met	<i>(sich) treffen</i>
pay	paid	paid	<i>(be)zahlen</i>
put	put	put	<i>stellen, legen, setzen</i>
read	read	read	<i>(vor)lesen</i>
ride	rode	ridden	<i>reiten, fahren</i>
ring	rang	rung	<i>klingeln</i>
rise	rose	risen	<i>aufstehen, (sich)erheben</i>
run	ran	run	<i>rennen</i>
say	said	said	<i>sagen</i>
see	saw	seen	<i>sehen</i>
seek	sought	sought	<i>suchen</i>
sell	sold	sold	<i>verkaufen</i>
send	sent	sent	<i>schicken</i>
set	set	set	<i>setzen, stellen</i>
sew	sewed	sewn/sewed	<i>nähen</i>
shake	shook	shaken	<i>schütteln</i>
shine	shone	shone	<i>scheinen, glänzen</i>
shoot	shot	shot	<i>schießen</i>
show	Showed	shown/showed	<i>zeigen</i>
shrink	shrank/shrunk	shrunk	<i>schrumpfen</i>
shut	shut	shut	<i>schließen</i>
sing	sang	sung	<i>singen</i>

Die unregelmäßigen Verben

Infinitive	Simple past	Past participle	German
sink	sank	sunk	<i>sinken</i>
sit	sat	sat	<i>sitzen</i>
sleep	slept	slept	<i>schlafen</i>
smell	smelt/smelled	smelt/smelled	<i>riechen</i>
speak	spoke	spoken	<i>sprechen</i>
spend	spent	spent	<i>ausgeben, verbringen</i>
spread	spread	spread	<i>ausbreiten</i>
stand	stood	stood	<i>stehen</i>
steal	stole	stolen	<i>stehlen</i>
stick	stuck	stuck	<i>kleben, stecken</i>
strike	struck	struck	<i>treffen</i>
sweep	swept	swept	<i>kehren, fegen</i>
swim	swam	swum	<i>schwimmen</i>
take	took	taken	<i>mitnehmen</i>
teach	taught	taught	<i>unterrichten</i>
tear	tore	torn	<i>(zer)reißen</i>
tell	told	told	<i>erzählen</i>
think	thought	thought	<i>denken, glauben</i>
throw	threw	thrown	<i>werfen</i>
understand	understood	understood	<i>verstehen</i>
wake	woke/waked	woken/waked	<i>aufwachen</i>
wear	wore	worn	<i>tragen (Kleidung)</i>
win	won	won	<i>gewinnen</i>
write	wrote	written	<i>schreiben</i>

Zeitenfolge in den Bedingungssätzen

Typ I (erfüllbare Bedingung)

if + simple present

If it rains,

Wenn es regnet,

Will-future

we will stay at home.

bleiben wir zu Hause.

Typ II (nicht erfüllbare Bedingung in der Gegenwart)

if + simple past

If it rained,

Wenn es regnen würde,

Conditional present

we would stay at home.

blieben wir zu Hause.

Typ III (nicht erfüllbare Bedingung in der Vergangenheit)

if + past perfect

If it had rained,

Wenn es geregnet hätte,

Conditional perfect

we would have stayed at home.

wären wir zu Hause geblieben.



Eigene Notizen:



Bildung der Zeiten im Passiv

Simple

Form von to be + 3. Verbform

Aktiv: *Somebody stole the money.* **Aktiv:** *Somebody was watching the man.*

Passiv: *The money was stolen (by somebody).*

Progressive

Form von to be + being + 3. Verbform

Passiv: *The man was being watched (by somebody).*

Alle Zeiten gibt es theoretisch auch im Passiv. Die „Progressive-Formen“ sind jedoch nur in Present und Past tense gebräuchlich. Die Zeit wird durch die Form von to be zum Ausdruck gebracht:

Zeit	Form von to be	Beispiel
Simple present	am/are/is	I am called.
Present progressive	am/are/is + being	I am being called.
Simple past	was/were	I was called.
Past progressive	was/were + being	I was being called.
Present perfect	have/has been	I have been called.
Past perfect	had been	I had been called.
Will-future	will be	I will be called.
Future perfect	will have been	I will have been called.
Conditional present	would be	I would be called.
Conditional perfect	would have been	I would have been called.

Nach modalen Hilfsverben wie **can**, **must**, **may** steht der Infinitiv be:

I **can be** called. I **may be** called.

Eigene Notizen:

Die Umwandlung von Aktiv in Passiv

Wenn man einen Aktivsatz in einen Passivsatz umwandeln will, so vertauscht man Subjekt und Objekt.



Simple present

Aktiv: The reporter interviews the actor.



Passiv: The actor is interviewed by the reporter.

(Subjekt) (Objekt)

Simple past

Aktiv: The reporter interviewed the actor.



Passiv: The actor was interviewed by the reporter.

(Subjekt) (Objekt)

Die Bildung: Zeitenveränderung (Backshifts)

Wenn der Einleitungssatz im **Simple past** (he said), **Past perfect** (he had said), **Future perfect** (he will have said) oder **Conditional present** (he would say) steht, ändert sich die Zeit, die in der direkten Rede stand, nach folgendem Schema:

Direkte Rede

Simple present

She said, "I eat ..."



Indirekte Rede

Simple past

She said that she ate ...

Simple past

She said, "I ate ..."



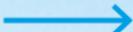
Past perfect

She said that she had eaten ...

Direkte Rede

Present perfect

She said, "I have eaten ..."



Indirekte Rede

Past perfect

She said that she had eaten ...

Past perfect

She said, "I had eaten ..."



Past perfect

She said that she had eaten ...

Eigene Notizen:



Die Bildung: Zeitenveränderung (Backshifts)

Beachte: „Progressive-Formen“ bleiben „Progressive-Formen“!

(Zum Beispiel: She said, “I am eating ...”

She said that she was eating ...)

Direkte Rede

Will-future

She said, “I will eat ...”



Indirekte Rede

Conditional present

She said that she would eat ...

Future perfect

She said, “I will have eaten ...”



Conditional perfect

She said that she would have eaten ...

Direkte Rede

Conditional present

She said, “I would eat ...”



Indirekte Rede

Conditional present

She said that she would eat ...

Conditional perfect

She said, “I would
have eaten ...”



Conditional perfect

She said that she would
have eaten ...

Ausnahmen von Backshifts: Auch wenn der Einleitungssatz in einer Zeit der Vergangenheit steht, erfolgt keine Zeitenveränderung bei allgemein gültigen Aussagen: He said, “Frankfurt lies on the Main”.
He said that Frankfurt lies on the Main.

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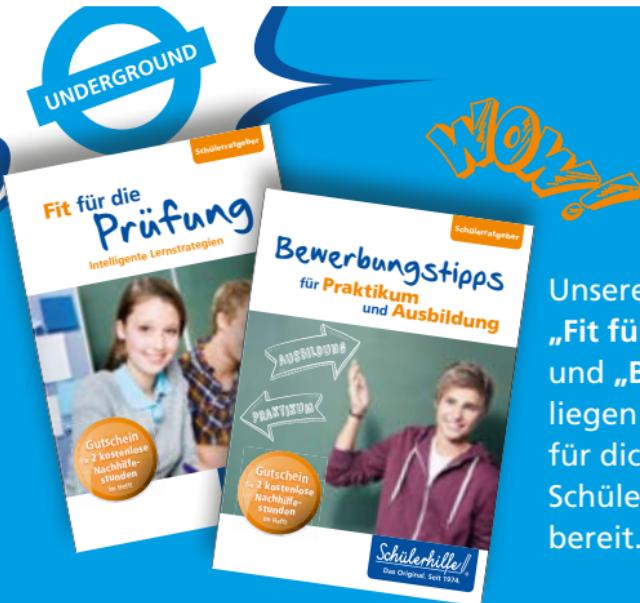
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