

## simple present

Aussage	Verneinung	Frage
1 Jörg and Larry usually <b>leave</b> the house at 7:15 a.m.	They <b>don't leave</b> school before 3 p.m.	<b>Do</b> they normally <b>leave</b> their books in their lockers?
2 Jörg <b>likes</b> his host family.	He <b>doesn't like</b> fast food.	<b>Does</b> he like hip hop?

## present progressive

3 Jörg <b>is writing</b> an email at the moment.	He <b>isn't writing</b> in English.	<b>Is</b> he <b>writing</b> to his parents?
--	-------------------------------------	---

## be und have got

4 Larry <b>is</b> good at maths.	He <b>isn't</b> a sports fan.	<b>Is</b> he a good chess player?
5 Larry's parents <b>have got</b> a cat.	They <b>haven't got</b> a dog.	<b>Have</b> they <b>got</b> a big house?

- Das *simple present* wird für gewohnheitsmäßige oder regelmäßige Handlungen (1) und feststehende Tatsachen (2) benutzt. Signalwörter sind z. B.: *always, usually, normally, often, sometimes, never, every week, on Saturdays*.
- Beim *simple present* in der 3. Person Singular wird ein -s an das Verb angehängt (2). Aus *do* wird *does* und aus *have* wird *has*.
- Verben im *simple present* werden mit *do not (don't)* oder *does not (doesn't)* verneint (1, 2).
- Das *present progressive* drückt aus, dass etwas gerade abläuft oder von begrenzter Dauer ist (3). Signalwörter sind z. B.: *at the moment, just, now, still, today*.
- Fragen werden im *simple present* mit *do/does* + Subjekt + Infinitiv gebildet (1, 2). Bei Fragen im *present progressive* tauschen *am/is/are* und das Subjekt die Position (3).
- Für die Verben *be* und *have got* gelten bei der Verneinung und Fragebildung eigene Regeln. Hier wird kein zusätzliches Hilfsverb verwendet (4, 5). Dasselbe gilt auch für die Modalverben, z. B.: *can, must, may*. S. 44

## WATCH OUT

- 1 Auch beim Vollverb *do* muss bei Fragen ein zweites *do* als Hilfsverb verwendet werden: *Where **do** you usually **do** your homework?*
- 2 Zustandsverben (d. h. Verben, die keine Tätigkeiten beschreiben) bilden in der Regel keine *progressive forms*, z. B.: *be, believe, exist, know, like, own, see, understand, want*.

Videos im Internet verfügbar:

 [cornelsen.de/webcodes](http://cornelsen.de/webcodes)  
 Code: mokonu

## Living abroad

Jörg Lachner is on an exchange. He is staying with the Brewster family in Wayne, Illinois.

Jack Brewster, the father, was once Jörg's father's exchange partner, so the two families know each other well. Jörg thinks his host family is great, but some things in the US get on his nerves. You are lost without a car, for example, because there are no buses and it is too far to go to school by bike.

Nobody knows how to say his name correctly, and they often ask silly questions like, "Do you always drink beer in Germany?" or "Do you know what Wi-Fi is?" Sometimes he feels like answering, "Wi-Fi? Sure, we eat it for breakfast every morning." But most of the time he gets on well with his new classmates.






1a Highlight the simple present forms in the text.

1b One of the verbs is in the present progressive. Highlight it with a different colour and explain why the present progressive is used here.

2 Cross out the wrong verb form in each sentence.

- 1 Jörg *thinks / is thinking* Wayne is very different from his home town.
- 2 He *doesn't enjoy / isn't enjoying* the long bus ride to school every day.
- 3 He usually *does / is doing* his homework on his way to school.
- 4 Jörg *learns / is learning* Spanish during his exchange year.
- 5 Jörg's host mum *works / is working* as a tax consultant.
- 6 At the moment she *takes / is taking* a month off.

- 3 Two other exchange students fill in a questionnaire for the Wayne High School newspaper on what sports they do. Write sentences about the girls with *do*, *go* or *play*.

Sport		Mia	Ava
1 badminton			✓
2 swimming		✓	
3 judo		✓	✓
4 American football			
5 yoga		✓	

1 *Ava plays badminton. Mia doesn't play badminton.*

---



---



---



---

- 4 Melanie Baker is interviewing Jörg about school life in Germany. Read Jörg's answers, then write the questions.

1 When  
I normally get up at **6 a.m.** on school days.

2 \_\_\_\_\_  
I go to school **by bus**.

3 \_\_\_\_\_  
We have **four lessons** in the morning.

4 \_\_\_\_\_  
We usually have lunch **in the canteen**.

5 \_\_\_\_\_  
The break is **30 minutes** long.

6 \_\_\_\_\_  
My last lesson usually ends at **3 p.m.**

7 \_\_\_\_\_  
**Yes**, I do two extracurricular activities: I'm on the student council and I play volleyball.

8 \_\_\_\_\_  
I like **my English teacher** best. She's great!

- 5 Underline and correct the mistake in each sentence.

1 Jörg's exchange partner Larry doesn't likes sport.

\_\_\_\_\_

2 He think sport is boring.

\_\_\_\_\_

3 Larry is preferring computer games.

\_\_\_\_\_

4 Jörg doesn't be interested in computer games.

\_\_\_\_\_

5 Larry's sister Carolyn currently does a gap year in Peru.

\_\_\_\_\_

- 6 Complete with the simple present or present progressive.

1 It's 7:15 a.m. On weekdays, Jörg \_\_\_\_\_  
(take) the bus to school at this time. But today it's Sunday,  
so he \_\_\_\_\_ (still sleep).

2 At 10 a.m., Jörg \_\_\_\_\_ (sit) in the local  
church with the Brewsters, his host family. They  
\_\_\_\_\_ (go) to church every Sunday.

3 Ms Brewster always \_\_\_\_\_ (make)  
dinner, as soon as her husband \_\_\_\_\_  
(come) home from work.

4 But on Sundays, they \_\_\_\_\_ (switch) roles.  
Mr Brewster \_\_\_\_\_ (prepare) dinner in  
the kitchen at the moment.

5 The Brewsters sometimes \_\_\_\_\_ (watch)  
sport on TV after dinner. But this Sunday, they  
\_\_\_\_\_ (want) to show Jörg something special.

6 Later that day, Jörg writes on his blog:  
'Right now, I \_\_\_\_\_ (sit) on the shore of  
Lake Winnebago. I \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) an eagle  
that \_\_\_\_\_ (fly) over the water. Awesome!  
I \_\_\_\_\_ (think) it \_\_\_\_\_  
(look for) a fish.'

### A Present perfect simple

- 1 Has Brenda **received** a job offer yet?
- 2 I've often **heard** that it is hard to find a job.
- 3 Brenda **has written** over 30 job applications so far.
- 4 I've **worked** for Conti for the past five years.

- Das *present perfect* wird gebildet aus *has/have* und dem *past participle*. Es wird für Zustände und Handlungen benutzt, die in der Vergangenheit begonnen haben, aber in der Gegenwart noch andauern oder sich auf die Gegenwart beziehen (1, 2). Es wird außerdem benutzt, wenn der Zeitpunkt der Handlung nicht erwähnt wird, dafür aber das Ergebnis oder die Folgen (3).
- Im Deutschen wird für Zustände, die in der Vergangenheit angefangen haben, aber noch andauern, das Präsens benutzt: *Ich arbeite seit fünf Jahren bei Conti*. In solchen Fällen verwendet man im Englischen das *present perfect* (4).
- Signalwörter für das *present perfect* sind z.B. *all day / week / my life* etc., *already*, *always*, *ever*, *finally*, *for / since* [seit], *how long...?*, *in the meantime* [in der Zwischenzeit], *just* [gerade, eben], *lately / recently* [in letzter Zeit], *so far / to date / up to now* [bis jetzt], *(not) yet*, *never*, *this week / month*.
- Anders als Präteritum und Perfekt im Deutschen sind *present perfect* und *simple past* keine austauschbaren Alternativen. Das *simple past* wird für abgeschlossene Handlungen verwendet, die sich zu einem bestimmten Zeitpunkt oder in einem bestimmten Zeitraum in der Vergangenheit ereignet haben: *Brenda wrote 30 job applications last month*. Das *present perfect* wäre hier falsch. Ebenso dürfen Fragen mit dem Fragewort *when* nur im *simple past* stehen: *When did you talk to her?*

### B Present perfect progressive

- 1 Karen **has been working** for Systemics Ltd for two years.
  - 2 How long **has she been looking for** a new job?
- Das *present perfect progressive* wird aus *has / have been* und der *-ing*-Form des Verbs gebildet. Es betont die Dauer von Handlungen, die in der Vergangenheit angefangen haben und zur Zeit des Sprechens noch nicht beendet sind (1, 2).
  - Die *simple*- und *progressive*-Formen im *present perfect* sind bei einigen Verben austauschbar (*We have lived / have been living in Chester since 2005*).

#### WATCH OUT

Zustandsverben (d. h. Verben, die keine Tätigkeiten beschreiben) bilden in der Regel keine *progressive forms*, z.B.: *be, believe, exist, know, like, own, see, understand, want*.

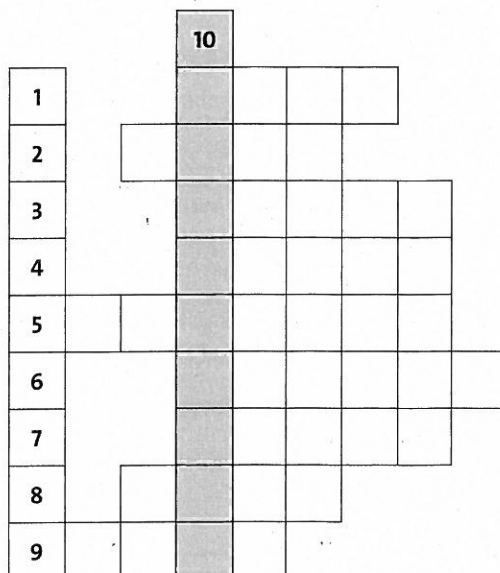
## Careers

- 1 Read the text about a Jordanian student living in Germany. Then **highlight** all the present perfect forms and **underline** the signal words. A

Shirin has just finished her training as an interpreter, and right now she is looking for an interesting job. She has sent out twenty-seven applications so far, but she hasn't received any replies yet. She has lived in Germany for over three years now and feels at home here, but she misses her home country, Jordan. She has only been able to visit her family once or twice a year since she came to Freiburg. Her parents have never been to Germany, but her younger sister Tahira has already visited her a few times. Tahira has applied for a visa to study in Germany, like her big sister. In the meantime, she has started learning German via an online course from her home in Amman.

- 2 Complete the puzzle with the past participles of the verbs below. A

1 feel	2 sell	3 rise	4 grow	5 bring
6 teach	7 take	8 see	9 do	10 forget



- 3 Complete these expressions with *since* or *for*. A

- 1 \_\_\_\_\_ three months
- 2 \_\_\_\_\_ 8 o'clock
- 3 \_\_\_\_\_ 2016
- 4 \_\_\_\_\_ last May
- 5 \_\_\_\_\_ six months
- 6 \_\_\_\_\_ more than a decade
- 7 \_\_\_\_\_ a few weeks
- 8 \_\_\_\_\_ my 12th birthday
- 9 \_\_\_\_\_ our last meeting
- 10 \_\_\_\_\_ over an hour

4 Put the words in the correct order to make sentences or questions. Use the present perfect. **A**

- 1 Sina and Dunja / together / work / for years / .  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 2 I / any interesting offers / so far / not receive / .  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3 I / to seven firms / this month / apply / .  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4 This firm / a few times / advertise / in the newspaper / .  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 5 I / on applications / spend / too much time / already / .  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 6 An interesting offer / come in / just / .  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 7 How long / hold / Sarah / this position / ?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 8 The percentage / rise / in top positions / of women / recently / .  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 9 you / consider / contacting the JobCentre / ever / ?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 10 They / someone / find / finally / to take Jürgen's place / .  
\_\_\_\_\_

5a Famous careers – past and present

Complete each of the sentences below with the correct form of the verb in brackets (simple past or present perfect). **A**

- 1 Alfred Hitchcock (1899–1980) \_\_\_\_\_  
(make) 52 feature films.
- 2 Joanne Rowling (\*1965) \_\_\_\_\_  
(write) four detective novels.
- 3 Ariana Grande (\*1993) \_\_\_\_\_  
(win) one Grammy Award.
- 4 Agatha Christie (1890–1976) \_\_\_\_\_  
(write) 66 detective novels.
- 5 Michael Jackson (1958–2009) \_\_\_\_\_  
(win) 13 Grammy Awards.
- 6 Quentin Tarantino (\*1963) \_\_\_\_\_  
(make) nine feature films.

5b Complete the statements below with 'present perfect' or 'simple past'. **A**

- 1 We use the \_\_\_\_\_ to talk about the careers of people who are no longer alive.
  - 2 We use the \_\_\_\_\_ to talk about the careers of people who are still alive and active.
- 6 Tick the right ending for each sentence. **A**
- 1 Katja and Christina ...  
☐ have been best friends since kindergarten.  
☐ are best friends since kindergarten.
  - 2 While the girls were still at school, ...  
☐ they have dreamed of going into business together.  
☐ they dreamed of going into business together.
  - 3 Since leaving school, ...  
☐ they talk about nothing else.  
☐ they have talked about nothing else.
  - 4 A few months ago, ...  
☐ they started making jewellery in their two-room flat.  
☐ they have started making jewellery in their two-room flat.
  - 5 So far, ...  
☐ they are only selling their jewellery online.  
☐ they have only sold their jewellery online.
  - 6 In the meantime, ...  
☐ they have got so many customers that they need more room.  
☐ they are getting so many customers that they need more room.
  - 7 Last week, ...  
☐ they opened a small shop in Delbrück.  
☐ they have opened a small shop in Delbrück.
  - 8 In addition, they ...  
☐ invest 3,000 euros in their new workshop.  
☐ have invested 3,000 euros in their new workshop.



- 10 Complete with the correct form of the verb in brackets: simple past or present perfect (progressive). **A+B**



Stephenie Meyer had never written anything, not even a short story, when she (1) \_\_\_\_\_ (begin) writing *Twilight* in 2003. Three months later, she (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (complete) the novel. Three more vampire stories (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (follow) between the years 2006 and 2008. Together, this series (4) \_\_\_\_\_ (make) Ms Meyer one of the most successful authors in history. To date she (5) \_\_\_\_\_ (sell) even more books than her British rival, Joanne Rowling. Ms Meyer, a practising Mormon, (6) \_\_\_\_\_ (admit) in a recent newspaper interview that her faith (7) \_\_\_\_\_ (have) an influence on her work. In 2016, she (8) \_\_\_\_\_ (write) *The Chemist*, her first action thriller. For the past few months, she (9) \_\_\_\_\_ (work) on the screen adaptation of the novel. Ms Meyer's amazing success (10) \_\_\_\_\_ (inspire) countless young women to try their luck as novelists.

- 11a Translate the sentences below into English. **A+B**

- 1 Viele junge Menschen in Südeuropa suchen seit Jahren nach Arbeit.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 2 Dort hat die Arbeitslosigkeit einen neuen Höchststand [a new high] erreicht.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3 Manche jungen Erwachsenen wohnen seit der Kindheit bei ihren Eltern.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4 Pedro Alvarez hat vor zwei Jahren eine Ausbildung als Krankenpfleger [nurse] abgeschlossen.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 5 Seitdem versucht er vergeblich [in vain], einen Job zu finden.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 6 Seit einigen Monaten lernt er Deutsch.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 7 Neulich hat er im Internet gelesen, dass Deutschland Pfleger sucht.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 8 Wenn er seinen Sprachkurs abgeschlossen hat, wird er Spanien verlassen.  
\_\_\_\_\_

- 11b Translate the sentences below into German. **A+B**

- 1 Mandy Grossman has known since childhood that she wants to be a musician.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 2 She had piano lessons for seven years when she was younger.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3 Recently she completed her studies at the New England School of Music.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4 Since then she has been looking for a job in the music business.  
\_\_\_\_\_