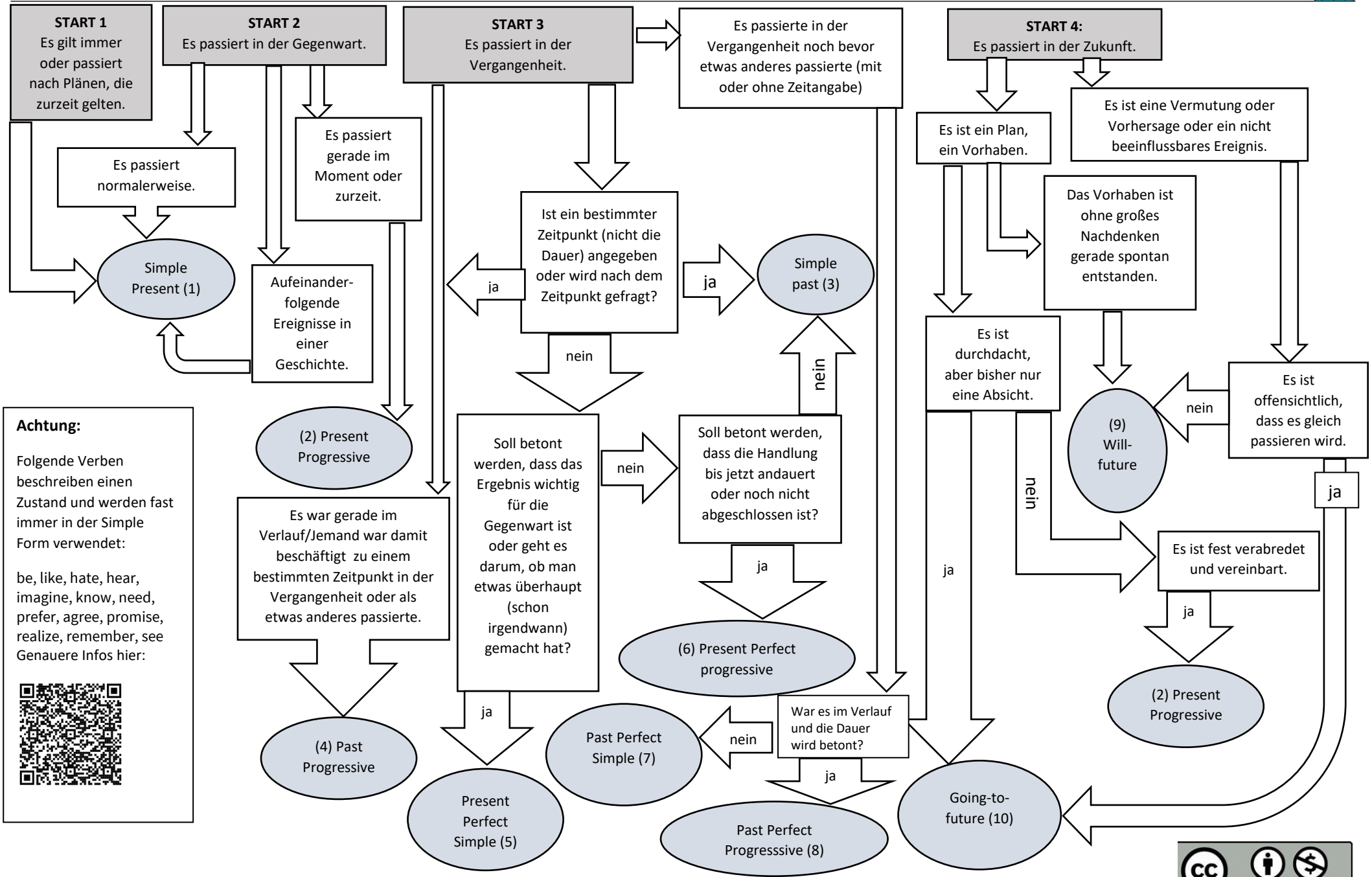


Using the correct tenses: Finde die passende Zeitform im Zeitenlabyrinth



Achtung:
Folgende Verben beschreiben einen Zustand und werden fast immer in der Simple Form verwendet:
be, like, hate, hear, imagine, know, need, prefer, agree, promise, realize, remember, see
Genauere Infos hier:



Using the correct tenses: forms and examples

by Floryteaching



	+	-	?
(1) Simple Present	The train <u>leaves</u> at 6:30. I <u>play</u> badminton. What about you?	The sun does not set in the east. We do not have Biology on Wednesdays.	Does Jane usually <u>go</u> to school at 7:30? Do you <u>play</u> football?
(2) Present Progressive	I am meeting Tom tomorrow at 8 p.m.	Tina is not going to school at the moment.	Are the girls <u>playing</u> football in the park?
(3) Simple Past	I <u>talked</u> to my aunt two days ago. Sally <u>went</u> home after the party.	Dr Watson did not tell Sherlock Holmes about it.	Did you <u>see</u> Tom at the party yesterday?
(4) Past Progressive	We were having breakfast when the doorbell rang.	When the tsunami came, we were not sleeping , we were playing games.	What was Mr Hill <u>doing</u> at around 3 p.m. yesterday?
(5) Present Perfect Simple	I have passed the test. Sally has just eaten your chocolate.	We have not thought about this before. Celia has not tidied her room yet.	Have you ever <u>seen</u> a ghost? Has she <u>finished</u> school already?
(6) Present Perfect Progressive	Tony has been painting all morning and he has still not finished.	You have not been listening . Listen now, please. It is important!	Have you been studying for eight hours? You are working really hard!
(7) Past Perfect Simple	When I came to the party, my friends had eaten all the food.	He had not opened the door to his house, but the door was wide open when he came home.	Had he <u>switched off</u> all the lights? Mr Burton was not sure, so he drove back to check.
(8) Past Perfect Progressive	When I came to the party at 4 a.m, my friends had been dancing all night.	When his mother came home, Peter had not been reading , as he had promised, but he had been watching TV all morning.	Had he really <u>been waiting</u> for three hours when you entered the restaurant?
(9) Will-future	No problem. I will help you. I think it will rain tomorrow.	I think he will not pass the test. He has not studied at all.	Will Simon <u>be</u> an architect or a physician? What do you think?
(10) Going-to-future	I am going to see my friend next week. Look at these clouds. It is going to rain !	The Smiths are not going to go on holiday this year.	Are you <u>going</u> to meet him or not?

What about the passive voice?

The passive voice is formed with "to be" and the past participle (here: "done"). It is usually enough to be able to use the following forms:

- (1) Simple present: **am/is/are (not) done**
- (3) Simple Past: **was/were (not) done**
- (5) Present Perfect Simple: **have/has (not) been done**
- (7) Past perfect Simple: **had (not) been done**
- (9) Will-future: **will (not) be done**
- (10) Going-to-future: **am/is/are (not) going to be done**



What about short forms?

You use short forms when you talk or write personal messages but not when you write formal texts. In a story you use it in direct speech. Apostrophes are generally only used after personal pronouns. ("I'll help you", but not "~~Peter~~ll help you." "Peter won't help you" is possible.)

am => 'm am not => 'm not
 is => 's is not => isn't
 are => 're are not => aren't
 have => 've have not => haven't
 has => 's has not => hasn't
 will => 'll will not => won't

