Zeitformen im Englischen

Grammatik · Englisch · Klasse 5/6

Die Zeitformen

Zeitform	Bildung	Beispiel	Wann?	Signalwörter
simple present	Grundform, bei he/she/it + s	She plays football.	Gewohnheiten, Fakten	always, usually, often, every day, never
present progressive	am/is/are + -ing	She is playing now.	was gerade passiert	now, at the moment, Look!, Listen!
simple past	Verb + -ed oder 2. Form	She played yesterday.	abgeschlossen, in der Vergangenheit	yesterday, last week, ago, in 2020
present perfect	have/has + 3. Form	She has played.	Folge ist jetzt wichtig; bis jetzt	already, just, ever, never, yet
will-future	will + Grundform	It will rain.	Vorhersage, spontaner Entschluss	tomorrow, next week, I think
going to-future	am/is/are going to + Grundform	I am going to visit Tom.	Plan, sicheres Anzeichen	Look at the clouds!

Verneinung und Fragen

Zeitform	Verneinung	Frage
simple present	She doesn’t play.	Does she play?
present progressive	She isn’t playing.	Is she playing?
simple past	She didn’t play.	Did she play?
present perfect	She hasn’t played.	Has she played?
will-future	It won’t rain.	Will it rain?
going to-future	I’m not going to go.	Are you going to go?

Merk dir

- he, she, it: das s muss mit. I play, she plays. Bei -o, -s, -sh, -ch: -es (goes, watches).
- Nach does und did steht die Grundform: Did she play? (nicht: Did she played?)
- -ing: stummes e fällt weg (make, making), kurzer Vokal: Konsonant doppelt (swim, swimming).
- -ed: stop wird stopped, study wird studied, aber play wird played.
- Die 2. und 3. Form der unregelmäßigen Verben stehen in der Liste der unregelmäßigen Verben.