



SCHOOL-SCOUT.DE

Unterrichtsmaterialien in digitaler und in gedruckter Form

Auszug aus:

*Übungen: Zeitformen zur Wiedergabe von Gegenwart und
Zukunft*

Das komplette Material finden Sie hier:

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simple form**progressive form**

Er **wohnt gerade**
in Berlin.

He **is living** in Berlin.

Sie **wohnt nicht**
(mehr) hier.

She **isn't living** here now.

Sie **kommen**
immer spät an.

They **always** arrive
late.

Er **macht** seine Haus-
aufgaben **oft** im Bus.

He **often does** his
homework on the bus.

Ich **mache gerade** meine
Hausaufgaben. (jetzt)

I'm doing my
homework.

Das **simple present** wird für permanente Zustände und regelmäßig wiederholte Tätigkeiten verwendet.

Signalwörter: *always, often, sometimes, never, rarely, seldom, occasionally, every morning* etc.

Das **present progressive** wird für das, was gerade geschieht, verwendet.

Signalwörter: *now, at present, at the moment, just, for the time being* etc.

2. Kniffligere Beispiele

Deutsch

Morgen verlasse ich die Schule.

Angabe der Zukunft:

Präsens im Deutschen ...

Englisch

Tomorrow I'm leaving school.

present progressive im Englischen!

Er **kommt immer** zu spät an!

(... Das ist sehr ärgerlich!)

He's always arriving late!

Always wird sonst nur mit dem *simple present* benutzt.

Unsere Reise **fängt** am Montag **an**.

Dein Zug **fährt** um sieben.

Our trip **starts** on Monday.

Your train **leaves** at seven.

(Beide Sätze sind Beispiele der so genannten „Fahrplanzukunft“.)

See Britain this year

If you are planning a holiday with a difference, come to England this year!

The south

The Channel coast, from Kent to Dorset, has some of the finest beaches in Britain. The White Cliffs of Dover stand guard over England's biggest ferry port. You can explore the quiet country lanes in your own car. But please drive carefully and watch out for people who want to explore the countryside on foot or on horseback.

The south-west

Devon and Cornwall lie in the extreme south-west of England. Visit Dartmoor and Exmoor, where ponies still live wild. Come to Plymouth and stay at one of the historic old inns that are waiting to welcome you. Are you thinking of spending longer than a week here? Then you might like to rent one of the holiday flats which are to be found in most of the larger towns. Cornwall possesses many interesting relics of Britain's Industrial Revolution and is still the home of china clay mining.

The Midlands

This is the Heart of England: Shakespeare Country. Every year many thousands of people visit the home of the greatest writer in the English language. Tourists love the

mellow stone houses which they find in the Cotswolds. Who could resist places which have names like *Bourton-on-the-Water*, *Stow-on-the-Wold* or *Moreton-in-Marsh*? But the charm of the Cotswolds does not end with the historic past. Visitors come from all over Europe to explore the beautiful countryside.

The north

Who says there is nothing to see in the North of England?! Not twenty miles from the centre of Manchester lies some of England's prettiest moorland scenery. Yorkshire, with its lovely Dales and its capital, York, where nearly 2000 years of history are waiting to be discovered. Visit Hadrian's Wall on the old Roman border between England and Scotland. It runs from Carlisle on the west coast to Newcastle on the east and is the biggest single national monument in Britain.

What are you waiting for? Write today for our big, free 64-page brochure *Hello England*.

We are looking forward to seeing you in England next year!
BTA, 23 Baker St, London

Shall I call a taxi? – No, that's OK. **I'll** walk.

When **shall** we **meet** again? – What about Tuesday next?

(= Wann **sollen/wollen** wir uns **wiedersehen**?)

When **will** we **meet** again? – Who knows? Perhaps never.

(= Wann **werden** wir uns wohl **wiedersehen**?)

Um die vielfältigen Möglichkeiten richtig auszunutzen, musst du also zwischen der Wettervorhersage (will), einer festen Absicht (going to + Infinitiv), einer moralischen Pflicht (shall we?) und anderen Nuancierungen der Zukunft unterscheiden lernen – am besten anhand von Situationen.

Aufgabe 6

First of all, two ways of reacting to the same situation.

Example:

1. You haven't got much money.
 - a) You ask a friend to lend you a few pounds until next week:
*"Will you **lend** me a few pounds until next week?"* (= Bitte)
 - b) Your friend agrees but hasn't got much money on him today.
 He promises to lend you some money tomorrow. The next day he forgets. You remind him:
*"Are you **going to lend** me that money or not?"* (= Absicht)
2. A friend asks you about your trip to London.
 - a) Next week? b) Buy me a souvenir? Please!
3. It's a hot day and the window is shut.
 - a) You think it would be a good idea to open it – but ask the others first!
 - b) Perhaps the noise of traffic might be too loud. Ask the others what they think.
4. You go into a sweet shop with a friend. She buys some sweets – but doesn't offer you one! After a while you say:
 - a) Not offer me one? b) You – have a stomach-ache if you eat them all!
5. It is dark. The front doorbell rings, but you know the door is locked and you live on the fourth floor in an old house with no house telephone. Who is going to answer the door?
 - a) Nobody moves. At last you stand up and say: "OK, ...!"
 - b) You ask your younger brother. "(not – answer the door?)"



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