

What tenses do you know?

Present tense

The weather **is** nice.

Present perfect

I **have finished** my homework.

Past tense

Barack Obama **was** the 44th president of the United States.

Past perfect

I **had watched** the news before I went to bed.

Future tense I

I **will** stay home tomorrow.

I'm **staying** home tomorrow.

I'm **going to** stay home tomorrow.

Future tense II

We **will have eaten** dinner by the time you arrive.

What tenses do you know?

Present tense

The weather **is** nice.

What tenses do you know?

Present tense

a) is used to describe something that constitutes a (regular) status:

*Spiders **have** eight legs. Insects **do not/don't have** eight legs.*

*The Eiffel Tower **is** in Paris. The Tower Bridge **is not** in Paris.*

*Jeff **gets up** at 6 o'clock. Tim **does not/doesn't get up** at 6 o'clock.*

To describe a status, the present tense uses the **simple** form.

b) is used to describe an ongoing process or a temporary action:

*You **are listening** to me. (ongoing process)*

*He **is working** on a project this week. (temporary action)*

c) is used to describe future arrangements:

*I **am having** dinner with my boss tomorrow.*

d) is used to describe ongoing trends or changes:

*The climate **is getting** warmer.*

*With the introduction of AI, technology **is advancing** rapidly.*

In these cases (b, c, d), the present tense is used in the **continuous/progressive form**.

What elements are used for the continuous/progressive form in the present tense?

The form of **to be** corresponding to the **subject** of the sentence + the **present participle** (-ing form) of the sentence's the main verb (= the sentence's **predicate**)

The present tense

Translate:
(using the present
tense)

Wir schauen uns normalerweise die Tagesschau um 8 Uhr an.

We normally watch the Tagesschau at 8 o'clock.

Was machst du (gerade)?

What are you doing?

Ich wohne in Siegburg.

I live in Siegburg.

Die Zeiten werden härter.

Times are getting harder.

Gewöhnlich regnet's im November.

It usually rains in November.

“Wie ist das Wetter?” - “Es regnet.”

“What's the weather like?” - “It's raining.”

Wir spielen morgen Fußball.

We are playing football tomorrow.

Ich habe kein Auto.

I don't have a car.

What tenses do you know?

Present perfect

I **have finished** my homework.

What elements are used
to build the present
perfect?

The form of the auxiliary (Hilfsverb) **to have** corresponding to the **subject** of the sentence + the **past participle** of the sentence's the main verb (= the sentence's **predicate**)

Note: In English, like in German, **to have** can appear as both an auxiliary and a full verb:
He **has** a car. In the latter case, both variants are used to build the present perfect:
"He **has** (auxiliary) **had** (full verb in the past participle) a car since he was 20 years old."

2. Halbjahr 2025
Englisch am Abend A2-5
252-40625A, Mi, 18.00 – 19.30 Uhr

What tenses do you know?

Present perfect

a) is used to express actions or states that began in the past but have not been completed yet/are still ongoing:

I have always lived in Germany. (I still live in Germany.)

I have never been to Africa. (from the past until the present time)

I have been waiting for twenty minutes. (I am still waiting.)

b) is used to express actions or states that happened in the past but have a connection or relevance to the present:

I have finished my homework. (It is still finished)

She has lost her keys. (...and still has not found them)

Note: Other than in the German language, the present perfect and the past tense are **not** interchangeable in English.

German: Ich **war** gestern in Bonn. - Ich **bin** gestern in Bonn **gewesen**.

English: I **was** in Bonn yesterday. (But: I **have been** in/to Bonn since yesterday.)

Adverbs of frequency that indicate the use of either the present tense or the present perfect include: **always, never, often, usually** (present tense), **ever** (present perfect).

*I **always/usually** eat lunch at noon. I have **always** liked icecream.*

*We **never** have coffee for breakfast. He has **never** been to Paris.*

*We **often** have lunch together. He has **often** travelled to Paris.*

*Have you **ever** been to Australia?*

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The present perfect

Translate:
(using the present
perfect)

Sie war schon immer sehr schüchtern.

She has always been very shy.

Ich war noch niemals in New York.

I have never been to New York.

Warst du schon mal in Australien?

Have you (ever) been to Australia?

Ich warte hier schon zwei Stunden.

I have already been waiting here for two hours.

Ich wohne seit dem letzten Jahr in Siegburg

I have lived in Siegburg since last year.

Ich habe John in der letzten Zeit häufiger getroffen.

I have met John quite often recently.

Die Brille, die ich letzte Woche verlegt habe, habe ich noch nicht gefunden.

I still have not found the glasses that I misplaced last week.

Note: Even if the present or past tense are used in colloquial German, the present perfect may be the only option acceptable in English!

What tenses do you know?

Past tense

Barack Obama **was** the 44th president of the United States.

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What tenses do you know?

Past tense

a) is used to describe actions or states that happened and were finished in the past:

We had a barbecue yesterday. (The barbecue is over.)

They went to the beach last week. (They are no longer at the beach.)

b) is used to describe past habits, repeated actions or states or conditions that existed in the past:

When we were in Italy, we always had tea for breakfast.

He used to play the piano every day after school.

Our first car was a VW.

c) is used in reported speech:

She said: "I like icecream".

*She said that she **liked** icecream.*

He said: "I am watching the football match".

*He said that he **was watching** the football match.*

Note: to describe something that happened during an ongoing process in the past, the **action that started first** is presented in the progressive form, the **later action** uses the **simple form**:

*While we **were having** dinner, it **started** to rain.*

*The phone **rang** when he **was having** a shower.*

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The past tense

Complete with the
correct form of the verb
in the past tense:

Yesterday, I (to eat) pizza for dinner.

Yesterday, I ate pizza for dinner.

When they (to play) chess, a thunderstorm (to come up).

When they were playing chess, a thunderstorm came up.

Put into reported
speech:

She said: "I am interested in music."

She said that she was interested in music.

John said: "I don't have a car."

John said that he didn't have a car.

The tour guide asked: "Are you ready?"

The tour guide asked if we/they were ready.

Translate:

Er hatte einen Unfall, als er nach hause fuhr.

He had an accident when he was driving home.

Erst ist er gestern in's Kino gegangen,
dann hat er seinen Autoschlüssel verloren

Yesterday, he first went to the movies, then he lost his car key.

Er fragte den Kellner, wo die Toilette sei.

He asked the waiter where the toilet/restroom was..