

Wenn du sagen willst, dass du gerade (**just**) eine Sache erledigt hast oder schon seit einiger Zeit mit einer Sache beschäftigt bist (**for two weeks, since last weekend,**), sie aber noch nicht fertig ist, benutzt man das

Present Perfect

Du brauchst hierfür die Bausteine **have/has + 3. Form des Verbs** (Partizip Perfekt)

Look, I **have just taken** five photos. Mandy **has played** the piano *for three*

helped him. Lucy and Kate weren't at home. Questions:

Were you in Spain last year? Yes, I was./ No, I wasn't. Did you make a cake on Friday? Yes, I did./ No, I didn't. What did you have for lunch last Saturday?

When did Amanda play the guitar?

Where did the boys go last night?

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years. The Smiths **haven't gone** on holiday *this year.* Susanne **hasn't phoned** with her boyfriend *since Monday.*

Questions: **Have** you **washed** your mother's car *yet?* **Has** Mr Brown **finished** the English lesson *yet?* **Have** the girls **already gone** to the swimming pool? **What have** you **just seen** on your way to school? **Where have** you **gone?** I can't find you. **Why has** Paul **just made** this joke? It is

Simple Past. Du brauchst die Vergangenheitsform der Verben mit **-ed** *Endung* oder unregelmäßige Verben, die du unbedingt lernen musst. I **was** at the zoo last weekend. You Patrick **cooked** lunch on Sunday. Mandy

Wenn du über etwas sprechen willst, was **vorbei** ist (**gestern, vor einem Jahr, letzte Woche**,...), benutzt man das

terrible. **When have** you **begun** with speaking? I would like to stop you now.

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!!! bei he/she/it immer: plays - goes - - sees - - makes - .. Questions: Do you watch a film? Yes, I do./ No, I don't.

Does Mary play the piano? Yes, she does./ No, she doesn't.

What do you have for lunch? When do you eat your lunch? Where

does Sam go for lunch? Why don't you eat a banana? Why doesn't Sally eat potatoes?

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Yesterday,

Today,

Next weekend

a rough guideline for tenses

Wenn du sagen willst, was du in der **Gegenwart** (**heute**) oder regelmäßig immer wieder tust, benutzt man das

Simple Present I play you always go we often see you sometimes make they usually have

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