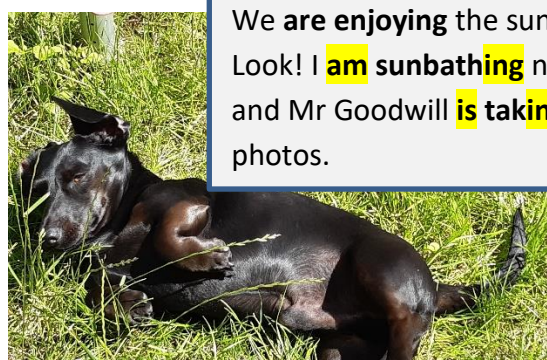


Normally, Mr Goodwill and I get up early. Then we always have breakfast together and go to work. We both work at school. But today is different, look at these photos:



I **am not working** at school today, Mr Goodwill and I, we **are going** for a long walk.



We **are enjoying** the sun! Look! I **am sunbathing** now and Mr Goodwill **is taking** photos.

❶ Hier im Text kannst du schon einige Verbformen im present progressive (= die Verlaufsform der Gegenwart) entdecken – sie sind fett gedruckt. Mit der Verlaufsform drückst du aus, was **gerade im Moment passiert** oder was **gerade im Verlauf ist**.

Die folgende Tabelle zeigt dir, wie du die Formen bildest und auf was du achten musst.

☺ Bejahte Aussagesätze	☹ Verneinte Aussagesätze
☺ I am sunbathing .	☹ I'm not / I am not working today.
☺ Mr Goodwill is taking photos.	☹ Mr Goodwill is not / isn't working today.
☺ We are going for a long walk.	☹ We are not / We aren't working today.
am / is / are + infinitive + -ing	am not / is not / are not + infinitive + -ing

Watch out:

- Endet der Infinitiv auf **-e** z.B. (to) take, so fällt bei der Bildung der Verlaufsform das stumme -e weg: (to) take → am / is / are taking
- Nach einem einzelnen, betonten Vokal wird der Konsonant verdoppelt: (to) run → am / is / are **running** / (to) stop → am / is / are **stopping**

1. Write the -ing forms:

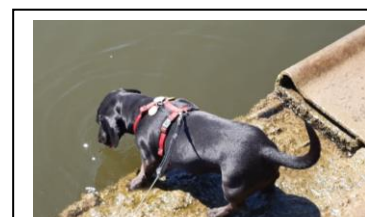
(to) call → calling

(to) wait → *waiting*

(to) have → *having*

(to) drink → *drinking*

(to) look → *looking*



What is Winston doing in this picture?
He is looking into the water. / He is drinking water.

2. **Today is different** – please complete the sentences. Use the present progressive.

<p><i>Every Friday, Mr Goodwill and Winston go for a long walk...</i></p>	<p>(to) work / garden / now <i>...but not today. They are working in the garden now.</i></p>
<p><i>Normally, Winston helps Mr Goodwill in the garden...</i></p>	<p>(to) chase / mice / at the moment <i>...but not today. Winston is chasing mice at the moment.</i></p>
<p><i>Mr Goodwill often talks to his neighbour, Mrs Merrygold...</i></p>	<p>(to) sing / football songs / now <i>...but not today. Mr Goodwill is singing football songs now.</i></p>
<p><i>Winston doesn't usually like football songs,</i></p>	<p>(to) bark <i>... but not today. Today, Winston is barking happily, because his favourite football team won a match.</i></p>
<p><i>In the evening, Winston and Mr Goodwill often eat dinner at home, ...</i></p>	<p>(to) visit Mrs Merrygold <i>...but not today. They are visiting Mrs Merrygold.</i></p>
<p><i>Normally, they watch TV together, ...</i></p>	<p>(to) tell / funny stories, (to) laugh <i>...but not today. Mr Goodwill is telling funny stories now and Mrs Merrygold is laughing loudly at the moment.</i></p>
<p><i>Winston always enjoys these quiet evenings with Mr Goodwill, ...</i></p>	<p>(to) feed / (to) not pay attention (= nicht aufpassen) <i>...but today is different and Winston likes it at Mrs Merrygold's house, because she is feeding him a lot of cheese and Mr Goodwill isn't paying attention. Woof, woof - what a great Friday!</i></p>



1. Please read the following sentences and underline (= unterstreiche) the sentences and questions in the **simple present in GREEN** and underline the sentences and questions in the **present progressive in RED**.

Every Friday, Winston and Mr Goodwill go for a long walk. *Does Winston like cats?*

Look, Winston is chasing a cat. *Winston, are you still chasing Mrs Merrygold's cat?*

Mr Goodwill doesn't like cats. *What does Mr Goodwill do every Friday?*

Winston isn't sleeping, he is playing with a cat at the moment.

Winston always looks for cats. *Winston, where are you going? Stop!*

Oh no, Mrs Merrygold's cat is coming back now.

THE SIMPLE PRESENT	THE PRESENT PROGRESSIVE
<p>☺ positive Aussagesätze</p> <p>Bei Aussagesätzen im simple present darfst du das "s" in der 3. Person Singular (he, she, it) nicht vergessen.</p> <p>Bsp.: <i>Winstons always looks for cats.</i></p>	<p>☺ positive Aussagesätze</p> <p>Aussagesätze im present progressive werden mit am / is / are und der - ing Form gebildet.</p> <p>Bsp.: <i>Winston is chasing a cat.</i></p>
<p>⊗ negative Aussagesätze</p> <p>Negative Sätze werden mit don't</p> <p>doesn't + Infinitiv gebildet.</p> <p>Bsp.: <i>Mr Goodwill doesn't like cats.</i></p>	<p>⊗ negative Aussagesätze</p> <p>Negative Sätze werden mit am + not</p> <p>is + not Infinitiv + -ing gebildet.</p> <p>are + not</p> <p>Bsp.: <i>Winston isn't sleeping.</i></p>
<p>? Fragen werden mit Do</p> <p>Does + Infinitiv gebildet.</p> <p>Bsp.: <i>Does Winston like cats?</i></p>	<p>? Fragen werden mit am</p> <p>is + Infinitiv + -ing gebildet.</p> <p>are</p> <p>Bsp.: <i>Are you still chasing Mrs Merrygold's cat?</i></p>
<p>Gebrauch:</p> <p>Du brauchst das simple present, um über Dinge zu sprechen, die man regelmäßig macht. Signalwörter wie often, usually, every day, every Saturday, etc. zeigen dir, dass du die einfache Form der Gegenwart (=simple present) verwenden musst.</p>	<p>Gebrauch:</p> <p>Du brauchst das present progressive, um über Dinge zu sprechen, die gerade im Moment geschehen. Signalwörter wie now, at the moment zeigen dir, dass du die Verlaufsform (=present progressive) verwenden musst.</p>

