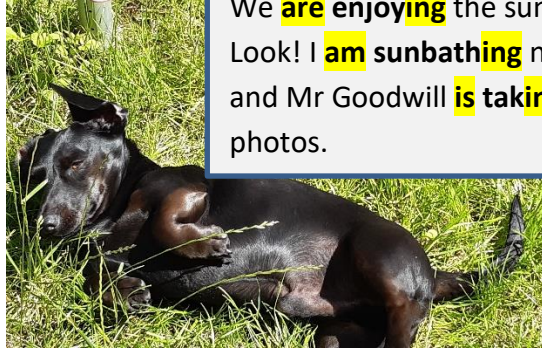


Normally, Mr Goodwill and I get up early. Then we always have breakfast together and go to work. We both work at school. **But today is different, look at these photos:**



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 |
| <p>Watch out:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Endet der Infinitiv auf -e z.B. (to) takee, 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) stopp → am / is / are stopping | |

1. Write the -ing forms:

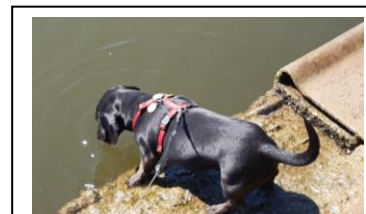
(to) call → calling

(to) wait → _____

(to) have → _____

(to) drink → _____

(to) look → _____



What is Winston doing in this picture?
He ... _____.

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 _____</i> <i>_____</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 _____</i> <i>_____</i></p> |
| <p><i>Winston doesn't usually like football songs,</i></p> | <p>(to) bark <i>... but not today. Today, Winston _____</i> <i>_____ 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 _____</i> <i>_____ .</i></p> |
| <p><i>Normally, they watch TV together, ...</i></p> | <p>(to) tell / funny stories, (to) laugh <i>...but not today. Mr Goodwill _____</i> <i>_____ now and Mrs Merrygold _____</i> <i>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 he likes it at Mrs Merrygold's house, because she _____</i> <i>_____ him a lot of cheese and Mr Goodwill _____</i> <i>_____ .</i> <i>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 Goodwell 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 Bei Aussagesätzen im simple present darfst du das "s" in der 3. Person Singular (he, she, it) nicht vergessen. Bsp.: <i>Winstons always looks for cats.</i></p> | <p>☺ positive Aussagesätze Aussagesätze im present progressive werden mit am / _____ / _____ und der - ing Form gebildet. Bsp.:</p> |
| <p>⊗ negative Aussagesätze Negative Sätze werden mit don't _____ + Infinitiv gebildet. Bsp.: <i>Mr Goodwill doesn't like cats.</i></p> | <p>⊗ negative Aussagesätze Negative Sätze werden mit am + not _____ Infinitiv + - ing gebildet. _____ Bsp.:</p> |
| <p>? Fragen werden mit _____ does + Infinitiv gebildet. Bsp.: <i>Does Winston like cats?</i></p> | <p>? Fragen werden mit am _____ + Infinitiv + - ing gebildet. _____ Bsp.:</p> |
| <p>Gebrauch: 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: 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> |

