

Nie Future nach:
 when
 as soon as
 before
 after
 while
 by the time
 until

Simple Past	Simple Present	Simple Future
Signalwörter: yesterday, last year, two days ago, in 1912, when / when?, once, just now, yesterday, 2 minutes ago, in 1990, the other day, last Friday, ago If-Satz Typ II (If I talked, ...)	Signalwörter: sometimes, always, usually, often, never, always, every ..., never, normally, often, seldom, sometimes, usually If-Satz Typ I (If I talk, ...)	Signalwörter: in a year, next ..., tomorrow If-Satz Typ I (If you ask her, she will help you.) Vermutung: I think, probably, we might ..., perhaps
Konstrukt: past bei Frage und Verneinung did you were....	Konstrukt: present	Konstrukt: will
Wann verwenden: -Start und Ende der Aktion in der Vergangenheit -Serie von abgeschlossenen Aktionen -Verhalten in der Vergangenheit	Wann verwenden: -Repetierung oder Verhalten -Gewohnheiten -Statements und Facts -orders, commands, instructions, suggestions -Notwendigkeiten -sehr kurze Handlungen -Nebensatz der Zeit(after, as soon as, when, while, after, before)	Wann verwenden: -Vorhersage ohne Gewissheit -normale Zukunft -spontan
I worked. You were	I work.	i'll work.
passiv: The exercise was done by Peter.	passiv: The exercise is done by Peter.	passiv: The exercise will be done by Peter.

Past Perfect	Past Perfect Continuous	Past Continuous	Present Perfect	Present Perfect Continuous	Present Continuous
Signalwörter: up to, until had better already, just, never, not yet, once, until that day If-Satz Typ III (If I had talked, ...)	Signalwörter: for, since, the whole day, all day while	Signalwörter: while, when, always, constantly, when, while, as long as	Signalwörter: just, before, since, always, yet, still, up to now, recently, lately, so far, up to the present moment, for, not yet, as soon as already, ever, just, never, not yet, so far, till now, up to now	Signalwörter: recently, lately all day, for 4 years, since 1993, how long?, the whole week first time	Signalwörter: always, constantly at the moment, just, just now, Listen!, Look!, now, right now, meantime, ever
Konstrukt: had + pp	Konstrukt: have been + ing	Konstrukt: was/were + ing	Konstrukt: have + pp	Konstrukt: has/have + been + ing	Konstrukt: am/are + ing
Wann verwenden: -Vorvergangenheit -Ereignis vor einem Ereignis in der Vergangenheit -Aufeinanderfolgende Aktionen in der Vergangenheit -Erste von zwei Aktionen in der Vergangenheit -Dauer von einem Ereignis in der Vergangenheit	Wann verwenden:	Wann verwenden: -Unterbrochene Tätigkeiten, Aktionen in der Vergangenheit -Bei Zeitangaben als Unterbruch -Parallele Tätigkeiten in der Vergangenheit -Atmosphäre -Repetition und Irritation -Very often -Past habit -Beschreibungen	Wann verwenden: -Erfahrung, Erlebnis -Wechsel über die Zeit -Fähigkeiten, Leistungen, Entdeckung -Eine Aktion, die erwartet wird -Action over->Result now -Mehrere Aktionen zu verschiedenen Zeiten -Dauer von der Vergangenheit bis jetzt	Wann verwenden: -not finished / may go on -Von der Vergangenheit bis jetzt -Aktionen, die in der Vergangenheit stattfanden, aber noch anhalten	Wann verwenden: -Passiert gerade jetzt -definitive arrangements in näherer Zukunft -mit adv(always, constantly) Kritik oder Irritation -Ausnahme zu einer Gewohnheit oder einer Regel
I had worked	I had been working	I was working	I have worked	I have been working.	I am working.
.		passiv: The exercise was being done by Peter.	passiv: The exercise has been done by Peter.		passiv: The exercise is being done by Peter.

Future Perfect	Future Going to	Timetable Future	Future Continuous	Future Present Continuous
Signalwörter:	Signalwörter:	Signalwörter:	Signalwörter:	Signalwörter:
Konstrukt: will + have + pp	Konstrukt: going to + present	Konstrukt: present	Konstrukt: will + be + ing	Konstrukt: will + be + ing
Wann verwenden: -Past in the future -Sicherheit, Gewissheit -In der Zukunft bereits abgeschlossen by Monday, in a week	Wann verwenden: -Baby, Wetter, -bezieht sich auf die Gegenwart -Plan, Absicht, Vorhersage -very near in one year, next week, tomorrow	Wann verwenden: -Listen -programm tafeln -Fahrpläne -Züge	Wann verwenden: -Bestimmtheit, -Genauigkeit -andauernde Handlung	-Feste Pläne, Arrangements -definitive Pläne -Plan, Absicht mit Zeitangabe
Hi will have finished the report by 10 o'clock tonight.	Mary is going to have a baby.	The train leaves at 8 o'clock.	I'll be watching tennis at 2.30 tomorrow.	Sorry, I'm leaving in the morning.
	passiv: The exercise is going to be done by Peter.			

Tense chart

Simple past

I worked
 (yesterday/last year)
 (two days ago)
 (definite event in past)
 (when?)

Present simple

I work
 (sometimes/always/
 usually/often/never etc.)
 (general facts)

Future

the bus **leaves** at 7pm
 (at a given time)
 (timetable)

I'm leaving
 (in 5 minutes)
 (very soon)
 (at a given time)

Past continuous

I was working
 (when sth happened)
 (that very moment)
 (during that time)

Present continuous

I'm working
 (now/at the moment)
 (temporary)

I'm going to work
 (definitely/soon)
 (near future)
 (planned facts)

I'll work
 (sometime in the future)
 (neutral facts)

Future continuous

I'll be working
 (at 8 o'clock tomorrow)
 (from . . . till)
 (temporary at a certain time)

Past perfect

I had worked
 (up to/until/before a
 point in the past)
 (past before past)

Present perfect

I have worked
 (since/for)
 (ever/never/already)
 (yet/not yet/just)
 (up to now)
 (lately/recently)
 (present result)

Future perfect

I will have worked
 (by then/until)
 (by ten o'clock)
 (past in future)

Past perfect continuous

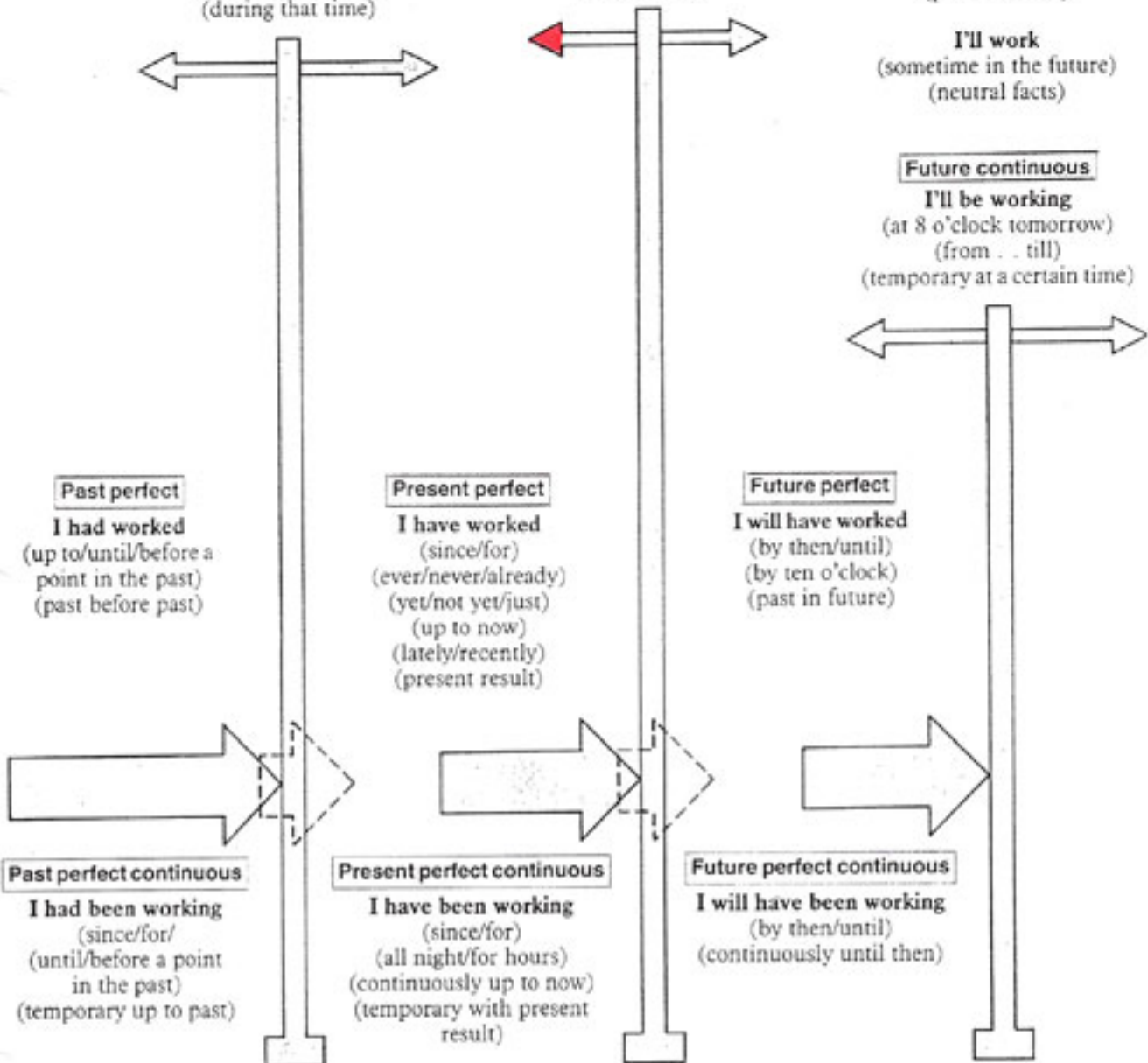
I had been working
 (since/for/
 until/before a point
 in the past)
 (temporary up to past)

Present perfect continuous

I have been working
 (since/for)
 (all night/for hours)
 (continuously up to now)
 (temporary with present
 result)

Future perfect continuous

I will have been working
 (by then/until)
 (continuously until then)



god -> better -> best
 much -> more -> most
 small -> smaller -> smallest
 far -> farther/further -> farthest/furthest
 little -> less/small -> smaller/least
 bad -> wors -> worst
 new -> later -> latest

wonderful -> more wonderful -> most wonderful

Apostroph nur bei Genitiv (parent's) und Abkürzungen (she's)
 nach if verboten : will, would, was
 ago->zeitlich zurück befor->vorher

while->verb during->Nomen

a woman/man -> eine Frau/mann
 women/men -> mehrere Frauen/Männer

nach to Grundform

a little -> single
 a few -> plural

god/bad at
 intrested in

likely = vielleicht
 either = auch nicht
 news immer Einzahl
 nach komma nie that
 nach just kein ing in der Vergangenheit

lend -> ask
 borrow -> give

raise/raised/raised->Objekt raise your hand!
 rise/rose/risen->kein Objekt the sun rises in the east.

lay/laid/laid->Objekt
 lie/lay/lain->kein Objekt (auch lügen)

since auch weil
 News beginnt mit present perfect

when -> am besten past

nach while meistens ing Form

Passive Voice:

-> immer present perfect PP

I was offered a drink...
 Pamela was sent a letter by...
 Paul is written a lot of postcards by..
 I am given so many presents by my parents.
 I am told to.....
 The thief get caught.....
 Songs are sung.
 He gets operated...
 He is operated...

bei Gerüchten:

He is said to be rich.

bei Condition:

The Exercise would be done by Peter.

Reportet Speech:

He says:
 „I work with my computer.“ -> He says
 „I worked with my computer.“ -> (that) he works with his computer.
 -> (that) he worked with hs computer.

He said:
 „I work with my computer.“ -> He said
 „I have worked with my computer.“ -> (that) he worked with his computer.
 „I worked with my computer.“ -> (that) he had worked with his computer.
 „I will work with my computer.“ -> (that) he had worked with his comuter.
 -> (that) he would work with his computer.

Requests, orders, commands

„Please, sit down.“ -> He asked his friend to sit down.
 „Sit down and listen!“ -> He told his friend to sit down and (to) listen.

„Can You read my handwriting?“
 He asked if (whether) I could read his handwriting.
 „Are You willing to help me with..?“
 He asked if (whether) he was willing to help him....
 „What type of printer are You going t buy?“
 What type of printer I was going to buy.
 „When does she return from her holydays?“
 When she returned from her holiday.

Conditional 0	Conditional 1	Conditional 2	Conditional 3
IF + present / present	IF + present / future	IF + past / WOULD or COULD + present	IF + Past Perfect /WOULD or COULD + HAVE + Present Perfect
Für Situationen, die in diesem Fall immer zutreffen -Fakten, die unter diesen Umständen zutreffen	Für reelle oder mögliche Situationen. -Wetter, Zeitplan -mögliche Käufe, wenn.....	Für unmögliche oder imaginäre Situationen, deren resultat eher unwahrscheinlich ist	Betrifft nur die Vergangenheit.
If he comes to town, we have dinner. We have dinner if he comes to town.	If he finishes on time, we will go to the movie. We will go to the movie if he finishes on time.	If they had more money, they would buy a new house. They would buy a new house if they had more money.	If Margaret had won the competition, life would have changed. Life would have changed if Margaret had won the competition.