

# I. Tenses

## I. Past progressive

Wir verwenden *Past progressive* für Handlungen in der Vergangenheit, die

- noch nicht abgeschlossen waren.

- noch andauerten, als eine neue Handlung begann.

Im Deutschen gibt es keine entsprechende Zeit. Wir verwenden daher Umschreibungen wie ... *war gerade dabei etwas zu tun*.

Wir bilden das *Past Progressive* mit *was* bzw. *were* und hängen ans Verb „-ing“ an.

Beispiel: I was reading a book when my mother came into my room.

Signalwort: while, Sinnzusammenhang

1. Put the verbs in brackets into *past progressive*.

Yesterday Robert and his friends were at school. While they \_\_\_\_\_  
(to play) football, the girls \_\_\_\_\_ (to talk) about horses. This went  
on for half an hour. Later, however, when the boys came into their classroom, their teacher  
\_\_\_\_\_ (to wait) for them and went on with Maths. While he  
\_\_\_\_\_ (to explain) maths, the boys  
\_\_\_\_\_ (to dream) about their football match. So the teacher stopped  
and called Robert while he \_\_\_\_\_ (to look) out of the window. Then  
Robert was sorry and while he \_\_\_\_\_ (to apologize), the girls  
\_\_\_\_\_ (to laugh) about him for some minutes and didn't stop. So  
Robert started to cry and while he \_\_\_\_\_ (to cry), his friends  
\_\_\_\_\_ (to talk) to the girls for some minutes so the girls stopped  
laughing. Then Robert was ok again and while he \_\_\_\_\_ (to smile)  
at the girls, their Maths teacher went on with Maths again.

2. Put the verbs in brackets into *past progressive*.

Die Verneinung wird mit *not* gebildet, das an *was/were* angehängt wird.

When this lesson was over, Robert \_\_\_\_\_ (not to cry) any longer but  
he \_\_\_\_\_ (not to smile) at the girls, either. He was just mad at them.  
The girls \_\_\_\_\_ (not to talk), they  
\_\_\_\_\_ (not to walk) home, either. They just didn't know what to do.  
This is why they \_\_\_\_\_ (not to have) their snacks but they were just  
standing there - they \_\_\_\_\_ (not to sit) on their chairs as they would  
do normally. Ten minutes later, however, they were best friends again - and they  
\_\_\_\_\_ (not to shout) at each other. Oh, well, but when Robert's mum  
came, Robert and the girls \_\_\_\_\_ (not to hug) each other, either.

They \_\_\_\_\_ (not to run) away from each other. They were just standing there. Oh, Robert \_\_\_\_\_ (not to think) about the girls' horses when Becky started to talk to him suddenly. The children \_\_\_\_\_ (to quarrel; just) any longer - but they weren't best friends at that moment ... maybe tomorrow.

3. Turn these sentences into questions. Write short answers to answer these questions. Fragen im *Past Progressive* werden mit *was* bzw. *were* am Satzanfang gebildet, danach folgen SVOPT, z.B. Were you playing football in the garden when your parents came home?

Bei *short answers* verwendest du bei *yes* die Langform von „to be,“ also *was* bzw. *were*.  
Bei *short answers* verwendest du bei *no* die Shortform von „to be,“ also *wasn't* bzw. *weren't*.

1. Robert was playing football. - Yes.
2. Robert and David weren't chasing the ball. - No.
3. Barker wasn't looking at them. - No.
4. Barker was chasing a rabbit. -Yes.
5. Sarah and Becky were talking about horses. - Yes.
6. The girls were riding on their favourite horses. Yes.
7. The sun was shining. - No.
8. We were sitting in a classroom. - Yes.
9. We were learning about English tenses. - No.
10. The bell was ringing. - Yes.
11. We were going home. - Yes.

## II. Simple Past or Past Progressive

1. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form of simple past or past progressive.

One day Robert \_\_\_\_\_ (to walk) across a football ground when he \_\_\_\_\_ (to meet) David. They both \_\_\_\_\_ (to tell) each other some football stories when Robert \_\_\_\_\_ (to hear) a strange noise. Suddenly four children \_\_\_\_\_ (to come) out from behind the football ground. They \_\_\_\_\_ (to laugh) and \_\_\_\_\_ (to shout) when they \_\_\_\_\_ (to stop) in front of Robert and David. But when they \_\_\_\_\_ (to know) it was Robert and his friend they \_\_\_\_\_ (to become) very friendly and soon everybody \_\_\_\_\_ (to want) to play football. "We \_\_\_\_\_ (to lose) our last match, Robert, and now we would like to have some football practice with you. Can you help us, please?" While Robert \_\_\_\_\_ (to show) them some tricks, David \_\_\_\_\_ (to teach) them some tactics and later, while Robert and David \_\_\_\_\_ (to play) against these four boys, these young football players \_\_\_\_\_ (not to lose)

that match - they just \_\_\_\_\_ (to win) it.

2. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form of simple past or past progressive. Watch out for questions.

One day in her lunch break, Sarah \_\_\_\_\_ (to read) her emails when she \_\_\_\_\_ (to hear) a voice behind her. She \_\_\_\_\_ (to turn) round and who \_\_\_\_\_ (she; to see)? It \_\_\_\_\_ (to be) Becky. She \_\_\_\_\_ (to talk) to somebody on her mobile. Somebody \_\_\_\_\_ (to speak) to her in a very loud voice. While Sarah \_\_\_\_\_ (to wait), Becky \_\_\_\_\_ (to scream): "But that's not fair!" Then she \_\_\_\_\_ (not to go) on with her call and \_\_\_\_\_ (to put) the mobile in her pocket. Then Sarah \_\_\_\_\_ (to ask) her: "Why \_\_\_\_\_ (you, not to finish) your phone call?" Then Becky \_\_\_\_\_ (to answer): "My mum says I can't join the drama club this year!" "But there are so many other activities," Sarah \_\_\_\_\_ (to say). "Let's see." While they \_\_\_\_\_ (to look) at the notices, Becky suddenly \_\_\_\_\_ (to shout): "Wow, there's a riding group!" "Yes, and I'm going to be in it, too!" \_\_\_\_\_ (to say) Sarah. While the girls \_\_\_\_\_ (to laugh) other girls \_\_\_\_\_ (to join) them.

### III. Present Perfect

Wir verwenden *Present Perfect* für Handlungen, die in der Vergangenheit stattfanden und einen Bezug, d.h. ein Ergebnis, in der Gegenwart aufweisen.

*Robert has done his homework.* (Irgendwann in der Vergangenheit, z. B. gestern, hat Robert seine Hausaufgabe gemacht und daher kann er sie jetzt in der Gegenwart seinem Lehrer zeigen.)

Wir bilden das *Present Perfect* mit *have* bzw. *has* und dem Partizip Perfekt (past participle). Das Partizip Perfekt bilden wir durch Anhängen von „-ed“ an regelmäßige Verben. Bei unregelmäßigen Verben ist das Partizip Perfekt die dritte Verbform, z. B. *go - went - gone*.

Beispiel: When school was over, Robert went home.

Signalwörter: already, (not) yet, so far, just, ever, never. Diese stehen in der Regel zwischen *have/has* und dem Partizip.

1. Put the verbs in brackets into *present perfect*. Put the adverbs at the right position.

Becky \_\_\_\_\_ (to do; already) her homework so now she can go riding. After three hours of riding she knows that her horses *Thunder* and *Lightning* \_\_\_\_\_ (to be) great today which is why she gives them a lot of food. The horses \_\_\_\_\_ (to eat) the food very fast and now there is no food left. *Thunder* and

*Lightning* \_\_\_\_\_ (to drink) a lot of water, too, and now they aren't thirsty anymore. With Becky, it is the same. She \_\_\_\_\_ (to drink) so much that she isn't thirsty at all. Moreover, she \_\_\_\_\_ (to enjoy) riding her horses and now she doesn't feel like riding any longer. Well, that's ok. But what about Robert? - Well, he \_\_\_\_\_ (to play) football and now he is tired. He \_\_\_\_\_ (to score) three goals and he feels great now. Robert and his friends \_\_\_\_\_ (to win; always) their matches which is why they are the champions. David \_\_\_\_\_ (to run) very fast so he is very tired, too. David and Robert \_\_\_\_\_ (to leave; just) the football ground and now they are on their way home.

2. Put the verbs in brackets into *present perfect*.

Die Verneinung wird mit *not* gebildet, das an *have/has* angehängt wird.

Robert and his team \_\_\_\_\_ (not to lose) a match so far. They are the all-time champions. However, David \_\_\_\_\_ (not to play) well today so his team \_\_\_\_\_ (not to be) very happy with him. Look, his captain is still talking to him and he is so angry. David \_\_\_\_\_ (not to drink) anything after the match and now he is very thirsty. Moreover, he and Robert \_\_\_\_\_ (not to eat) anything, either, which is why they are really exhausted now. ... And the girls? - Well, for Becky, it \_\_\_\_\_ (not to be) a bad day, on the contrary. She \_\_\_\_\_ (not to fall) down from her horse and she and her horses \_\_\_\_\_ (not to spend; only) two hours together - but three. This is why they are extremely happy now. Anyway, her horses \_\_\_\_\_ (not to throw; ever) her down. Why? - She is a good rider. She \_\_\_\_\_ (not to go home; yet) because her parents \_\_\_\_\_ (not to call her; yet). Oh, but now they are calling her on her new mobile and she must go home now.

3. Turn these sentences into questions. Write short answers to answer these questions.

Fragen im *Present Perfect* werden mit *have* bzw. *has* am Satzanfang gebildet, danach folgen SVOPT, z.B. *Have you done your homework?*

1. Becky has ridden *Thunder*. - Yes.
2. Sarah and Becky have played with the horses. - No.
3. Robert has won a match. - Yes.
4. You have read a story about Robert and Becky. - Yes.
5. David has played a good match. - No.
6. The children haven't done what they like best. - No.
7. Becky has fed her horses. - Yes.
8. Robert hasn't drunk anything. - No.
9. Sarah has bought a new horse. - No.

10. Becky has played football? - No.

11. Robert, David, Becky and Sarah have played together? - No.

#### IV. Present Perfect or Simple Past

1. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form of present perfect or simple past. Put the pronouns at the right position.

Becky: "What \_\_\_\_\_ (you; to do) this month, Sarah?"

Sarah: "Well, two days ago, I \_\_\_\_\_ (to go) riding. My horse \_\_\_\_\_ (not to be) nice and I \_\_\_\_\_ (not to manage) to stay on it so I \_\_\_\_\_ (to fall) down. And the worst thing is that I \_\_\_\_\_ (to break) my left arm. This is why I can't go riding for the next two months."

Becky: "Oh, that's hard. But, tell me, where \_\_\_\_\_ (you; to go) to yesterday?"

Sarah: "Yesterday, I \_\_\_\_\_ (not to know) what to do but then I \_\_\_\_\_ (to leave) home at six o'clock and \_\_\_\_\_ (to spend) a nice evening with Robert and David at the football ground."

Becky: "Sarah, \_\_\_\_\_ (you; ever; to go) to a football ground?"

Sarah: "Yes, I'm afraid. You know I \_\_\_\_\_ (already; to be) there with my dad but it \_\_\_\_\_ (not to be) nice at all - it \_\_\_\_\_ (to be) so boring. This \_\_\_\_\_ (to happen) five years ago."

Becky: "I see. \_\_\_\_\_ (you; already; to spend) time at the football ground today, Sarah?"

Sarah: "No, I \_\_\_\_\_ (not to be) there yet. I really prefer horses, you know. But sometimes that football ground is interesting."

Becky: "Oh, I see, Sarah. ..."

2. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form of present perfect, simple past, past progressive or simple present. Put the pronouns at the right position.

Yesterday, Robert and David \_\_\_\_\_ (to be) very surprised. While they \_\_\_\_\_ (to play) football Becky \_\_\_\_\_ (to come) to them. She \_\_\_\_\_ (not to want) to play with them because her arm \_\_\_\_\_ (to be) broken.

Robert asked her: " Why \_\_\_\_\_ (you; to come) here, Becky? Normally, you \_\_\_\_\_ (not to like) football and you \_\_\_\_\_ (not to can; play) with us because you \_\_\_\_\_ (to break) your arm - I can

see the plaster (= Gips) around it."

Becky answered: "You \_\_\_\_\_ (to be) right, Robert. I just  
\_\_\_\_\_ (not to want) to stay at home any longer so I  
\_\_\_\_\_ (to decide) to come here - and here I am now. I just  
\_\_\_\_\_ (to want) to watch your match."

Robert: "Oh, Becky, that's nice. However, it is quite a pity that you \_\_\_\_\_  
(to break) your arm. Tell me, how \_\_\_\_\_ (this, to happen)?"

Becky: "Oh, I \_\_\_\_\_ (to fall) down from my horse two days ago. But you  
must \_\_\_\_\_ (to go) on playing now - your match  
\_\_\_\_\_ (just; to start). Good luck."

## V. Going-to Future

Wir verwenden *Going-to Future* für Handlungen, die in der Zukunft stattfinden werden und die beabsichtigt bzw. geplant sind.

*I am going to fly to New York for Christmas.* (Ich habe das fest geplant, d.h. der Flug ist bereits reserviert, das Zimmer gebucht, ...)

Wir bilden das *Going-to Future* mit **am, are** bzw. **is, going to** und dem **Infinitiv des (Voll)Verbs**.  
Beispiel: *I am going to fly to New York for Christmas.*

1. Put the verbs in brackets into *going-to future*.

One thing is sure: Becky \_\_\_\_\_ (to buy) her own horse one day.  
Next month, she \_\_\_\_\_ (to take) part in her first competition. After  
that, her parents and Becky \_\_\_\_\_ (to fly) to London to spend their  
holidays there. There, they \_\_\_\_\_ (to visit) the Dungeon and Tower  
Bridge. And what about you and your holidays? - Well, I \_\_\_\_\_ (to  
spend) my holidays at home because my brother \_\_\_\_\_ (to marry)  
his girlfriend and, of course, we \_\_\_\_\_ (to be) at their party, too.  
And Robert? - Oh, Robert, well, he \_\_\_\_\_ (to watch) an Arsenal  
match in London. He \_\_\_\_\_ (to spend) two days in London first and  
then he \_\_\_\_\_ (to enter) Emirates Stadium for the first time in his  
life before he and his dad \_\_\_\_\_ (to go) home again.

2. Put the verbs in brackets into *going-to future*.

Die Verneinung wird mit *not* gebildet, das an *am, is* oder *are* angehängt wird.

Robert \_\_\_\_\_ (not to visit) Old Trafford in Manchester. Of course,  
he and his dad \_\_\_\_\_ (not to support) Manchester United because

they prefer Arsenal London. Unfortunately, our two football fans  
 \_\_\_\_\_ (not to travel) abroad for a Champions League match because  
 this is too expensive. However, they \_\_\_\_\_ (not to watch) every  
 single Arsenal match and before the match, they \_\_\_\_\_ (not to listen;  
 only) to their favourite fan song - they are going to sing it. And Becky? - She  
 \_\_\_\_\_ (not to sing) any of these football songs and she  
 \_\_\_\_\_ (not to watch) a single football match, either. Becky and  
 Sarah \_\_\_\_\_ (not to play; even) football with their friends and they  
 \_\_\_\_\_ (not to go) running, either. Instead, they are going to go riding.  
 Next week, however, Becky \_\_\_\_\_ (not to ride) *Thunder* because  
 she promised him to Robert. So Robert \_\_\_\_\_ (not to attend) that  
 football training session because he is going to take a riding lesson. What a surprise!

3. Turn these sentences into questions. Write short answers to answer these questions.  
 Fragen im *going-to future* werden mit *am, are* bzw. *is* am Satzanfang gebildet, danach folgen  
 SVOPT, z.B. *Are you going to do your homework?*

1. Robert is going to take a riding lesson. - Yes.
2. Becky is going to give a riding lesson to Robert. - Yes.
3. You are going to get better and better at English. - Yes.
4. Sarah and Becky are going to take a football lesson. - No.
5. David, you are going to take a riding lesson. - No.
6. I am going to fly to New York. - No.
7. The Burtons are going to spend their holidays in America. - No.
8. Robert is going to visit his aunt in October. - No.
9. Thunder and Lightning are going to have fun with Becky and Robert. - Yes.
10. You are going to finish this exercise. - Yes.
11. The pupils are going to do the will-future. - Yes.

## VI. will-future

Wir verwenden will-future für Ereignisse in der Zukunft, die  
 - **nicht** von eigenen Entscheidungen, sondern von äußeren Umständen abhängen (z. B. Wetter,  
 Geburtstag).  
 - Vermutungen darstellen.  
 - auf spontane Entscheidungen zurückzuführen sind.  
 Wir bilden das *will-future* mit **will** und dem **Infinity**; z. B. *I think they will win*.  
 Signalwörter: to think, to hope, to be sure, perhaps, probably, to expect, to be afraid

1. Put the verbs in brackets into will-future.

One thing is sure: Becky \_\_\_\_\_ (to buy) a horse next Friday because  
 her birthday \_\_\_\_\_ (to be) next Saturday. Of course, I hope her horse

\_\_\_\_\_ (to ride) very well so that she can enjoy it. Probably her parents \_\_\_\_\_ (to go) to her favourite stable and buy her favourite horse for her. Anyway, Becky is sure she \_\_\_\_\_ (to ride) every day as soon as she has got a new horse. Becky, however, thinks that tomorrow the weather \_\_\_\_\_ (to be) sunny and so she has just decided that she \_\_\_\_\_ (to go) riding tomorrow. Perhaps the sun \_\_\_\_\_ (to shine) very brightly tomorrow - then Becky \_\_\_\_\_ (to enjoy) her horse all day long. Let's wait and see. ... Oh, Becky has got a problem. Sarah \_\_\_\_\_ (to have) her birthday party tomorrow and she just doesn't know what she can buy for her. Perhaps she \_\_\_\_\_ (to talk) to her parents to find the right present for her best friend.

2. Put the verbs in brackets into *will-future*.

Die Verneinung wird mit *not* gebildet, das an *will* angehängt wird; die Kurzform lautet *won't*.

Becky is sure she \_\_\_\_\_ (not to buy) a horse for Sarah's birthday because a horse is too expensive. I think she \_\_\_\_\_ (not to go) to her friend's birthday party because she \_\_\_\_\_ (not to stay) indoors when the weather is so great. But how can she explain this to Sarah? - An idea has just come to her mind. She \_\_\_\_\_ (not to tell) her that she \_\_\_\_\_ (not to come) and then she \_\_\_\_\_ (not to stay) at home, either. She will just go to Sarah's party on horseback and invite all the girls for a riding lesson. The girls \_\_\_\_\_ (not to mind), she thinks. Ok, but the problem is that most probably she \_\_\_\_\_ (not to get) a cake and \_\_\_\_\_ (to have) so much fun with her friends. However, this is ok because she will have more fun finally. Are you sure that Becky's friends \_\_\_\_\_ (not to be) angry about her? - I think they \_\_\_\_\_ (not to mind) her. Lucky Becky - and Sarah.

3. Turn these sentences into questions. Write short answers to answer these questions.

Fragen im *will-future* werden mit **will** bzw. **won't** am Satzanfang gebildet, danach folgen **SVOPT**, z.B. **Will** the weather **be** nice tomorrow? Bei den short answers steht dann *will* oder *won't* mit dem zugehörigen Pronomen.

1. Becky will buy a new horse. - Yes.
2. Sarah won't get a horse for her birthday. - Yes.



3. The girls will enjoy these riding lessons. - Yes.
4. Sarah and Becky will probably fall down from the horse. - No.
5. The girls will like her idea - Yes.
6. The weather will be sunny tomorrow. - No.
7. The teacher will write a difficult sentence next. - No.
8. Becky will have the best birthday present ever. - Yes.
9. Her new horse won't perhaps be too fast. - No.
10. She will never fall down from it. - No.
11. You won't do any more tenses. - No.

## VII. will-future or going-to future

1. Put the verbs in brackets into the right form of the going-to future or the will-future.

1. Next week, Sarah \_\_\_\_\_ (to have) her 12<sup>th</sup> birthday. I think the sun \_\_\_\_\_ (not to shine) on her birthday. I don't think it \_\_\_\_\_ (to rain), either.
2. I'm sure Nottingham \_\_\_\_\_ (not to win) the match against Arsenal. However, I think I \_\_\_\_\_ (not to watch) it live because the tickets are too expensive.
3. David \_\_\_\_\_ (to buy) a bike next Friday. I think it \_\_\_\_\_ (to be) a mountain bike.
4. I \_\_\_\_\_ (to come) to your garden party tomorrow, because the weather \_\_\_\_\_ (not to be) nice. I hope you \_\_\_\_\_ (to have) a good time without me.
5. On Tuesday, I \_\_\_\_\_ (to visit) the British Museum.
6. We \_\_\_\_\_ (to sell) our car because it doesn't work any longer. Perhaps we \_\_\_\_\_ (to buy) a new one.

2. Complete the dialogue with the right form of the going-to future or the will-future. Watch out for negative sentences and for questions!

Sarah: Do you think Robert \_\_\_\_\_ (to go) to my new horse with me?  
I'm afraid he \_\_\_\_\_ (to laugh) at me when I ask him.

Becky: Don't be silly, Sarah. I expect he \_\_\_\_\_ (to be surprised) when you ask him, but he \_\_\_\_\_ (not to laugh) at you. I know he likes you.

Sarah: Perhaps he \_\_\_\_\_ (not to have) time.

Becky: Maybe, but I think he \_\_\_\_\_ (to tell) you.

Sarah: I expect he \_\_\_\_\_ (to watch) the football match on TV. He's

a big fan. Perhaps he \_\_\_\_\_ (not to come) because he must play for his team at the same time.

Becky: Come on, Sarah, here's my mobile. Just call him. You \_\_\_\_\_ (not to find out) what he thinks if you don't ask him.

Sarah: Oh Becky, I hope he \_\_\_\_\_ (not to make) fun of me.

## Solutions

1. Put the verbs in brackets into *past progressive*.

Yesterday Robert and his friends were at school. While they **were playing** (to play) football, the girls **were talking** (to talk) about horses. This went on for half an hour. Later, however, when the boys came into their classroom, their teacher **was waiting** (to wait) for them and went on with Maths. While he **was explaining** (to explain) maths, the boys **were dreaming** (to dream) about their football match. So the teacher stopped and called Robert while he **was looking** (to look) out of the window. Then Robert was sorry and while he **was apologizing** (to apologize), the girls **were laughing** (to laugh) about him for some minutes and didn't stop. So Robert started to cry and while he **was crying** (to cry), his friends **were talking** (to talk) to the girls for some minutes so the girls stopped laughing. Then Robert was ok again and while he **was smiling** (to smile) at the girls, their Maths teacher went on with Maths again.

2. Put the verbs in brackets into *past progressive*.

Die Verneinung wird mit *not* gebildet, das an *was/were* angehängt wird.

Hier wird lediglich die short form (wasn't bzw. weren't) verwendet - selbstverständlich ist die long form (was not bzw. were not) ebenfalls korrekt.

When this lesson was over, Robert **wasn't crying** (not to cry) any longer but he **wasn't smiling** (not to smile) at the girls, either. He was just mad at them. The girls **weren't talking** (not to talk), they **weren't walking** (not to walk) home, either. They just didn't know what to do. This is why they **weren't having** (not to have) their snacks but they were just standing there - they **weren't sitting** (not to sit) on their chairs as they would do normally. Ten minutes later, however, they were best friends again - and they **weren't shouting** (not to shout) at each other. Oh, well, but when Robert's mum came, Robert and the girls **weren't hugging** (not to hug) each other, either. They **weren't running** (not to run) away from each other. They were just standing there. Oh, Robert **wasn't thinking** (not to think) about the girls' horses when Becky started to talk to him suddenly. The children **were just quarrelling** (to quarrel; just) any longer - but they weren't best friends at that moment ... maybe tomorrow.

3. Turn these sentences into questions. Write short answers to answer these questions.

Fragen im *Past Progressive* werden mit *was* bzw. *were* am Satzanfang gebildet, danach folgen SVOPT, z.B. Were you playing football in the garden when your parents came home?

Bei *short answers* verwendest du bei *yes* die Langform von „to be,“ also *was* bzw. *were*.  
Bei *short answers* verwendest du bei *no* die Shortform von „to be,“ also *wasn't* bzw. *weren't*.

1. **Was** Robert playing football? - Yes, he was.
2. **Weren't** Robert and David chasing the ball? - No, they weren't.
3. **Wasn't** Barker looking at them? - No, he wasn't.
4. **Was** Barker chasing a rabbit? -Yes, he was.
5. **Were** Sarah and Becky talking about horses? - Yes, they were.
6. **Were** the girls riding on their favourite horses? Yes, they were.
7. **Was** the sun shining? - No, it wasn't.
8. **Were** we sitting in a classroom? - Yes, we were.

9. **Were** we learning about English tenses? - No. we weren't.
10. **Was** the bell ringing. - Yes, it was.
11. **Were** we going home. - Yes, we were.

## II. Simple Past or Past Progressive

1. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form of simple past or past progressive.

One day Robert **was walking** (to walk) across a football ground when he **met** (to meet) David. They **were both telling** (to tell) each other some football stories when Robert **heard** (to hear) a strange noise. Suddenly four children **came** (to come) out from behind the football ground. They **were laughing** (to laugh) and **(were) shouting** (to shout) when they **stopped** (to stop) in front of Robert and David. But when they **knew** (to know) it was Robert and his friend they **became** (to become) very friendly and soon everybody **wanted** (to want) to play football. "We **lost** (to lose) our last match, Robert, and now we would like to have some football practice with you. Can you help us, please?" While Robert **was showing** (to show) them some tricks, David **was teaching** (to teach) them some tactics and later, while Robert and David **were playing** (to play) against these four boys, these young football players **didn't lose** (not to lose) that match - they just **won** (to win) it.

2. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form of simple past or past progressive. Watch out for questions.

One day in her lunch break, Sarah **was reading** (to read) her emails when she **heard** (to hear) a voice behind her. She **turned** (to turn) round and who **did she see** (she; to see)? It **was** (to be) Becky. She **was talking** (to talk) to somebody on her mobile. Somebody **was speaking** (to speak) to her in a very loud voice. While Sarah **was waiting** (to wait), Becky **was screaming** (to scream): "But that's not fair!" Then she **didn't go** (not to go) on with her call and **put** (to put) the mobile in her pocket. Then Sarah **asked** (to ask) her: "Why **didn't you finish** (you, not to finish) your phone call?" Then Becky **answered** (to answer): "My mum says I can't join the drama club this year!" "But there are so many other activities," Sarah **said** (to say). "Let's see." While they **were looking** (to look) at the notices, Becky suddenly **shouted** (to shout): "Wow, there's a riding group!" "Yes, and I'm going to be in it, too!" **said** (to say) Sarah. While the girls **were laughing** (to laugh) other girls **joined** (to join) them.

## III. Present Perfect

1. Put the verbs in brackets into *present perfect*. Put the adverbs at the right position.

Becky **has already read** (to do; already) her homework so now she can go riding. After three hours of riding she knows that her horses *Thunder* and *Lightning* **have been** (to be) great today which is why she gives them a lot of food. The horses **have eaten** (to eat) the food very fast and now there is no food left. *Thunder* and *Lightning* **have drunk** (to drink) a lot of water, too, and now they aren't thirsty any more. With Becky, it is the same. She **has drunk** (to drink) so much that she isn't thirsty at all. Moreover, she **has enjoyed** (to enjoy) riding her horses and now she doesn't feel like riding any longer. Well, that's ok. But what about Robert? - Well, he **has played** (to play) football and now he is tired. He **has scored** (to score) three goals and he feels great now. Robert and his friends **have always won** (to win; always) their matches which is why they are the champions. David **has run** (to run) very fast so he is very tired, too. David and Robert **have just left** (to leave; just) the football ground and now they are on their way home.

2. Put the verbs in brackets into *present perfect*.

Hier wird lediglich die short form (hasn't bzw. haven't) verwendet - selbstverständlich ist die long form (has not bzw. have not) ebenfalls korrekt.

Robert and his team **haven't lost** (not to lose) a match so far. They are the all-time champions. However, **David hasn't played** (not to play) well today so his team **hasn't been** (not to be) very happy with him. Look, his captain is still talking to him and he is so angry. David **hasn't drunk** (not to drink) anything after the match and now he is very thirsty. Moreover, he and Robert **haven't eaten** (not to eat) anything, either, which is why they are really exhausted now. ... And the girls? - Well, for Becky, it **hasn't been** (not to be) a bad day, on the contrary. She **hasn't fallen** (not to fall) down from her horse and she and her horses **haven't only spent** (not to spend; only) two hours together - but three. This is why they are extremely happy now. Anyway, her horses **haven't ever thrown** (not to throw; ever) her down. Why? - She is a good rider. She **hasn't gone home yet** (not to go home; yet) because her parents **haven't called her yet** (not to call her; yet). Oh, but now they are calling her on her new mobile and she must go home now.

3. Turn these sentences into questions. Write short answers to answer these questions.

1. **Has** Becky ridden *Thunder*? - Yes, **she has**.
2. **Have** Sarah and Becky played with the horses? - No, **they haven't**.
3. **Has** Robert won a match? - Yes, he has.
4. **Have** you read a story about Robert and Becky? - Yes, **I have**.
5. **Has** David played a good match? - No, he hasn't.
6. **Haven't** the children done what they like best? - No, **they haven't**.
7. **Has** Becky fed her horses? - Yes, **she has**.
8. **Hasn't** Robert drunk anything? - No, **he hasn't**.
9. **Has** Sarah bought a new horse? - No, **she hasn't**.
10. **Has** Becky played football? - No, **she hasn't**.
11. **Have** Robert, David, Becky and Sarah played together? - No, **they haven't**.

#### IV. Present Perfect or Simple Past

1. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form of present perfect or simple past. Put the pronouns at the right position.

Becky: "What **have you done** (you; to do) this month, Sarah?"

Sarah: "Well, two days ago, I **went** (to go) riding. My horse **wasn't** (not to be) nice and I **didn't manage** (not to manage) to stay on it so I **fell** (to fall) down. And the worst thing is that I **have broken** (to break) my left arm. This is why I can't go riding for the next two months."

Becky: "Oh, that's hard. But, tell me, where **did you go** (you; to go) to yesterday?"

Sarah: "Yesterday, I **didn't know** (not to know) what to do but then I **left** (to leave) home at six o'clock and **spent** (to spend) a nice evening with Robert and David at the football ground."

Becky: "Sarah, **have you ever gone** (you; ever; to go) to a football ground?"

Sarah: "Yes, I'm afraid. You know I **have already been** (already; to be) there with my dad but it **wasn't** (not to be) nice at all - it **was** (to be) so boring. This **happened** (to happen) five years ago."

Becky: "I see. **Have you already spent** (you; already; to spend) time at the football ground today, Sarah?"

Sarah: "No, I **haven't been** (not to be) there yet. I really prefer horses, you know. But sometimes that football ground is interesting."

Becky: "Oh, I see, Sarah. ..."

2. Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form of present perfect, simple past, past progressive or simple present. Put the pronouns at the right position.

Yesterday, Robert and David **were** (to be) very surprised. While they **were playing** (to play) football Becky **came** (to come) to them. She **didn't want** (not to want) to play with them because her arm **was** (to be) broken.

Robert asked her: " Why **have you come** (you; to come) here, Becky? Normally, you **don't like** (not to like) football and you **cannot/can't play** (not to can; play) with us because you **have broken** (to break) your arm - I can see the plaster (= Gips) around it."

Becky answered: "You **are** (to be) right, Robert. I just **didn't want** (not to want) to stay at home any longer so I **decided** (to decide) to come here - and here I am now. I just **want** (to want) to watch your match."

Robert: "Oh, Becky, that's nice. However, it is quite a pity that you **have broken** (to break) your arm. Tell me, how **did this happen** (this, to happen)?"

Becky: "Oh, I **fell** (to fall) down from my horse two days ago. But you must **go** (to go) on playing now - your match **has just started** (just; to start). Good luck."

## V. Going-to Future

1. Put the verbs in brackets into *going-to future*.

One thing is sure: Becky **is going to buy** (to buy) her own horse one day. Next month, she **is going to take** (to take) part in her first competition. After that, her parents and Becky **are going to fly** (to fly) to London to spend their holidays there. There, they **are going to visit** (to visit) the Dungeon and Tower Bridge. And what about you and your holidays? - Well, I **am going to spend** (to spend) my holidays at home because my brother **is going to marry** (to marry) his girlfriend and, of course, we **are going to be** (to be) at their party, too. And Robert? - Oh, Robert, well, he **is going to watch** (to watch) an Arsenal match in London. He **is going to spend** (to spend) two days in London first and then he **is going to enter** (to enter) Emirates Stadium for the first time in his life before he and his dad **are going to go** (to go) home again.

2. Put the verbs in brackets into *going-to future*.

Hier wird lediglich die short form (isn't bzw. aren't) verwendet - selbstverständlich ist die long form (is not bzw. are not) ebenfalls korrekt.

Robert **isn't going to visit** (not to visit) Old Trafford in Manchester. Of course, he and his dad **aren't going to support** (not to support) Manchester United because they prefer Arsenal London.

Unfortunately, our two football fans **aren't going to travel** (not to travel) abroad for a Champions League match because this is too expensive. However, they **aren't going to watch** (not to watch) every single Arsenal match and before the match, they **aren't only going to listen** (not to listen; only) to their favourite fan song - they are going to sing it. And Becky? - She **isn't going to sing** (not to sing) any of these football songs and she **isn't going to watch** (not to watch) a single football match, either. Becky and Sarah **aren't even going to play** (not to play; even) football with their friends and they **aren't going to go** (not to go) running, either. Instead, they are going to go riding. Next week, however, Becky **isn't going to ride** (not to ride) *Thunder* because she promised him to Robert. So Robert **isn't going to attend** (not to attend) that football training session because he is going to take a riding lesson. What a surprise!

3. Turn these sentences into questions. Write short answers to answer these questions.

1. Is Robert going to take a riding lesson? - Yes, **he is**.
2. Is Becky going to give a riding lesson to Robert? - Yes, **she is**.
3. Are you going to get better and better at English? - Yes, **I am**.
4. Are Sarah and Becky going to take a football lesson? - No, **they aren't**.
5. David, are you going to take a riding lesson? - No, **I'm not**.
6. Am I going to fly to New York? - No, **I'm not**.
7. Are the Burtons going to spend their holidays in America? - No, **they aren't**.
8. Is Robert going to visit his aunt in October? - No, **he isn't**.
9. Are Thunder and Lightning going to have fun with Becky and Robert? - Yes, **they are**.
10. Are you are going to finish this exercise? - Yes, **I am**.
11. Are the pupils going to do the will-future? - Yes, **they are**.

## VI. will-future

1. Put the verbs in brackets into will-future.

One thing is sure: Becky **will buy** (to buy) a horse next Friday because her birthday **will be** (to be) next Saturday. Of course, I hope her horse **will ride** (to ride) very well so that she can enjoy it. Probably her parents **will go** (to go) to her favourite stable and buy her favourite horse for her. Anyway, Becky is sure she **will ride** (to ride) every day as soon as she has got a new horse. Becky, however, thinks that tomorrow the weather **will be** (to be) sunny and so she has just decided that she **will go** (to go) riding tomorrow. Perhaps the sun **will shine** (to shine) very brightly tomorrow - then Becky **will enjoy** (to enjoy) her horse all day long. Let's wait and see. ... Oh, Becky has got a problem. Sarah **will have** (to have) her birthday party tomorrow and she just doesn't know what she can buy for her. Perhaps she **will talk** (to talk) to her parents to find the right present for her best friend.

2. Put the verbs in brackets into *will-future*.

Hier wird lediglich die short form (won't) verwendet - selbstverständlich ist die long form (will not) ebenfalls korrekt.

Becky is sure she **won't buy** (not to buy) a horse for Sarah's birthday because a horse is too expensive. I think she **won't go** (not to go) to her friend's birthday party because she **won't stay** (not to stay) indoors when the weather is so great. But how can she explain this to Sarah? - An idea has just come to her mind. She **won't tell** (not to tell) her that she **won't come** (not to come) and then she **won't stay** (not to stay) at home, either. She will just go to Sarah's party on horseback and invite all the girls for a riding lesson. The girls **won't mind** (not to mind), she thinks. Ok, but the problem is that most probably she **won't get** (not to get) a cake and **won't have** (to have) so much fun with her friends. However, this is ok because she will have more fun finally. Are you sure that Becky's friends **won't be** (not to be) angry about her? - I think they **won't mind** (not to mind) her. Lucky Becky - and Sarah.

3. Turn these sentences into questions. Write short answers to answer these questions.

1. Will Becky buy a new horse? - Yes, she will.
2. Won't Sarah get a horse for her birthday? - Yes, she will.
3. Will the girls enjoy these riding lessons? - Yes, they will.
4. Will Sarah and Becky probably fall down from the horse? - No, they won't.
5. Will the girls will like her idea? - Yes, they will.
6. Will the weather be sunny tomorrow. - No, it won't.
7. Will the teacher write a difficult sentence next? - No, he won't.
8. Will Becky have the best birthday present ever? - Yes, she will.
9. Won't her new horse be perhaps too fast? - No, it won't.
10. Will she never fall down from it? - No, she won't.
11. Won't you do any more tenses? - No, you won't.

## VII. will-future or going-to future

1. Put the verbs in brackets into the right form of the going-to future or the will-future.

1. Next week, Sarah will have (to have) her 12<sup>th</sup> birthday. I think the sun won't shine (not to shine) on her birthday. I don't think it will rain (to rain), either.
2. I'm sure Nottingham will win (not to win) the match against Arsenal. However, I think I won't (not to watch) it live because the tickets are too expensive.
3. David is going to buy (to buy) a bike next Friday. I think it will be (to be) a mountain bike.
4. I am not going to come (to come) to your garden party tomorrow, because the weather won't be (not to be) nice. I hope you will have (to have) a good time without me.
5. On Tuesday, I am going to visit (to visit) the British Museum.
6. We are going to sell (to sell) our car because it doesn't work any longer. Perhaps we will buy (to buy) a new one.

2. Complete the dialogue with the right form of the going-to future or the will-future.

Sarah: Do you think Robert will go (to go) to my new horse with me?

I'm afraid he will laugh (to laugh) at me when I ask him.

Becky: Don't be silly, Sarah. I expect he will be (to be surprised) when you ask him, but he won't laugh (not to laugh) at you. I know he likes you.

Sarah: Perhaps he won't have (not to have) time.

Becky: Maybe, but I think he will tell (to tell) you.

Sarah: I expect he will watch (to watch) the football match on TV. He's a big fan. Perhaps he won't come (not to come) because he must play for his team at the same time.

Becky: Come on, Sarah, here's my mobile. Just call him. You won't find (not to find out) what he thinks if you don't ask him.

Sarah: Oh Becky, I hope he won't make (not to make) fun of me.