

# Simple Present

## Bildung

Das **Simple Present** aller regelmäßigen Verben wird wie folgt gebildet:

I sing  
you sing  
he / she / it sings

we sing  
you sing  
they sing

*I **live** in London.*  
*You **make** your homework carefully.*  
*Boris **likes** hot chocolate. Theresa **loves** ice-cream. It always **rains** in Dublin.*

*We **want** something to drink with the sandwich.*  
*You **work** hard for your business.*  
*They always travel by train.*



### He, she, it: das **-s** muss mit!!!



Besonderheiten bei der **3. Person Singular** in Aussprache und Rechtschreibung:

- ▶ stimmloses **-s**,  
wenn der Endungslaut des Verbs stimmlos ist ([f], [k], [p], [t]).
- ▶ stimmhaftes **-s**,  
wenn der Endungslaut des Verbs stimmhaft ist ([d], [g], [v], [z]).
- ▶ **-es** [-ɪz],  
wenn die Verben auf **-s**, **-ss**, **-z**, **-ch**, **-x** enden.
- ▶ **-ies** ersetzt ein **-y** mit vorausgehendem Konsonanten.
- ▶ **Aber:** steht ein Vokal vor dem **-y**, bleibt das **-y**.  
Es folgt nur das **-s**.

*Boris **kicks** the ball to Nigel. [-ks]*  
*The ball **hits** Nigel at his head. [-ts]*  
*The ball **drops** down. [-ps]*

*Nigel **reads** more books. [-dz]*  
*since he **lives** in London. [-vz]*

*Boris **misses** his friends. [-sɪz]*  
*Jürgen **coaches** a football team, [-tʃɪz]*  
*not a volleyball team.*  
*Charles **fixes** every car that has a problem. [-ksɪz]*

*Nigel **cries** himself to sleep every night.*  
*Boris never **flies** to London. He takes the train.*

*He **plays** chess once a week with his friend.*  
*She never **says** [sez] a word too much.*  
*Theresa always **buys** chocolate when she is sad.*

Einige Verben haben besondere Formen:

to be -            **he / she / it is** außerdem: **I am**  
to do -            **he / she / it does**  
to go -            **he / she / it goes**  
to have -         **he / she / it has**

**verkürzte Formen:**

*I'm, you're, he's, she's, it's, we're, you're, they're*

*I've, you've,*  
*he's, she's, it's, (Vorsicht! Verwechslung mit*  
**Formen von 'to be' möglich!)**  
*we've, you've, they've*

Bei den meisten **Hilfs-/Modalverben** entfällt das **-s** in der **3. Person Singular**.

can -            **he / she / it can**  
must -         **he / she / it must**  
may -           **he / she / it may**  
should -       **he / she / it should**  
would -        **he / she / it would**  
**Aber:**  
need -         **he / she / it needs**

*It **can** always start to rain in Glasgow.*  
*Nigel **must** make his homework regularly.*  
*She **may** go to the cinema tonight.*  
*It **should** be better weather by now.*  
*Boris **would** never travel to Paris.*

*Theresa **needs** 2£ for her ice-cream.*