

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.*