**Simple past und present perfect – Bildung und Verwendung**

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|  | **simple past** | **present perfect** |
| **Regelmäßige Bildung** |
|  | **Infinitiv + ed:** | **have / has + Infinitiv + ed**: |
| **Aussagesatz** | He **watched** TV. | He **has watched** TV. |
| **Verneinung** | He **didn’t watch** TV. | He **hasn’t watched** TV. |
| **Frage** | **Did** he **watch** TV? | **Has** he **watched** TV? |
| **Unregelmäßige Verben** |
|  | **2. Spalte:** | **Have/has + 3. Spalte (past participle):** |
|  | Susan **did** her homework. | Susan **has done** her homework. |
| **Verwendung** |
|  | **Etwas hat in der Vergangenheit stattgefunden und ist abgeschlossen:** | **etwas ist vorbei, hat aber noch Auswirkungen auf die Gegenwart:** |
|  | *Tim* ***broke*** *his leg last year, but now he’s fine again.*Tim hat letztes Jahr sein Bein gebrochen, aber jetzt geht es ihm wieder gut. | *Tim* ***has broken*** *his leg; now he’s in hospital.* Tim hat sich das Bein gebrochen; jetzt ist er im Krankenhaus. |
| ***Etwas hat in der Vergangenheit begonnen und dauert noch an:*** |
| *I’****ve worked*** *at this supermarket for ten years.*Ich arbeite seit zehn Jahre in diesem Supermarkt. |
| **Signalwörter** |  |  |
| **eindeutige Signalwörter** | **fester Zeitpunkt:**yesterday gesternlast week / year letzte Woche / letztes Jahrin 1999 im Jahr 1999five days / weeks / years ago vor fünf Tagen / Wochen / Jahrenwhen …? Wann …?before / after (my birthday) vor / nach (meinem Geburtstag) | **etwas dauert bis jetzt an:**so far bisher / up to now bis jetztsince yesterday / last month … seit gestern / letztem Monat … |
| **uneindeutige Signalwörter** | Diese Signalwörter können mit beiden Zeiten verwendet werden – je nach dem, ob der Sprecher die Handlung als abgeschlossen betrachtet oder nicht.[[1]](#footnote-1) |
| always immeralready schonever jemalsjust gerade ebenfor (ten years) seit (10 Jahren) never nierecently kürzlichyet schon, noch nicht | My grandpa always wanted to go skydiving. But now he’s too old.Mein Opa wollte immer Fallschirm springen gehen. Aber jetzt ist er zu alt. → abgeschlossen: Der Wunsch wird nicht mehr wahr. | I’ve always wanted to go skydiving. This year, my dream will come true! Ich wollte immer schon Fallschirm springen gehen. Dieses Jahr wird mein Traum endlich wahr!→ Nicht abgeschlossen: Der Traum erfüllt sich bald. |

**EXERCISE 1** Simple past oder present perfect? Kreuze an.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **simple past** | **present perfect** |
| a) She didn’t answer my question. | □ | □ |
| b) Who broke the window?  | □ | □ |
| c) When did you get home?  | □ | □ |
| d) I washed my jacket.  | □ | □ |
| e) Jake has found your keys.  | □ | □ |
| f) Why didn’t you call me? | □ | □ |
| g) Sarah couldn’t help me. | □ | □ |
| h) Have you completed the exercise? | □ | □ |
| i) Where have you been? | □ | □ |
| j) I haven’t read the book.  | □ | □ |

**EXERCISE 2** Bilde das *simple past* dieser regelmäßigen Verben. Achte auf die Schreibregeln.

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| REMEMBER: Rechtschreibregeln bei der Bildung der –ed-Form |
| 1 **Verb endet auf –e** | → man hängt nur –d an | *to love* | *→ loved* |
| 2 **Verb endet auf Konsonant + y** | → y wird zu –ie- | *to marry* | *→ married* |
| 3 **Verb endet auf kurzem, betonten**  **Vokal + Konsonant**  | → Konsonant wird verdoppelt | *to stop* | *→ stopped* |
|  3.1 nicht nach langem Vokal: | *to cook* | *→ cooked* |
|  3.2 nicht nach unbetontem Vokal: |  | *to offer* | *→ offered* |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| like | *liked* | finish |  |
| help |  | play |  |
| stop |  | arrive |  |
| wait |  | carry |  |
| look  |  | admit |  |
| pray |  | open |  |
| plan |  | try |  |

**EXERCISE 3** *Was* oder *were*? Setze ein.

|  |
| --- |
| REMEMBER: ***was*** und ***were*** |
| Ihe / she / it | was | youwethey  | were |

a) When I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a kid, I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ scared of the dark.
b) They \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ here.
c) Mr Miller \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a teacher.
d) We \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ very happy.
e) Sally, where \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you last night?
f) She \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sad.

**EXERCISE 4** Setze die richtige Form im **simple past** ein. Achtung: Es kommen auch unregelmäßige Verben und Verneinungen vor!
a) Yesterday I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (meet) Jim at the store.
b) When we \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (be) children, he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (not like) dogs.
c) We \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (go) to the sea. There we \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (see) a baby seal.
d) I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (cannot) do my homework. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (not have) time.
f) Sue \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (hear) a strange noise in the dark. But she \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (not be) afraid.
g) Sam \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (take) me to school in his car, but he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (not pick) me up.
h) The nice woman \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (call) my parents. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (be) so happy to see them again when they \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (arrive).

**EXERCISE 5** Setze die richtige Form im *present perfect* ein.
a) Susan \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (not open) the window.
b) We \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (visit) our grandma.
c) The policemen \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (find) the thief.
d) Tom \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (not see) the new car yet.
e) I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (read) your letter.
f) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (do) your homework?
g) They \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (hear) her voice.
h) The boy \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (break) his leg.
i) The men \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (take) him to the hospital.
j) My mum \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (not lock) the door.
k) My brothers \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (not play) with their new x-Box yet.

**EXERCISE 6** Welche Signalwörter stehen für das simple past, welche für das present perfect? Unterstreiche in verschiedenen Farben.
yesterday – never – ever – yet – a week ago – last year – just – when I was young – since – for – already

**EXERCISE 7** *Simple past* oder *present perfect*? Setze die richtige Zeit ein und unterstreiche das Signalwort.
a) Yesterday we \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (buy) tomatoes at the supermarket.
b) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you ever \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (be) to New York? – No, I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
c) Why \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (leave) so early last night? – I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (not like) the music.
d) Jane \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (move) to France last year.
e) She \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (live) in France for a year now.
f) This parcel \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ just \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (arrive).
g) I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (not open) the parcel yet.
h) When I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (be) a child, I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (live) in a small village.
i) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (you, ever, eat) Sushi? – No, I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (not, try) it yet.
j) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (you, do) a class test last week? – Yes, we \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. The test \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (be) really difficult.
k) Would you like a piece of cake? – No thanks. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (just, eat), so I’m not hungry right now.
l) I can’t help you in the kitchen, Mum. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (not finish) my homework yet!
m) He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (start) to learn Chinese a year ago. Since then, he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (learn) a lot!

**Lösungen**

**EXERCISE 1** simple past: a, b, c, d, f, g; present perfect: e, h, i, j
**EXERCISE 2**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| like | liked | finish | finished |
| help | helped | play | played |
| stop | stopped | arrive | arrived |
| wait | waited | carry | carried |
| look  | looked | admit | admitted |
| pray | prayed | open | opened |
| plan | planned | try | tried |

**EXERCISE 3** *Was* oder *were*? Setze ein.
a) When I **was** a kid, I **was** scared of the dark. b) They **were** here.
c) Mr Miller **was** a teacher. d) We **were** very happy.
e) Sally, where **were** you last night? f) She **was** sad.

**EXERCISE 4** a) Yesterday I **met** Jim at the store.
b) When we **were** children, he **didn’t like** dogs.
c) We **went** to the sea. There we **saw** a baby seal.
d) I **couldn’t** do my homework. I **didn’t have** time.
f) Sue **heard** a strange noise in the dark. But she **wasn’t** afraid.
g) Sam **took** me to school in his car, but he **didn’t pick** me up.
h) The nice woman **called** my parents. I **was** so happy to see them again when they **arrived**.

**EXERCISE 5** a) Susan **hasn’t opened** the window.
b) We **have visited** our grandma.
c) The policemen **have found** the thief.
d) Tom **hasn’t seen** the new car yet.
e) I **have read** your letter.
f) **Have** you **done** your homework?
g) They **have heard** her voice.
h) The boy **has broken** his leg.
i) The men **have taken** him to the hospital.
j) My mum **hasn’t locked** the door.
k) My brothers **haven’t played** with their new x-Box yet.

**EXERCISE 6** simple past: yesterday, a week ago, last year, when I was young
present perfect: never, ever, yet, just, since, for, already

**EXERCISE 7**
a) Yesterday we **bought** some tomatoes at the supermarket.
b) **Have** you ever **been** to New York? – No, I **haven’t.**
c) Why **did** you **leave** so early last night? – I **didn’t like** the music.
d) Jane **moved** to France last year.
e) She **has lived** in France for a year now.
f) This parcel **has** just **arrived.**
g) I **haven’t opened** the parcel yet.
h) When I **was** a child, I **lived** in a small village.
i) **Have you ever eaten** Sushi? – No, I **haven’t tried** it yet.
j) **Did you do** a classtest last week? – Yes, we **did.** The test **was** really difficult.
k) Would you like a piece of cake? – No thanks. I **have just eaten,** so I’m not hungry right now.
l) I can’t help you in the kitchen, Mum. I **haven’t finished** my homework yet!
m) He **started** to learn Chinese a year ago. Since then, he **has learned** (oder: learnt) a lot!

1. Der Einfachheit halber lernt man diese Wörter im Englischunterricht oft als Signale für das *present perfect*. So verwenden wir sie hier auch. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)