

3 Simple present – Present progressive (1)

Einfache Gegenwart – Verlaufsform der Gegenwart (1)



do you usually travel
How are you usually travelling to work?

normally walk
I am normally walking. But this week I drive.

am driving

Einfache Gegenwart: Dauerzustand

Mit der einfachen Gegenwart beschreibt man dauerhafte Zustände, regelmäßige und sich wiederholende Vorgänge.

Es wird gesagt: Dies ist der Status quo, dies ist der Normalzustand.

■ Feststehende Tatsachen

I come from Germany. I'm German.

■ Gewohnheiten

I don't drink much alcohol.

■ Regelmäßige Vorgänge

We meet once a month.

■ Berufsbangaben

Meg teaches English and German.

■ Hobbys und Freizeit

We travel a lot.

Verlaufsform: Momentaner Vorgang

Mit der Verlaufsform beschreibt man einen Vorgang, der gerade im Verlauf begriffen, vorübergehend und nicht abgeschlossen ist.

Es wird gesagt: Dies passiert gerade, ist aber nur eine Momentaufnahme, nicht dauernd so.

■ Momentanes Geschehen

It's raining.

■ Unterbrochener Vorgang

They're building a new warehouse here, but it's Sunday today, that's why nobody is working.

■ Vorübergehende Situation

I'm staying at the Regent Hotel.

■ Längere, nicht abgeschlossene Entwicklung

Temperatures are rising worldwide.

Beide Formen im Vergleich

Ann works for an Italian company. → She is working on a new project now.

I don't enjoy business trips. → But I'm enjoying this one.

The conference doesn't normally finish till Friday. → But this year it's finishing a day earlier.

Where do they usually interview people? → Why are they interviewing in a hotel this time?

Does your company pay for language courses? → Is it paying for this course?

Eine feste berufliche Situation wird immer mit der einfachen Gegenwart ausgedrückt; eine vorübergehende oder nicht abgeschlossene Lern- oder Ausbildungssituation mit der Verlaufsform.

Donna works in the automobile industry. → Her son is studying at a technical university.

She designs car seats. → He is training to be a designer.

She does interesting work. → He is doing a holiday job during the summer.

She gets a good salary. → He isn't getting much money.

Das Wichtigste in Kürze

- Einfache Gegenwart: Etwas geschieht in bestimmten Abständen = Dauersituation/Dauerzustand
- Verlaufsform: Etwas ist jetzt gerade im Verlauf begriffen, nicht abgeschlossen, vorübergehend

A Underline the correct form.

- 1 My colleague comes / is coming from the Czech Republic. She grew up in Prague.
- 2 We are expanding / expand into Eastern Europe. The potential market there is enormous.
- 3 What are you training / do you train to be? – An electrical engineer.
- 4 Sheila does / is doing a crash course in Portuguese before they send her to Brazil.
- 5 I'm travelling / I travel a lot at the moment. Too much really.

B Fill in one verb in the simple present, the other in the present progressive.

- 1 I usually (finish) work at six, but this week I (work) longer.
- 2 I (not come) to the pub. I always (go) to the sauna on Mondays.
- 3 Prices (rise) fast. They usually (go up) at this time of year.
- 4 Why (you/wear) a suit today? You (not normally wear) one.
- 5 I hear you (train) to become a doctor. (doctors/earn) much in this country?
- 6 The economic situation (get) worse. But it always (get) better after a while.
- 7 Who (give) the presentation? Emma normally (do) them.

C Complete the sentences with the verbs in the correct form.

- 1 Hello? Is that Marston Electronics? This is Sonja Steffen. I (call) from Germany.
- 2 How often (you/check) your emails?
- 3 The new model is cheaper, smaller and (use) less electricity.
- 4 What's all this noise? What (you/do)?
- 5 I (not work) on Mondays, but I always have to work on Sundays.
- 6 Excuse me. Do you have a moment? Or (I/disturb) you?
- 7 Jack's away. He (do) a course, something that the HR department organized.

D Complete these dialogues. Put the verbs in the simple present or the present progressive.

- 1 A: Rachel and Martin (not speak) to each other at the moment.
B: I know, and the conflict (escalate). We can't let the situation continue.
- 2 A: Oh no. The restaurant (just close).
B: They (not usually close) so early.
- 3 A: Please be quiet. I (try) to concentrate.
B: I'm sorry, but I (look for) my keys. I thought they might be here.

E Translate the following sentences.

- 1 [Die] Preise steigen wieder.
- 2 Sprichst du Spanisch? Ich lerne es gerade.
- 3 Die Firma baut eine neue Fabrik in Polen.
- 4 Ein neues Projekt fängt gerade an. Das bedeutet immer viel Arbeit.
- 5 Fionas Tochter spielt drei Instrumente. Sie studiert Musik.