

Simple Present oder Present Continuous?

1. Verwendung

Simple Present	Present Continuous
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> wiederholte Handlungen feststehende Handlungen (auch in der Zukunft, z.B. Fahrpläne) aufeinanderfolgende Handlungen in der Gegenwart (first - then, after that) Anweisungen allgemeine Aussagen nach besonderen Verben 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Handlungen geschehen im Moment des Sprechens bzw. jetzt gerade feststehende Pläne für die Zukunft Handlungen, die nur vorübergehend stattfinden Veränderungen, Trends wiederholte Handlungen, bei denen ausgedrückt werden soll, dass sie dem Sprecher nicht gefallen

2. Signalwörter

Simple Present	Present Continuous
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> always often usually sometimes never every day every week every year on Mondays 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> now at the moment Look! Listen!

3. Bildung

Simple Present	Present Continuous
Infinitiv → 3. Person Singular (<i>he, she, it</i>): Infinitiv + -s	to be (am, are, is) + Infinitiv + -ing

4. Beispiele

4.1. Bejahte Aussagesätze

Simple Present	Present Continuous
I play football.	I am playing football.
You play football.	You are playing football.
He plays football.	He is playing football.

4.2. Verneinte Aussagesätze

Simple Present	Present Continuous
I do not play football.	I am not playing football.
You do not play football.	You are not playing football.
He does not play football.	He is not playing football.

4.3. Fragen

Simple Present	Present Continuous
Do I play football?	Am I playing football?
Do you play football?	Are you playing football?
Does he play football?	Is he playing football?