

Tense	Forms	Example	Use
Simple Present	I visit I'm visited	ich besuche ich werde besucht	John visits his mother in hospital every day. The simple present is used for an action which happens <u>regularly, often, always</u> etc.
Present Progressive	I'm visiting I'm being visited	ich besuche (gerade) ich werde (gerade) besucht	He is playing tennis at the moment. The present progressive is used for an action which is going on <u>now, at the moment</u> . The progressive form is not possible with stative verbs such as <i>know, believe, want, be, contain</i> etc. and verbs of perception such as <i>notice, see, hear and feel</i> .
Simple Past	I visited I was visited	ich besuchte ich wurde besucht	Yesterday I went into town to go shopping. The simple past is used for an action which started and finished in the past (<u>yesterday, last year, five days ago</u> etc.).
Past Progressive	I was visiting I was being visited	ich besuchte (gerade) ich wurde (gerade) besucht	1. John was sleeping, when his mother came into the room. 2. While Michael was playing tennis, his brother was doing his homework. 1. The past progressive is used, if one action was going on, when another action set in. 2. The past progressive is used, if two actions were going on at the same time.
Present Perfect	I have visited I have been visited	ich habe besucht ich bin besucht worden	1. I have broken the vase (it is in pieces on the floor). 2. I have just finished doing the washing-up. 3. I have known him for many years (I still know him - see present perfect progressive) !!! <u>Übersetzung</u> : Ich kenne ihn schon seit The present perfect is used 1. for an action that took place in the past and whose result continues up to the present. 2. for an action which was completed in the immediate past (<u>just</u>). There is no definite time given. 3. for a state / an action which started in the past and is still going on (<u>since, for</u>). It is normally used with stative verbs such as <i>know, believe, think, want, be, have, contain</i> etc. and verbs of perception such as <i>notice, see, hear and feel</i> . But: You can also use it with dynamic verbs (see present perfect progressive).
Present Perfect Progressive	I have been visiting (No passive form)	ich habe besucht	I have already been waiting here for two hours / since four o'clock. !!! <u>Übersetzung</u> : Ich warte hier schon seit The present perfect progressive is used for an action which started in the past and is still going on in the present (<u>since, for</u>). It is normally used with dynamic verbs such as <i>lie, sit, stand, wait, rain, snow, shine</i> etc.
Past Perfect	I had visited I had been visited	ich hatte besucht ich war besucht worden	After he had eaten his dinner, he went out. Before he reached London, he had driven for hours. The past perfect is used for an action that took place before another action in the past (<u>after, before</u>).
Past Perfect Progressive	I had been visiting (No passive form)	ich hatte besucht	I had been reading for two hours before I noticed that it was the wrong book. The past perfect progressive is used to show a time-span from past perfect to simple past.
Future	I will visit I will be visited I am going to visit	ich werde besuchen ich werde besucht werden ich werde besuchen	It will be rather wet this evening. I'm going to visit my auntie this afternoon. The future is used for actions in the future over which the speaker has no control. It describes what someone plans or intends to do.