

Im folgenden Text must du das Verb entweder im **Present Progressive** oder im **Simple Present** einfügen. Achte auf die **Signalwörter**, ob die Handlung **jetzt im Moment** oder **öfter** stattfindet.

A wonderful Sunday morning

It's ten o'clock in the morning.

What is Lady Grey doing at the moment?

Lady Grey **is standing** (1-stehen) at the window in her living-room. She **is looking** (2-schauen) into her neighbour's garden. One of the neighbour's dogs **is lying** (3-liegen) in the sun and **(is) sleeping** (4-schlafen). The other two dogs **are running** (5-rennen) around and **(are) making** (6-machen) a noise. They **always run** (7-rennen) around and **make** (8-machen) a terrible noise on Sunday mornings. The black dog **usually runs** (9-(nach)rennen) after the brown dog, **then** the brown dog **bites** (10-beißen :bite) the black dog. That's when they **usually start/begin** (11-beginnen) a fight.

What is her cat doing now?

Pepper **is lying** (12-liegen) in her basket and **(is) sleeping** (13-schlafen). She **usually lies** (14-liegen) in her basket and **sleeps** (15-schlafen) in the morning. But **sometimes** she **runs** (16-rennen) away and **meets** (17-treffen) her best friend in the woods. **Then** Lady Grey **needs** (18-brauchen) the detective's help. He is the best detective and **always finds** (19-finden) Pepper in the woods. **Then** he **brings/takes** (20-bringen) her back to Lady Grey.

It's ten o'clock in the morning.

What is Sherlock Groans doing at the moment?

He **is sitting** (21-sitzen) in front of his telephone and **(is) waiting** (22-warten) for phone calls. Lady Grey **often** **calls/phones** (23-anrufen) him and **asks** (24-bitten) him for help on Sunday mornings. She **often** **needs** (25-brauchen) him to find her cat.

Right now Sherlock Groans **is drinking** (26-trinken) a cup of coffee and **(is) eating** (27-essen) a sandwich with butter and jam. He **loves** (28-lieben) coffee and sandwiches.

Lady Grey is his best client.