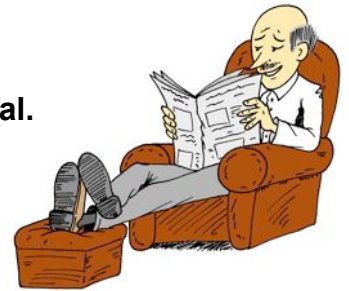




It's eleven o'clock.  
 Where's the doctor?  
 The doctor's not at the hospital.  
 He's at home.  
 He's reading his newspaper.  
 The doctor must come to the hospital.  
 Doctor! Doctor!  
 Where are you?  
 Come to the hospital.  
 The nurse is angry.  
 She's waiting for the doctor.  
 The patient's waiting, too.  
 The doctor's coming to the hospital.  
 He's in a hurry.  
 Now he's at the hospital.  
 He can begin his work.

Beim Sprechen braucht man meist die Kurzformen: The doctor's at home. = The doctor is at home. He's in a hurry. = He is in a hurry.



**o'clock** bedeutet „auf den Glockenschlag“ und wird immer zu den vollen Stunden gesagt. Also: It's nine o'clock (es ist genau neun Uhr), aber: It's ten past nine (zehn nach neun).

Gewöhnliches Präsens:	ING-Form:
The doctor reads his newspaper.	<i>The doctor's reading his newspaper.</i>
He comes to the hospital.	
He begins his work.	
The nurse waits for the doctor.	

**Translate:**

- Wo ist die Krankenschwester? .....
- Es ist zehn Uhr. ....
- Sie ist in Eile. ....
- Der Doktor kann mit seiner Arbeit beginnen. ....
- Der Arzt ist zornig. ....
- Der Patient ist nicht zu Hause. Er ist im Spital. ....
- Sie müssen ins Spital kommen. ....
- Er ist auch zornig. ....