

PART 1

Deutsch durch Medien

<https://www.fluentu.com/blog/german/learn-german-youtube/>



www.slowgerman.com
Podcasts to help with German learning



<https://www.radio.de/p/dwlangsam>
Langsam gesprochene Nachrichten (German spoken slowly) and other radio stations



Made for minds.

<https://www.dw.com/de/deutsch-lernen/deutsch-aktuell/s-2146>

A website with an abundance of opportunities to learn German through current affairs.



VEREINIGTES KÖNIGREICH

<https://www.goethe.de/ins/gb/en/index.html>

TV programs/Netflix/German



<https://www.secondhalftravels.com/german-tv-shows-netflix/>

THE AIM: to enable you to have a wider view on what is going on in German speaking countries

THE TASK: research some information on the following topics by watching the news in German and/or English, German movies, reading newspaper articles, books or talking with native speakers.

German festivals and traditions

What do you know about it:

What is my opinion:

List some new vocabulary that you learn about the topic:

German music:

What do you know about it:

What is my opinions:

List some new vocabulary that you learn about the topic:

German tv :

What do you know about it:

What is my opinion:

List some new vocabulary that you learn about the topic:

German fashion

What do you know about it:

What is my opinion:

List some new vocabulary that you learn about the topic:

Family in Germany

What do you know about it:

What is my opinion:

List some new vocabulary that you learn about the topic:

Art and architecture in German speaking countries

What do you know about it:

What is my opinion:

List some new vocabulary that you learn about the topic:

Berlin history and culture

What do you know about it:

What is my opinions:

List some new vocabulary that you learn about the topic:

Digital world in Germany (social networks etc)

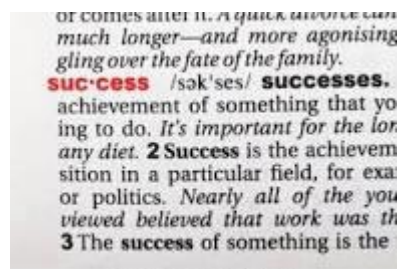
What do you know about it:

What is my opinions:

List some new vocabulary that you learn about the topic:

Part 2

Grammar and Translations



- Haben p.6
- Sein p.7
- Regular verbs p.8
- Irregular verbs: fahren, essen, geben, nehmen, lessen, sehen, sprechen p.9
- Modal verbs p.13
- Imperative p.16
- Perfect (past) p.19
- Imperfect (past) p.25
- Pluperfect (another tense that refers to the past) p.29
- Future p.31
- Conditional p.32

VERBEN (VERBS)

HABEN UND SEIN

The two most vital verbs in the German language are **haben** (to have) and **sein** (to be). Learn them, keep revising them and always remember them!

haben

to have

	<u>SINGULAR</u>		<u>SINGULAR</u>
First Person Talking about yourself .	ich habe	First Person Talking about yourself.	I have
Second Person, Informal Talking to one person you know well, such as your friend, sibling, parent, or anyone you are on familiar terms with.	du hast	Second Person Talking to one person you are on familiar terms with.	you have
Third Person Talking about one other person or thing.	er sie es man } hat	Third Person Talking about one other person or thing.	he she it one } has
	<u>PLURAL</u>		<u>PLURAL</u>
First Person Talking about yourself and others in your group.	wir haben	First Person Talking about yourself and others in your group.	we have
Second Person, Informal Talking to a group of people. These people could be your friends, siblings, animals, children, parents, anyone you are on familiar terms with.	ihr habt	Second Person Talking to a group of people you are on familiar terms with.	you have
Second Person, Formal Talking to one person or a group of people. These are people you are not on familiar terms with: adults you don't know, or people in power; doctors, teachers, etc.	Sie haben	Second Person Talking to one person, or a group of people, you are not on familiar terms with.	you have
Third Person Talking about a group of people or things.	sie haben	Third Person Talking about a group of people or things.	they have

Sein – to be

Wir sind – we are

Ich bin – I am

Ihr seid – you pl are

Du bist – you are

Sie/sie sind – you pol. / they are

Er/sie/es/man ist – he/she/it/one is

REGULAR VERBS: THE PRESENT TENSE

(REGELMÄßIGE VERBEN: DAS PRÄSENS)

Most German verbs are **regular**: this means that they are always 'formed' (or 'conjugated') in the same way and have the same verb endings.



What on earth is 'forming' or 'conjugating' ? It is the process of adding different endings to a 'verb stem', in order to show who, or what, is the Subject of the verb (eg. who or what is doing the verb).



Hold on a minute though! What is a 'verb stem' ?

A 'verb stem' is the part of the verb which does not change; the part of the verb on to which the different verb endings are attached. Three common regular German verbs are given below. See if you can work out how to get the 'verb stem'.

Infinitive of verb	Verb stem
machen (to do, to make)	mach-
spielen (to play)	spiel-
wohnen (to live)	wohn-

Now look at the verb **machen**, on the next page. **Machen** is a regular German verb, so the endings in the Present tense of **machen** follow the same pattern as the Present tense of all other regular German verbs. When you have worked out the pattern of endings in the Present tense of **machen**, you will be able to work out how to form the Present tense of any other regular German verb. Write the endings for the Present tense of **machen** in the box below, so you can refer to them in future. You may wish to use a pencil instead of a pen!

machen

to do/ to make

	<u>SINGULAR</u>		<u>SINGULAR</u>
First Person Talking about yourself .	ich mache	First Person Talking about yourself.	I do/ make
Second Person, Informal Talking to one person you know well, such as your friend, sibling, parent, or anyone you are on familiar terms with.	du machst	Second Person Talking to one person.	you do/ make
Third Person Talking about one other person or thing.	er sie es man macht	Third Person Talking about one other person or thing.	he she it one does/ makes
	<u>PLURAL</u>		<u>PLURAL</u>
First Person Talking about yourself and others in your group.	wir machen	First Person Talking about yourself and others in your group.	we do/ make
Second Person, Informal Talking to a group of people. These people could be your friends, siblings, animals, children, parents, anyone you are on familiar terms with.	ihr macht	Second Person Talking to a group of people you are on familiar terms with.	you do/ make
Second Person, Formal Talking to one person or a group of people. These are people you are not on familiar terms with: adults you don't know, or people in power; doctors, teachers, etc.	Sie machen	Second Person Talking to one person, or a group of people, you are not on familiar terms with.	you do/ make
Third Person Talking about a group of people or things.	sie machen	Third Person Talking about a group of people or things.	they do/ make

COMMON IRREGULAR VERBS

(HÄUFIGE UNREGELMÄßIGE VERBEN)



German has quite a few **irregular** verbs! This means verbs which cannot be formed according to the rule for regular verbs, which you worked out earlier - because the spelling of the verb stem changes in some way. With irregular verbs, the best thing to do is just learn them and revise them from time to time. The following pages give you some common, useful, irregular German verbs, to get you started. If you come across any more while you are learning German, you may wish to use the blank verb tables, at the back of this booklet, to make a note of them.



fahren

to travel (by vehicle)/ to drive

	<u>SINGULAR</u>		<u>SINGULAR</u>
First Person	ich fahre	First Person	I travel/ drive
Second Person, Informal	du fährst	Second Person	you travel/ drive
Third Person	er sie es man fährt	Third Person	he she it one travels/ drives
	<u>PLURAL</u>		<u>PLURAL</u>
First Person	wir fahren	First Person	we travel/ drive
Second Person, Informal	ihr fahrt	Second Person	you travel/ drive
Second Person, Formal	Sie fahren	Second Person	you travel/ drive
Third Person	sie fahren	Third Person	they travel/ drive

*essen**to eat*

	<u>SINGULAR</u>		<u>SINGULAR</u>
First Person	ich esse	First Person	I eat
Second Person, Informal	du isst	Second Person	you eat
Third Person	er sie es man isst	Third Person	he she it one eats
	<u>PLURAL</u>		<u>PLURAL</u>
First Person	wir essen	First Person	we eat
Second Person, Informal	ihr esst	Second Person	you eat
Second Person, Formal	Sie essen	Second Person	you eat
Third Person	sie essen	Third Person	they eat

*geben**to give*

	<u>SINGULAR</u>		<u>SINGULAR</u>
First Person	ich gebe	First Person	I give
Second Person, Informal	du gibst	Second Person	you give
Third Person	er sie es man gibt	Third Person	he she it one gives
	<u>PLURAL</u>		<u>PLURAL</u>
First Person	wir geben	First Person	we give
Second Person, Informal	ihr gebt	Second Person	you give
Second Person, Formal	Sie geben	Second Person	you give
Third Person	sie geben	Third Person	they give

nehmen**to take**

	<u>SINGULAR</u>		<u>SINGULAR</u>
First Person	ich nehme	First Person	I take
Second Person, Informal	du nimmst	Second Person	you take
Third Person	er sie es man nimmt	Third Person	he she it one takes
	<u>PLURAL</u>		<u>PLURAL</u>
First Person	wir nehmen	First Person	we take
Second Person, Informal	ihr nehmt	Second Person	you take
Second Person, Formal	Sie nehmen	Second Person	you take
Third Person	sie nehmen	Third Person	they take

lesen**to read**

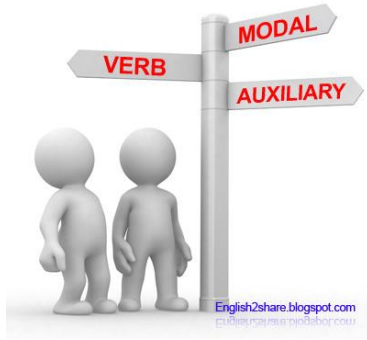
	<u>SINGULAR</u>		<u>SINGULAR</u>
First Person	ich lese	First Person	I read
Second Person, Informal	du liest	Second Person	you read
Third Person	er sie es man liest	Third Person	he she it one reads
	<u>PLURAL</u>		<u>PLURAL</u>
First Person	wir lesen	First Person	we read
Second Person, Informal	ihr lest	Second Person	you read
Second Person, Formal	Sie lesen	Second Person	you read
Third Person	sie lesen	Third Person	they read

*sehen**to see*

	<u>SINGULAR</u>		<u>SINGULAR</u>
First Person	ich sehe	First Person	I see
Second Person, Informal	du siehst	Second Person	you see
Third Person	er sie es man sieht	Third Person	he she it one sees
	<u>PLURAL</u>		<u>PLURAL</u>
First Person	wir sehen	First Person	we see
Second Person, Informal	ihr seht	Second Person	you see
Second Person, Formal	Sie sehen	Second Person	you see
Third Person	sie sehen	Third Person	they see

*sprechen**to speak*

	<u>SINGULAR</u>		<u>SINGULAR</u>
First Person	ich spreche	First Person	I speak
Second Person, Informal	du sprichst	Second Person	you speak
Third Person	er sie es man spricht	Third Person	he she it one speaks
	<u>PLURAL</u>		<u>PLURAL</u>
First Person	wir sprechen	First Person	we speak
Second Person, Informal	ihr sprecht	Second Person	you speak
Second Person, Formal	Sie sprechen	Second Person	you speak
Third Person	sie sprechen	Third Person	they speak

MODAL VERBS**(MODALVERBEN)**

These are 6 German verbs (listed below), which have a very particular use. First, look up each Modal verb in a dictionary and write its English meaning in the space provided. Then, on your own or with a partner, think about what the 'particular use' of Modal verbs might be. [Hint: you hardly ever see a Modal verb in a sentence without another verb to accompany it.]

- dürfen _____
- können _____
- mögen _____
- müssen _____
- sollen _____
- wollen _____

The following pages give you the Present tense of each of the 6 German Modal verbs.

dürfen**to be allowed to**

<u>SINGULAR</u>		<u>SINGULAR</u>	
First Person	ich darf	First Person	I may/ am allowed
Second Person, Informal	du darfst	Second Person	you may/ are allowed
Third Person	er sie es man darf	Third Person	he she it one may/ is allowed
<u>PLURAL</u>		<u>PLURAL</u>	
First Person	wir dürfen	First Person	We may/ are allowed
Second Person, Informal	ihr dürft	Second Person	you may/ are allowed
Second Person, Formal	Sie dürfen	Second Person	you may/ are allowed
Third Person	sie dürfen	Third Person	they may/ are allowed

können

to be able to

		<u>SINGULAR</u>				<u>SINGULAR</u>
First Person		ich kann		First Person		I can/ am able to
Second Person, Informal		du kannst		Second Person		you can/ are able to
Third Person	er sie es man	kann		Third Person	he she it one	can/ is able to
		<u>PLURAL</u>				<u>PLURAL</u>
First Person		wir können		First Person		we can/ are able to
Second Person, Informal		ihr könnt		Second Person		you can/ are able to
Second Person, Formal		Sie können		Second Person		you can/ are able to
Third Person		sie können		Third Person		they can/ are able to

mögen

to like

		<u>SINGULAR</u>				<u>SINGULAR</u>
First Person		ich mag		First Person		I like
Second Person, Informal		du magst		Second Person		you like
Third Person	er sie es man	mag		Third Person	he she it one	likes
		<u>PLURAL</u>				<u>PLURAL</u>
First Person		wir mögen		First Person		we like
Second Person, Informal		ihr mögt		Second Person		you like
Second Person, Formal		Sie mögen		Second Person		you like
Third Person		sie mögen		Third Person		they like

müssen

to have to

		<u>SINGULAR</u>				<u>SINGULAR</u>
First Person		ich muss		First Person		I must/ have to
Second Person, Informal		du musst		Second Person		you must/ have to
Third Person	er sie es man	muss		Third Person	he she it one	must/ has to
		<u>PLURAL</u>				<u>PLURAL</u>
First Person		wir müssen		First Person		we must/ have to
Second Person, Informal		ihr müsst		Second Person		you must/ have to
Second Person, Formal		Sie müssen		Second Person		you must/ have to
Third Person		sie müssen		Third Person		they must/ have to

sollen

to be ought to

		<u>SINGULAR</u>				<u>SINGULAR</u>
First Person		ich soll		First Person		I should/ am ought to
Second Person, Informal		du sollst		Second Person		you should/ are ought to
Third Person	er sie es man	soll		Third Person	he she it one	should/ is ought to
		<u>PLURAL</u>				<u>PLURAL</u>
First Person		wir sollen		First Person		we should/ are ought to
Second Person, Informal		ihr sollt		Second Person		you should/ are ought to
Second Person, Formal		Sie sollen		Second Person		you should/ are ought to
Third Person		sie sollen		Third Person		they should/ are ought to

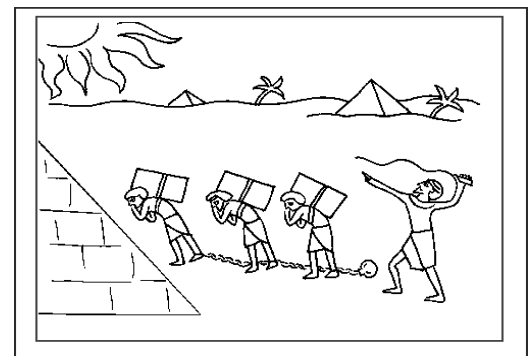
wollen

to want to

<u>SINGULAR</u>		<u>SINGULAR</u>	
First Person	ich will	First Person	I want to
Second Person, Informal	du willst	Second Person	you want to
Third Person	er sie es man will	Third Person	he she it one wants to
<u>PLURAL</u>		<u>PLURAL</u>	
First Person	wir wollen	First Person	we want to
Second Person, Informal	ihr wollt	Second Person	you want to
Second Person, Formal	Sie wollen	Second Person	you want to
Third Person	sie wollen	Third Person	they want to

IMPERATIVE (**IMPERATIVES**)

If you are someone who likes giving commands, you will enjoy the Imperative, because the Imperative is all about telling others what to do.



Think of some examples of how you would tell someone else to do something, in English, and practise them with your classmates!

As you have no doubt realised by now, giving commands in English is really easy, because English has only one way of addressing another person, or people: 'you'.

German, as you know, has three words for 'you'. Can you remember them? Write them below:

There's no need to panic about giving orders in German though, because only one of the 'you' forms, *du*, requires you to change the ending on the verb. Below are four verbs which were featured earlier on in this booklet. Firstly, can you remember whether each verb is Regular or Irregular? No peeking! Write 'Reg.' or 'Irreg.' below each one.

lesen		nehmen		machen		essen	
ich	lese	ich	nehme	ich	mache	ich	esse
du	liest	du	nimmst	du	machst	du	isst
er/sie/ es/ man	liest	er/sie/ es/ man	nimmt	er/sie/ es/ man	macht	er/sie/ es/ man	isst
wir	lesen	wir	nehmen	wir	machen	wir	essen
ihr	lest	ihr	nehmt	ihr	macht	ihr	esst
Sie	lesen	Sie	nehmen	Sie	machen	Sie	essen
sie	lesen	sie	nehmen	sie	machen	sie	essen

Now, here are sentences which feature the the 'du' Imperative forms (command forms) for each of those four verbs:

Lies das Buch nicht!

Nimm die Tabletten!

Mach die Hausaufgaben!

Iss keine Pizza!

How do you think these 'du' Imperatives are formed? Discuss the possibilities!

Have you worked out the rule for forming 'du' Imperatives? Good! Now practise the rule, by changing the verbs given below, into the Imperative. Verbs marked with a * have Irregular Present tense spellings.

1. **trinken** _____
2. **sprechen *** _____
3. **gehen** _____
4. **spielen** _____
5. **sehen *** _____

If you have got this far with Imperatives, well done! As was said already, forming 'du' Imperatives is the trickiest part. Now, let's move on to 'ihr' and 'Sie' Imperatives.

Lest das Buch nicht!

Nehmt die Tabletten!

Macht die Hausaufgaben!

Esst keine Pizza!

Have you spotted how these 'ihr' Imperatives are formed? Good! Make a note.

Now, here are the same sentences again, this time featuring the the 'Sie' Imperative forms (command forms):

Lesen Sie das Buch nicht!

Nehmen Sie die Tabletten!

Machen Sie die Hausaufgaben!

Essen Sie keine Pizza!

Have you spotted how these 'Sie' Imperatives are formed? Now for your final exercise in forming Imperatives. Change the verbs given below, into the Imperative. Carefull: you must change the verbs into the 'du',

'ihr', or 'Sie' form of the Imperative, as indicated at the right hand side of each question. Verbs marked with a * have Irregular Present tense spellings.

- machen** _____ **mach** _____ **(du)**
1. **lesen *** _____ **(Sie)**
2. **gehen** _____ **(du)**
3. **trinken** _____ **(ihr)**
4. **lesen *** _____ **(ihr)**
5. **sehen *** _____ **(du)**
6. **sehen *** _____ **(Sie)**
7. **machen** _____ **(Sie)**
8. **spielen** _____ **(ihr)**
9. **fahren *** _____ **(Sie)**

NB: Just one more little irregularity to be aware of! **Fahren** (to travel by vehicle/ to drive) deviates slightly from the rule for forming the Imperative, but only when forming the 'du' command. Below is the 'du' command form for **fahren**. Can you spot what extra change must be made?

Infinitive		'du': Present tense		'du': Imperative
fahren	⇒	du fährst	⇒	fahr!

DAS PERFEKT (THE PERFECT TENSE)

The Perfect tense does not have anything to do with being perfect! It is a type of past tense which exists both in German and English.



Below is an example of a sentence in the Perfect tense; first in English, then in German. First, identify the Perfect tense verb, in the English sentence, by underlining the verb. [Careful: you will need to underline more than just one word!]

I have made a chocolate cake.

Now, identify the Perfect tense verb, in the German sentence, by underlining the verb. [Careful: you will need to underline more than just one word!]

Ich habe einen Schokoladenkuchen gemacht.

What similarities and differences do you notice about each sentence (apart from the fact that one is in English and the other one is in German!)

Useful tip: When you want to form the Perfect Tense in German, remember that the verb must always have TWO parts, like this:

"I have" = "Ich habe"



Forming the Perfect tense in German is fairly straightforward, as long as you always remember certain basic principles. Let's go back to our examples of verbs in the Perfect Tense:

I have made ... = Ich habe ... gemacht.

This is an example of the Perfect Tense of the regular German verb *machen*, meaning to *make* or to *do*, which you saw already, in the Present Tense. You may remember that the Present Tense of *machen* is formed by identifying the verb stem, then by adding on the Present Tense endings. Take a moment to remind yourself what is the stem of the verb *machen*, and how you work out what the verb stem is:



Now, consider again at the German Perfect Tense phrase, "*Ich habe gemacht*". How do you go from the infinitive, *machen*, to forming the Perfect Tense, "*Ich habe gemacht*"?

1. Find the verb stem, by
2. Add on to the beginning of the verb stem, and on to the end of the verb stem. This makes the Past Participle, "*gemacht*".
3. The Present Tense of the Auxiliary Verb,, goes in front of the Past Participle.



IRREGULAR VERBS IN THE PERFECT TENSE (UNREGELMÄßIGE VERBEN IM PERFEKT)

In the previous two pages, you looked at the Perfect Tense phrase, "Ich habe gemacht". This is the Perfect Tense of the German verb "machen", which, as you know, is a regular verb. So, what about **irregular** German verbs in the Perfect Tense?

The bad news about these is: there are a lot of them! Take a look at the irregular German Perfect Tense verb phrases (1-6) below. What are the differences between phrases 1-6 and the regular German Perfect Tense phrase, "Ich habe gemacht"?

DIFFERENCES

1. (sehen) Ich habe gesehen. _____
2. (essen) Ich habe gegessen. _____
3. (schließen) Ich habe geschlossen. _____
4. (befehlen) Ich habe befohlen. _____
5. (verlassen) Ich habe verlassen. _____
6. (zerbrechen) Ich habe zerbrochen. _____

So, there were quite a few spelling changes in the Past Participles! Don't panic about irregular German verbs. There are so many of them that they can even be confusing for native German speakers! (Well, if you think about it, English can be confusing for us sometimes, too - for example; should one say "I have swam," or "I have swum. "?) The easiest way to deal with irregular German verbs in the Perfect Tense is just to learn the Past Participles of the few that you really need, as these will tend to be the verbs which are used most often in everyday situations.

THE PERFECT TENSE WITH 'SEIN'

(DAS PERFEKT MIT 'SEIN')

Remember the regular German Perfect Tense phrase, "Ich habe gemacht."?

Now take a look at some more German Perfect Tense verb phrases (1-6) below. What are the differences, this time, between phrases 1-6 and the regular German Perfect Tense phrase, "Ich habe gemacht"?

DIFFERENCES

1. (gehen) Ich bin gegangen. _____
2. (laufen) Ich bin gelaufen. _____
3. (fahren) Ich bin gefahren. _____
4. (reisen) Ich bin gereist. _____
5. (schwimmen) Ich bin geschwommen. _____
6. (segeln) Ich bin gesegelt. _____

You will have noticed that all of the verbs in the above examples 1-6, use the German verb "sein", as their Auxiliary Verb. What is the meaning of the German verb "sein"? Write it below:

sein = _____

Using "sein" as the Auxiliary Verb may seem strange to a native English speaker. After all, the English Perfect Tense is expressed as "I have gone/ walked/ travelled" etc., not "I am gone/ walked/ travelled" etc. Try not to focus on the meaning of the German Auxiliary Verb on its own. Think of the German verb in the Perfect Tense as two parts of one whole phrase. The best way to handle German verbs which take "sein" as their Auxiliary Verb in the Perfect Tense, is to learn them as you go along.

As you have seen, the Perfect Tense in German can be complicated! But there are still some important, simple rules, which do not change. It is best to learn these, in order to help you write or speak about experiences in the past, or understand others writing or speaking about experiences in the past, in German.

Fill in the gaps in the rules for forming and using the Perfect Tense in German, below:

The Perfect Tense in German is always made up of _____ parts.

The Perfect Tense in German always has the Present Tense of

or _____, as its *Auxiliary Verb*.

[So, now you see why these two verbs are so important!]

The *Auxiliary Verb* is always the _____ idea in the

German Perfect Tense clause/ sentence.

The *Past Participle* always goes _____ of

the German Perfect Tense clause/ sentence.

The *Past Participle* often (but not always!) begins with _____

and ends with _____ or _____.

DAS IMPERFEKT (THE IMPERFECT TENSE)

You looked at ways to express verbs in the past, using the Perfect Tense; first in English, then in German. You may also have seen that there are lots of different ways to express actions in the past; for example:

- a) Something which just happened, very recently.
- b) Something which happened further back in the past.
- c) Something which was happening, while some other action was taking place.
- d) Something which used to happen, on a regular basis.
- e) Something which had already happened.

Can you think of any other ways of expressing actions in the past?

The first two categories of past tense, a) and b), do in fact relate to the Perfect Tense, which is often described as "a *completed* action in the past".

The next two categories, c) and d), relate to the Imperfect Tense, which is often described as "an *incomplete* action in the past".

What do you understand by "an *incomplete* action in the past?" Think of some example English sentences, which describe *incomplete* actions in the past. Use categories c) and d) to help you!

REGULAR VERBS IN THE IMPERFECT TENSE

(REGELMÄßIGE VERBEN IM IMPERFEKT)

Now that you have reached this fairly advanced stage in learning about German grammar, you have probably noticed that German Present Tense verb endings (even for irregular verbs!) always follow a distinct pattern.

German Imperfect Tense verb endings also follow a pattern which should, by now, be very familiar to you. See if you can work out what the Imperfect Tense endings are, for regular verbs in German. Fill the gaps in the table below with the appropriate verb endings, to make the Imperfect Tense of the regular German verb, *machen*. Some of the gaps have been done for you, to give you a head start:

machen
(Imperfekt)

to do/make
(Imperfect Tense)

<u>SINGULAR</u>		<u>SINGULAR</u>	
First Person	ich mach <u>te</u>	First Person	I was doing/making
Second Person, Informal	du mach_____	Second Person	you were doing/making
Third Person	er sie es mach <u>te</u> man	Third Person	he she was it doing/making one
<u>PLURAL</u>		<u>PLURAL</u>	
First Person	wir mach <u>ten</u>	First Person	we were doing/making
Second Person, Informal	ihr mach_____	Second Person	you were doing/making
Second Person, Formal	Sie mach_____	Second Person	you were doing/making
Third Person	sie mach <u>ten</u>	Third Person	they were doing/making

Now check your answers using
the summary on the next page!





ie Imperfect Tense of the regular German verb, *machen*:



ich machte
du machtest
er/sie/es/man machte

wir machten
ihr machtet
Sie machten
sie machten



Did you get the answers right?

co



What do you notice about German Imperfect Tense endings,
with Present Tense endings? Write your answer below!

Remember: the Imperfect tense in German is used when you want to say "I was . . ." or "I used to . . ."

Have a go at putting the following Imperfect Tense sentences into German.
Remember to identify the verb stem, then add the correct Imperfect Tense ending!
Some parts have been filled in, to help you.

1. Before, we used to live in Aberdeen. Früher wohn_____ wir in Aberdeen.
2. He was cleaning the car. Er putz_____ .
3. They were making a _____
chocolate cake. _____



As with the Perfect Tense, the bad news about the Imperfect Tense is that there are a lot of German verbs which have an irregular spelling in the verb stem, in the Imperfect Tense. These include some very familiar verbs, with some very weird and wonderful spelling variations! Take a look first of all at the familiar verbs, "haben" and "sein":

INFINITIVE PERFECT TENSE	PRESENT TENSE	IMPERFECT TENSE	
haben habe gehabt	ich habe	ich hatte	ich

INFINITIVE PERFECT TENSE	PRESENT TENSE	IMPERFECT TENSE	
sein gewesen	ich bin	ich war	ich bin



OK:- "sein" is probably the most weird and wonderful of all.

Take a look at the irregular German Imperfect Tense verb phrases (1-7) below. These show the Imperfect Tense spellings of the common irregular verbs which you looked at earlier in this booklet. What are the differences between the Imperfect Tense spellings and the spellings of the verb infinitives? Write your answers into the gaps.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. (fahren) Ich fuhr. _____ | 5. (lesen) Ich las. _____ |
| 2. (essen) Ich aß. _____ | 6. (sehen) Ich sah. _____ |
| 3. (geben) Ich gab. _____ | 7. (sprechen) Ich sprach. |
| 4. (nehmen) Ich nahm. _____ | |



As with other irregular German verb forms, the best way to handle irregular German verbs in the Imperfect Tense is to make a note of them when you come across them, and learn them as you go along.

DAS PLUSQUAMPERFEKT (THE PLUPERFECT TENSE)

Gut gemacht!

Willkommen!



Welcome to the Pluperfect Tense, and if you've got as far as learning this one, well done! You may remember being asked to consider different ways of expressing actions in the past, on page 59 of this booklet (a-e). The Pluperfect Tense deals with the final category of past tense:

e) Something which **had** already happened.

Think of some examples of verbs in the Pluperfect Tense in English, and write them into the box below:



You should notice that the verbs you wrote in the box all have one thing in common: the use of the English Auxiliary Verb "had", along with the English Past Participle required to describe the action which took place.

Now take a look at examples a) to k) below, which show some German verbs in the Pluperfect tense.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a) (sehen) Ich hatte gesehen. | g) (gehen) Ich war gegangen. |
| b) (essen) Ich hatte gegessen. | h) (laufen) Ich war gelaufen. |
| c) (schließen) Ich hatte geschlossen. | i) (fahren) Ich war gefahren. |
| d) (befehlen) Ich hatte befohlen. | j) (reisen) Ich war gereist. |
| e) (verlassen) Ich hatte verlassen. | k) (schwimmen) Ich war geschwommen. |
| f) (zerbrechen) Ich hatte zerbrochen. | |

You will notice that examples a) to k) are the same verbs which you already encountered. What else do you notice about examples a) to k)? Note your answers in the box below:



In fact, the Pluperfect Tense is really easy to use, and to recognise. So you should find it no problem at all to work out the rule for forming the Pluperfect Tense in German [Hint: you may find it helpful to look at page 62!]:

The Pluperfect Tense is formed using the _____ tense of *haben* or _____ as the _____ _____, plus the Past _____.

Well done! Now that you have the rule for forming the Pluperfect Tense, have a go at putting these phrases into German. The verbs in numbers 1 - 4 are regular. The rest are irregular, so you may need to use some of your linguistic detective skills to find out what their Past Participles are! The irregular verbs which take *sein* have been marked with *, to help you

- 1) I had done/ made _____
- 2) We had played _____
- 3) You (inf. pl.) had mixed _____
- 4) It had rained _____
- 5) She had sung _____
- 6) You (inf. sing.) had gone* _____
- 7) We had been * _____
- 8) You (f.) had had _____

DAS FUTUR

(THE FUTURE TENSE)

After getting your head round all of those irregular past tenses, you will be very pleased to discover that forming the Future Tense in German is extremely easy.

As the name suggests, the Future Tense is used to express actions which have not yet taken place, but which we know will happen. For example, we can be certain that it will rain, even if we do not know exactly when!



The Future Tense in English is formed using the Auxiliary Verb "will", along with the infinitive form of the verb being used to express a specific action, for example:

I *will* go to the cinema next week.

Think of some other examples of the Future Tense, in English. Is "will ..." the only way to express the Future Tense in English?

There is only one way to form the Future Tense in German: using the appropriate form of the Auxiliary Verb "werden"*, along with the infinitive form of the verb being used to express a specific action, for example:

Ich *werde* nächste Woche zum Kino gehen. The verb "werden"* is irregular, so you will need to learn it, in order to form the Future Tense in German. The summary below gives you the Future Tense of the German verb "machen", so that you can learn all the different parts of the verb "werden". For a bit of practice, write the English meanings into the gaps. The first one has been done for you, to help you:

machen
THE FUTURE TENSE

to _____ /
THE FUTURE TENSE

ich **werde** machen

_____ *I will do/make* _____

du **wirst** machen

_____ *you* _____

er/sie/es/man **wird** machen

wir **werden** machen

ihr **werdet** machen

Sie **werden** machen

sie **werden** machen

*NB: "Werden" means "to become", when it is **not** being used as an auxiliary verb; eg. when it is on its own in a sentence.

Now have a go at putting the following Future Tense sentences into German. Some parts have been filled in, to help you.

1. I will win in X Factor. Ich _____ bei X Factor gewinnen.
2. We will movie stars one day. _____ eines Tages Filmstars sein.
3. He will learn to play guitar, _____ Gitarre spielen lernen,
when he has enough time. wenn _____ genug _____ hat.
4. Will you (inf., sing.) _____
come to the cinema? _____

DER KONDITIONAL (THE CONDITIONAL TENSE)
--

More good news: forming the Conditional Tense in German is also extremely easy!

But, first of all, what do we mean by *The Conditional Tense*? See if you can come up with a definition of *The Conditional Tense*

The Conditional Tense in English is formed using the Auxiliary Verb "would", along with the infinitive form of the verb being used to express a specific action, for example:

I *would* travel around the world (if I were rich!).

Similarly, the Conditional Tense in German is formed using the appropriate form of the Auxiliary Verb "würde"*, along with the infinitive form of the verb being used to express a specific action, for example:

Ich *würde* um die Welt reisen (wenn ich reich wäre!).

*NB: *würde* is actually the *Konjunktiv II* form of the German verb *werden*, but don't panic: you will probably never need to know anything about the *Konjunktiv II*!! As long as you remember to put the correct endings on *würde*, you will be fine.

Remember your Present Tense verb endings?!

Now, have a go at filling the gaps in the table below with the appropriate verb endings, to make the Conditional Tense of the German verb *machen*:

<i>machen</i> (Konditional)		<i>to do/make</i> (Conditional Tense)	
	<u>SINGULAR</u>		<u>SINGULAR</u>
First Person	ich würd_____ machen	First Person	I would do/make
Second Person, Informal	du würd_____ machen	Second Person	you would do/make
Third Person	er	Third Person	he
	sie		she
	es		it
	man		one
	würd_____ machen		would do/make
	<u>PLURAL</u>		<u>PLURAL</u>
First Person	wir würd_____ machen	First Person	we would do/make
Second Person, Informal	ihr würd_____ machen	Second Person	you would do/make
Second Person, Formal	Sie würd_____ machen	Second Person	you would do/make
Third Person	sie würd_____ machen	Third Person	they would do/make



Did you get all the endings right?
Check your answers, using the
summary on the next page!



The Conditional Tense of the *German* verb, *machen*:

ich würde machen
 du würdest machen
 er/sie/es/man würde machen



wir würden machen
 ihr würdet machen
 Sie würden machen
 sie würden machen

Remember, as with all other composite verb tenses (verb tenses with two or more parts) in *German*, the Auxiliary Verb (*würde*, *würdest*, etc.) is the second idea in the clause or sentence. The infinitive goes to the end of the clause or sentence.

Now have a go at putting the following Conditional Tense sentences into *German*. Some parts have been filled in, to help you.

1. I would win in X Factor, if I could sing. Ich _____ bei X Factor gewinnen, wenn ich singen könnte.
2. We would be movie stars, if we lived in Hollywood. _____ würd _____ Filmstars sein, wenn _____ in Hollywood wohnten.
3. He would learn to play guitar, if he had enough time. _____ Gitarre spielen lernen, wenn _____ genug _____ hätte.
4. Would you (inf., sing.) please come to the cinema?

Part 3

SOME TRANSLATIONS:

Have a go at these to practice your German. Hand them in for correction to improve!

TRANSLATIONS

Present tense (1)

Hello. My name is..... I am 15 years old and I live in Ripon, a small town in the north of England, near York. I have two sisters and one brother. My brother is called David and my sisters are called Erika and Claire. We live in a large house in the centre of town. In our house there is a lounge, four bedrooms, a dining room, a kitchen, two bathrooms and a garage. We have a small garden behind the house.

In my bedroom there is a computer, a stereo, a desk, two chairs, a wardrobe, a chest of drawers and, of course, a bed. I spend a lot of time in my room. For example, I do my homework, I listen to music, I talk to my friends on the computer and I practise my guitar.

In my spare time I play the guitar, I watch TV, I play football with my friends at school, I go out at the weekend and I like to read. Sometimes I help my mother in the kitchen, but I don't like working in the garden.

Present tense (2)

My best friends are Robert and Vicki. We often go out into town at the weekend. Rob likes to go to the cinema, but Vicki prefers to go shopping. Rob goes to the same school as me, but Vicki goes to school in Harrogate. On Saturday we go into the town centre. We usually take the bus. In town we drink a coffee, eat a cake, buy a CD perhaps and look at the clothes in the shop windows.

Rob never buys clothes; Rob's mum buys them. Vicki buys something nearly every week. She spends a lot of money.

During the holidays I go to Rob's house and we watch a DVD or play on the computer. Vicki usually goes to France with her family during the summer holidays. Her parents have a small house in the south of France near Bordeaux. When we go on holiday we stay in an apartment in Spain. We travel by plane. The weather is nice and there is lots to do.

Present tense (3)

I wake up at 7.00, then I stay in bed for ten minutes and I listen to the radio. I get up, go to the bathroom and have a shower. I get dressed, then I go downstairs for breakfast. I usually have cereals and orange juice. Sometimes I drink coffee with my parents. I go up to my bedroom, prepare my bag and leave the house at 8.15.

I take the bus to school. I arrive at 8.30 and lessons start at 9.00. There are six lessons each day. We have a break at 10.30 and I go to the cafeteria for lunch. Lessons finish at 3.30. My favourite day is Thursday because we have technology and P.E.

After school I return home immediately and do my homework. Usually I work for about an hour, then we have dinner. In the evening, I relax, play on the computer, listen to music or watch TV. In the summer I sometimes go out with friends.

Perfect tense (1)

Saturday morning I stayed in the house. I finished my homework, I watched TV, played on the computer and read my new book. I had my lunch, then I decided to go and see my friend Paul. We went into town, we met some friends and then we went to the cinema. We saw the new Bond film. After the film we went to McDonalds and had a burger and chips. I returned home by bus at 10 o'clock.

After the film we went to McDonalds and had a burger and chips. I returned home by bus at 10 o'clock. On Sunday I stayed in bed until 11 o'clock, then I got up, had a shower and got dressed. I went down to the kitchen and had my breakfast. I listened to the radio, then I read the newspaper. I phoned Paul and we went to the park together to play football with some friends.

Perfect Tense (2)

Last year Sarah went to Germany during the summer holidays. She stayed in Berlin for three days, then she took a train to Munich. In Berlin she visited the main attractions. She went up the TV Tower, she visited the Brandenburg Gate and she had a meal in an expensive restaurant.

In Munich she saw some German friends, she drank some nice beer and she hired a car to visit the region. The weather was very nice, except one day when it rained. Each night she stayed in a different hotel and ate the specialities of the region.

After a week she returned to Berlin by train and stayed with a friend in the north of the city. She finally returned to England by plane. She had good fun in Germany and spoke German a lot.

Perfect Tense (3)

Last night I went to a restaurant in town with my parents and my best friend to celebrate my birthday. We parked the car near the cinema, then we walked to the restaurant opposite the railway station. For starters I chose the garlic bread, then I had beef in a sauce with vegetables. For dessert I had chocolate ice cream. My parents had an Italian dish – pasta, with a salad and red wine. I drank coca cola and water. My friend Katie had chicken, chips and apple tart for dessert.

After the meal we went to the cinema. We bought some coke and popcorn. We saw a new American film. We returned to the car and came home.

Imperfect Tense

When I was young I used to live in London. I went to a primary school not far from the railway station. I used to get up every day at 8 o'clock and I went to school by car with my mum. Lessons started at 9.15. I used to like art and music. I didn't like maths; I preferred science.

I used to play football in the park with my friends and I used to watch programmes for children on the TV. I didn't eat tomatoes and mushrooms, but I loved pizza and pasta.

At the weekend we used to go out into the countryside in the car. We used to go and see my grand-parents who lived in Essex. We went for walks, we had lunch in a pub and sometimes we went to the seaside. We used to play on the beach or go to the funfair. When the weather was bad we would stay indoors and watch a film.

Questions (present)

"Hello, Chris. How are you?"

"Fine, thanks. What are you doing at the moment?"

"I'm finishing my homework. And what about you?"

"Me too. What subject are you doing?"

"Maths. It's very hard. Are you doing Maths too?"

"No, German. It's quite easy."

"Are you going out on Saturday? Do you want to go to go into town?"

"Yes. What time shall we meet?"

"Do you want to meet at the station at 10 o'clock?"

"OK. What do you want to do? Do you want to go shopping?"

"Yes. And you? Do you want to buy any CDs?"

"Maybe. How are you going into town? By car?"

"No. Shall we go by bus?"

"Fine. See you Saturday, then."

Questions (past)

Now, Mr Smith. I have a few questions for you.

What time did you leave the house?

How did you go to the airport?

Did you go by car?

Where did you leave the car?

Did you go alone or with another person?

Why did you leave your luggage at home?

When did you arrive at the airport?

Who did you see when you arrived at the airport?

What did you buy at the airport?

Did you eat or drink anything?

Did you telephone your wife before your departure?

Negatives

I don't like meat. I never eat carrots and I never drink wine. I don't eat cabbage and I don't drink coca cola. I don't eat anything for breakfast. I don't eat mushrooms any more. I never go to the restaurant and I never eat at McDonalds. I have nothing for breakfast.

Yesterday I didn't eat lunch at school. When I returned home, no-one was in the house. Mum didn't return until 8 o'clock, so I didn't have dinner until 9 o'clock.

Future

This evening I shall go home at 4.00. I'll take the bus as usual and I will arrive home at 4.30. When I get home I will have a cup of coffee and I'll eat some biscuits. Mum will return home at 6.00. We will have dinner at 7 o'clock, then I will do my homework. I'll have Maths, Science and Geography. Then I shall watch television a bit. I will play on the computer for an hour and I will go to bed at about 11 o'clock.

Tomorrow morning I'll get up early and I shall leave for school at 8.30. This weekend I'm going to watch a film at the cinema and I'm going to play football for my club. My friend Eric will come to the house and we shall watch a DVD or we shall play computer games. Perhaps we'll eat a pizza.

HARDER TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATION 1

perfect tense

I have just returned from my holidays in Spain. We enjoyed ourselves very much. We caught the plane from London on the 1st of August. The flight took two and a half hours, too long for me as I am scared of flying! When we arrived at Malaga the weather was superb; the sun was shining and the temperature was 30 degrees.

On the first day of our holiday we stayed at the hotel and spent the day next to the pool. We drank a lot, swam, ate lunch in the hotel dining room and in the evening went into town to look at the shops. Our room had a spectacular view of the sea.

On Sunday we hired a car and did a trip to Granada where there is a beautiful palace with magnificent gardens. We had lunch in a lovely restaurant in the town centre. I had paella and my mother had chicken with salad. After having lunch we entered the castle and did a guided tour.

The best moment of the holiday was when we visited the beautiful historic city of Seville. What a fantastic place! I took lots of photos, bought some souvenirs and visited two interesting museums.

TRANSLATION 2

Articles/pronouns

Shopping – I love it! Each week I go to the supermarket in the car and buy loads of things there. Meat, fish, vegetables, fruit, drinks, bread, cakes, biscuits, as well as frozen food and dairy produce. Last week I bought a kilo of salmon, some lemon and herbs in order to prepare a meal for my parents who were staying with us. My mother particularly likes fish and seafood in general, and I always buy them when she comes to stay. The salmon was delicious, especially with the lemon and herbs.

Last weekend we went out to a French restaurant near the station. I decided to try snails for the first time. They were prepared with garlic, butter and parsley. I can't say that I particularly liked them. For the main course I had beef, green beans and a green salad – very traditional. For dessert I had chocolate ice cream. I didn't choose cheese because I don't like it very much.

My favourite food is Italian. I like it because it's simple, cheap and tasty. In the evening I often prepare pasta with a sauce which I eat with a nice red wine.

TRANSLATION 3

Future

Next year I intend to stay at school in order to study four subjects for A-level. If I get good marks, I hope to study maths, chemistry, economics and German. When I am eighteen I shall go to university to do a degree.

In the future I plan to get married and I shall have children, but I do not want to get married too young. I would like to travel and I hope to have a good, well-paid job. I shall probably stay in England, but it is possible that I shall go and live abroad, perhaps in France.

My friend Joe says that he will leave school. He will try to find a job straight away, but it will be difficult.

When I finish my A-levels I shall travel to Australia. I have some friends there and I hope to find a job in a bar or in a shop. The weather will be nice and I'll be able to see some interesting places.

Translation 4 Modal verbs

- Can you come down Kevin? Your dinner is ready!
- I've got to finish my homework, mum. The German teacher wants to see my essay tomorrow morning. Can I have my dinner later?
- All right, but I'll have to put it in the oven. What would you like for dessert?
- A yogurt, some ice-cream or some fruit?
- Ice cream, please, mum.

Kevin wanted to finish his work as quickly as possible, but he had to use the dictionary a lot and couldn't always find the words he wanted. He knew he would have to spend at least an hour on this homework. What a bore! Eventually he finished his essay, put his books in his school bag and he was able to go downstairs to have his dinner.

- Could you fill the dishwasher after your meal?
- Do I have to do it? Oh, all right, but I'd like to watch a bit of telly before I go to bed. May I?

TRANSLATION 5 *perfect and imperfect tense*

Whilst I was walking down the street the other day I saw an old friend who used to go to school with me in London. When I saw him I was really surprised and I asked him what he was doing now. He said he was working in an office not far from the railway station, for a company called Superprint.

I asked him if he had children and he said that he was married and that he had a son and a daughter. His son was called David and his daughter Felicity was at university. She was studying French and German.

I told him that I was working in a small school on the edge of the town. He asked me if I liked my job and I replied that I found it interesting, but that the pupils did not always want to work. He said that his job was quite boring, but that he earned a good salary.

We then decided to go to the coffee shop. We talked about our families, our jobs and our plans for the future. I was very happy to see my old friend again.

“Hello, Chris. How are you?”

“Fine, thanks. What are you doing at the moment?”

“I’m finishing my homework. And what about you?”

“Me too. What subject are you doing?”

“Maths. It’s very hard. Are you doing Maths too?”

“No, French. It’s quite easy.”

“What did you think of the match last night? I missed it.”

“I didn’t watch it. Did you watch it on that new television?”

“Yeah, why didn’t you watch it? Did you go out?”

“I had to go out for a meal.”

“Who did you go with?”

“My parents.”

“Are you going out on Saturday? Do you want to go to go into town? Where do you want to go?”

“Yes. What time shall we meet?”

“Do you want to meet at the station at 10 o’clock?”

“OK. What do you want to do? Do you want to go shopping?”

“Yes. And you? Do you want to buy any CDs?”

“Maybe. How are you going into town? By car?”

“No. Shall we go by bus?”

“Fine. See you Saturday, then.”

If I won an enormous sum of money I would spend it very quickly. I would buy a brand new car, a Ferrari probably, a house in France for my parents and I would have a swimming pool built in our garden. I would certainly put a lot of money in my bank account. However, I would not change my lifestyle. I would continue my studies at school and university and I would find an interesting, well paid job. The only difference is that I would come to school in my Ferrari.

I would give some of the money to a charity which works for the Third World, children or which fights against serious diseases. My parents said that, if they won the national lottery, they would stop working and go to live in Australia. They would also do a tour of the world as they love travelling.

What would you do if you won a million pounds? One of my friends thinks that she would not like to win the lottery because it would change her life too much. I don’t agree!

PART 3

*Write 150 words on
different themes*

Schreib ungefähr 150 Wörter auf deutsch. Schreib etwas über beide Teile der Aufgabe.

1) Me, my family and friends

Du schreibst einen Artikel über alleinerziehende Eltern für eine deutsche Zeitschrift. Schreib etwas über:

- Deine Meinung zu alleinerziehenden Familien
- Was du über Heiraten und die Ehe denkst.

2) Technology in everyday life

Du schreibst einen Artikel über moderne Technologien für eine deutsche Zeitschrift. Schreib etwas über:

- Deine Meinung über modern Technologien und ihre Vorteile
- Die Gefahren und Nachteile von modernen Technologien.

3) Cinema

Du schreibst einen Artikel über einen Film, den du im Kino gesehen hast, für eine deutsche Zeitschrift. Schreib etwas über:

- Deine Erfahrung, die du im Kino gemacht hast
- Warum der Film dir gefallen/nicht gefallen hat.

4) Music

Du schreibst einen Artikel über Musik für eine deutsche Zeitschrift. Schreib etwas über:

- Das letzte Mal, als du auf ein Konzert gegangen bist.
- Wie Konzerte sich nach der Ausgangssperre (lockdown) verändern (change) wird.

5) Social issues

Du schreibst einen Artikel über soziale Probleme für eine deutsche Zeitschrift. Schreib etwas über:

- Soziale Probleme, die es in deiner Stadt gibt.
- ob du für eine Wohlfahrtsorganisation arbeitest.

6) Tourism

Du schreibst einen Artikel über Deutschland für eine deutsche Zeitschrift. Schreib etwas über:

- warum man Deutschland besuchen sollte
- was Deutschland für dich ausmacht.

ende. danke.