

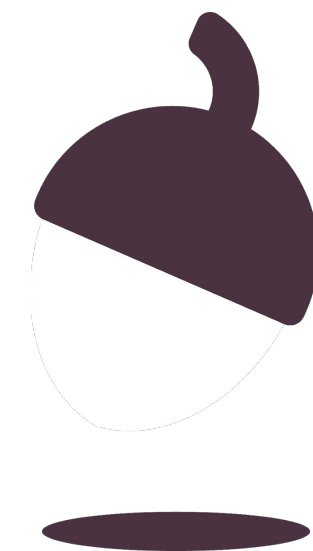
German

Describing a past holiday (Part 2/3)

- useful verbs**
- consolidate perfect tense with weak verbs**
- perfect tense of strong verbs**

Downloadable Resource

Herr Scales



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ACADEMY

Describing a past holiday (Part 2/3)

- Phonics focus [ie] [ei]
- Vocabulary - common verbs
- Perfect tense of strong and weak verbs
- Speaking with prompts
- Reading task
- Writing task - delayed dictation and translation
- Summarising learning



besuchen	<i>to visit (people or places)</i>
besichtigen	<i>to visit (places)</i>
bleiben	<i>to stay</i>
sich sonnen	<i>to sunbathe</i>
fahren/abfahren	<i>to go/depart</i>
fliegen/abfliegen	<i>to fly/depart by plane</i>
genießen	<i>to enjoy</i>
wandern	<i>to hike</i>
kommen/ankommen	<i>to come/arrive</i>
gefallen	<i>to be pleasing</i>



leider
[unfortunately]

ei

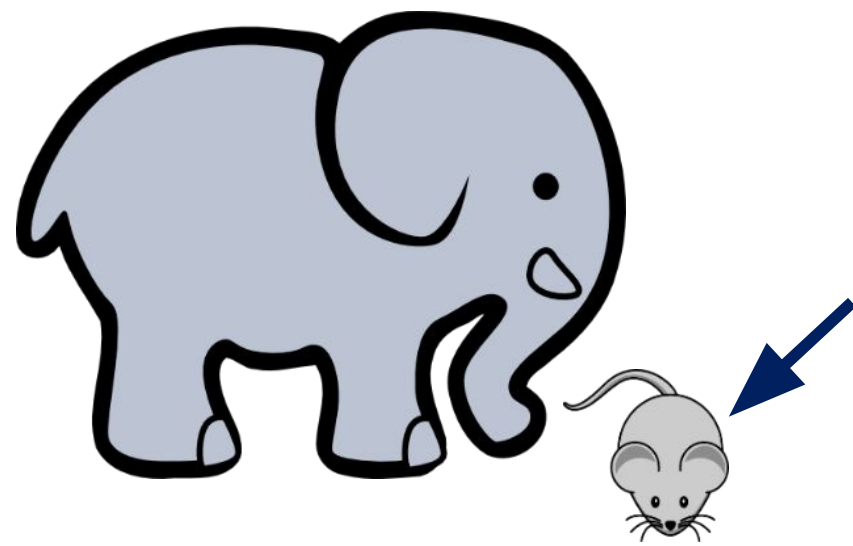
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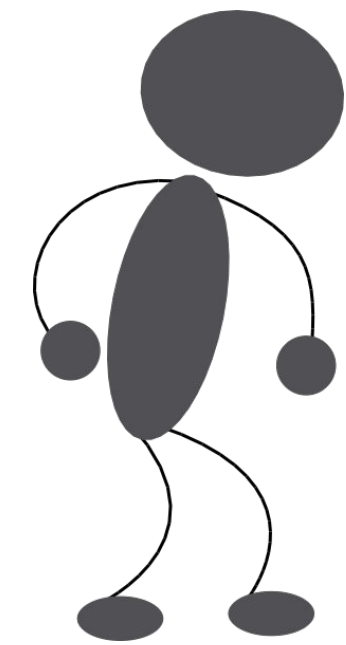
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allein



mein
[my]



fliegen

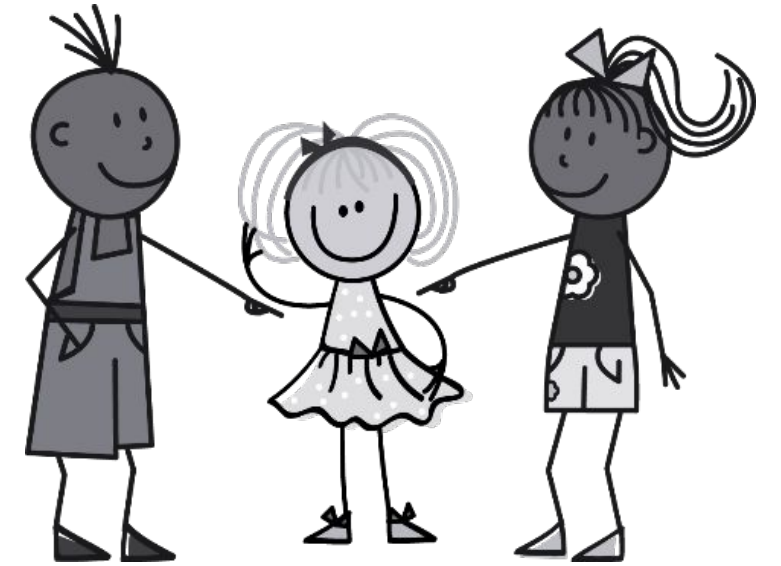


ie

sieben

7

sie



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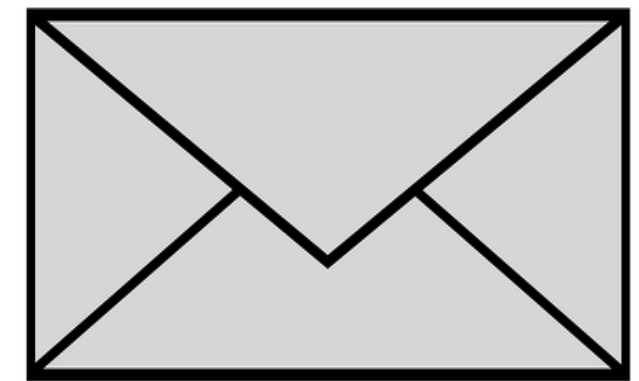
2000
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liegen



Brief



For most verbs, it is best to use the perfect tense when putting them into the past tense

Remember, the perfect tense has two parts; the auxiliary verb (haben or sein) plus the past participle, which goes to the end of the clause

To form the past participle of a regular verb, you take the infinitive, take off the -en and add ge to the front and t to the end

machen (to do) → mach → gemacht

spielen (to play) → spiel → gespielt



For reflexive verbs, don't forget to change the reflexive pronoun

In this lesson we have sich sonnen = to sunbathe

Present tense: Ich sonne mich = I sunbathe

Perfect tense: Ich habe mich gesonnt = I sunbathed

And some verbs have separable prefixes eg. aufmachen= to open

Ich habe das Fenster aufgemacht = I opened the window

These verbs have a sandwich style past participle with ge in the middle



However, not all verbs follow this pattern

For example, verbs with infinitives that begin be, er, ent, emp, ver, zer, miss do not add ge to the front. In this lesson, we have two verbs with infinitives beginning with be

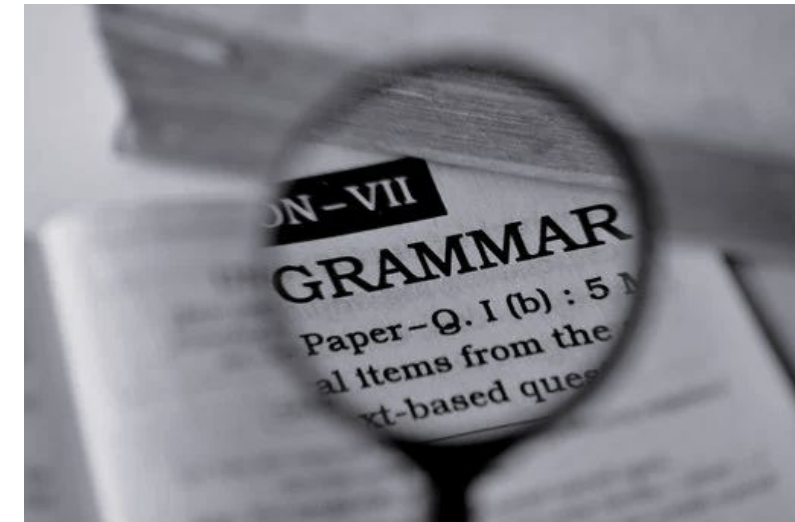
To form the past participle of these verbs, you take the infinitive, take off the -en, but do not add ge to the front. Just add t to the end

besuchen(to visit) → besuch → besucht

besichtigen (to visit) → besichtig → besichtigt



And some verbs, known as strong verbs, are completely irregular!



In this lesson we have bleiben = to stay, gehen = to go, fahren/abfahren = to travel/to depart, fliegen/abfliegen = to fly/to depart by plane, kommen/ankommen = to come/to arrive, genießen = to enjoy, gefallen = to be pleasing

There are unfortunately no short cuts, these verbs need to be learnt by heart...😓 Check your textbook or a grammar reference book. The past participles for the strong verbs used in this lesson are as follows:



bleiben	<i>geblieben*</i>
fahren	<i>gefahren*</i>
abfahren	<i>abgefahren*</i>
fliegen	<i>geflogen*</i>
abfliegen	<i>abgeflogen*</i>
genießen	<i>genossen</i>
gefallen	<i>gefallen</i>
kommen	<i>gekommen*</i>
ankommen	<i>angekommen*</i>
gehen	<i>gegangen*</i>



Takes **sein as auxiliary verb!*



So, as you have seen, a number of verbs take "sein" as their auxiliary verb, instead of "haben". Most verbs showing movement from one place to another do this, but the safest thing is to learn by heart 🥲 which verbs will take sein!

ich	bin
du	bist
er/sie/es/man	ist
wir	sind
ihr	seid
sie	sind
Sie	sind

z.B. Ich **bin** nach Dubai geflogen = I flew to Dubai

Wir **sind** nach Dubai geflogen = We flew to Dubai



Summary of learning

In German, perfect tense is normally formed using using the auxiliary verb (sein or haben) plus the past participle. The past participle goes to the end

Verbs with infinitives beginning with be, er, ent, emp, ver, zer, miss *do not add ge to the front* eg. *besuchen* → *besucht*

Most verbs showing movement from one place to another take *sein* as their auxiliary verb

Strong verbs are irregular and have to be learnt by heart

