

## The Present Perfect Tense in German

aka, \_\_\_\_\_

The primary manner in which German-speakers relate events that occurred in the past, when \_\_\_\_\_

das Perfekt is a \_\_\_\_\_, meaning, there are two parts to the \_\_\_\_\_

1. \_\_\_\_\_ – haben OR sein, conjugated with the subject in the present tense.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ (the past participle) – always goes at the **end of the German sentence**.

Two \_\_\_\_\_ of Verbs in German:

\_\_\_\_\_ verbs in German

form their past participles simply:

Of course, there are exceptions:

All verbs with \_\_\_\_\_ NEVER have the the ge- prefix. We know only one inseparable prefix, be-. There are others, like ent-, er-, ver-.

Beispiel:

besuchen – Ich habe gestern meine Oma \_\_\_\_\_

Verbs ending with -ieren NEVER have the ge- prefix in their past participles:

Beispiele:

Hast du am Wochenende im Park \_\_\_\_\_.  
Ihr habt gegen den Krieg in Irak \_\_\_\_\_.

ALMOST ALL German verbs have \_\_\_\_\_ as their helping verb. Exceptions in the **weak/regular verb class**:

I. \_\_\_\_\_ – *to wander, to hike*  
Ich \_\_\_\_\_ in die Alpen \_\_\_\_\_.

II. \_\_\_\_\_ – *to travel*  
Er \_\_\_\_\_ letzten Sommer in die Schweiz \_\_\_\_\_.

Here are some regular verbs you have learned/seen thus far:

basteln - to do crafts  
brauchen - to need  
dauern - to last, take  
decken - to set (table)  
glauben - to believe  
hoffen - to hope  
holen - to get, fetch  
hören - to hear  
jubeln - to cheer  
kaufen - to buy  
kosten - to cost  
lächeln - to smile  
lernen - to learn

machen - to do, make  
mähen - to mow  
meinen - to mean  
passen - to fit  
regnen - to rain  
reisen - to travel  
sagen - to say  
sammeln - to collect  
schaffen - to manage, make (it)  
schenken - to give (a gift)  
schicken - to send  
schmecken - to taste  
schneien - to snow

schwenken - to swing  
spielen - to play  
spülen - to wash, rinse  
staunen - to be astonished  
stimmen - to be correct  
üben - to practice  
wandern - to hike  
warten - to wait  
wohnen - to live  
wünschen - to wish

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Don't form their past participles in the same manner as the weak verbs. These participles:

1. almost always end in an -en
2. follow no regular pattern – must be memorized.

Here are some familiar verbs and their past participles:

essen – Ich habe Pizza \_\_\_\_\_.

beginnen - Das Konzert hat um 6 Uhr \_\_\_\_\_.

gehen – Du \_\_\_\_\_ zu Monika \_\_\_\_\_.

geben – Ich habe ihr eine CD \_\_\_\_\_.

bleiben - Er \_\_\_\_\_ zu Hause \_\_\_\_\_.

finden - Ich habe den Film schlecht \_\_\_\_\_.

einladen - Wir haben unsere Freunde \_\_\_\_\_.

helfen - Sie hat der Lehrerin \_\_\_\_\_.

lesen - Ich habe gestern ein Buch \_\_\_\_\_.

On a sheet of paper, tell me what you did over the weekend at this particular time points. Use the verbal expressions I have supplied. Watch word order: the helping verb is ALWAYS in the second position; the participle goes at the end.

Zeitpunkt	Aktivität
am Freitag nach der Schule	meinen Freund besuchen
am Freitagabend	zu einer Party gehen
am Samstagmorgen	den Rasen mähen
am Samstagnachmittag	einen tollen Roman lesen
am Samstagabend	fernsehen
am Sonntagmorgen	spät schlafen
am Sonntagmittag	etwas essen
am Sonntagnachmittag	im Internet surfen (weak verb)
am Sonntagabend	Hausaufgabe machen
am Montagmorgen	Frühstück haben

Am Freitag nach der Schule habe ich . . . . . Dann bin ich . . . .  
usw.