

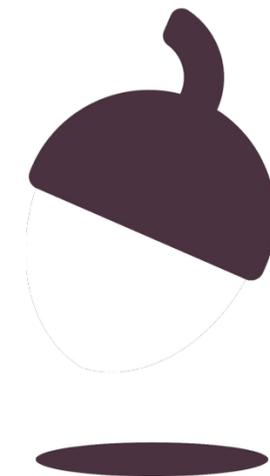
German

Saying what you and others do at home (Part 1/2)

**- 1st and 2nd person present tense singular
weak verbs**

Downloadable Resource

Frau Johnson



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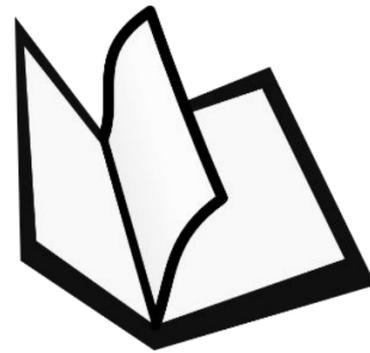
machen



acht



ch

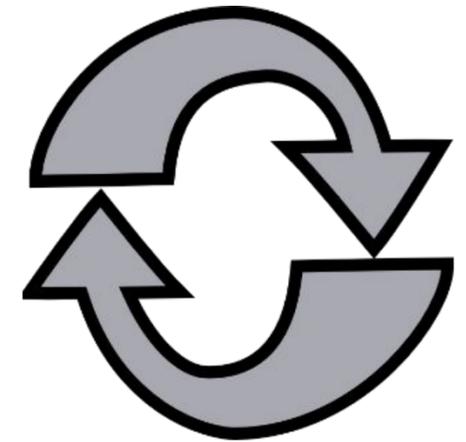


Buch

Fach



nochmal



Nacht



Licht

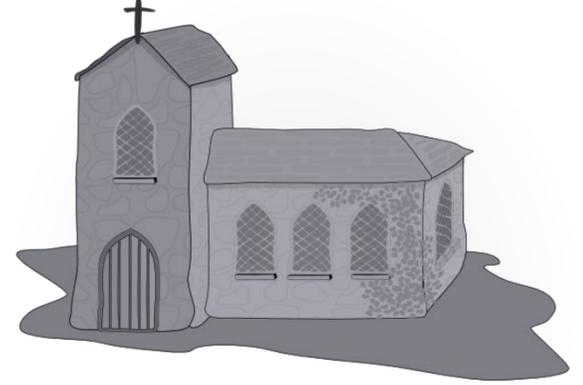


ch



ich

Kirche



nicht



endlich
[finally]

manchmal
[sometimes]



Present Tense 'Weak' Verbs

In German the verb ending often tells us **who** is doing the action.

Infinitive

gehen

to go

1st person

Ich gehe

I go

2nd person

Du geh**st**

you go

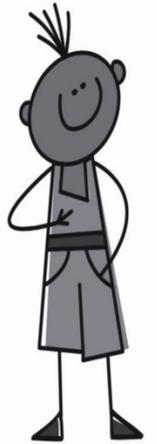
The infinitive is the dictionary form.



Present Tense Weak Verbs

The term 'weak' is another way of describing regular verbs.

For 'I' you remove the -en from the infinitive and add an -e with the pronoun.



hören → hören~~x~~ → hör → **ich höre**
to listen I listen



Present Tense Weak Verbs

For 'you' you remove the -en from the infinitive and add an -st with the pronoun.

hören → hören~~x~~ → hör → **du hörst**

to listen

you listen

This pattern is the same for all weak (regular) verbs.





Extra information

If a verb stem ends in a 'z' then you **don't** add an 's' in the **du** form.

For example:

sitzen → sitz → du sitzt

This rule will be the same with tanzen and putzen.





Extra information

If a verb stem ends in a 't' then you **add** an 'e' in the **du** form.

For example:

arbeiten → arbeit → du arbeitest



Saying what you and others do at home

1 In German regular verbs are sometimes called **weak** verbs.

2 When you use ich the ending is an **e.** .

3 When you use du the ending is **. st. .**

4 In the du form if a verb stem ends in 'z' you don't add 'st' you just add **. t. .**

5 In the du form if a verb stem ends in 't' you add an **. e .** before the 'st' ending.

