

**German**

**Talk about school life [1 / 3]**  
**- Present tense verbs “he/she”**

Herr Jones



a

[a:]



sagen



Paar



fahren



a



sagen

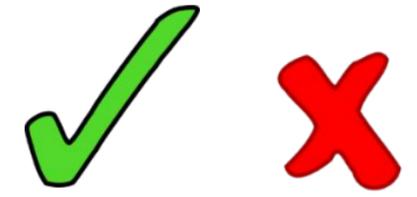
klar



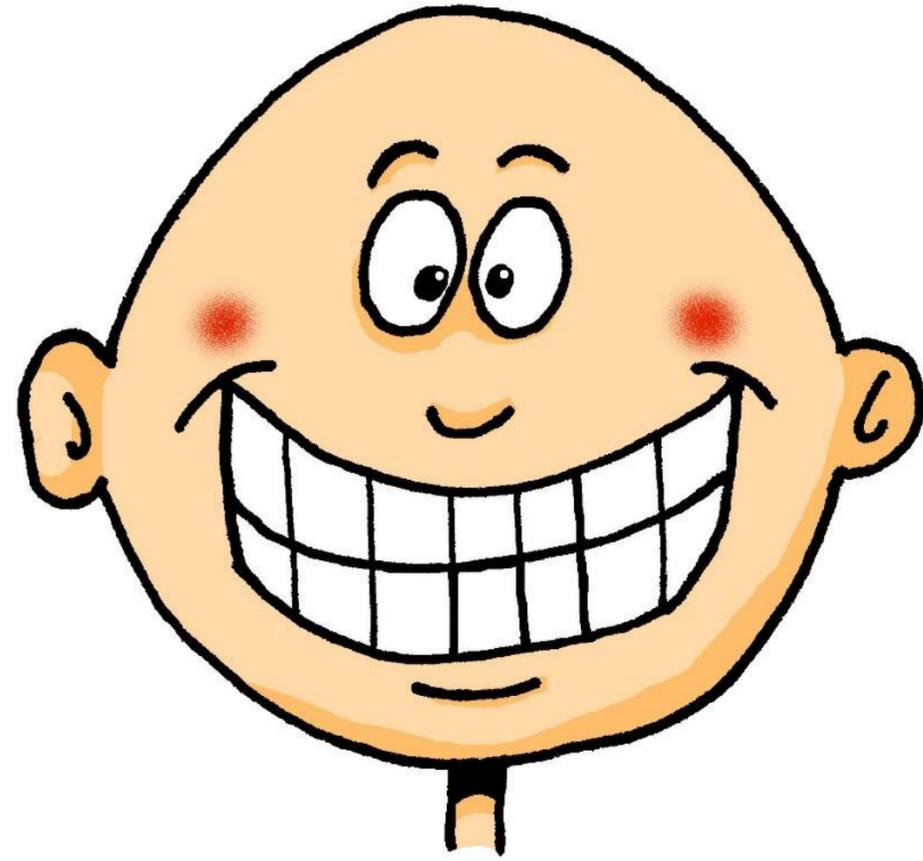
haben



Tag



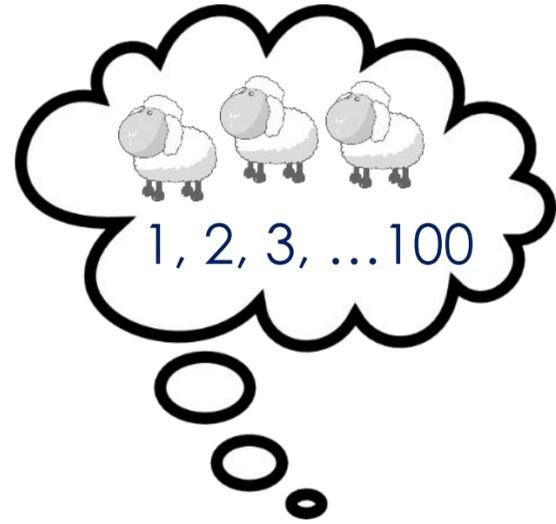
ä  
[ɛ]



lächeln



zählen



Nähe



ä



spät

erklären  
[to explain]

ähnlich



wählen



heißen	to be called
gehen	to go, walk
fahren	to go, travel
lernen	to learn
tragen	to wear
sehen	to see



# What is a weak verb?

**Reminder:** the present tense is talking about **what's happening now** or **what usually happens**.

A **weak** verb is also known as a **regular** verb.

This is because the **conjugations follow the same pattern**.

Conjugation is when the **ending on the verb changes** depending on who or what is doing the verb

I play  
he/she play**s**



# Infinitive verb

Means “to something”

In German, end in **-en**

lernen**en**

heißen**en**

gehen**en**

# *er/sie* conjugation

*er/sie* means “he/she”

Take the **-en** off the infinitive

Add the conjugation which is **-t**

*er/sie* lernt**t**

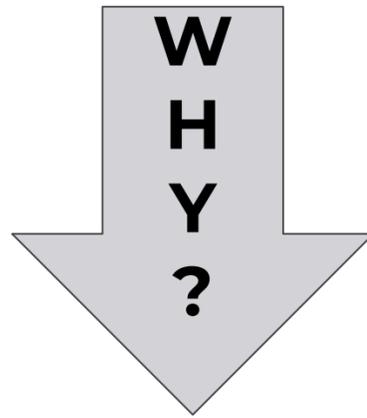
*er/sie* heiß**t**

*er/sie* geh**t**



# What is a strong verb?

A **strong** verb is also known as an **irregular** verb.



The **conjugations are a bit different.**



## Infinitive verb

Means “to something”

In German, end in **-en**

fahren**en**

tragen**en**

sehen**en**

## *er/sie* conjugation

*er/sie* means “he/she”

Take the **-en** off the infinitive

Add the conjugation which is **-t**

Add an **umlaut** to the [ä]

*er/sie* fährt**t**

*er/sie* trägt**t**

**Or** there is a **vowel change**

*er/sie* sieht**t**



***haben*** - to have

***sein*** - to be

**Both very irregular verb conjugations**

**haben**

to have

**sein**

to be

er/sie **hat**

he/she has

er/sie **ist**

he/she is



# The present tense:

1. The present tense is used for **what is happening now** and **what usually happens**
2. Weak verbs are also known as **regular** verbs.
3. The *er/sie* conjugation ends in the letter **-t**.
4. Verbs like *fahren* and *tragen* are known as **strong** Verbs.
5. The verbs *haben* and *sein* mean *to have* and **to be**.



## **References:**

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