

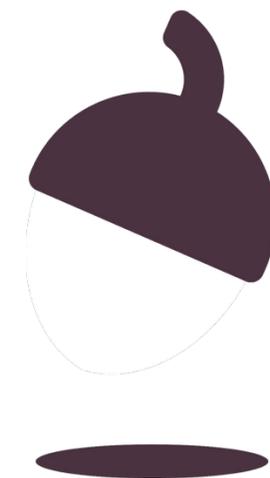
**German**

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

**- 1st and 3rd person present tense singular  
weak verbs**

**Downloadable Resource**

**Frau Johnson**



**OAK**  
NATIONAL  
ACADEMY

machen



acht



ch

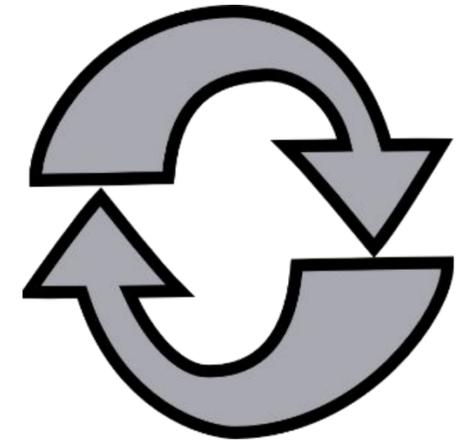


Buch

Fach



nochmal



Nacht



Licht

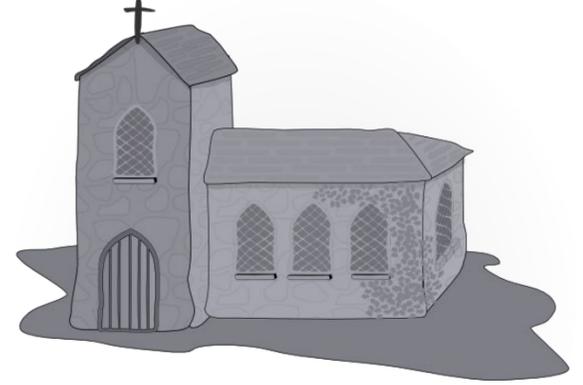


ch



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

3rd person

**Er/Sie** geht

**he/she** goes

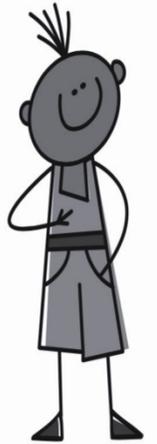
The infinitive is the dictionary form.



# 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







## Extra information

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

For example:

arbeiten → arbeit → er/ sie arbeitet



# Giving information about how often

When you want to say how often you do something you have to put it in a particular place.

It has to go after the verb:

Ich koche **manchmal** - I **sometimes** cook

This is a different order to English.



# 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 er/sie the ending is   **t.**  

4 In the er/ sie form if a verb stem ends in 't' you add an   **e**   before the 't' ending.

5 If you add a time phrase to a sentence it goes **after** the verb.

