

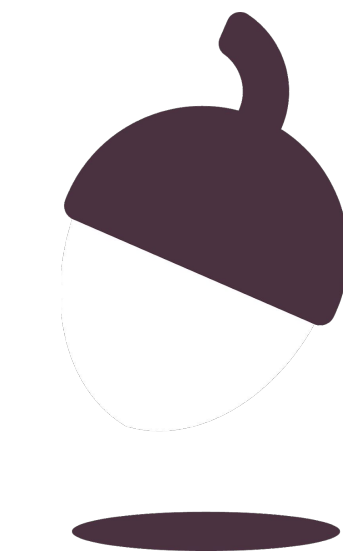
German

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

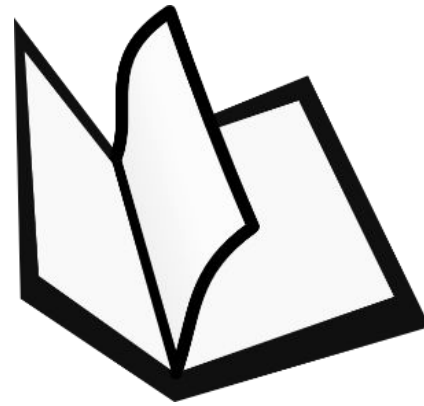
machen



acht

8

ch

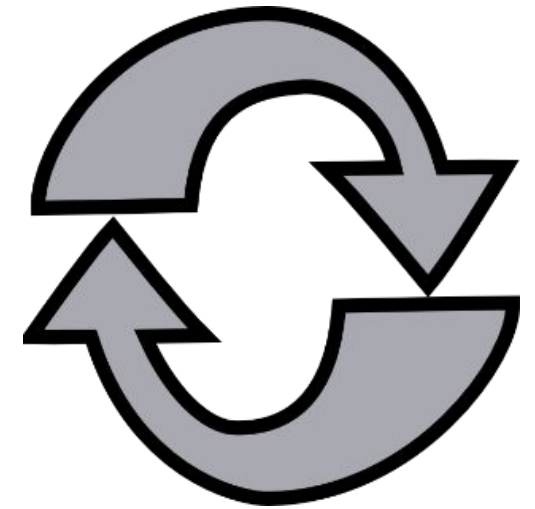


Buch

Fach



nochmal



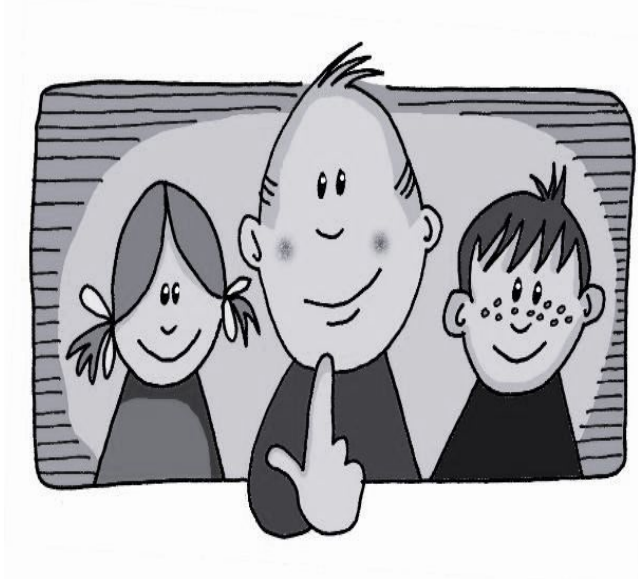
Nacht



Licht



ch

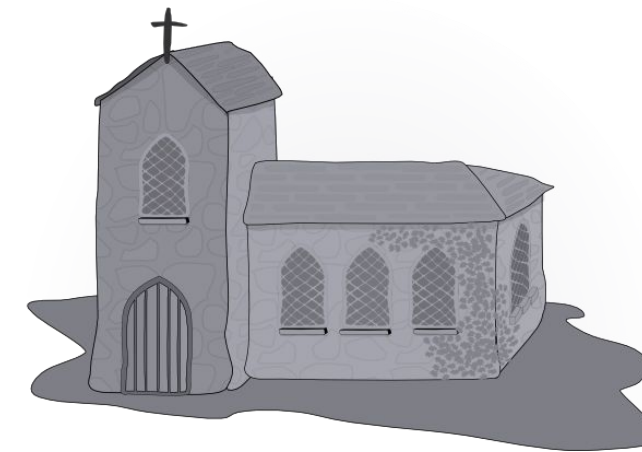


ich

endlich
[finally]

manchmal
[sometimes]

Kirche



nicht



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

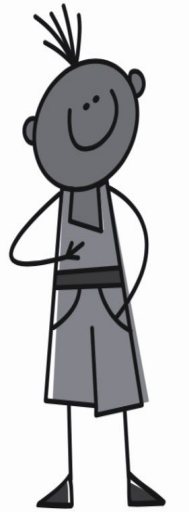
The infinitive is the dictionary form.



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



Present Tense Weak Verbs

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

hören → hören~~x~~ → hör → **er/sie hört**

to listen

he/she listens

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





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.

