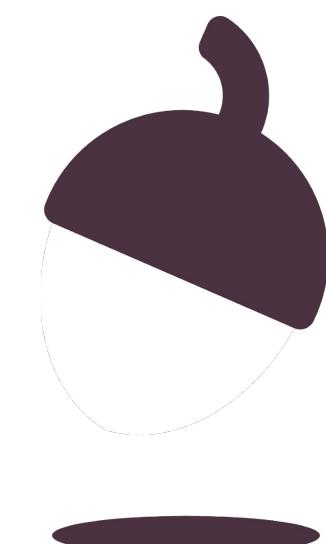


# **Describing a past holiday (Part 3/3)**

- more useful verbs
- consolidate perfect tense
- imperfect tense of haben
- pluperfect tense

**Downloadable Resource**

Herr Scales



**OAK**  
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# Describing a past holiday (Part 3/3)

- Phonics focus [au] [äu]
- Vocabulary - useful words in connection with holidays
- Practice with imperfect tense of sein and perfect tense of weak verbs
- Speaking with prompts
- Reading task
- Writing task - sentences from prompts
- Summarising learning



genau

[exact(ly)]



[8:07:25]

au

glauben

[to believe]



ausgehen

[to go out]



auch



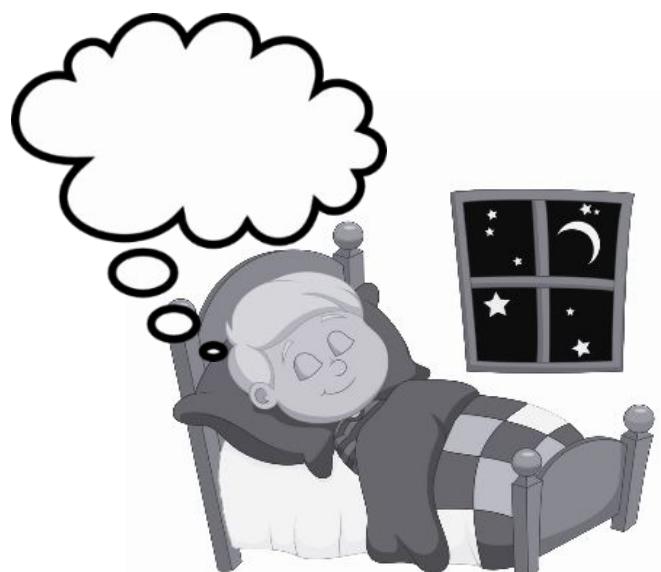
auf



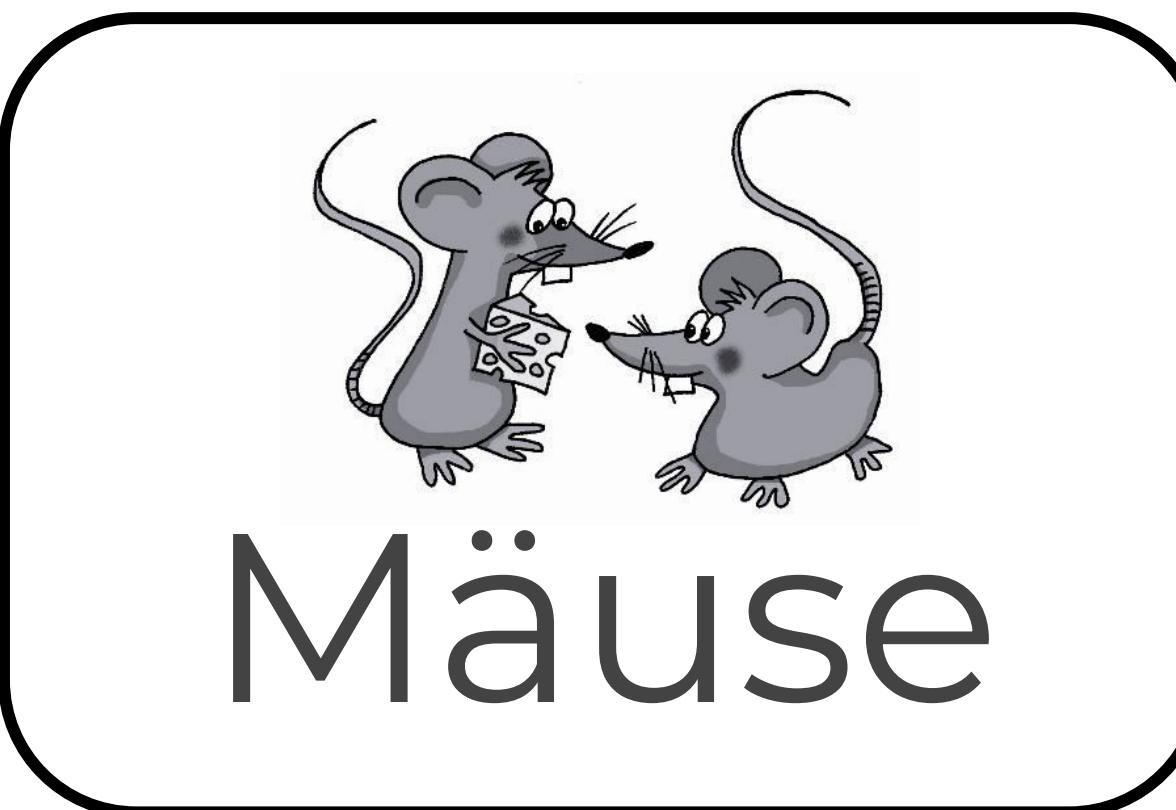
Bäume



träumen

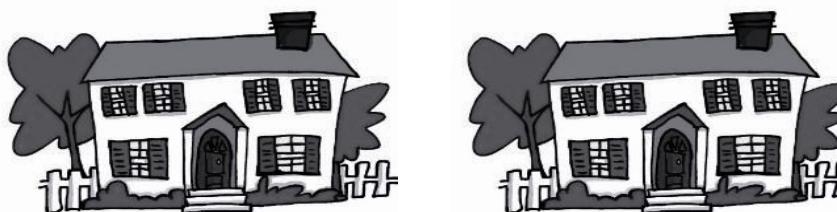


äu



Mäuse

Häuser



häufig

			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30		

Gebäude



verbringen - verbracht	<i>to spend time - spent time</i>
dauern - gedauert	<i>to last - lasted</i>
wissen - gewusst	<i>to know - known</i>
sich entspannen- sich entspannt	<i>to relax - relaxed</i>
die Reise	<i>journey</i>
die Verspätung	<i>delay</i>
der Koffer	<i>suitcase</i>
das Gepäck	<i>luggage</i>
erholsam	<i>refreshing/relaxing</i>
enttäuschend	<i>disappointing</i>



# The auxiliary verbs, haben and sein, which are needed for the perfect tense, are conjugated as follows:

ich	habe	bin
du	hast	bist
er/sie/es/man	hat	ist
wir	haben	sind
ihr	habt	seid
sie	haben	sind
Sie	haben	sind

z.B. wir haben Besichtigungen gemacht= we went sightseeing (we have done visits)

wir sind einkaufen gegangen = we went shopping



**If you want to use these verbs in the past, the imperfect or simple past tense normally used:**

ich	hatte	war
du	hattest	warst
er/sie/es/man	hatte	war
wir	hatten	waren
ihr	hattet	wart
sie	hatten	waren
Sie	hatten	waren

z.B. wir hatten eine gute Zeit= we had a good time

wir waren in Dubai = we were in Dubai



These verbs can be used in the imperfect tense as auxiliary verbs.

Here are some examples:

Ich hatte meine Hausaufgaben gemacht = I had done my homework

Wir hatten das Museum besichtigt = We had visited the museum

Ich war einkaufen gegangen = I had gone shopping

Wir waren schwimmen gegangen = We had gone swimming

When used with a past participle, they actually make another form of past tense, which is called the **pluperfect tense**. It can be compared to the perfect tense as follows:



**Ich habe meine Hausaufgaben gemacht = I have done my homework/I did my homework - *PERFECT TENSE***

**Ich hatte meine Hausaufgaben gemacht = I had done my homework - *PLUPERFECT TENSE***

**Ich bin schwimmen gegangen = I have gone swimming/I went swimming - *PERFECT TENSE***

**Ich war schwimmen gegangen = I had gone swimming-  
*PLUPERFECT TENSE***

The pluperfect tense is best used with the conjunction **nachdem**. Eg After I had done my homework, I went shopping



# Füll die Lücken aus! Perfekt oder Plusquamperfekt?



I spent a week in Greece.	Ich <b>habe</b> eine Woche in Griechenland verbracht
The journey lasted 3 hours.	Die Reise <b>hat</b> zwei Stunden gedauert
After I had relaxed for a while,	Nachdem ich mich eine Zeit entspannt <b>hatte</b>
I went into town.	<b>bin</b> ich in die Stadt gegangen
As soon as I had eaten lunch,	Sobald ich zu Mittag gegessen <b>hatte</b>
I met my friends in a cafe	<b>habe</b> ich meine Freunde in einem Cafe getroffen



# Summary of learning

In German, the pluperfect tense is translated into English as "had done something"

It can be used in your writing to add variety, although beware of overusing it - the perfect tense will be the main form of past tense needed

The pluperfect tense is formed using the imperfect tense of the auxiliary verbs **haben** and **sein**, plus the past participle. It is often found in sentences with "nachdem"

Eg. I relaxed, after I had done my homework

ich habe mich entspannt, nachdem ich meine Hausaufgaben gemacht hatte

