

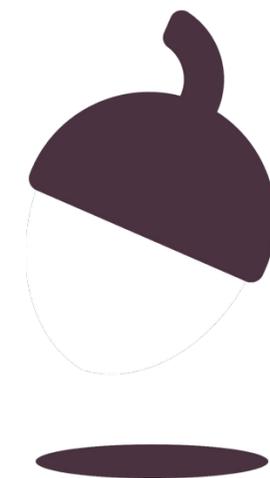
German

Describing a past holiday (Part 1/3)

- common holiday destinations**
- imperfect tense of sein**
- perfect tense of regular verbs**

Downloadable Resource

Herr Scales



OAK
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Describing a past holiday (Part 1/3)

- Phonics focus [a]
- Vocabulary - common holiday destinations
- Practice with imperfect tense of sein and perfect tense of weak verbs
- Speaking with prompts
- Reading task
- Writing task - sentences from prompts
- Summarising learning



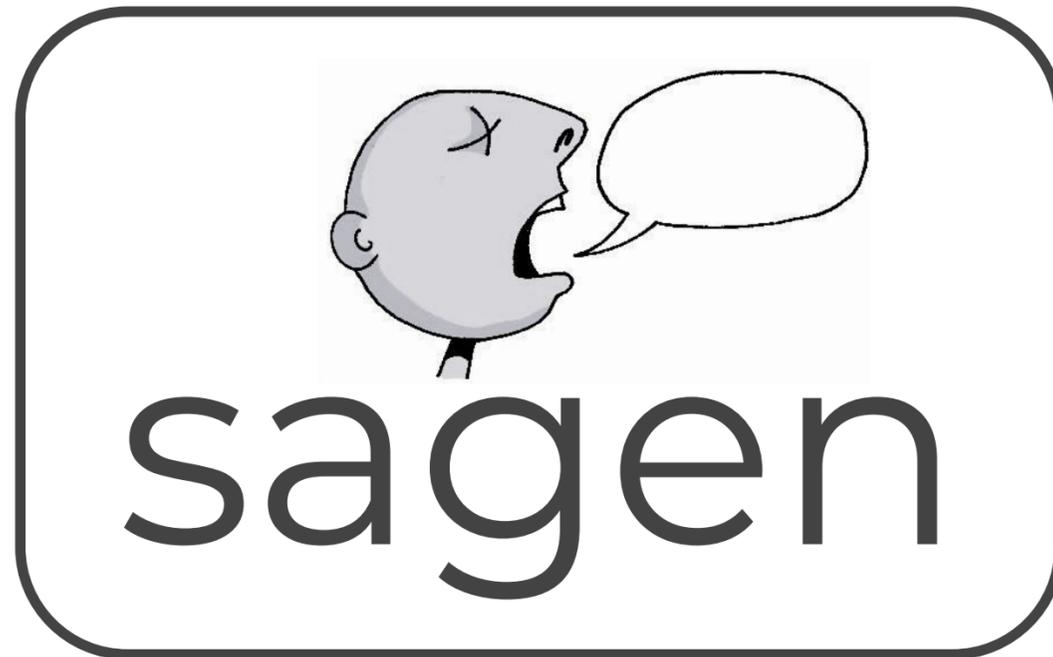
Paar



fahren



a



klar



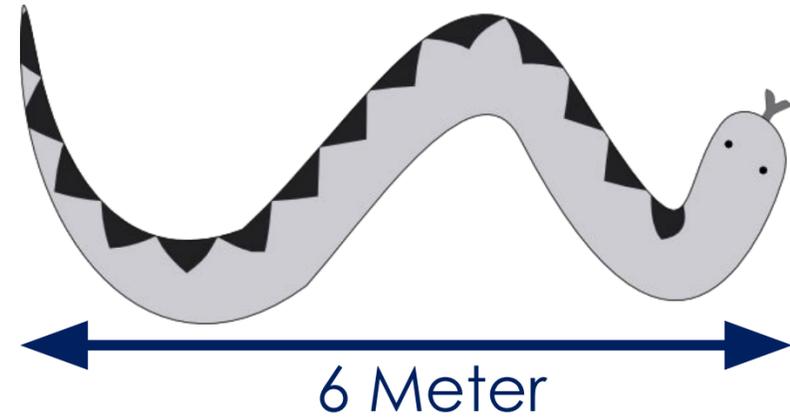
haben



Tag



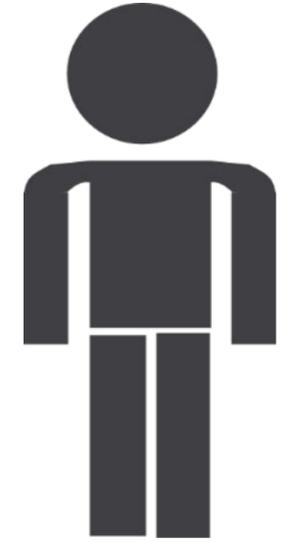
lang



a



Mann



Klasse



Gast
[guest]

danke



Schottland/Wales	<i>Scotland/Wales</i>
(Nord) Irland	<i>(Northern) Ireland</i>
Frankreich	<i>France</i>
Spanien	<i>Spain</i>
Amerika	<i>America</i>
Indien	<i>India</i>
Australien	<i>Australia</i>
die Schweiz	<i>Switzerland</i>
die Türkei	<i>Turkey</i>
zu Hause	<i>at home</i>



sein = to be. Although there is a perfect tense of this verb, the imperfect/simple past tense is much more common when using this verb in the past

ich	war	<i>I was</i>
du	warst	<i>you were</i>
er/sie/es/man	war	<i>he/she/it/one was</i>
wir	waren	<i>we were</i>
ihr	wart	<i>you were</i>
sie	waren	<i>they were</i>
Sie	waren	<i>you were</i>

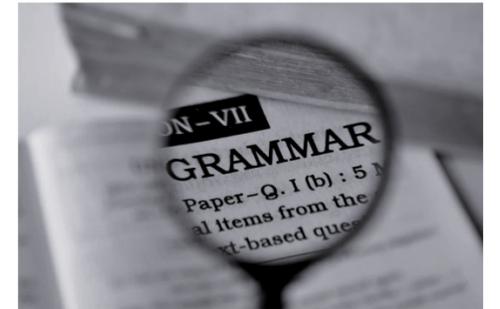
z.B. Wo warst du im Urlaub? *Where were you on holiday?*



Note how you might answer the question: Wo warst du im Urlaub?

1. Ich war in Amerika

2. Ich war in der Schweiz



1. With masculine countries the answer is straightforward, as no article is required

2. With feminine countries an article is needed. The preposition "in" will be followed by the dative, so die changes to der



For most verbs, it is best to use the perfect tense when putting them into the past tense

Remember, the perfect tense has two parts; the auxiliary verb(haben or sein) plus the past participle, which goes to the end of the clause

To form the past participle of a regular verb, you take the infinitive, take off the -en and add ge to the front and t to the end

machen(to do) → mach → gemacht

spielen (to play) → spiel → gespielt



Then don't forget the auxiliary verb, which will be haben or sein. In our lesson today, we are focussing on haben

ich	habe	<i>I have</i>
du	hast	<i>you have</i>
er/sie/es/man	hat	<i>he/she/it/one has</i>
wir	haben	<i>we have</i>
ihr	habt	<i>you have</i>
sie	haben	<i>they have</i>
Sie	haben	<i>you have</i>

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



Füll die Lücken aus!

1. *Last summer we were in Switzerland*

Letzten Sommer **waren** wir in **der** Schweiz

2. *Why didn't you do a city tour?*

Warum **hast** du keine Stadtrundfahrt ge**macht** ?

3. *My brother and I played football on the beach*

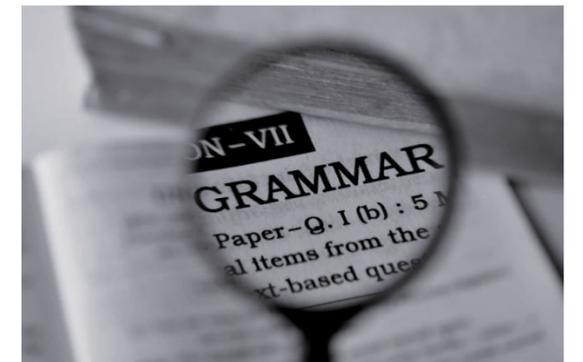
Mein Bruder und ich **haben** am Strand Fußball ge**spielt**

4. *I bought a pair of sunglasses in the town*

Ich **habe** in der Stadtmitte eine Sonnenbrille ge**kauft**

5. *It was fun (it has made fun)*

es **hat** Spaß ge**macht**



Summary of learning

In German, the imperfect tense is normally used with the verb sein when you need the past tense of this verb

Eg I was on holiday in America = ich war im Urlaub in Amerika

With most other verbs, the perfect tense is normally used, particularly in speech. The perfect tense is formed of 2 parts, the auxiliary verb (haben or sein) plus the past participle. In German, past participles of weak verbs are usually formed by taking the en from the infinitive. You then add a ge to the beginning and a t to the end.

Eg kaufen - gekauft

Eg I have bought/I bought postcards = ich habe Postkarten gekauft

