

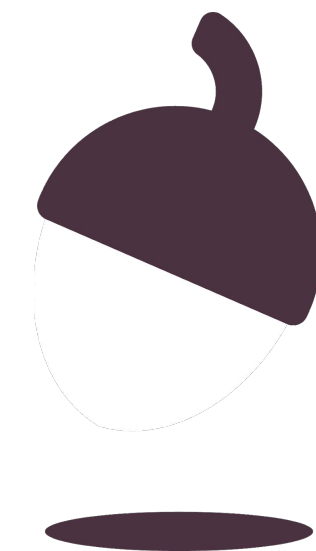
German

Comparing usual and recent holiday experiences (Part 2/2)

- Indefinite articles letzt- and dies-
- Prepositions in and auf

Downloadable Resource

Frau Johnson

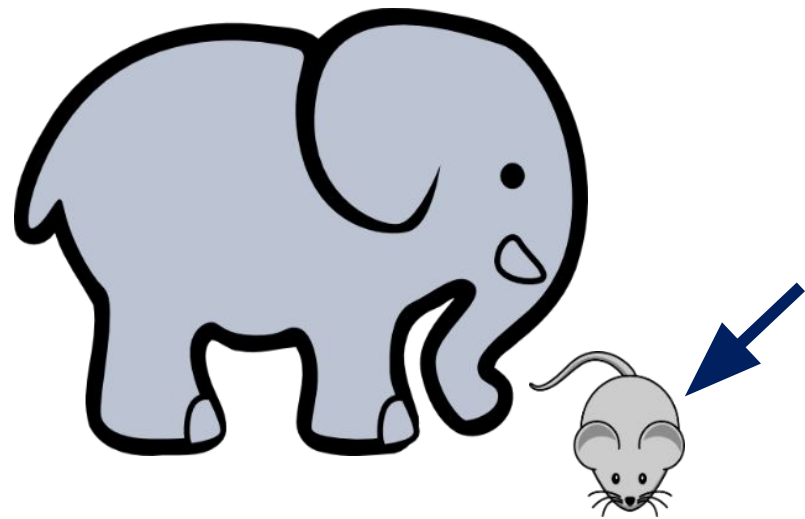


OAK
NATIONAL
ACADEMY

leider

[unfortunately]

klein



ei



frei

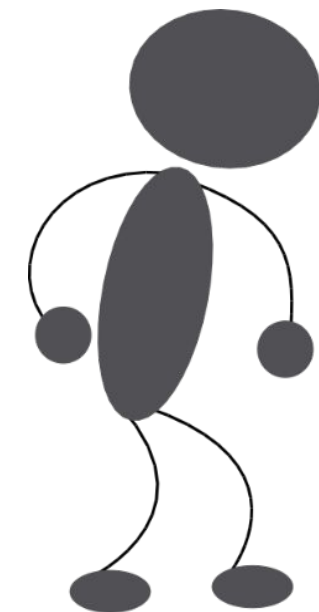
sein

[to be]

ein

1/a

allein



[alone]

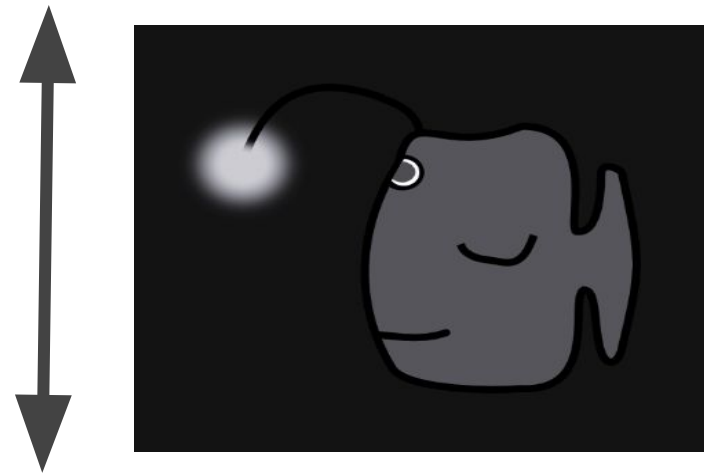


ziehen

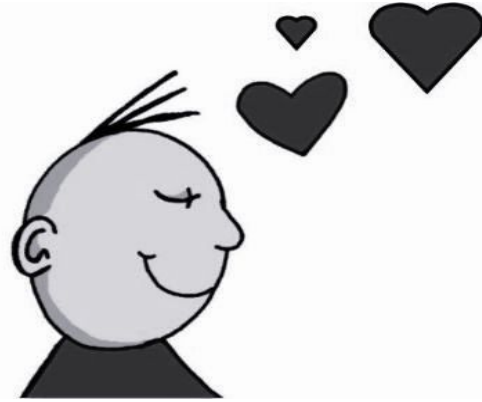


tief

2000 Kilometer



ie

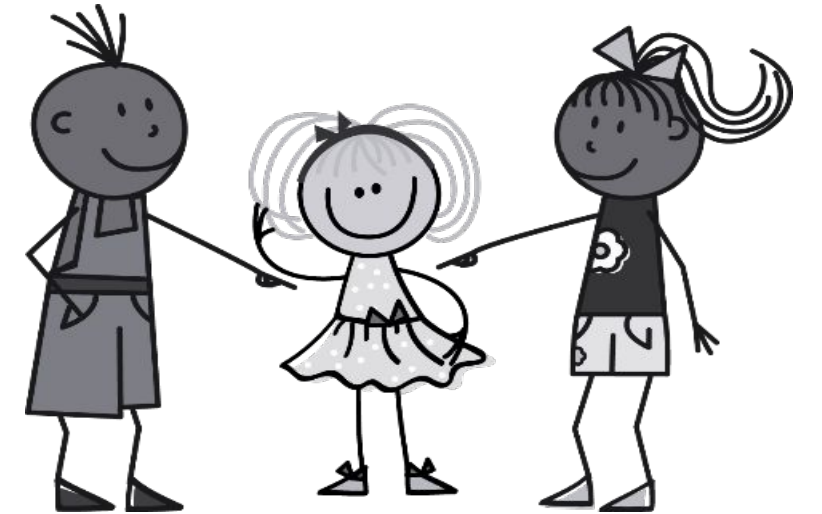


Liebe

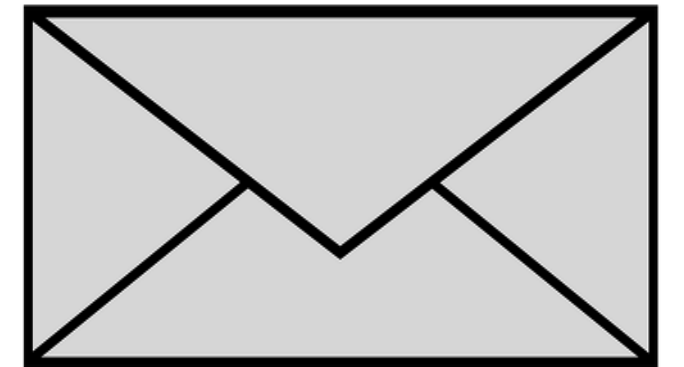
liegen



sie



Brief



Das Perfekt mit haben -weak verbs

To talk about what you did you use the perfect tense in German.

To make the perfect tense you use the present tense of haben and a past participle:

Ich **habe** Deutschland **besucht**

I **have visited** Germany

I **visited** Germany



Das Perfekt mit haben

Remember: The perfect in German can translate as did or have done.

Ich **habe** letzte Woche Deutschland **besucht**

I **visited** Germany last week

Use the simple past when something happened at a specific time in the past.

Ich **habe** Deutschland **besucht**

I **have visited** Germany

Use the perfect tense when the time period is less specific or ongoing.



Das Perfekt mit haben

When you want to say what you did or have done you use the present tense 'ich' form of 'haben' and a past participle.

When you want to say what someone else did or has done in the **you** form you change the 'haben' to the '**du**' form.

Du hast Deutschland besucht.

You have visited Germany/ You visited Germany



Das Perfekt mit haben

When you want to say what someone else did or has done in the **he/ she** form you change the 'haben' to the **er/ sie** form.

Er hat Deutschland besucht.

He has visited Germany/ He visited Germany



The indefinite articles letzt- and dies-

In German the adjective 'letzt' means last.

It works like nächst- taking endings according to the gender of the thing it describes.

der Monat → letzten Monat (last month)

die Woche → letzte Woche (last week)

das Jahr → letztes Jahr (last year)



The indefinite articles **letz-** and **dies-**

Another German adjective that works in the same way is **dies-** which means 'this'.

der Monat	→	diesen Monat (this month)
die Woche	→	diese Woche (this week)
das Jahr	→	dieses Jahr (this year)



Using in and auf

To say where something or someone is moving to you use '**in**' (into) or '**auf**' (onto).

The article changes depending on the gender.

m

f

n

Ich gehe in **den** Park in **die** Stadt in **das** Museum

The masculine word for 'the' changes.

'in das' is often shortened to 'ins'



Using in and auf

Ich
springe

	m	f	n
auf	auf den Tisch	auf die Zeitung	auf das Heft

Again the masculine word for 'the' changes.

These are the accusative forms of the article.



Using in and auf

To say where something or someone is located you use '**in**' (in) or '**auf**' (on) again but the meaning alters slightly and the word for 'the' changes too.

The article still changes depending on the gender.

	m	f	n
Ich bin	in dem Park	in der Stadt	in dem Museum

'in dem' is often shortened to 'im'



Using in and auf

Das Buch ist ^m auf **dem** Tisch ^f auf **der** Zeitung ⁿ auf **dem** Heft

These are the dative forms of the article.



Using auf to mean 'at' or 'to'

We use the preposition 'auf' to mean 'on' or 'onto'.

Der Hund sitzt auf **dem** Tisch. (location)

Die Katze springt auf **den** Stuhl. (motion)

But 'auf' can also sometimes mean 'at' or 'to'.

Ich bin auf **dem** Markt
der Party

location

Ich gehe auf **den** Markt
die Party

motion



Comparing usual and recent holiday experiences.

1 To talk about what you have done or did in the past you use the **perfect** tense in German.

2 In German the adjective letzt- means **_ last _** and the adjective dies- means **_ this _**.

3 To say where something or someone is moving to you use 'in' for **_ into _** and 'auf' for **_ onto**

4 To say where something or someone is located you use **in** or **auf**

5 'Auf' can also mean **at** or **to**.

