

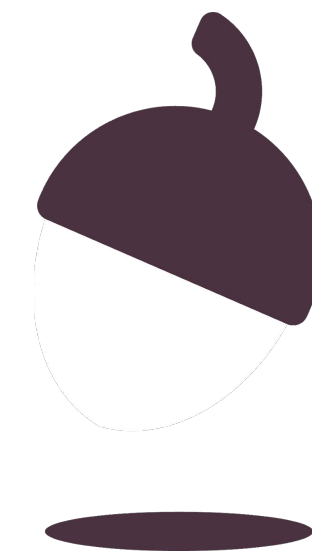
German

Comparing usual activities and summer plans (Part 2/2)

- Adverbial time phrases
- Present tense future meaning 1st person singular and plural

Downloadable Resource

Frau Johnson



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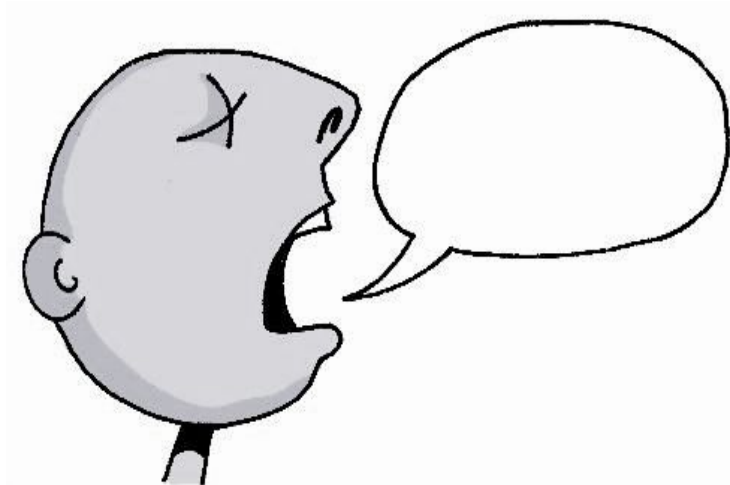


Paar



fahren

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sagen

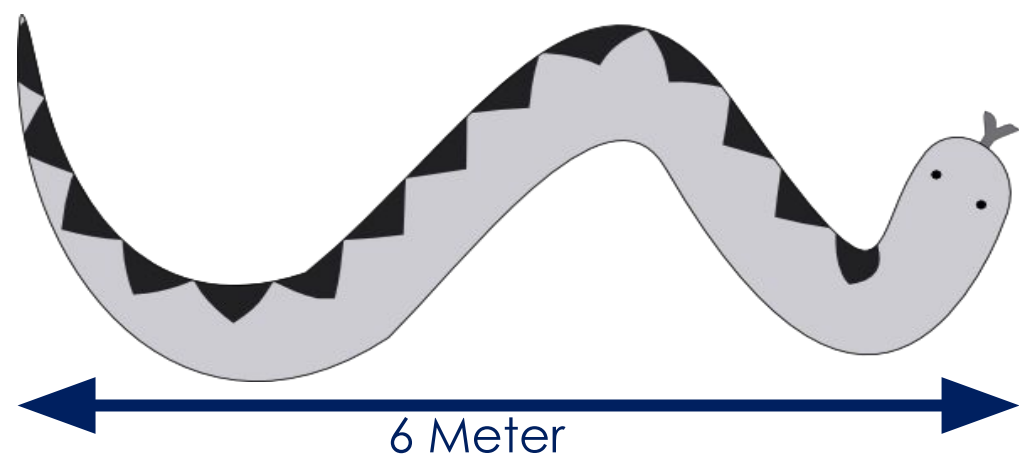


haben

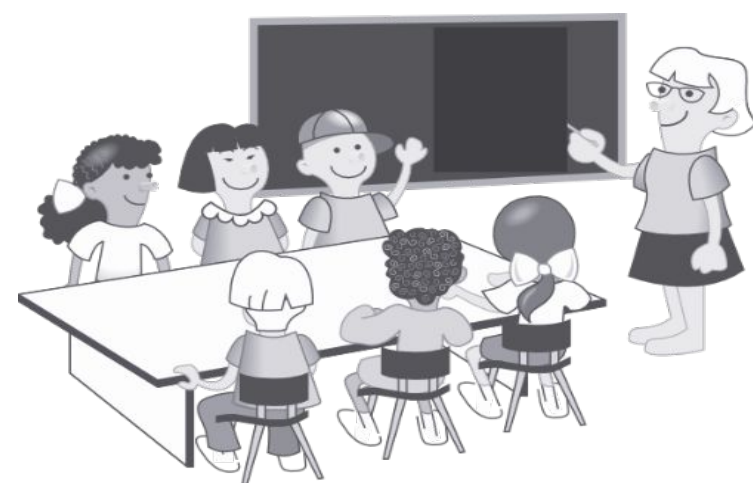


Tag





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Klasse

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kalt

Mann



danke





zählen

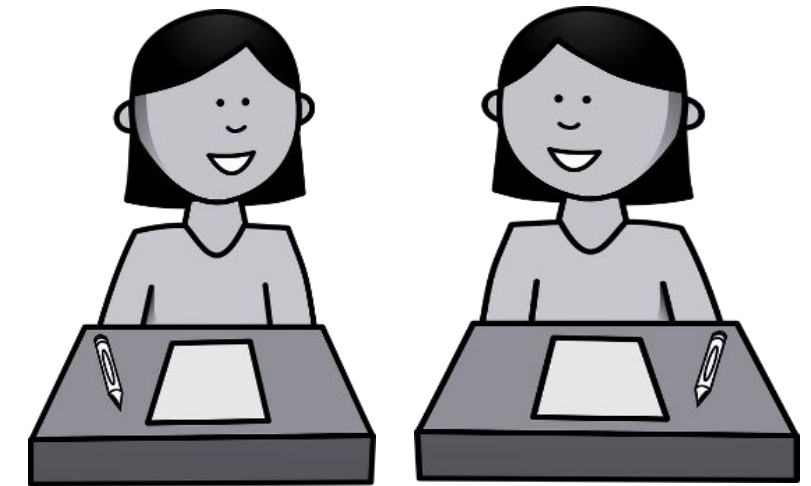


Nähe

ä



spät

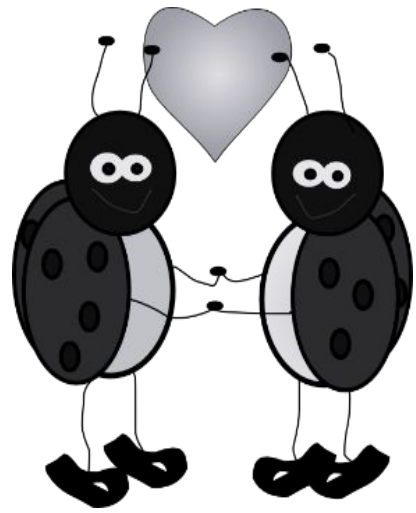


ähnlich

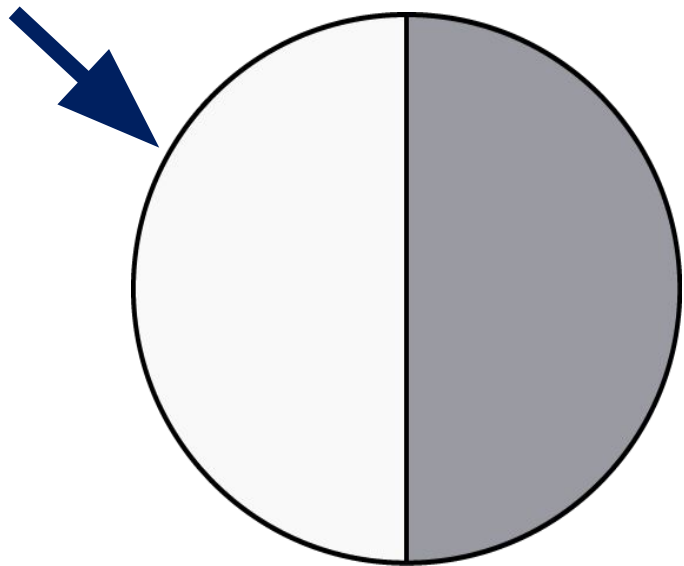


wählen



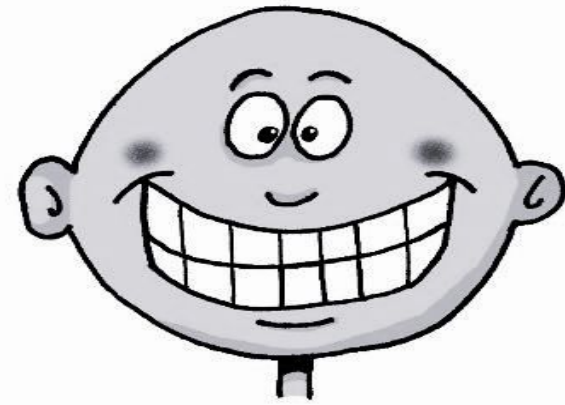


Verhältnis



Hälfte

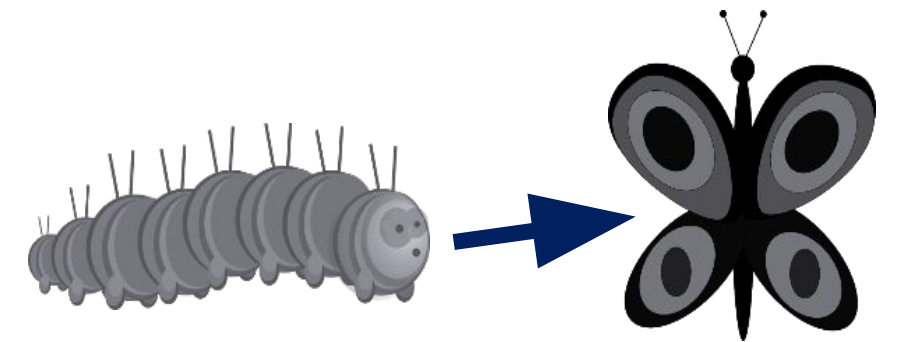
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lächeln



Mädchen



ändern



Adverbial Time Phrases

In German, the adjective **nächst** means 'next'.

It's ending changes depending on the gender of the noun that follows:

der Monat	→	nächst en Monat
die Woche	→	nächst e Woche
das Jahr	→	nächst es Jahr



Adverbial Time Phrases

If you are talking about what you do normally you can use 'jede'. This means every.

It's ending also changes depending on the gender of the noun that follows:

der Monat	→	jeden en Monat
die Woche	→	jede e Woche
das Jahr	→	jedes es Jahr



Putting a time adverbial into a sentence

When you put the time adverbial in a sentence it has to follow a particular pattern.

Nächste Woche spielen wir Tennis. Next week we are playing tennis.

Jede Woche spielen wir Rugby.

Every week we play rugby.



time



verb



person

The verb nearly always likes to be the second idea in German. We call this change in word order WO2. (Word Order 2)



Present tense future meaning

In German, just like in English, we can use the present tense with an adverbial time phrase to say what we are doing **in the future**.

Nächste Woche **gehe ich** in die Stadt.

Next week I am going into town.

Nächstes Jahr **gehen wir** ins Schwimmbad.

Next year we are going to the swimming pool.

Remember the verb and pronoun swap because of the time phrase at the start of the sentence.



Forming the present tense

When you are making the present tense with **'ich'** you remove the **-en** from the infinitive and add an **-e**.

gehen → **ich gehe** I go/ I am going

When you are making the present tense with **'wir'** you just add **wir** to the infinitive because the ending is **-en**.

gehen → **wir gehen** We go/ we are going

When you are making the present tense with **'sie'** (they) you also just add **'sie'** to the infinitive because the ending is **-en** too.

gehen → **sie gehen** They go/ they are going



Comparing usual activities and summer plans

- 1 You use the adjective 'nächst' to describe what you will do in the **future**
- 2 The ending of 'nächst' changes depending on the **gender** of the noun.
- 3 After the phrase with 'nächst' you need the **verb**.
- 4 You can use the present tense to say what you are doing in the **future** .
- 5 If you use 'jede' and a noun it describes what you **normally** do. You use it with the **present** tense.

