

**1a** Unjumble the sentences into the correct word order. Start with the word that is underlined.

a Meine Familie die letzten Weihnachtsferien verbracht in den Alpen hat .

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b habt Gestern keine ihr gemacht Hausaufgaben .

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c mit meiner Freundin heute gegangen Ich einkaufen bin Morgen .

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d zehn Minuten Ist später Zug abgefahren der ?

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**1b** Check your answers and look at the position of the verb in the perfect tense in each sentence. Can you come up with any rules?

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**2** Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the perfect tense, using the verbs in the box below.

a Mein Bruder \_\_\_\_\_ vor drei Jahren eine Amerikanerin

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\_\_\_\_\_.

b Nach der Hochzeit \_\_\_\_\_ sie für vierzehn Tage nach Kanada \_\_\_\_\_.

c Dort \_\_\_\_\_ sie viel mit dem Zug  
\_\_\_\_\_, aber auch \_\_\_\_\_.

d In der letzten Woche \_\_\_\_\_ sie ihre Freunde in Toronto  
\_\_\_\_\_.

e Ich \_\_\_\_\_ mich echt \_\_\_\_\_.  
Sie \_\_\_\_\_ mir ganz tolle Souvenirs  
\_\_\_\_\_.

freuen fahren besuchen heiraten wandern fliegen mitbringen

**Grammatik**

The perfect tense is used to refer to the past in written and spoken language. *Ich habe ... gemacht* can be translated as 'I did', 'I have done' or 'I was doing'.

Most verbs form the perfect tense with the auxiliary verb *haben* and the past participle of the verb:

*kaufen* → *ich habe ... gekauft*

Verbs expressing a change in state or motion use the auxiliary verb *sein*.

*wachsen* → *er ist gewachsen*

**Grammatik**

**The formation of past participles**

The past participle of **regular verbs** is formed using the stem of the verb with the prefix *ge-* and the ending *-t*.

*machen* → *gemacht*

The past participle of most **irregular verbs** is formed using the prefix *ge-* and the ending *-en*, usually with a vowel change.

*essen* → *gegessen*

*trinken* → *getrunken*

Some irregular verbs have the ending *-t*.

*bringen* → *gebracht*

**Tipp**

Verbs beginning with an inseparable prefix like *be-*, *ver-*, *mis-*, or ending in *-ieren*, do not use the prefix *ge-* in the past participle.

*besuchen* → *du hast ... besucht*

*verdienen* → *sie hat ... verdient*

*protestieren* → *du hast protestiert*

With separable verbs *ge-* comes after the separable prefix:

*einkaufen* → *sie haben eingekauft*

**3** Translate these sentences into German using the perfect tense.

a Last weekend they bought two tickets for the cinema.

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d They went to town this afternoon and they are still there. (*stil* = *immer noch*)

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b Where did you (singular, informal) play tennis yesterday?

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e I woke up at ten o'clock.

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c She has not written the letter yet. (*not ... yet* = *noch nicht*)

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f He has taken his breakfast to school this morning.

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