

word order of the main sentence

The verb is the second member of the sentence in the main clause. The verb may be preceded by an author, an expression of time/place or a question word.

Ich mache meine Hausaufgaben.

Am Abend mache ich meine Hausaufgaben.

Wann machst du deine Hausaufgaben?

EXCEPTION: The verb comes first in the main clause when it is a question sentence beginning with a verb.

Machst du deine Hausaufgaben?

The word order of the subordinate clause

A subordinate clause always appears together with the main clause. A subordinating clause begins with a subordinating conjunction

(dass-that; wenn-if, when; weil-because; obwohl-although).

The conjugated verb always comes last in the subordinate clause - even when there are several verbs in the subordinate clause. In a subordinate clause, the differing compound verb is written together.

Weit du, dass Alex Fuball spielt? Ich weit, dass Alex gut Fuball spielen kann. Es ist klar, dass Alex seinen Fuball immer mitbringt.

think of it like: main idea, then second idea.

dative prepositions

After these prepositions, a dative form is always required.
mit + der Bus → mit dem Bus,
aus out of, from
bei at, amongst, with (like 'chez' in French)
mit with
nach after, to, past
seit since
von from, of
zu to at

Achtung! Preposition often merges with an article. **zu der Schule → zur Schule**

war und hatte, to be and to have

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

The verbs **sein** and **haben** are more often used with the imperfect (er war, er hatte) than with the perfect.

the perfect tense of regular verbs

In German, the perfect tense is most commonly used to tell about the past.

auxiliary	main	
verb	verb	
Ich habe	Souvenirs	gekauft

the perfect tense of regular verbs (cont)

Du hast	Souvenirs	gekauft
Er/es/sie hat	Souvenirs	gekauft
wir haben	Souvenirs	gekauft
ihr habt	Souvenirs	gekauft
sie/Sie haben	Souvenirs	gekauft

Achtung! ge + buy + t

1. What are the two parts of the German perfect?

2. How is the ger-form of the main verb constructed in regular verbs?

3. What do you notice about the inflection of the parts of the perfect in different persons?

the perfect tense of regular verbs (cont)

4. What do you notice about the word order of a perfect sentence?

extra-e is also needed in the imperfect as an extension of the verb body.

wart[en]
body: **wart**
ge + wart + e + t
Where does the body of the verb end when an extra-e is needed to help with inflection?

The letters -d, -t or a consonant cluster (e.g. -ffn).

irregular past principle

infinitive [basic]	Present (single 3rd person)	Perfect (single 3 person)
--------------------	-----------------------------	---------------------------

genieen [to enjoy smth]	er geniet	er hat genosse
--------------------------	------------	----------------

backen [to bake]	er backt/-bckt	er hat gebacke
------------------	-----------------	----------------

beginnen [to start;-begin]	er beginnt	er hat begonne
----------------------------	------------	----------------

bekommen [get;r-eceive]	er bekommt	er hat bekomm
-------------------------	------------	---------------

bleiben [stay, linger, remain]	er bleibt	er ist gebliebe
--------------------------------	-----------	-----------------

essen [eat]	er isst	er hat gegesse
-------------	---------	----------------



By aila (ailawilliams)

cheatography.com/ailawilliams/

Published 2nd February, 2022.

Last updated 2nd February, 2022.

Page 1 of 2.

Sponsored by [CrosswordCheats.com](http://crosswordcheats.com)

Learn to solve cryptic crosswords!

<http://crosswordcheats.com>

irregular past principle (cont)

fahren [drive, travel]

fallen [fall, drop]

finden [to find; have an opinion]

fliegen [to fly]

geben [to give] / [smth is somewhere]

gehen [to walk, go, visit]

gewinnen [to win]

heißen [to be called; to mean smth]

helfen [to help]

kommen [to come]

laufen [to run; walk]

lesen [to read]

nehmen [to take]

reiten [to ride horseback]

irregular past principle (cont)

schlafen [to sleep]

schreiben [to write]

schwimmen [to swim]

sehen [to see]

sein [to be]

singen [to sing]

sitzen [to sit]

sprechen [to speak]

stehen [to stand]

sterben [to die]

tragen [keep wearing / wearing;

gelaufen [carry]

treffen [to meet]

trinken [to drink]

er ist
geritten

er schläft

er schreibt

er schwimmt

er sieht

er singt

er sitzt

er spricht

er steht

er stirbt

er trägt

er trifft

er trinkt

er hat

er hat

er hat

er hat



By aila (ailawilliams)

cheatography.com/ailawilliams/

Published 2nd February, 2022.

Last updated 2nd February, 2022.

Page 2 of 2.

Sponsored by [CrosswordCheats.com](#)

Learn to solve cryptic crosswords!

<http://crosswordcheats.com>