

GERMAN

Course Supplement

Basic Structures

Module 21

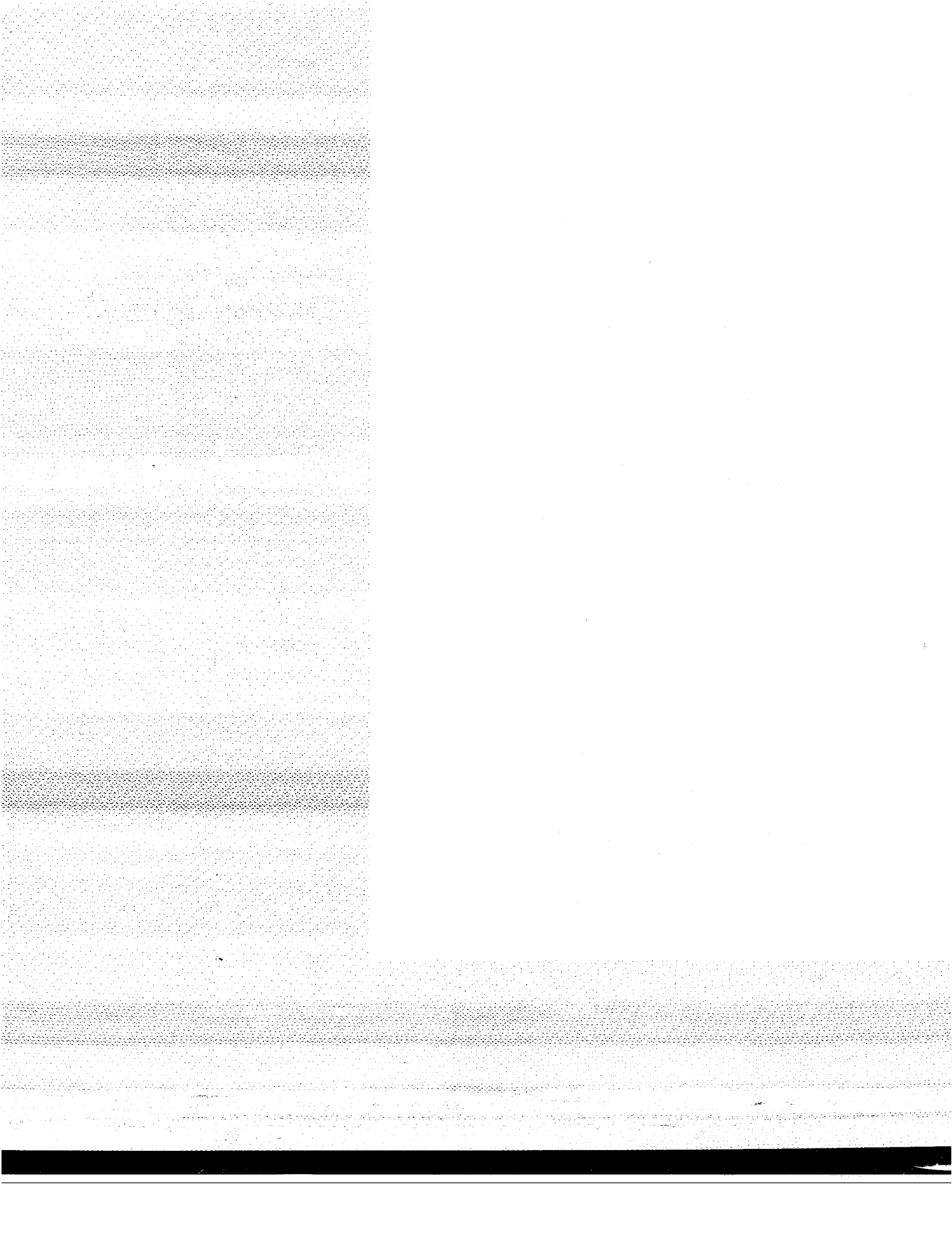
Present Perfect Tense II

Prerequisite Modules:

Modules 6, 12, 13, 20

January 1975

DEFENSE LANGUAGE INSTITUTE  
FOREIGN LANGUAGE CENTER



Present Perfect Tense II

In the preceding module, you learned to form and use the present perfect tense of simple regular (so-called "weak") verbs and simple irregular ("strong" and "mixed") verbs. This module continues discussion and practice of the present perfect tense in the following sections:

1. Present Perfect Tense with Separable Prefix Verbs
2. Verbs with Inseparable Prefixes
3. Verbs of Foreign Origin Ending in -ieren
4. Present Perfect Tense of Reflexive Verbs
5. Present Perfect Tense of Verbs using the Auxiliary Sein

1. Present Perfect Tense with Separable Prefix Verbs

In Module 20, you learned to form the past participle of regular ("weak") verbs by adding the ending -t to the stem of the verb and placing ge- at the front of the verb. Following this principle, what is the past participle of the weak verb legen?

The past participle of legen is gelegt. The past participles of typical irregular ("strong" and "mixed") verbs were memorized (for example: sitzen - gesessen; kennen - gekant). In all cases, however, the prefix ge- was added to the front of the verb.

The past participles of separable prefix verbs are formed in almost the same manner; that is, they insert -ge- between the prefix and the past participle of the simple verb, thus forming a compound.

Let us consider the separable prefix verb abholen. Is the simple verb holen, from which the separable prefix verb abholen is derived, a regular (weak) or irregular (strong or mixed) verb?

Holen is a regular verb, which forms its past participle by adding -t to the stem of the verb and prefixing ge-:

geholt

Remembering the proper placement of the ge- in separable prefix verbs, what is the past participle of abholen?

The past participle of abholen is abgeholt.

If geben is an irregular verb whose past participle is gegeben, what is the past participle of hergeben?





The past participle of hergeben is hergegeben.  
Note again the position of the ge- in front of the  
simple verb. Write the past participle for each of  
the separable prefix verbs below, both regular and  
irregular:

1. aufmachen

(open, open up) \_\_\_\_\_

2. mitnehmen

(take along) \_\_\_\_\_

3. einladen

(invite) \_\_\_\_\_

4. mitbringen

(bring along) \_\_\_\_\_

5. abholen

(pick up) \_\_\_\_\_

6. annehmen

(accept) \_\_\_\_\_

7. einschenken

(pour something to drink) \_\_\_\_\_

8. aufschreiben

(write down) \_\_\_\_\_

9. hergeben

(hand over) \_\_\_\_\_

TURN THE PAGE AND CHECK YOUR ANSWERS.

If you made any mistakes, write the correct German.

\_\_\_\_\_ 1. aufgemacht

\_\_\_\_\_ 2. mitgenommen

\_\_\_\_\_ 3. eingeladen

\_\_\_\_\_ 4. mitgebracht

\_\_\_\_\_ 5. abgeholt

\_\_\_\_\_ 6. angenommen

\_\_\_\_\_ 7. eingeschenkt

\_\_\_\_\_ 8. aufgeschrieben

\_\_\_\_\_ 9. hergegeben

TURN THE PAGE.

Fill in the blanks on the basis of the given English, using the present perfect tense form of the word shown in parentheses.

1. Ingrid opened her present immediately. (aufmachen)

Ingrid \_\_\_\_\_ ihr Geschenk gleich

\_\_\_\_\_.

2. Have you already picked up your friend? (abholen)

\_\_\_\_\_ du schon deinen Freund

\_\_\_\_\_?

3. We handed over all our books. (hergeben)

Wir \_\_\_\_\_ alle unsere Bücher

\_\_\_\_\_.

4. Did Hans take along his suitcases? (mitnehmen)

\_\_\_\_\_ Hans seine Koffer \_\_\_\_\_?

5. We accepted his invitation with pleasure.  
(annehmen)

Wir \_\_\_\_\_ seine Einladung gern \_\_\_\_\_.

6. I poured myself a glass of wine. (einschenken)

Ich \_\_\_\_\_ mir ein Glas Wein \_\_\_\_\_.

TURN THE PAGE AND CHECK YOUR ANSWERS.

If you made any mistakes, write the correct German.

\_\_\_\_\_ 1. hat .... aufgemacht

\_\_\_\_\_ 2. Hast .... abgeholt

\_\_\_\_\_ 3. haben .... hergegeben

\_\_\_\_\_ 4. Hat .... mitgenommen

\_\_\_\_\_ 5. haben .... angenommen

\_\_\_\_\_ 6. habe .... eingeschenkt

TURN THE PAGE.

7. Mr. Müller always wrote everything down.  
(aufschreiben)

Herr Müller \_\_\_\_\_ immer alles  
\_\_\_\_\_.

8. Inge, why didn't you take the child along?  
(mitnehmen)

Inge, warum \_\_\_\_\_ du das Kind nicht  
\_\_\_\_\_?

9. Mrs. Meyer brought along some apples.  
(mitbringen)

Frau Meyer \_\_\_\_\_ einige Äpfel  
\_\_\_\_\_.

TURN THE PAGE AND CHECK YOUR ANSWERS.

If you made any mistakes, write the correct German.

\_\_\_\_\_ 7. hat .... aufgeschrieben

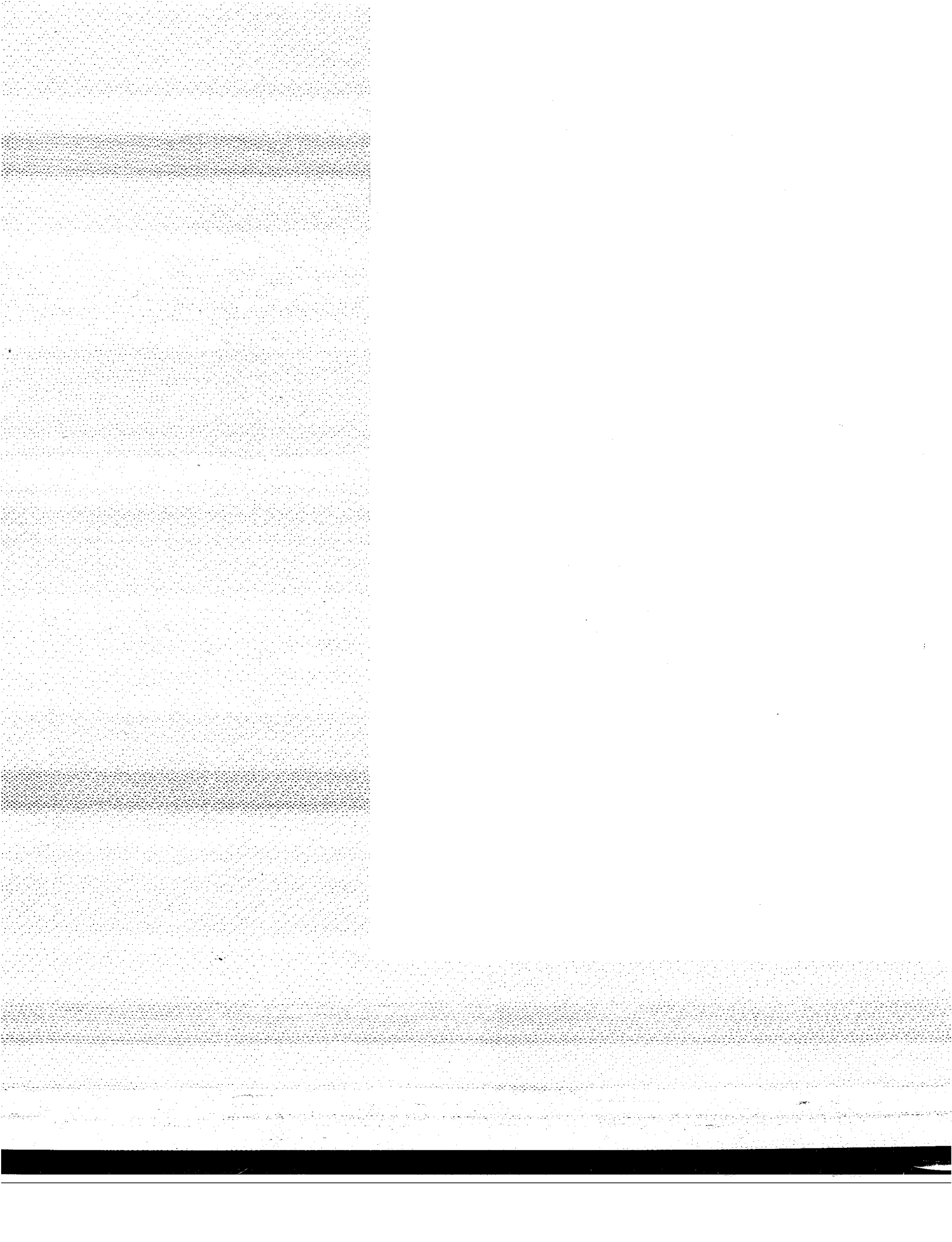
\_\_\_\_\_ 8. hast .... mitgenommen

\_\_\_\_\_ 9. hat .... mitgebracht

START THE TAPE.

Say complete German sentences, using the present perfect tense form of the verb shown in parentheses.

1. Why didn't you invite him for dinner? (einladen)  
Warum .... du ihn nicht zum Essen ....?
2. Did you bring along the new magazines? (mitbringen)  
.... ihr die neuen Illustrierten ....?
3. We picked up Dr. Schulz at the office. (abholen)  
Wir .... Dr. Schulz vom Büro ....
4. Hans handed over his money. (hergeben)  
Hans .... sein Geld ....
5. Why didn't you accept the invitation? (annehmen)  
Warum .... du die Einladung nicht ....?
6. He wrote down the address. (aufschreiben)  
Er .... die Adresse ....
7. Did you open the door for him? (aufmachen)  
.... du ihm die Tür ....?
8. Peter poured Ingrid a glass of wine. (einschenken)  
Peter .... Ingrid ein Glas Wein ....
9. They took their friends along to the beach. (mitnehmen)  
Sie .... ihre Freunde an den Strand ....





Section 2

Verbs with Inseparable Prefixes

## 2. Verbs with Inseparable Prefixes

As you may recall from Module 6, a number of German verbs have inseparable prefixes which are an integral part of the verb and are never separated from it. It was pointed out in that module that a separable prefix is always stressed in the verb infinitive form, whereas a non-separable prefix is unstressed.

Some common inseparable prefix verbs are:

verkaufen	(to sell)
besuchen	(to visit)
gehören	(to belong to)
verstehen	(to understand)
bestellen	(to order)
gefallen	(to like [to please, be pleasing to])

Inseparable prefixes, unlike separable prefixes, do not have a meaning of their own and are not found as separate words in the dictionary, although they modify (and in some cases, radically change) the meaning of the verbs to which they are affixed:

kaufen - "to buy"; verkaufen - "to sell."

The past participles of inseparable prefix verbs are noteworthy in that they do NOT add ge- to the front of the verb. Except for this difference, inseparable prefix verbs form their past participle in the same way as the parent verb.

For example:

<u>Separable Prefix Verb</u>	<u>Parent Verb</u>
besuchen	suchen

What is the past participle of the (regular) verb suchen?

The past participle of suchen is gesucht.

What is the past participle of the inseparable prefix verb besuchen? (Remember the caution about ge-!)

The past participle of besuchen is besucht. (The ending of the past participles is the same as that for suchen, but no ge- prefix is added.)

The past participle of inseparable prefix verbs whose parent verb is irregular has the same ending as the parent verb (and any vowel changes shown by the parent verb) but again does not add the prefix ge-. For example:

Inseparable prefix verb:                    bestellen

Parent verb:                                    stellen

Past participle of parent verb:            gestellt

Past participle of inseparable  
prefix verb:                                    bestellt

Study the above paragraphs until you feel you know thoroughly the past participle formation rule for inseparable prefix verbs, then turn the page for spoken and written exercises.

Say complete German sentences, supplying the present perfect form of the verb shown in parentheses.

1. I liked their new apartment very much. (gefallen)

Ihre neue Wohnung .... mir sehr ....

2. Did you understand them? (verstehen)

.... du sie ....?

3. We haven't visited our parents for a long time. (besuchen)

Wir .... unsere Eltern lange nicht ....

4. Did you order a bottle of wine? (bestellen)

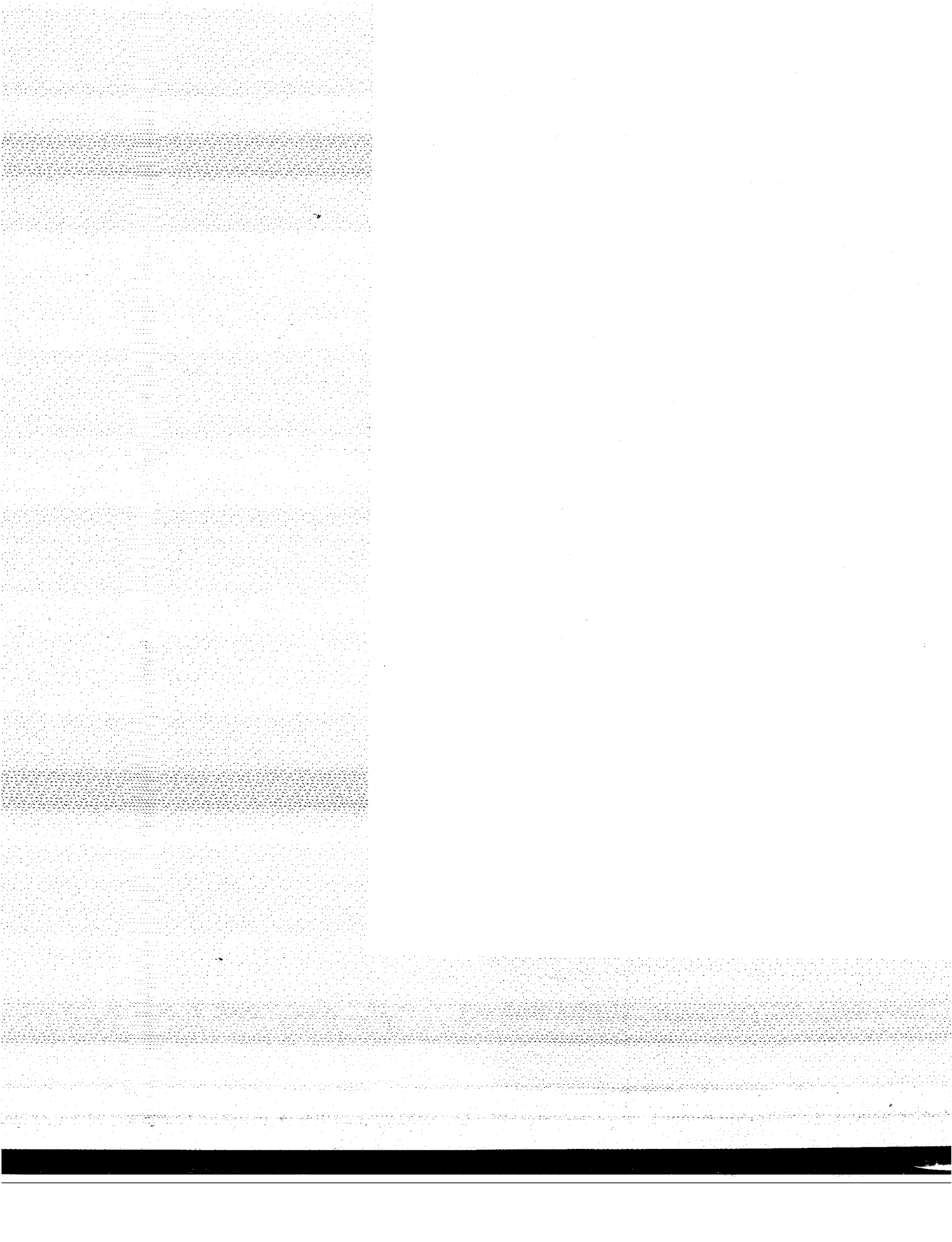
.... ihr eine Flasche Wein ....?

5. Has Karl already sold his sports car? (verkaufen)

.... Karl seinen Sportwagen schon ....?

6. This beautiful garden belonged to my parents for many years. (gehören)

Dieser schöne Garten .... viele Jahre meinen Eltern ....



Fill in the blanks with the appropriate form of the present perfect tense, using the verb shown in parentheses.

1. Mr. Meyer has sold his old house yesterday.  
(verkaufen)

Herr Meyer \_\_\_\_\_ gestern sein altes Haus

\_\_\_\_\_.

2. I did not understand the teacher this morning.  
(verstehen)

Ich \_\_\_\_\_ den Lehrer heute morgen

nicht \_\_\_\_\_.

3. Did you like the new movie? (gefallen)

\_\_\_\_\_ dir der neue Film \_\_\_\_\_?

4. They ordered another bottle of wine. (bestellen)

Sie \_\_\_\_\_ noch eine Flasche Wein

\_\_\_\_\_.

5. We visited Peter in Cologne. (besuchen)

Wir \_\_\_\_\_ Peter in Köln \_\_\_\_\_.

6. This old car belonged to my father. (gehören)

Dieses alte Auto \_\_\_\_\_ meinem Vater

\_\_\_\_\_.

TURN THE PAGE AND CHECK YOUR ANSWERS.

If you made any mistakes, write the correct German.

\_\_\_\_\_ 1. hat .... verkauft

\_\_\_\_\_ 2. habe .... verstanden

\_\_\_\_\_ 3. hat .... gefallen

\_\_\_\_\_ 4. haben .... bestellt

\_\_\_\_\_ 5. haben .... besucht

\_\_\_\_\_ 6. hat .... gehört



Section 3

Verbs of Foreign Origin Ending in "-ieren"

### 3. Verbs of Foreign Origin Ending in "-ieren"

A number of German verbs which end in -ieren have been borrowed from other languages (mainly French). The meanings of these verbs are easy to remember, since they are in large part cognates of French words, or by extension, English words. Listen to and repeat the following words, noticing the English translation.

1. studieren (to study at a university)
2. diktieren (to dictate)
3. reparieren (to repair)
4. gratulieren (to congratulate)
5. rasieren (to shave)

Verbs of foreign origin ending in -ieren form their past participles regularly (that is, add the ending -t to the verb stem) except that they do not add the prefix ge-. In this respect, they are similar to verbs with inseparable prefixes. On the basis of the preceding discussion, write the past participle of each of the "-ieren" verbs below:

1. studieren

\_\_\_\_\_

2. diktieren

\_\_\_\_\_

3. reparieren

\_\_\_\_\_

4. gratulieren

\_\_\_\_\_

5. rasieren

\_\_\_\_\_

TURN THE PAGE AND CHECK YOUR ANSWERS.

If you made any mistakes, write the correct German.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. studiert
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. diktiert
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. repariert
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. gratuliert
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. rasiert

START THE TAPE.

Listen to the infinitive form of the verbs below,  
then say the corresponding past participle.

1. studieren
2. diktieren
3. reparieren
4. gratulieren
5. rasieren



Fill in the blanks with the present perfect tense of the verbs shown in parentheses.

1. Mr. Meyer shaved his sick neighbor. (rasieren)

Herr Meyer \_\_\_\_\_ seinen kranken Nachbarn

\_\_\_\_\_.

2. Did you congratulate him on his birthday?  
(gratulieren)

\_\_\_\_\_ du ihm zum Geburtstag \_\_\_\_\_?

3. He quickly repaired his sports car. (reparieren)

Er \_\_\_\_\_ schnell seinen Sportwagen

\_\_\_\_\_.

4. Yesterday I dictated many letters to my secretary.  
(diktieren)

Ich \_\_\_\_\_ meiner Sekretärin gestern viele

Briefe \_\_\_\_\_.

5. He studied in Germany for three years. (studieren)

Er \_\_\_\_\_ drei Jahre in Deutschland

\_\_\_\_\_.

TURN THE PAGE AND CHECK YOUR ANSWERS.

If you made any mistakes, write the correct German.

\_\_\_\_\_ 1. .... hat .... rasiert

\_\_\_\_\_ 2. Hast .... gratuliert

\_\_\_\_\_ 3. .... hat ....  
repariert

\_\_\_\_\_ 4. .... habe ....  
diktiert

\_\_\_\_\_ 5. .... hat .... studiert



Section 4

Present Perfect Tense of Reflexive Verbs

21-28

#### 4. Present Perfect Tense of Reflexive Verbs

In Modules 12 and 13, you learned the formation and use of reflexive constructions in present tense sentences. Of course, reflexive constructions can also be used in the present perfect tense, such as:

Er hat sich gestern abend amüsiert.

(He had a good time last night.)

Word order for reflexive sentences in the present perfect tense is similar to that for non-reflexive sentences, with the single exception that the proper reflexive pronoun immediately follows the auxiliary verb. The past participle is placed at the end of the sentence, as in any present perfect construction.

Er	hat	sich	gestern	abend	amüsiert.
	↑	↑			↑
	auxiliary	reflexive			past
	verb	pronoun			participle

In interrogative sentences, the subject of the sentence and the auxiliary verb are inverted, but all other sentence elements remain the same:

Hat er sich gestern abend amüsiert?

The past participle of a reflexive verb is identical to the past participle of the corresponding simple (non-reflexive) verb, and can thus be either regular or irregular. Listen to and repeat the following sentences, noticing the word order and the form of the past participle.

1. (sich kaufen) Herr Meyer hat sich ein neues Auto gekauft.  
(Mr. Meyer has bought himself a new car.)
2. (sich rasieren) Hast du dich heute morgen rasiert?  
(Did you shave this morning?)
3. (sich machen) Ich habe mir einen Mantel gemacht.  
(I made myself a coat.)
4. (sich waschen) Wir haben uns mit kaltem Wasser gewaschen.  
(We washed with cold water.)
5. (sich anziehen) Die Kinder haben sich heute morgen warme Mäntel angezogen.  
(The children put on warm coats this morning.)
6. (sich amüsieren) Die Soldaten haben sich in der Wirtschaft amüsiert.  
(The soldiers had fun in the tavern.)
7. (sich interessieren für) Die Schüler haben sich sehr für das neue Lehrbuch interessiert.  
(The students were very interested in the new textbook.)

Study the above sentences until you feel you are ready for exercises in which you must produce present perfect tense sentences using these reflexive verbs.



Fill in the blanks with the present perfect tense of the verbs shown in parentheses.

1. Did you watch a movie last night? (sich ansehen)

\_\_\_\_\_ du dir **gestern** abend einen Film  
\_\_\_\_\_?

2. I shaved quickly this morning. (sich rasieren)

Ich \_\_\_\_\_ mich heute morgen schnell  
\_\_\_\_\_.

3. The officer was very interested in the new Porsche. (sich interessieren für)

Der Offizier \_\_\_\_\_ sich sehr für den neuen  
Porsche \_\_\_\_\_.

4. Hans and Inge had fun at the beach.  
(sich amüsieren)

Hans und Inge \_\_\_\_\_ sich am Strand  
\_\_\_\_\_.

5. The soldiers washed themselves in the river.  
(sich waschen)

Die Soldaten \_\_\_\_\_ sich im Fluss  
\_\_\_\_\_.

TURN THE PAGE AND CHECK YOUR ANSWERS.

If you made any mistakes, write the correct German.

\_\_\_\_\_ 1. Hast .... angesehen

\_\_\_\_\_ 2. habe .... rasiert

\_\_\_\_\_ 3. hat .... interessiert

\_\_\_\_\_ 4. haben .... amüsiert

\_\_\_\_\_ 5. haben .... gewaschen

TURN THE PAGE.

6. I didn't order black coffee [for myself].  
(sich bestellen)

Ich \_\_\_\_\_ mir keinen schwarzen Kaffee

\_\_\_\_\_.

7. Did you buy yourselves new bicycles?  
(sich kaufen)

\_\_\_\_\_ ihr euch neue Fahrräder

\_\_\_\_\_?

TURN THE PAGE AND CHECK YOUR ANSWERS.

If you made any mistakes, write the correct German.

\_\_\_\_\_ 6. habe .... bestellt

\_\_\_\_\_ 7. Habt .... gekauft

START THE TAPE.



Say complete German sentences, supplying the appropriate present perfect form of the verb shown in parentheses.

1. I bought myself an interesting book.  
(sich kaufen)  
Ich .... mir ein interessantes Buch ....
2. The soldiers shaved this morning. (sich rasieren)  
Die Soldaten .... sich heute morgen ....
3. We had great fun in Munich. (sich amüsieren)  
Wir .... uns gut in München ....
4. Brigitte washed her hair last night.  
(sich waschen)  
Brigitte .... sich gestern abend das Haar ....
5. The students were very interested in the German magazine. (sich interessieren für)  
Die Schüler .... sich sehr für die deutsche Zeitschrift ....
6. Did you watch that interesting movie?  
(sich ansehen)  
.... ihr euch diesen interessanten Film ....?
7. They made themselves something to eat.  
(sich machen)  
Sie .... sich etwas zu essen ....

Say complete German sentences, supplying both the appropriate present perfect verb form and the proper reflexive pronoun on the basis of the given English.

1. Hans made himself breakfast this morning.  
(sich machen)

Hans .... heute morgen das Frühstück ....

2. We had a lot of fun at the party.  
(sich amüsieren)

Wir .... gut auf der Party ....

3. Did the children put on their coats this morning?  
(sich anziehen)

.... die Kinder .... heute morgen die Mäntel ....?

4. I was once very much interested in fast sports cars.  
(sich interessieren für)

Ich .... mal sehr für schnelle Sportwagen ....

5. Did you wash your hair last night? (sich waschen)

.... du .... gestern abend das Haar ....?

6. Peter didn't shave for three whole weeks.  
(sich rasieren)

Peter .... drei Wochen lang nicht ....

Section 5

Present Perfect Tense of  
Verbs using the Auxiliary "Sein"

5. Present Perfect Tense  
of Verbs using the Auxiliary "Sein"

Most German verbs use haben as the auxiliary verb to form the present perfect tense. There are, however, a number of verbs, including some very common ones, which use the auxiliary sein.

An example is the verb:

gehen (to go)                      past participle: gegangen

Frau Meyer ist ins Kino gegangen.

How would you express the above German sentence in English?

You would say: Mrs. Meyer went to the movies.

or: Mrs. Meyer has gone to the movies.

or possibly: Mrs. Meyer did go to the movies.

You would NOT say: (\*) "Mrs. Meyer is gone to the movies,"

even though the German auxiliary verb might tempt you to think of "is" as the corresponding English expression.

(Earlier forms of English did have a number of verbs which used "to be" as an auxiliary, as in "He is risen," but modern English uses the auxiliary "to have" in all instances.)

Learning to use present perfect tense constructions with sein involves three steps:

1. remembering the verbs which use sein as an auxiliary
2. learning the past participles of these verbs
3. remembering to use the proper form of sein (rather than haben) when forming present perfect sentences.

It is best in the long run simply to memorize the "verbs which take sein" to the point that you are able to use them automatically. However, it may help you to know that most verbs which use sein have two basic characteristics. First, they denote either motion, for example:

fahren (to drive, go)

Er ist nach Köln gefahren.

(He drove to Cologne.),

or a change of condition of the subject, for example:

werden (to become)

Hans ist Arzt geworden.

(Hans became a doctor.)

In addition to denoting either motion or change of condition, "sein" verbs are intransitive, that is to say, cannot take a direct object. Both of these requirements are usually met by a verb using sein as the auxiliary. Two exceptions are the verbs bleiben (to stay, remain) and sein itself, which do not denote motion or change of condition but nonetheless use sein as auxiliary.

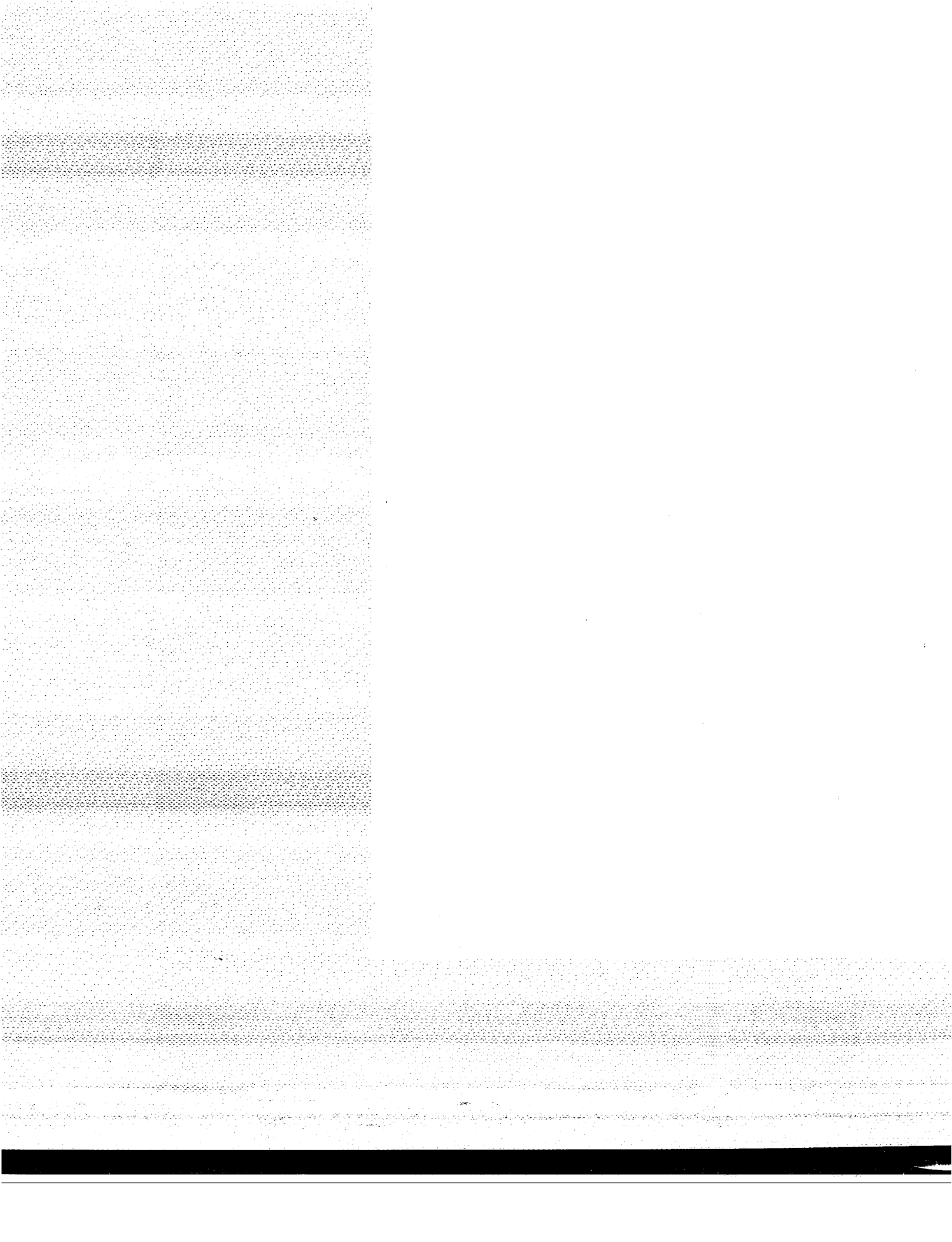
The following "sein" verbs will be used in this module. Listen and repeat, noticing the English translation:

<u>bleiben</u>	to stay, remain
<u>gehen</u>	to go, walk
<u>fahren</u>	to drive, go
<u>kommen</u>	to come
<u>laufen</u>	to run
<u>reisen</u>	to travel
<u>fliegen</u>	to fly
<u>geschehen</u> ( <u>passieren</u> )	to happen
<u>werden</u>	to become
<u>sein</u>	to be

Listen to and repeat the infinitive and past participle of each of the "sein" verbs below:

<u>Infinitive</u>	<u>Past Participle</u>
fahren	gefahren
laufen	gelaufen
<u>bleiben</u>	ge <u>blieben</u>
reisen	gereist
fliegen	geflogen
geschehen (passieren)	geschehen (passiert)
kommen	gekommen
werden	geworden
gehen	gegangen
sein	gewesen

Study the above verbs and their past participles until you feel you know them thoroughly, then turn the page for exercises.





Write the past participle of each verb in the space provided:

1. gehen \_\_\_\_\_
2. werden \_\_\_\_\_
3. fahren \_\_\_\_\_
4. reisen \_\_\_\_\_
5. geschehen \_\_\_\_\_
6. fliegen \_\_\_\_\_
7. laufen \_\_\_\_\_
8. bleiben \_\_\_\_\_
9. sein \_\_\_\_\_
10. kommen \_\_\_\_\_

TURN THE PAGE AND CHECK YOUR ANSWERS.

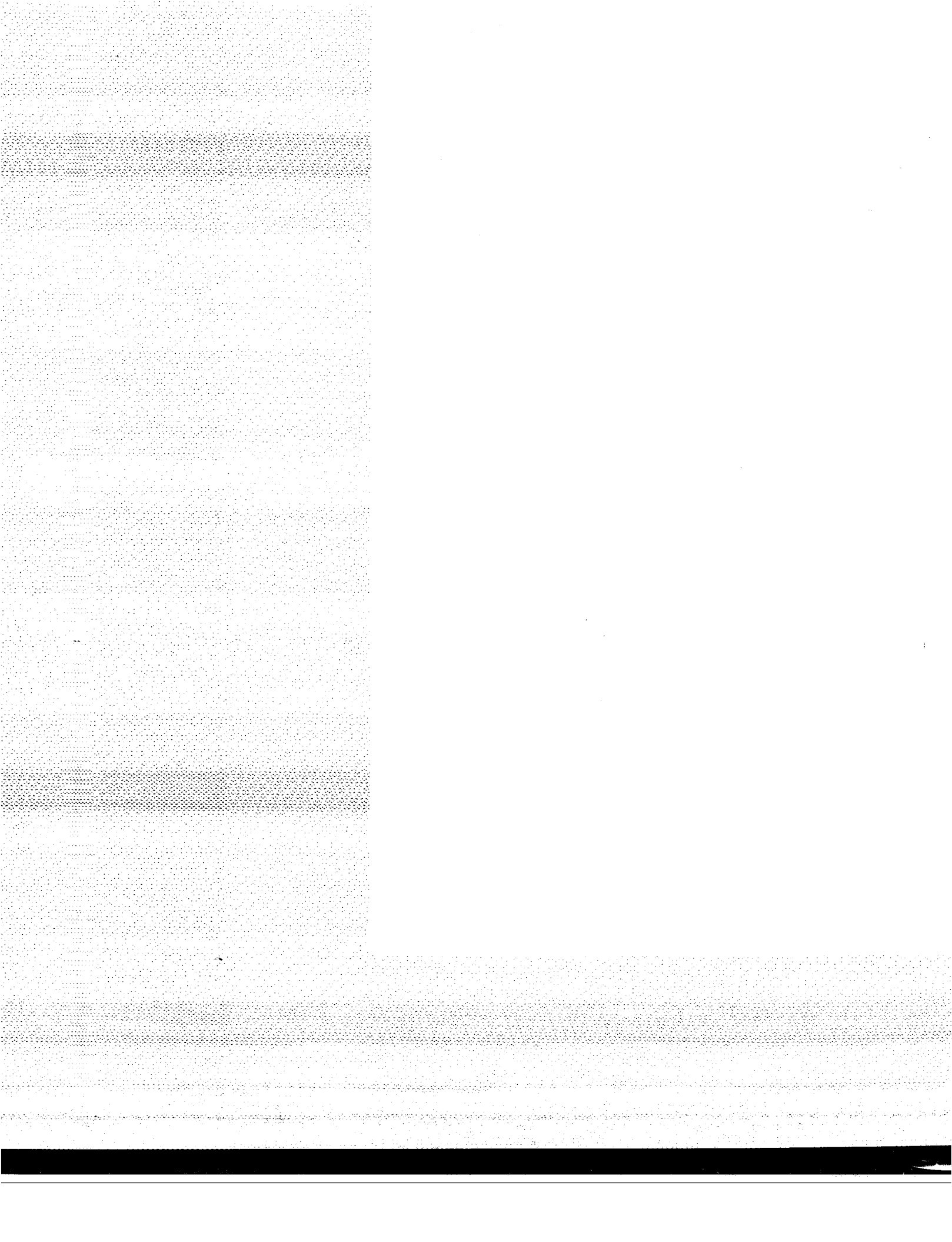
If you made any mistakes, write the correct German.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. gegangen
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. geworden
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. gefahren
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. gereist
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. geschehen
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. geflogen
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. gelaufen
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. geblieben
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. gewesen
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. gekommen

START THE TAPE.

Listen to the infinitive, then say the corresponding past participle:

1. gehen
2. geschehen
3. sein
4. bleiben
5. reisen
6. kommen
7. fahren
8. werden
9. laufen
10. fliegen
11. passieren



Fill in the blanks with the appropriate form of the present perfect tense. Remember to use sein as the auxiliary.

1. Hans flew to London for the weekend. (fliegen)

Hans \_\_\_\_\_ übers Wochenende nach London

\_\_\_\_\_.

2. Mr. and Mrs. Müller drove to Italy yesterday. (fahren)

Herr und Frau Müller \_\_\_\_\_ gestern nach

Italien \_\_\_\_\_.

3. Did you travel through Germany? (reisen)

\_\_\_\_\_ ihr durch Deutschland

\_\_\_\_\_?

4. Mr. Schmidt, were you sick yesterday? (sein)

Herr Schmidt, \_\_\_\_\_ Sie gestern krank

\_\_\_\_\_?

5. Last night we stayed at home. (bleiben)

Gestern abend \_\_\_\_\_ wir zu Hause

\_\_\_\_\_.

TURN THE PAGE AND CHECK YOUR ANSWERS.

If you made any mistakes, write the correct German.

\_\_\_\_\_ 1. ist .... geflogen

\_\_\_\_\_ 2. sind .... gefahren

\_\_\_\_\_ 3. Seid .... gereist

\_\_\_\_\_ 4. sind .... gewesen

\_\_\_\_\_ 5. sind .... geblieben

TURN THE PAGE.

6. Why did you come so late? (kommen)

Warum \_\_\_\_\_ du so spät \_\_\_\_\_ ?

7. What has happened? (geschehen)

Was \_\_\_\_\_ denn \_\_\_\_\_ ?

8. The child ran into the garden. (laufen)

Das Kind \_\_\_\_\_ in den Garten

\_\_\_\_\_.

9. Ingrid and Maria have already gone home. (gehen)

Ingrid und Maria \_\_\_\_\_ schon nach Hause

\_\_\_\_\_.

10. Peter became an officer. (werden)

Peter \_\_\_\_\_ Offizier \_\_\_\_\_.

TURN THE PAGE AND CHECK YOUR ANSWERS.

If you made any mistakes, write the correct German.

\_\_\_\_\_ 6. bist .... gekommen

\_\_\_\_\_ 7. ist .... geschehen

\_\_\_\_\_ 8. ist .... gelaufen

\_\_\_\_\_ 9. sind .... gegangen

\_\_\_\_\_ 10. ist .... geworden

START THE TAPE.



Say complete German sentences, using the appropriate present perfect tense form of the verbs in parentheses.

1. I haven't been to the movies in a long time. (sein)  
Ich .... lange nicht im Kino ....
2. Have they already gone on vacation? (fahren)  
.... sie schon in Urlaub ....?
3. The soldiers flew to Germany this morning.  
(fliegen)  
Die Soldaten .... heute morgen nach Deutschland ....
4. The students traveled through all of Europe.  
(reisen)  
Die Schüler .... durch ganz Europa ....
5. Did Peter come by car or by plane? (kommen)  
.... Peter mit dem Auto oder mit dem Flugzeug....?
6. It became very cold. (werden)  
Es .... sehr kalt ....

7. Has Karl been to the doctor's this morning?  
(sein)  
.... Karl heute morgen beim Arzt ....?
8. They drove to the beach every day. (fahren)  
Sie .... jeden Tag an den Strand ....
9. Paul ran quickly to the bus stop. (laufen)  
Paul .... schnell zur Haltestelle ....
10. Dr. Schulz stayed home today. (bleiben)  
Dr. Schulz .... heute zu Hause ....

The following exercises will review the present perfect tense of the groups of verbs studied in this module.

### Verbs with Separable Prefixes

(Separable prefix verbs can have regular or irregular past participles. These verbs insert -ge- between the prefix and the past participle of the simple verb. Example: abholen - abgeholt.)

Fill in the blanks with the present perfect tense of the verb in parentheses.

1. He slowly opened the door. (aufmachen)

Er \_\_\_\_\_ langsam die Tür \_\_\_\_\_.

2. Did you bring along the city map? (mitbringen)

\_\_\_\_\_ du den Stadtplan \_\_\_\_\_?

3. Dr. Schulz wrote everything down.  
(aufschreiben)

Dr. Schulz \_\_\_\_\_ alles

\_\_\_\_\_.

4. We picked the children up from school. (abholen)

Wir \_\_\_\_\_ die Kinder von der Schule

\_\_\_\_\_.

TURN THE PAGE AND CHECK YOUR ANSWERS.

If you made any mistakes, write the correct German.

\_\_\_\_\_ 1. hat .... aufgemacht

\_\_\_\_\_ 2. Hast .... mitgebracht

\_\_\_\_\_ 3. hat .... aufgeschrieben

\_\_\_\_\_ 4. haben .... abgeholt

TURN THE PAGE.

5. The waiter poured the wine. (einschenken)

Der Kellner \_\_\_\_\_ den Wein

\_\_\_\_\_.

6. Did they take their children along to the beach?  
(mitnehmen)

\_\_\_\_\_ sie ihre Kinder an den Strand

\_\_\_\_\_?

7. I have never liked to invite him. (einladen)

Ich \_\_\_\_\_ ihn nie gern

\_\_\_\_\_.

8. They handed over all their cigarettes. (hergeben)

Sie \_\_\_\_\_ alle ihre Zigaretten

\_\_\_\_\_.

9. He accepted the invitation with pleasure.  
(annehmen)

Er \_\_\_\_\_ die Einladung gern

\_\_\_\_\_.

TURN THE PAGE AND CHECK YOUR ANSWERS.

If you made any mistakes, write the correct German.

\_\_\_\_\_ 5. hat .... eingeschenkt

\_\_\_\_\_ 6. Haben .... mitgenommen

\_\_\_\_\_ 7. habe .... eingeladen

\_\_\_\_\_ 8. haben .... hergegeben

\_\_\_\_\_ 9. hat .... angenommen

TURN THE PAGE.

## Verbs with Inseparable Prefixes

(The past participles of inseparable prefix verbs do not use ge-. Otherwise, they have the same form as the past participle of the parent verb.

Example: verstehen - verstanden.)

1. We sold our house this morning. (verkaufen)

Wir \_\_\_\_\_ heute morgen unser Haus

\_\_\_\_\_.

2. Mrs. Müller liked my new apartment. (gefallen)

Meine neue Wohnung \_\_\_\_\_ Frau Müller

\_\_\_\_\_.

3. This book belonged to Hans. (gehören)

Dieses Buch \_\_\_\_\_ Hans \_\_\_\_\_.

4. We often visited our sick teacher. (besuchen)

Wir \_\_\_\_\_ oft unseren kranken Lehrer

\_\_\_\_\_.

5. Peter didn't understand Ingrid. (verstehen)

Peter \_\_\_\_\_ Ingrid nicht \_\_\_\_\_.

6. They ordered another bottle of wine. (bestellen)

Sie \_\_\_\_\_ noch eine Flasche Wein

\_\_\_\_\_.

TURN THE PAGE AND CHECK YOUR ANSWERS.

If you made any mistakes, write the correct German.

\_\_\_\_\_ 1. haben .... verkauft

\_\_\_\_\_ 2. hat .... gefallen

\_\_\_\_\_ 3. hat .... gehört

\_\_\_\_\_ 4. haben .... besucht

\_\_\_\_\_ 5. hat .... verstanden

\_\_\_\_\_ 6. haben .... bestellt

TURN THE PAGE.



Verbs of Foreign Origin Ending in "-ieren"

(Past participle does not use ge-. All verbs form their past participle regularly.)

1. Did you also study in Germany? (studieren)

\_\_\_\_\_ Sie auch in Deutschland

\_\_\_\_\_?

2. Peter repaired his car over the weekend.  
(reparieren)

Peter \_\_\_\_\_ übers Wochenende sein Auto

\_\_\_\_\_.

3. When did you shave your sick friend? (rasieren)

Wann \_\_\_\_\_ Sie Ihren kranken Freund

\_\_\_\_\_?

4. I congratulated her on her birthday. (gratulieren)

Ich \_\_\_\_\_ ihr zum Geburtstag

\_\_\_\_\_?

5. How many letters did he dictate to you?  
(diktieren)

Wie viele Briefe \_\_\_\_\_ er Ihnen

\_\_\_\_\_.

TURN THE PAGE AND CHECK YOUR ANSWERS.

If you made any mistakes, write the correct German.

\_\_\_\_\_ 1. Haben .... studiert

\_\_\_\_\_ 2. hat .... repariert

\_\_\_\_\_ 3. haben .... rasiert

\_\_\_\_\_ 4. habe .... gratuliert

\_\_\_\_\_ 5. hat .... diktiert

TURN THE PAGE.

Reflexive Verbs

(Past participles can be regular or irregular. Reflexive personal pronoun follows the conjugated auxiliary verb.)

1. Ingrid washed her hair last night. (sich waschen)

Ingrid \_\_\_\_\_ gestern abend die Haare

\_\_\_\_\_.

2. My friends were very interested in the pictures. (sich interessieren für)

Meine Freunde \_\_\_\_\_ sehr für die Bilder

\_\_\_\_\_.

3. Did you have fun on your trip? (sich amüsieren)

Sie \_\_\_\_\_ auf Ihrer Reise gut

\_\_\_\_\_?

4. I bought myself an interesting book. (sich kaufen)

Ich \_\_\_\_\_ ein interessantes Buch

\_\_\_\_\_.

5. I didn't shave this morning. (sich rasieren)

Ich \_\_\_\_\_ heute morgen nicht

\_\_\_\_\_.

TURN THE PAGE AND CHECK YOUR ANSWERS.

If you made any mistakes, write the correct German.

\_\_\_\_\_ 1. hat sich ....  
gewaschen

\_\_\_\_\_ 2. haben sich ....  
interessiert

\_\_\_\_\_ 3. Haben .... sich ....  
amüsiert

\_\_\_\_\_ 4. habe mir ....  
gekauft

\_\_\_\_\_ 5. habe mich ....  
rasiert

TURN THE PAGE.

Verbs Using the Auxiliary "Sein"

(Past participles are regular or irregular, usually irregular. Equivalent English expressions use a form of "to have," even though the German verb requires sein.)

1. My father was often sick. (sein)

Mein Vater \_\_\_\_\_ oft krank

\_\_\_\_\_.

2. Did you go by bus or by car? (fahren)

\_\_\_\_\_ ihr mit dem Bus oder mit dem Auto

\_\_\_\_\_?

3. When did you get home last night? (kommen)

Wann \_\_\_\_\_ du gestern abend nach Hause

\_\_\_\_\_?

4. Mr. and Mrs. Meyer traveled to Europe. (reisen)

Herr und Frau Meyer \_\_\_\_\_ nach Europa

\_\_\_\_\_.

5. I have never flown to Munich. (fliegen)

Ich \_\_\_\_\_ noch nie nach München

\_\_\_\_\_.

TURN THE PAGE AND CHECK YOUR ANSWERS.

If you made any mistakes, write the correct German.

\_\_\_\_\_ 1. ist .... gewesen

\_\_\_\_\_ 2. Seid .... gefahren

\_\_\_\_\_ 3. bist .... gekommen

\_\_\_\_\_ 4. sind .... gereist

\_\_\_\_\_ 5. bin .... geflogen

TURN THE PAGE.

6. Say, what did happen? (geschehen)

Sag mal, was \_\_\_\_\_ eigentlich  
\_\_\_\_\_?

7. Why did you become a teacher? (werden)

Warum \_\_\_\_\_ Sie Lehrer \_\_\_\_\_?

8. Maria and Peter have already gone home. (gehen)

Maria und Peter \_\_\_\_\_ schon nach Hause  
\_\_\_\_\_.

9. How long did you stay in Berlin? (bleiben)

Wie lange \_\_\_\_\_ ihr in Berlin  
\_\_\_\_\_?

10. Did the child run into the street? (laufen)

\_\_\_\_\_ das Kind auf die Strasse  
\_\_\_\_\_?

TURN THE PAGE AND CHECK YOUR ANSWERS.

If you made any mistakes, write the correct German.

\_\_\_\_\_ 6. ist .... geschehen

\_\_\_\_\_ 7. sind .... geworden

\_\_\_\_\_ 8. sind .... gegangen

\_\_\_\_\_ 9. seid .... geblieben

\_\_\_\_\_ 10. Ist .... gelaufen

START THE TAPE.



Module 21

Test

21-65

Test

Say complete German sentences, supplying the present perfect tense form of the verb in parentheses.

1. Why didn't you shave this morning? (sich rasieren)  
Warum .... du .... heute morgen nicht ....?
2. The students wrote down the new words.  
(sich aufschreiben)  
Die Schüler .... die neuen Wörter ....
3. Did you sell your old car? (verkaufen)  
.... du dein altes Auto ....?
4. Did Mr. Meyer go to Hamburg yesterday? (fahren)  
.... Herr Meyer gestern nach Hamburg ....?
5. They handed over all their money. (hergeben)  
Sie .... all ihr Geld ....
6. She invited him for dinner. (einladen)  
Sie .... ihn zum Essen ....

7. When did Karl come home last night? (kommen)  
Wann .... Karl gestern abend nach Hause ....?
8. Ingrid bought herself a warm coat. (sich kaufen)  
Ingrid .... einen warmen Mantel ....
9. Did you understand the teacher this morning?  
(verstehen)  
.... du den Lehrer heute morgen ....?
10. They had fun at the restaurant. (sich amüsieren)  
Sie .... im Restaurant ....
11. Did you accept the invitation? (annehmen)  
.... du die Einladung ....?
12. My mother made herself a new dress. (sich machen)  
Meine Mutter .... ein neues Kleid ....



Translate the following English sentences into the German present perfect tense.

1. Hans picked up Inge. (abholen)

---

2. We didn't understand the man. (verstehen)

---

3. Was Dr. Schulz interested in the book?  
(sich interessieren für)

---

4. The soldier visited his parents. (besuchen)

---

5. Did your [form.] girl friend come last night?  
(kommen)

---

6. The officer bought himself a magazine.  
(sich kaufen)

---

7. Did you [fam.] write down the address?  
(aufschreiben)

---

8. We have traveled a lot. (reisen)

---

TURN THE PAGE.

Translate the following English sentences into the German present perfect tense.

1. Hans picked up Inge. (abholen)

Hans hat Inge abgeholt .

2. We didn't understand the man. (verstehen)

Wir haben den Mann nicht verstanden .

3. Was Dr. Schulz interested in the book?  
(sich interessieren für)

Hat Dr. Schulz sich für das Buch

interessiert ?

4. The soldier visited his parents. (besuchen)

Der Soldat hat seine Eltern besucht .

5. Did your [form.] girl friend come last night?  
(kommen)

Ist Ihre Freundin gestern abend gekommen ?

6. The officer bought himself a magazine.  
(sich kaufen)

Der Offizier hat sich eine Zeitschrift gekauft .

7. Did you [fam.] write down the address?  
(aufschreiben)

Hast du die Adresse aufgeschrieben ?

8. We have traveled a lot. (reisen)

Wir sind viel gereist .

TURN THE PAGE.

Fill in the blanks with the appropriate present perfect tense form of the verb in parentheses.

1. They brought their children along. (mitbringen)  
Sie \_\_\_\_\_ ihre Kinder \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Did you wash your hair last night? (sich waschen)  
\_\_\_\_\_ du \_\_\_\_\_ gestern abend die Haare  
\_\_\_\_\_?
3. Karl repaired his car all by himself. (reparieren)  
Karl \_\_\_\_\_ sein Auto ganz allein  
\_\_\_\_\_.
4. Did Mr. Meyer sell his beautiful house?  
(verkaufen)  
\_\_\_\_\_ Herr Meyer sein schönes Haus  
\_\_\_\_\_?
5. Dr. Schulz opened up his present in the  
classroom. (aufmachen)  
Dr. Schulz \_\_\_\_\_ sein Geschenk im  
Klassenzimmer \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Peter studied in Germany for two years.  
(studieren)  
Peter \_\_\_\_\_ zwei Jahre in Deutschland  
\_\_\_\_\_.

TURN THE PAGE.

Fill in the blanks with the appropriate present perfect tense form of the verb in parentheses.

1. They brought their children along. (mitbringen)

Sie haben ihre Kinder mitgebracht.

2. Did you wash your hair last night? (sich waschen)

Hast du dir gestern abend dir Haare gewaschen?

3. Karl repaired his car all by himself. (reparieren)

Karl hat sein Auto ganz allein repariert.

4. Did Mr. Meyer sell his beautiful house? (verkaufen)

Hat Herr Meyer sein schönes Haus verkauft?

5. Dr. Schulz opened up his present in the classroom. (aufmachen)

Dr. Schulz hat sein Geschenk<sup>Hes</sup> im Klassenzimmer aufgemacht.

6. Peter studied in Germany for two years. (studieren)

Peter hat zwei Jahre in Deutschland studiert.

TURN THE PAGE.



7. We ordered another bottle of wine. (bestellen)

Wir \_\_\_\_\_ noch eine Flasche Wein

\_\_\_\_\_.

8. Have the children already washed their hands?  
(sich waschen)

\_\_\_\_\_ die Kinder \_\_\_\_\_ schon die Hände

\_\_\_\_\_?

9. Maria took my new magazine along. (mitnehmen)

Maria \_\_\_\_\_ meine neue Zeitschrift

\_\_\_\_\_.

10. This house belonged to Mr. Meyer for a long time.  
(gehören)

Dieses Haus \_\_\_\_\_ lange Herrn Meyer

\_\_\_\_\_.

11. Why didn't you invite them, too? (einladen)

Warum \_\_\_\_\_ du sie nicht auch

\_\_\_\_\_?

12. Franz picked Inge up from the office. (abholen)

Franz \_\_\_\_\_ Inge vom Büro

\_\_\_\_\_.

TURN THE PAGE.

7. We ordered another bottle of wine. (bestellen)

Wir haben noch eine Flasche Wein  
bestellt.

8. Have the children already washed their hands?  
(sich waschen)

Haben die Kinder sich schon die Hände  
gewaschen?

9. Maria took my new magazine along. (mitnehmen)

Maria hat meine neue Zeitschrift  
mitgenommen.

10. This house belonged to Mr. Meyer for a long time.  
(gehören)

Dieses Haus hat lange Herrn Meyer  
gehört.

11. Why didn't you invite them, too? (einladen)

Warum hast du sie nicht auch  
eingeladen?

12. Franz picked Inge up from the office. (abholen)

Franz hat Inge vom Büro  
abgeholt.

TURN THE PAGE.

13. Have Anna and Hans already gone to the movies?  
(gehen)

\_\_\_\_\_ Anna und Hans schon ins Kino  
\_\_\_\_\_?

14. The students flew to their parents. (fliegen)

Die Schüler \_\_\_\_\_ zu ihren Eltern  
\_\_\_\_\_.

END OF TEST.

13. Have Anna and Hans already gone to the movies?  
(gehen)

Sind \_\_\_\_\_ Anna und Hans schon ins Kino  
gegangen \_\_\_\_\_ ?

14. The students flew to their parents. (fliegen)

Die Schüler sind \_\_\_\_\_ zu ihren Eltern  
geflogen \_\_\_\_\_ .

END OF TEST.