

GERMAN

Course Supplement

Basic Structures

Module 20

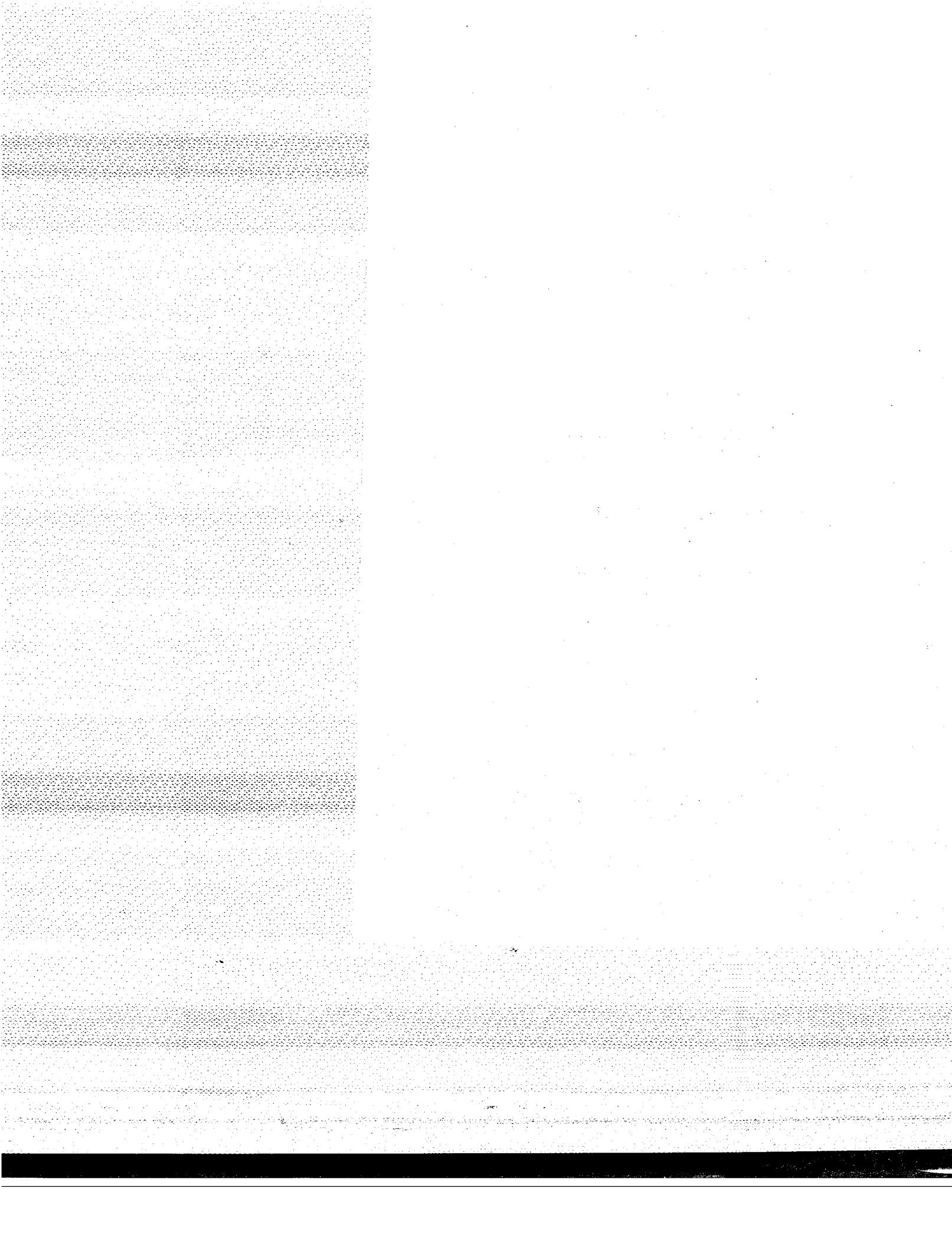
Present Perfect Tense I

Prerequisite Modules:

Introductory Module  
(Section 2)

January 1975

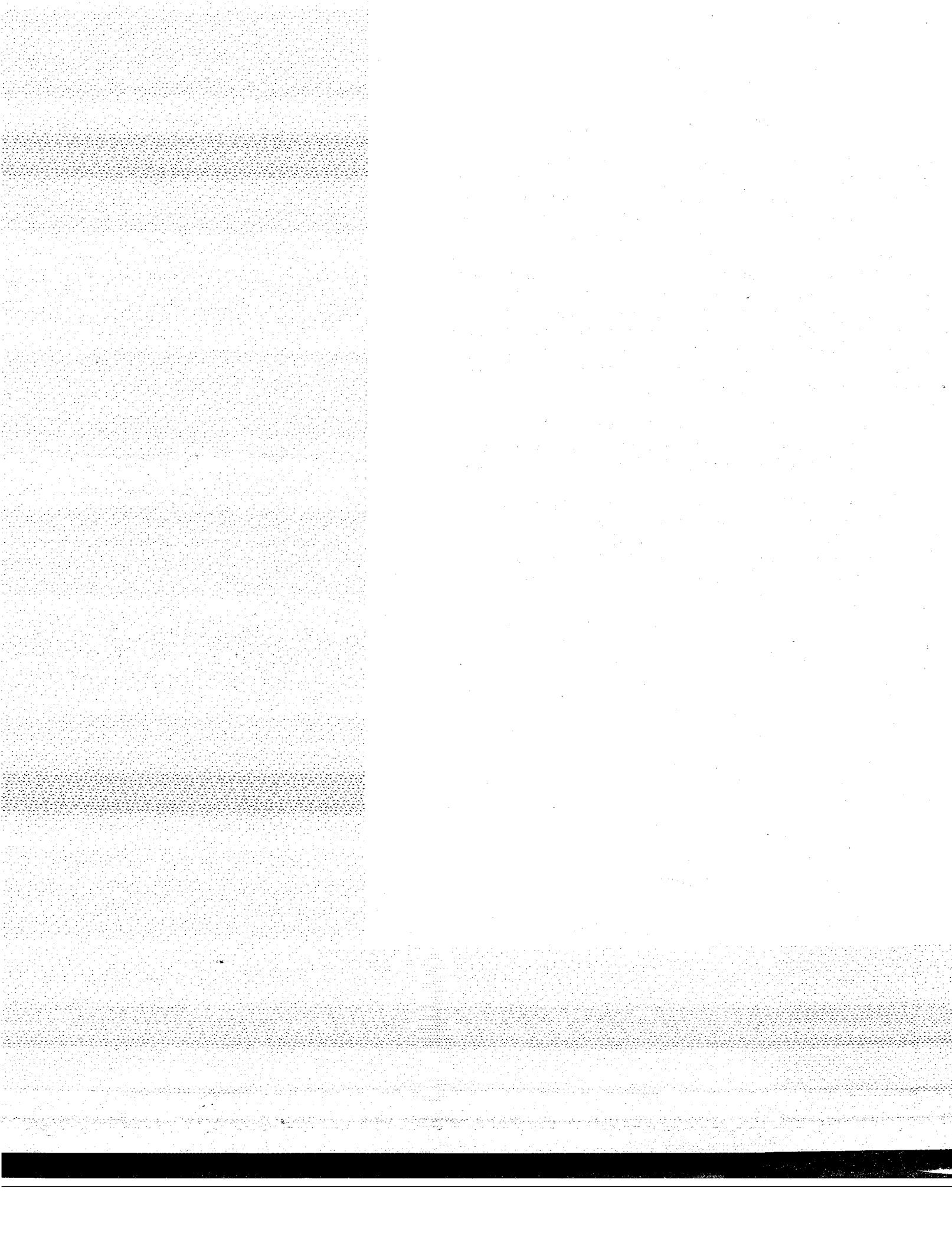
DEFENSE LANGUAGE INSTITUTE  
FOREIGN LANGUAGE CENTER



Present Perfect Tense I

In this and the following module, you will learn how to form and use the present perfect tense of German verbs. The present perfect tense is the most frequently used past tense form in German, and is conceptually easy for American students since it is formed in the same manner as the English present perfect tense. The major task in learning the German present perfect tense is to learn how to form the past participle of the verbs. Many German verbs have a regular past participle, but a number of important and frequently used verbs have an irregular past participle which must simply be memorized. In the following module you will learn:

1. the general pattern of formation of the German present perfect tense, its meaning, and its relationship to English past tenses;
2. the formation of the past participle of regular (so-called "weak") verbs;
3. the irregular formation of the past participle of the so-called "strong" and "mixed" verbs.



## 1. Formation of the Present Perfect Tense

As a native speaker of English, you are already quite familiar with the present perfect tense in English. This is the tense used in sentences such as the following:

I have answered his letter.

He has bought a new car.

We have learned our lesson.

In each of the above sentences, the present perfect tense is made up of two verb forms. Say the two verb forms in the first sentence.

You will note that the first verb form in each of the above sentences is a present tense form of the verb "to have." This is called the auxiliary verb. The second verb form in each case is the so-called perfect form of the main action verb. A more common name for this form is the past participle. In each of the sentences below, write AUX above the auxiliary verb and PAST PART above the past participle.

1. We have looked for the football.
2. Many of his friends have lived in Berlin.
3. She has certainly gotten the telegram by now.
4. They have not yet arrived at the border.

TURN THE PAGE AND CHECK YOUR ANSWERS.

AUX PAST PART

1. We have looked for the football.

AUX PAST PART

2. Many of his friends have lived in Berlin.

AUX PAST PART

3. She has certainly gotten the telegram by now.

AUX PAST PART

4. They have not yet arrived at the border.

START THE TAPE.

On the basis of the English pattern, you should be able to identify the present perfect tense form of German sentences. For each of the sentences below, write AUX above the auxiliary verb form and PAST PART above the past participle.

1. Er hat das schon gemacht.

(He has already done that.)

2. Wir haben ihn lange Zeit gesucht.

(We looked for him a long time.)

3. Er hat das Buch gekauft.

(He bought the book.)

4. Hast du das Auto geparkt?

(Did you park the car?)

START THE TAPE.

Before checking your answers on the next page, you should notice that the single German present perfect tense pattern covers three different English past tense constructions:

He has already done that.

We looked for him a long time.

Did you park the car?

The third English construction - "did (park, run, buy, etc.)" - is used most frequently in questions:

Did he go to the movies?

Did you see my friend yesterday?

although it can also be used in declarative sentences to convey emphasis:

He did [indeed] buy that car.

The point to remember is that a single German construction—auxiliary verb plus past participle—encompasses the three English possibilities.

TURN THE PAGE AND CHECK YOUR ANSWERS.

AUX PAST PART  
1. Er hat das schon gemacht.

AUX PAST PART  
2. Wir haben ihn lange Zeit gesucht.

AUX PAST PART  
3. Er hat das Buch gekauft.

AUX PAST PART  
4. Hast du das Auto geparkt?

START THE TAPE.

Note that the auxiliary verb in each German sentence is a form of the verb "to have" (haben), and is in the present tense. A limited number of German verbs use "to be" (sein) as the auxiliary verb, as will be discussed in Module 21. The majority of German verbs, however, use haben, and all the exercises in this module will be based on verbs of this type.

When a simple German statement is in the present perfect tense, the past participle goes to the end of the statement:

Der Schüler hat gestern abend zu Hause den Dialog gelernt.

## Section 2

### Present Perfect Tense of Regular ("Weak") Verbs

## 2. Present Perfect Tense of Regular ("Weak") Verbs

Many verbs in English have a completely regular past participle, as illustrated by the following:

<u>Infinitive</u>	<u>Past Participle</u>
1. to believe	believed
2. to live	lived
3. to learn	learned
4. to park	parked
5. to look	looked

In numbers 1 and 2 above, what is added to the infinitive form of the verb to obtain the past participle?

What is added to the infinitive form in numbers 3, 4, and 5 to make the past participle?

From these two simple rules, the past participles of all the many "regular" English verbs can be formed.

By the same token, a simple although different rule accounts for the past participle form of regular German verbs. This rule is that a ge- must be added in front of infinitive stem and -t must be added at the end of the stem. The infinitive stem, as you will remember, is found by dropping the -en from the infinitive form of the verb.

Write the infinitive stem for each of the following:

1. glauben

---

2. wohnen

---

3. sagen

---

4. lernen

---

5. machen

---

TURN THE PAGE AND CHECK YOUR ANSWERS.

If you made any mistakes, write the correct German.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. glaub
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. wohn
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. sag
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. lern
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. mach

Now that you have the infinitive stem for each of these verbs, go back to the preceding page and turn each stem into the past participle by adding the appropriate suffix and prefix. Check your work against the answers on the next page.

If you made any mistakes, write the correct German.

1. geglaubt
2. gewohnt
3. gesagt
4. gelernt
5. gemacht

START THE TAPE.

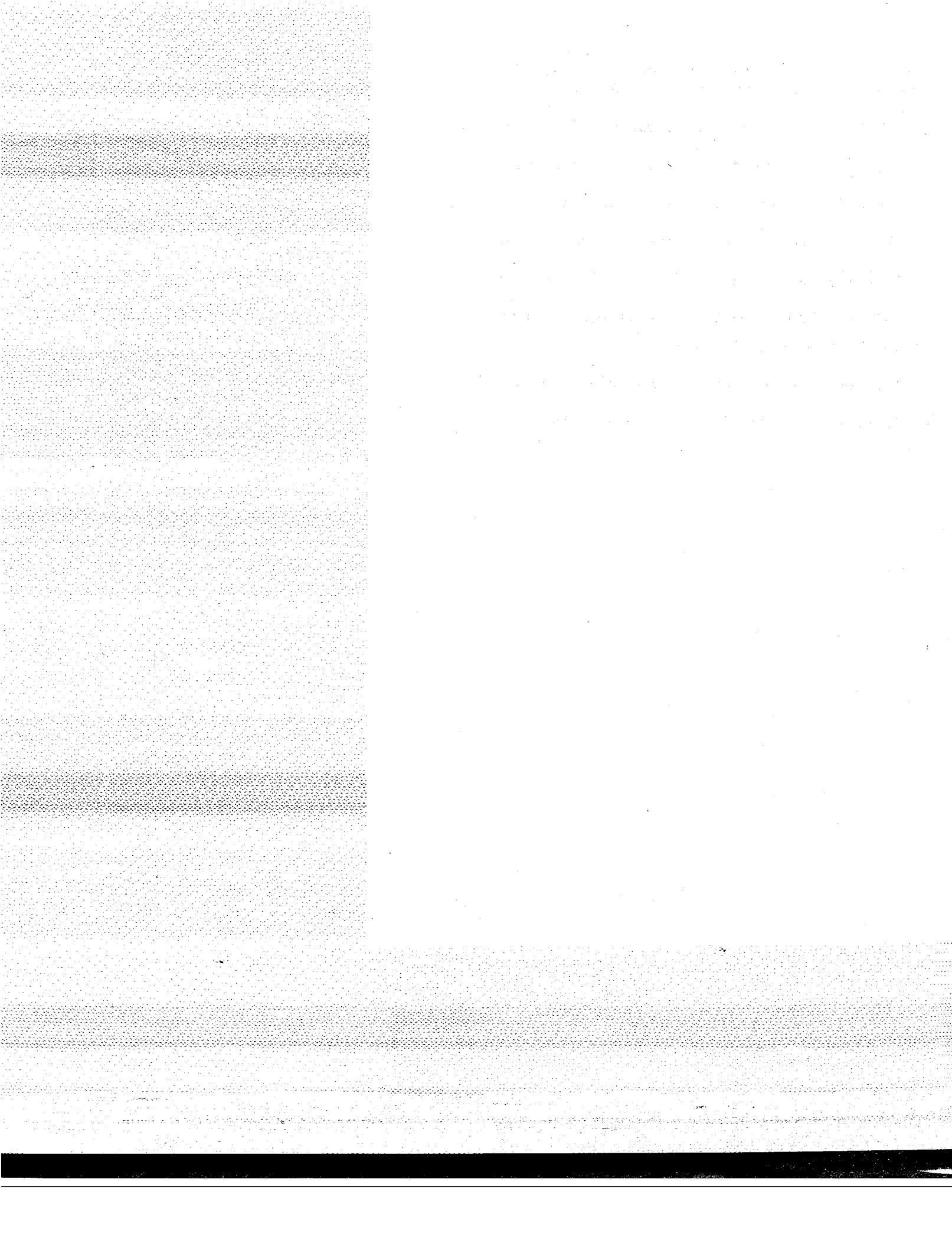
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Given the fact that all of the following verbs form their past participles regularly, listen to the infinitive and then say the past participle form.

1. glauben
2. holen
3. machen
4. spielen
5. suchen
6. brauchen
7. lernen
8. parken
9. sagen
10. wohnen
11. grüßen
12. hören
13. legen
14. stellen
15. danken
16. lieben
17. rauchen
18. schmecken
19. zeigen

Say the entire German sentence, supplying the past participle of the verb in parentheses.

1. (stellen) Sie haben die Lampe auf den Tisch ....
2. ( hören ) Ich habe den Kellner in der Küche ....
3. (sagen) Der Lehrer hat es mir im Klassenzimmer ....
4. (hängen) Die Mutter hat das Bild an die Wand ....
5. (suchen) Wir haben den Fussball in der Garage ....
6. (leben) Die Schüler aus Amerika haben drei Jahre in Deutschland ....
7. (zeigen) Ich habe dem Fremden die Stadt ....
8. (rauchen) Er hat eine billige Zigarre ....



In this exercise you are asked to fill in both the past participle and the proper form of the auxiliary verb haben in order to form a complete present perfect tense. Note that the form of the auxiliary is determined by the subject of the sentence. For example:

Ich habe das Auto gekauft.

Du hast das Auto gekauft.

Wir haben das Auto gekauft.

1. (legen) Die Mutter \_\_\_\_\_ die Zeitung auf das Sofa \_\_\_\_\_.
2. (wohnen) Meine Eltern \_\_\_\_\_ zwei Wochen im Hotel \_\_\_\_\_.
3. (grüßen) \_\_\_\_\_ du die neuen Nachbarn \_\_\_\_\_?
4. (spielen) Der Vater \_\_\_\_\_ mit seinem Kind im Garten \_\_\_\_\_.
5. (suchen) \_\_\_\_\_ ihr das Mädchen am Strand \_\_\_\_\_?
6. (holen) Sie [pl.] \_\_\_\_\_ das Essen aus der Wirtschaft \_\_\_\_\_.
7. (spielen) Wir \_\_\_\_\_ gestern Abend Karten \_\_\_\_\_.
8. (schmecken) Wie \_\_\_\_\_ dir der Kuchen \_\_\_\_\_?

TURN THE PAGE AND CHECK YOUR ANSWERS.

If you made any mistakes, write the correct German.

1. hat .... gelegt

2. haben .... gewohnt

3. Hast .... gegrüsst

4. hat .... gespielt

5. Habt .... gesucht?

6. haben .... geholt

7. haben .... gespielt

8. hat .... geschmeckt

TURN THE PAGE.

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9. (rauchen) Wir \_\_\_\_\_ im Klassenzimmer

\_\_\_\_\_.

10. (lernen) \_\_\_\_\_ ihr die neuen Wörter

\_\_\_\_\_?

11. (hören) Die Mutter \_\_\_\_\_ das Kind nicht

\_\_\_\_\_.

12. (tanzen) Ich \_\_\_\_\_ den ganzen Abend

\_\_\_\_\_.

TURN THE PAGE AND CHECK YOUR ANSWERS.

If you made any mistakes, write the correct German.

\_\_\_\_\_ 9. haben .... geraucht

\_\_\_\_\_ 10. Habt .... gelernt

\_\_\_\_\_ 11. hat .... gehört

\_\_\_\_\_ 12. habe .... getanzt

TURN THE PAGE.

Change the following present tense sentences to the present perfect tense by filling in the appropriate verb forms.

1. Der Soldat grüßt den Offizier.

Der Soldat \_\_\_\_\_ den Offizier

\_\_\_\_\_.

2. Das Kind sagt "Guten Morgen."

Das Kind \_\_\_\_\_ "Guten Morgen"

\_\_\_\_\_.

3. Sie [pl.] holen dem Lehrer die Bleistifte.

Sie \_\_\_\_\_ dem Lehrer die Bleistifte

\_\_\_\_\_.

4. Die Schüler aus Amerika leben drei Jahre in Deutschland.

Die Schüler aus Amerika \_\_\_\_\_ drei

Jahre in Deutschland \_\_\_\_\_.

5. Ich zeige meinem Freund das Bild.

Ich \_\_\_\_\_ meinem Freund das Bild

\_\_\_\_\_.

6. Er kauft seiner Tochter einen neuen Sportwagen.

Er \_\_\_\_\_ seiner Tochter einen neuen

Sportwagen \_\_\_\_\_.

TURN THE PAGE AND CHECK YOUR ANSWERS.

20-18

If you made any mistakes, write the correct German.

1. hat .... gegrüsst

2. hat .... gesagt

3. haben .... geholt

4. haben .... gelebt

5. habe .... gezeigt

6. hat .... gekauft

START THE TAPE.

20-19

As you recall from Module 10, certain verb stems would give rise to pronunciation problems if -t were simply added to them. Examples of this type for past participle formation are the verbs arbeiten, reden, öffnen, antworten, melden and baden. Here again, the helping vowel -e- is used and -et is added to the verb stem.

Listen to the present tense sentence, and then say the sentence in the present perfect tense.

1. Die Frau redet immer von ihrer Tochter.  
Die Frau .... immer von ihrer Tochter ....
2. Die Schüler antworten dem Lehrer.  
Die Schüler .... dem Lehrer ....
3. Ich parke meinen Sportwagen vor dem Hotel.  
Ich .... meinen Sportwagen vor dem Hotel ....
4. Die Pflanzen brauchen jeden Tag Wasser.  
Die Pflanzen .... jeden Tag Wasser ....
5. Inge dankt dem Vater für das Geschenk.  
Inge .... dem Vater für das Geschenk ....
6. Unsere Kinder spielen immer im Garten.  
Unsere Kinder .... immer im Garten ....
7. Meldet ihr es im Büro?  
.... ihr es im Büro ....?

8. Hans legt die Zeitungen auf den Tisch.  
Hans .... die Zeitungen auf den Tisch ....
9. Suchen Sie Ihr Buch?  
.... Sie Ihr Buch ....?
10. Ich arbeite zuviel.  
Ich .... zuviel ....
11. Sie baden jeden Tag.  
Sie .... jeden Tag .....
12. Dankt ihr Peter für das schöne Geschenk?  
.... ihr Peter für das schöne Geschenk ....?
13. Wir schenken unserem Kind ein Fahrrad.  
Wir ..... unserem Kind ein Fahrrad .....
14. Öffnest du der Dame die Tür?  
.... du der Dame die Tür ....?

Section 3

Present Perfect Tense of  
Irregular ("Strong" and "Mixed") Verbs

### 3. Present Perfect Tense of Irregular ("Strong" and "Mixed") Verbs

The present perfect tense of irregular German verbs is formed according to the same "auxiliary and past participle" pattern as German regular verbs. However, since the past participles of the irregular verbs vary so greatly, they must simply be memorized along with the infinitive form of the verb. In this section, we will concentrate on several irregular verbs which represent most of the sound/spelling changes typical of irregular verbs. This will help you to become familiar with typical patterns but will not take the place of careful memorization of the past participle of each irregular verb as you encounter it in your language study.

Listen to and repeat the following infinitive and past participle forms, then stop your tape recorder and study them further until you are able to say and write the past participle for each of the infinitives listed.

<u>Infinitive</u>	<u>Past Participle</u>
lesen	gelesen
schreiben	geschrieben
denken	gedacht
treffen	getroffen
nehmen	genommen
sprechen	gesprochen
kennen	gekannt
sitzen	gesessen

START THE TAPE.

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

1. kennen
2. lesen
3. sitzen
4. schreiben
5. sprechen
6. treffen
7. denken
8. nehmen

Write the past participle for each of the infinitives shown.

1. sprechen

---

2. nehmen

---

3. kennen

---

4. treffen

---

5. denken

---

6. lesen

---

7. sitzen

---

8. schreiben

---

TURN THE PAGE AND CHECK YOUR ANSWERS.

If you made any mistakes, write the correct German.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. gesprochen
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. genommen
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. gekannt
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. getroffen
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. gedacht
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. gelesen
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. gesessen
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. geschrieben

START THE TAPE.

Listen to and repeat the following infinitive and past participle forms, then stop your tape recorder for further study as required.

<u>Infinitive</u>	<u>Past Participle</u>
1. geben	gegeben
2. liegen	gelegen
3. sehen	gesehen
4. wissen	gewusst
5. stehen	gestanden
6. trinken	getrunken
7. waschen	gewaschen
8. bringen	gebracht

START THE TAPE.

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

1. geben
2. trinken
3. bringen
4. stehen
5. waschen
6. liegen
7. wissen
8. sehen

Write the past participle for each of the infinitives shown.

1. liegen

---

2. geben

---

3. wissen

---

4. sehen

---

5. trinken

---

6. bringen

---

7. waschen

---

8. stehen

---

TURN THE PAGE AND CHECK YOUR ANSWERS.

If you made any mistakes, write the correct German.

1. gelegen
2. gegeben
3. gewusst
4. gesehen
5. getrunken
6. gebracht
7. gewaschen
8. gestanden

TURN THE PAGE.

Write the past participle for each of the infinitives shown.

1. treffen
2. stehen
3. wissen
4. geben
5. sitzen
6. waschen
7. denken
8. trinken
9. liegen
10. schreiben
11. bringen
12. sehen
13. nehmen
14. kennen
15. lesen
16. sprechen

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TURN THE PAGE AND CHECK YOUR ANSWERS.

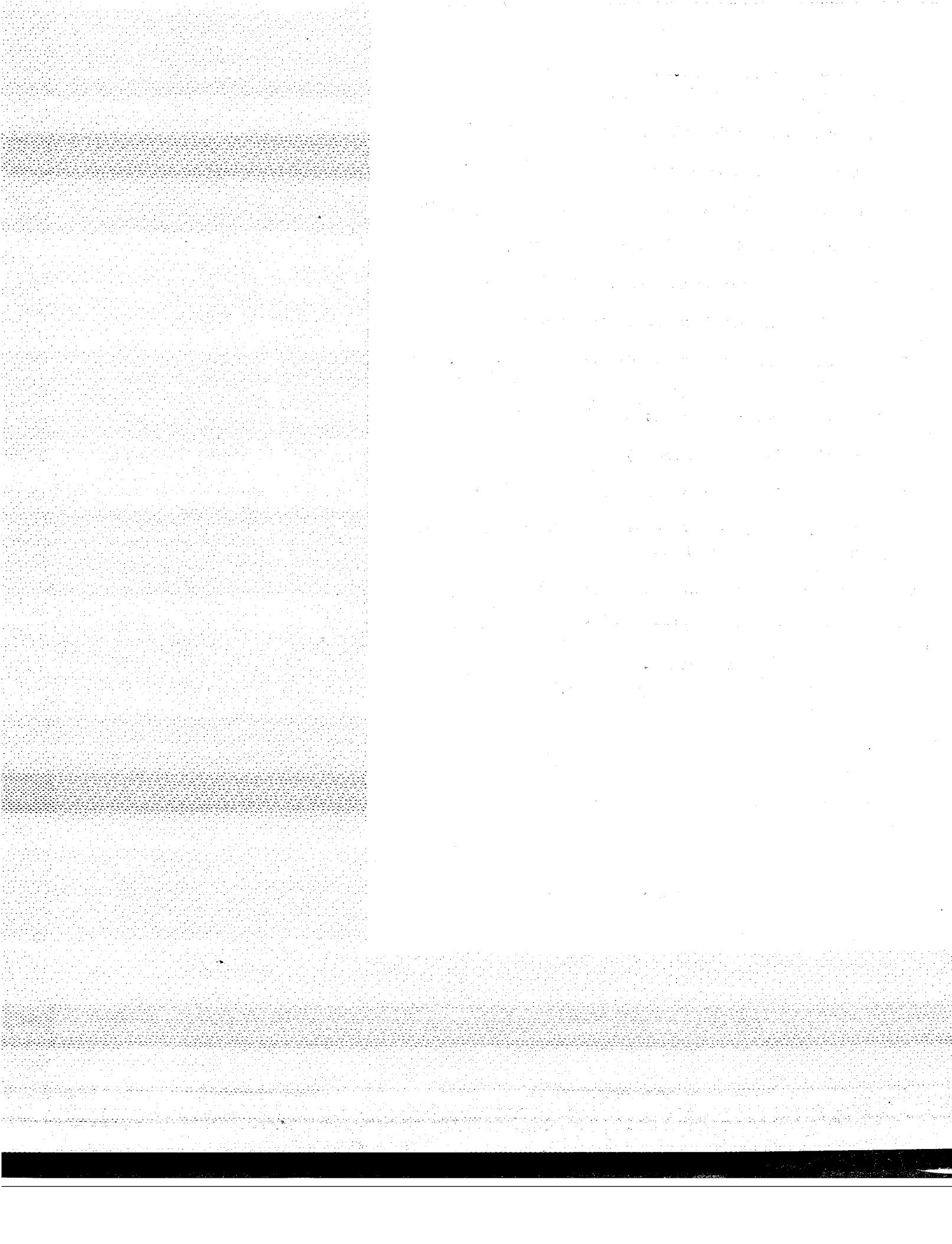
If you made any mistakes, write the correct German.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. getroffen
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. gestanden
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. gewusst
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. gegeben
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. gesessen
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. gewaschen
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. gedacht
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. getrunken
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. gelegen
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. geschrieben
- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. gebracht
- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. gesehen
- \_\_\_\_\_ 13. genommen
- \_\_\_\_\_ 14. gekannt
- \_\_\_\_\_ 15. gelesen
- \_\_\_\_\_ 16. gesprochen

START THE TAPE.

Say complete German sentences, supplying the past participle of the verb in parentheses.

1. Sie haben das Buch auf dem Tisch .... (sehen)
2. Der Offizier hat es schon .... (wissen)
3. Der Fussball hat auf dem Spielplatz .... (liegen)
4. Die Soldaten haben viel Bier .... (trinken)
5. Habt ihr den Kindern Kuchen ....? (geben)
6. Peter hat mir ein Buch .... (bringen)
7. Hast du deinen Lehrer vor der Schule ....?  
(treffen)
8. Die Lampe hat auf dem Tisch .... (stehen)
9. Ich habe ihn .... (kennen)
10. Wir haben das Beispiel im Lehrbuch .... (lesen)
11. Meine Eltern haben mit unserem Nachbarn über die Wohnung .... (sprechen)
12. Er hat das Geld nicht .... (nehmen)
13. Habt ihr der Mutter einen Brief ....? (schreiben)
14. Er hat auf diesem Sofa .... (sitzen)



Write the German, filling in both the past participle and the proper form of haben to form a complete present perfect tense.

1. (sprechen) \_\_\_\_\_ ihr mit dem Arzt  
\_\_\_\_\_?
2. (geben) Die Frau \_\_\_\_\_ diesem Herrn keinen  
Kuchen \_\_\_\_\_.
3. (schreiben) Der Soldat \_\_\_\_\_ dem Mädchen  
einen Brief \_\_\_\_\_.
4. (waschen) \_\_\_\_\_ du dein Auto  
\_\_\_\_\_?
5. (treffen) Wir \_\_\_\_\_ die Familie im Restaurant  
\_\_\_\_\_.
6. (bringen) Den Tisch und die Stühle \_\_\_\_\_ ich  
ins Haus \_\_\_\_\_.
7. (sehen) Die Adresse \_\_\_\_\_ wir in der  
Zeitung \_\_\_\_\_.
8. (liegen) Ihr \_\_\_\_\_ zu lange in der Sonne  
\_\_\_\_\_.
9. (bringen) Die Mutter \_\_\_\_\_ dem kranken Kind  
das Essen \_\_\_\_\_.

TURN THE PAGE AND CHECK YOUR ANSWERS.

If you made any mistakes, write the correct German.

1. Habt .... gesprochen

2. hat .... gegeben

3. hat .... geschrieben

4. Hast .... gewaschen

5. haben .... getroffen

6. habe .... gebracht

7. haben .... gesehen

8. habt .... gelegen

9. hat .... gebracht

START THE TAPE.

20-36

Listen to the present tense sentence, then say the sentence in the present perfect tense.

1. Sie gibt den Kindern Kuchen.

Sie .... den Kindern Kuchen ....

2. Meine Kinder trinken viel Milch.

Meine Kinder .... viel Milch ....

3. Er liest die Wörter in seinem Lehrbuch.

Er .... die Wörter in seinem Lehrbuch ....

4. Wir treffen unsere Freunde im Restaurant.

Wir .... unsere Freunde im Restaurant ....

5. Sie sprechen Englisch.

Sie .... Englisch ....

6. Die Blumen stehen am Fenster.

Die Blumen .... am Fenster ....

7. Ich schreibe den Satz ins Buch.

Ich .... den Satz ins Buch ....

8. Ihr seht das nicht.

Ihr .... das nicht ....

9. Die Lehrerin kennt **unsere Freunde**.

Die Lehrerin .... unsere Freunde .....

10. Sie [pl.] wissen es auch.

Sie .... es auch ....



The two following exercises combine verbs with regular and irregular past participles. Fill in the blanks on the basis of the given English.

1. Karl didn't believe him. (glauben)

Karl \_\_\_\_\_ ihm nicht \_\_\_\_\_.

2. He lay on the beach all day. (liegen)

Er \_\_\_\_\_ den ganzen Tag am Strand.

3. Did you dance on Sunday? (tanzen)

\_\_\_\_\_ ihr am Sonntag \_\_\_\_\_?

4. We never thanked him for the beautiful present.  
(danken)

Wir \_\_\_\_\_ ihm nie für das schöne Geschenk  
\_\_\_\_\_.

5. Did you talk to the teacher about your  
vacation? (sprechen)

\_\_\_\_\_ du mit dem Lehrer über deinen Urlaub  
\_\_\_\_\_?

TURN THE PAGE AND CHECK YOUR ANSWERS.

If you made any mistakes, write the correct German.

1. hat .... geglaubt

2. hat .... gelegen

3. Habt .... getanzt

4. haben .... gedankt

5. Hast .... gesprochen

TURN THE PAGE.

6. Did you hear the child? ( hören )

\_\_\_\_\_ du das Kind \_\_\_\_\_ ?

7. He bought her flowers every weekend. ( kaufen )

Er \_\_\_\_\_ ihr jedes Wochenende Blumen  
\_\_\_\_\_ .

8. Why didn't you greet Professor Meyer? ( grüssen )

Warum \_\_\_\_\_ du Professor Meyer nicht  
\_\_\_\_\_ ?

9. Inge didn't write Hans for a long time.  
( schreiben )

Inge \_\_\_\_\_ Hans lange Zeit nicht  
\_\_\_\_\_ .

10. Did you need the book in class? ( brauchen )

\_\_\_\_\_ du das Buch im Unterricht \_\_\_\_\_ ?

11. We saw him yesterday after church. ( sehen )

Wir \_\_\_\_\_ ihn gestern nach der Kirche  
\_\_\_\_\_ .

TURN THE PAGE AND CHECK YOUR ANSWERS.

If you made any mistakes, write the correct German.

6. Hast .... gehört

7. hat .... gekauft

8. hast .... begrüßt

9. hat .... geschrieben

10. Hast .... gebraucht

11. haben .... gesehen

TURN THE PAGE.

12. I knew him well. (kennen)

Ich \_\_\_\_\_ ihn gut \_\_\_\_\_.

13. The students have learned a lot. (lernen)

Die Schüler \_\_\_\_\_ viel \_\_\_\_\_.

14. Have you read his new book? (lesen)

\_\_\_\_\_ Sie sein neues Buch  
\_\_\_\_\_?

15. He didn't know the word. (wissen)

Er \_\_\_\_\_ das Wort nicht \_\_\_\_\_.

TURN THE PAGE AND CHECK YOUR ANSWERS.

If you made any mistakes, write the correct German.

12. habe .... gekannt

13. haben .... gelernt

14. Haben .... gelesen

15. hat .... gewusst

START THE TAPE.

20-43

Say complete German sentences on the basis of the given English.

1. We often thought of you. (denken)

Wir .... oft an dich ....

2. Did you already get the beer? (holen)

.... du das Bier schon ....?

3. Hans and Inge have lived several years in America. (leben)

Hans und Inge .... mehrere Jahre in Amerika ....

4. We stood a long time in front of the hotel. (stehen)

Wir .... lange Zeit vor dem Hotel ....

5. Have you already given her the present? (geben)

.... du ihr das Geschenk schon ....?

6. Mr. and Mrs. Meyer always made long trips. (machen)

Herr und Frau Meyer .... immer lange Reisen ....

7. Why didn't they answer us? (antworten)

Warum .... sie uns nicht ....?

8. We didn't drink much coffee last night. (trinken)

Wir .... gestern abend nicht viel Kaffee ....

9. The children played all afternoon in the garden.  
(spielen)

Die Kinder .... den ganzen Nachmittag im Garten  
....

10. Did Hans wash his sports car? (waschen)  
.... Hans seinen Sportwagen ....?

11. Who took the book out of my room? (nehmen)  
Wer .... das Buch aus meinem Zimmer ....?

12. Where did you park your car? (parken)  
Wo .... Sie Ihr Auto ....?

13. They showed their friends the town. (zeigen)  
Sie .... ihren Freunden die Stadt ....

14. Did he always smoke that many cigarettes?  
(rauchen)  
.... er immer so viele Zigaretten ....?

15. We often met Professor Schulz at this restaurant.  
(treffen)  
Wir .... Professor Schulz oft in diesem Restaurant  
....

**Module 20**

**Test**

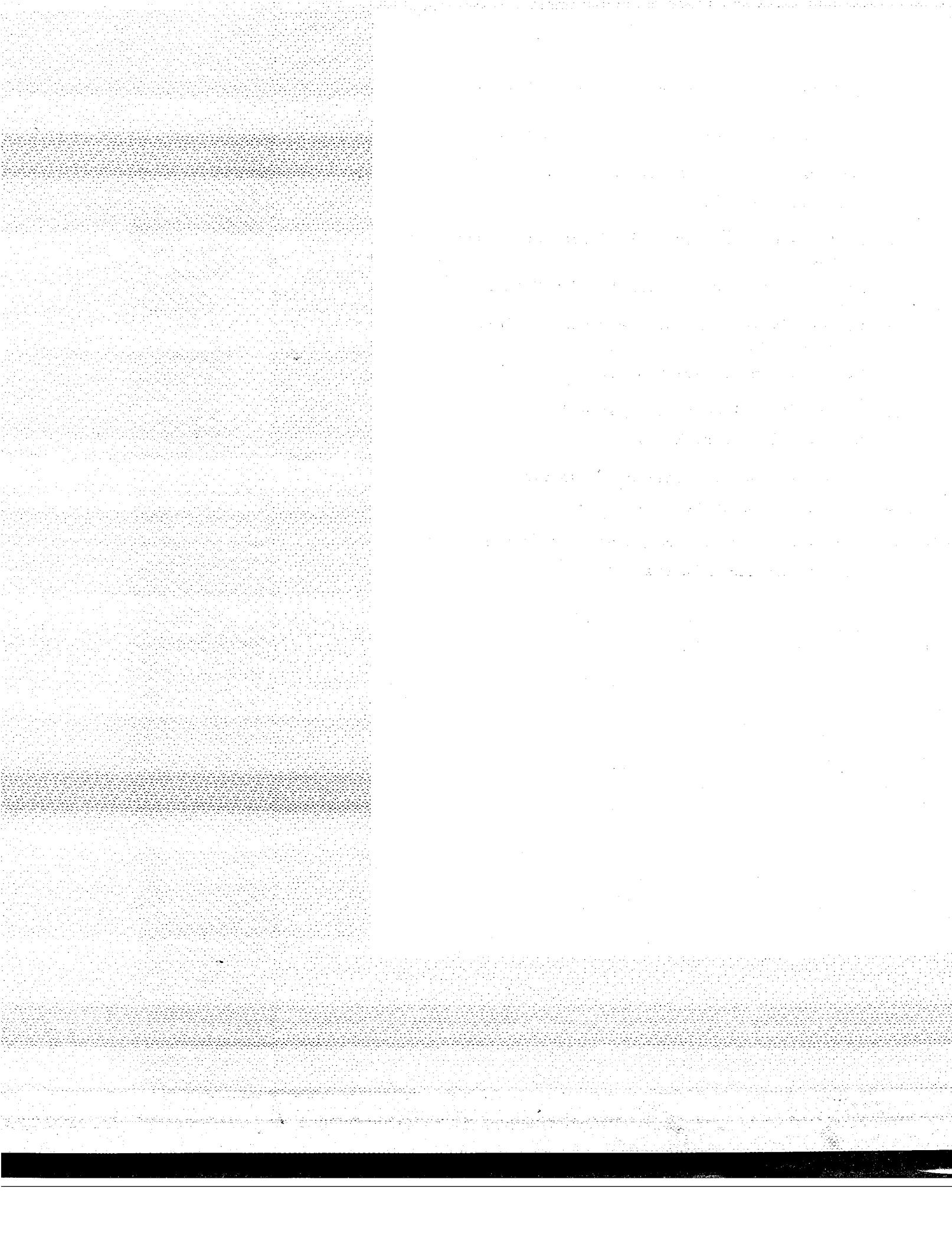
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Test

Say complete German sentences on the basis of the given English, supplying the appropriate form of the present perfect tense. Use the verb shown in parentheses.

1. The students smoked in the classroom. (rauchen)  
Die Schüler .... im Klassenzimmer ....
2. The lady spoke German well. (sprechen)  
Die Dame .... gut Deutsch ....
3. Did you believe him? (glauben)  
.... du ihm ....?
4. My friend knew Berlin very well. (kennen)  
Mein Freund .... Berlin gut ....
5. Mrs. Müller liked the cake. (schmecken)  
Der Kuchen .... Frau Müller ....
6. Did you read the paper in the restaurant? (lesen)  
.... du die Zeitung im Restaurant ....?
7. I often thought of him. (denken)  
Ich .... oft an ihn ....

8. They lived at their parents' for three years.  
(wohnen)  
Sie .... drei Jahre bei ihren Eltern ....
9. They have drunk a lot of beer. (trinken)  
Sie .... viel Bier ....
10. Paul thanked his girl friend for the present.  
(danken)  
Paul .... seiner Freundin für das Geschenk ....
11. We met him in front of the movie theater.  
(treffen)  
Wir .... ihn vor dem Kino ....
12. He didn't tell me that. (sagen)  
Er .... mir das nicht ....
13. We played soccer yesterday. (spielen)  
Wir .... gestern Fussball ....
14. Did Peter bring the magazine? (bringen)  
.... Peter die Illustrierte ....?



Write complete German sentences on the basis of the given English, supplying the appropriate form of the present perfect tense.

1. I gave him the book this morning. (geben)

Ich \_\_\_\_\_ ihm heute morgen das Buch

\_\_\_\_\_.

2. The book lay on the table. (liegen)

Das Buch \_\_\_\_\_ auf dem Tisch \_\_\_\_\_.

3. I didn't know that. (wissen)

Das \_\_\_\_\_ ich nicht \_\_\_\_\_.

4. What did he show you? (zeigen)

Was \_\_\_\_\_ er dir \_\_\_\_\_?

5. They looked for their friends everywhere. (suchen)

Sie \_\_\_\_\_ ihre Freunde überall \_\_\_\_\_.

6. Peter parked his car behind the house. (parken)

Peter \_\_\_\_\_ sein Auto hinter dem Haus

\_\_\_\_\_.

7. Did you open the window? (öffnen)

du das Fenster \_\_\_\_\_?

TURN THE PAGE.

Write complete German sentences on the basis of the given English, supplying the appropriate form of the present perfect tense.

1. I gave him the book this morning. (geben)

Ich habe ihm heute morgen das Buch  
gegeben.

2. The book lay on the table. (liegen)

Das Buch hat auf dem Tisch gelegen.

3. I didn't know that. (wissen)

Das habe ich nicht gewusst.

4. What did he show you? (zeigen)

Was hat er dir gezeigt?

5. They looked for their friends everywhere.  
(suchen)

Sie haben ihre Freunde überall gesucht.

6. Peter parked his car behind the house. (parken)

Peter hat sein Auto hinter dem Haus  
geparkt.

7. Did you open the window? (öffnen)

Hast du das Fenster geöffnet?

TURN THE PAGE.

8. The children sat in the garden. (sitzen)

Die Kinder \_\_\_\_\_ im Garten \_\_\_\_\_.

9. We haven't seen him for a long time. (sehen)

Wir \_\_\_\_\_ ihn lange Zeit nicht \_\_\_\_\_.

10. My mother made me a dress. (machen)

Meine Mutter \_\_\_\_\_ mir ein Kleid \_\_\_\_\_.

11. Did you report it to the office? (melden)

\_\_\_\_\_ ihr es im Büro \_\_\_\_\_?

12. He washed his sports car on Saturday. (waschen)

Am Samstag \_\_\_\_\_ er seinen Sportwagen

\_\_\_\_\_.

13. Ingrid wrote her friend many letters. (schreiben)

Ingrid \_\_\_\_\_ ihrem Freund viele Briefe

\_\_\_\_\_.

14. The soldier stood in front of the hotel. (stehen)

Der Soldat \_\_\_\_\_ vor dem Hotel \_\_\_\_\_.

TURN THE PAGE.

8. The children sat in the garden. (sitzen)

Die Kinder haben im Garten gesessen.

9. We haven't seen him for a long time. (sehen)

Wir haben ihn lange Zeit nicht gesehen.

10. My mother made me a dress. (machen)

Meine Mutter hat mir ein Kleid gemacht.

11. Did you report it to the office? (melden)

Habt  ihr es im Büro gemeldet ?

12. He washed his sports car on Saturday. (waschen)

Am Samstag hat er seinen Sportwagen  
gewaschen.

13. Ingrid wrote her friend many letters. (schreiben)

Ingrid hat ihrem Freund viele Briefe  
geschrieben.

14. The soldier stood in front of the hotel. (stehen)

Der Soldat hat vor dem Hotel gestanden.

TURN THE PAGE.

Write complete German sentences on the basis of the given English, using the present perfect tense.

1. We have read the newspaper. (lesen)

2. He washed the car today. (waschen)

3. Did you [formal] talk to Dr. Müller?  
(sprechen mit)

4. The students greeted him every day. (grüßen)

5. Inge thanked him for the present. (danken)

6. I didn't know his brother. (kennen)

END OF TEST.

20-53

Write complete German sentences on the basis of the given English, using the present perfect tense.

1. We have read the newspaper. (lesen)

Wir haben die Zeitung gelesen

2. He washed the car today. (waschen)

Er hat heute das Auto gewaschen

3. Did you [formal] talk to Dr. Müller?  
(sprechen mit)

Haben Sie mit Dr. Müller gesprochen ?

4. The students greeted him every day. (grüßen)

Die Schüler haben ihn jeden Tag begrüßt

5. Inge thanked him for the present. (danken)

Inge hat ihm für das Geschenk gedankt

6. I didn't know his brother. (kennen)

Ich habe seinen Bruder nicht gekannt

END OF TEST.

