



**Provincial Department of Education – Sabaragamuwa – Week School**

**Week: 51**

**Subject: German**

**Grade - 11**

**Prepared by: P.R.Koraledoda  
R/Bala/Vidyaloka National School.**

**Competency level 8.6:** Communicates on simple and routine tasks

**Past tense of the verbs “haben” and “sein”**

There two types of past tenses in German. They are, “das Perfekt” (which we have already learnt) and Präteritum, that is Simple Past Tense in English. In spoken German, generally we use “das Perfekt” to indicate the past events. And we use “das Präteritum” or “Simple Past Tense” in written language, generally in official letters, newspapers etc.

But **there is an exception**. Native Germans are used simple past tense forms of “haben” and “sein” verbs in the spoken language in order to express the past incidents.

Let’s see how these verbs are used in the sentences.

**haben + gehabt” VS ” hatte”**

	<u>ritum”</u>
	<b>hatte</b>
<u>Conjugation in</u>	<b>hattest</b>
<u>“Präte</u>	<b>hatte</b>
<b>ich</b>	<b>hatten</b>
<b>du</b>	<b>hatten</b>
<b>er/sie/es</b>	<b>hatten</b>
<b>Sie</b>	
<b>wir</b>	
<b>ihr</b>	

Zum Beispiel:	e
‡ Gestern <b>hatte</b> ich leider keine Zeit. - I didn't hav time.	
‡ Du <b>hattest</b> viel Glück. – You had luck.	
‡ Wir <b>hatten</b> viel Spaß in der Schweiz. – We had lot of fun in the Switzerland.	
‡ Die Zwillinge <b>hatten</b> Geburtstag. – The twins had b'day.	

**Sie/sie**

† Er **hatte** am Wochenende viel zu tun. – He had lot of things to do in the weekend.

\*\* You can use “haben gehabt” as well. It is not wrong. But Germans are used simple past tense of the “haben” very oftenly. But remember, both of these tenses give the same idea.

Eg: Wir **haben** in der Schweiz viel Spaß **gehabt**. = Wir **hatten** viel Spaß.  
Du **hast** viel Glück **gehabt**. = Du **hattest** viel Glück.

## “sein + gewesen” VS “war”

Conjugation in  
“Präteritum”

**ich**

<b>du</b>	<b>war</b>
<b>er/sie/es</b>	<b>warst</b>
<b>Sie</b>	<b>war</b>
<b>wir</b>	<b>waren</b>
<b>ihr</b>	<b>waret</b>
<b>Sie/sie</b>	<b>waren</b>

**Zum Beispiel:**

- † Gestern **war** ich zu Hause. - I was at home.
- † Du **warst** früher in Berlin. – You were in Berlin.
- † Wir **waren** in der Schweiz. – We were in Switzerland.
- † Wo **wart** ihr gestern?. – Where were you yesterday
- † Wir **waren** im Restaurant. – We were in the restaurant.

\*\* You can use “sein + gewesen” as well. It is not wrong. But Germans are used simple past tense of

the “haben” very oftenly. But remember, both of these tenses give the same idea.

Eg: Wo **bist** du gestern **gewessen**? = Wo **warst** du gestern?

Ich **bin** zu Hause **gewessen**. = Ich **war** zu Hause.

**Ergänzen Si emit richtigen Formen der Verben (hatten..., war..)**

- i. Wir .....früher ein BMW Auto.
- ii. Ich .....letztes Jahr in Berlin. iii.  
Wo .....ihr am Wochenende? iv.  
Wir .....viel Spaß am Strand.
- v. ....du vorgestern einen Mathe-Unterricht?