

GERMAN GRAMMAR KLAR — SERIES



German Grammar Klar

VOLUME 2 — INTERMEDIATE EDITION

*Master B1-B2 German Grammar with Clear Rules, 300+ Exercises
& Full Answer Key*

CEFR B1 – B2

VEGA PUBLISHING

German Grammar Klar: Volume 2 — Intermediate Edition

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Series: German Grammar Klar, Volume 2 of 3

Previous volume: German Grammar Klar: Volume 1 — Beginner Edition (ASIN: BoF78SQPGG)

German language examples and exercises in this book have been prepared for educational purposes. All example sentences are original compositions. The CEFR level descriptors (B1-B2) are used for reference only and are the property of the Council of Europe.

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BACK MATTER

—	Complete Answer Key	<i>All chapters 1–25</i>
—	Reference Tables	<i>Verbs, connectors, phrases</i>
—	Was kommt als Nächstes?	<i>Preview: Volume 3</i>

How to Use This Book

1

WORK BLOCK BY BLOCK

The book is divided into five blocks of five chapters each. Each block builds on the previous one. Work through chapters in order — the grammar spirals and each chapter assumes knowledge from those before it. Resist the temptation to skip ahead.

2

STUDY THE THEORY FIRST

Each chapter begins with a "Was du lernst" box — read it before starting the chapter. It tells you exactly what you will learn and why it matters. Then study the grammar explanation and formation tables before attempting any exercises.

3

DO ALL EXERCISES — THEN CHECK

Each chapter has 3–4 graded exercises. Complete an entire exercise before checking your answers. This simulates exam conditions and strengthens memory. All answers are in the Answer Key at the back. When you make a mistake, read the explanation — don't just correct and move on.

4

USE THE SPACED REVIEWS AND MISTAKE CLINICS

At the end of Blocks 2 and 4, there are Spaced Reviews covering all chapters up to that point. Use them as timed self-tests. The Mistake Clinics at the end of each block diagnose the most frequent errors — treat them as a checklist, not just reading material.

5

READ THE MINI STORIES WITH GRAMMAR TAGS

Each block ends with a mini story that uses the grammar from that block in natural context. Read each story twice: first for general comprehension, then closely, paying attention to the highlighted (grammar-tagged) words and the annotations.

6

USE THE REFERENCE TABLES

The back matter contains consolidated reference tables: 80 essential strong verbs, full Konjunktiv II paradigms, all connector word orders, and 200+ B1-B2 phrases by function. Use these for quick lookups and pre-exam review — not as primary study material.

Box Types at a Glance

 **Example Box**

 **Highlight Rule**
Key grammar rules in a red-bordered box.

German sentences with English translations. Yellow left border.

 Achtung! Box

Common mistakes — watch out for these!

 Tipp Box

Memory aids and exam strategies. Blue left border.

 Practice Section

Graded exercises with answer key reference.

 Was du lernst

Chapter learning objectives. Black background, gold text.

NEW TO THIS SERIES? — CHECK VOL. 1 FIRST

This book is Volume 2 and assumes A1-A2 competency. If you are not yet comfortable with German articles, basic verb conjugation, the four cases, modal verbs, and adjective endings, we recommend starting with:

German Grammar Klar: Volume 1 — Beginner Edition (ASIN: BoF78SQPGG)

Volume 1 covers everything from A1 through A2 and is designed to feed directly into this book.

BLOCK 1 OF 5

TENSES BEYOND THE PRESENT



Chapters 1 – 5

- Ch 1:** Perfekt — Mastery
- Ch 2:** Präteritum — Simple Past
- Ch 3:** Plusquamperfekt — Pluperfect
- Ch 4:** Futur I & Futur II
- Ch 5:** Konjunktiv II — Conditional
- ♦ **Mistake Clinic 1: Tense Confusion**
- ♦ **Mini Story: Der verpasste Zug**

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PERFEKT MASTERY

DAS PERFEKT — MEISTERN

haben vs. sein · Irregular Partizip II · Word order · Perfekt vs. Präteritum

WAS DU LERNST — WHAT YOU ARE LEARNING

- ▶ How to choose between **haben** and **sein** as the Perfekt auxiliary
- ▶ The formation of irregular (strong) Partizip II forms
- ▶ Word order rules: where the Partizip II sits in a sentence
- ▶ When Germans use Perfekt vs. Präteritum in real speech and writing

1.1 What Is the Perfekt?

The **Perfekt** is the dominant past tense in spoken German and informal writing. English speakers often compare it to the present perfect ("I have eaten"), but German uses it where English uses the simple past ("I ate") in most conversational contexts.

Ich habe gestern Pizza gegessen.

I ate pizza yesterday.

Wir sind nach Berlin gefahren.

We drove / went to Berlin.

1.2 Structure: Auxiliary + Partizip II

Every Perfekt sentence requires two components: a *conjugated auxiliary verb* in position 2, and the *Partizip II* at the end of the clause.

COMPONENT	POSITION	EXAMPLE
Subject	Position 1	Er
Auxiliary (hat / ist)	Position 2	hat
Middle field (objects, adverbs)	Middle	das Buch

Partizip II

Clause-final

gelesen

Er hat das Buch gelesen.*He read the book.*

Partizip II always goes to the END — never next to the auxiliary.

1.3 Regular Partizip II FormationRegular (weak) verbs: **ge-** + stem + **-t**

INFINITIVE	PARTIZIP II	INFINITIVE	PARTIZIP II
machen	gemacht	spielen	gespielt
kaufen	gekauft	arbeiten	gearbeitet
hören	gehört	reden	geredet

ACHTUNG! — -IEREN VERBS

Verbs ending in **-ieren** take **no ge- prefix**: studieren → studiert · telefonieren → telefoniert · fotografieren → fotografiert

1.4 Irregular (Strong) Partizip II Forms

Strong verbs change their vowel and use the **-en** ending. The 50 most important forms appear in the Reference Tables at the back. Core B1–B2 forms:

INFINITIVE	PARTIZIP II	INFINITIVE	PARTIZIP II
bleiben	geblieben	schwimmen	geschwommen
fahren	gefahren	singen	gesungen
geben	gegeben	sprechen	gesprochen
gehen	gegangen	stehen	gestanden
helfen	geholfen	tragen	getragen
kommen	gekommen	trinken	getrunken
lesen	gelesen	waschen	gewaschen
nehmen	genommen	wissen	gewusst

schreiben	geschrieben	fliegen	geflogen
sehen	gesehen	sitzen	gesessen

1.5 haben or sein? The Core Rule

Use SEIN with: (1) *movement to a destination* — fahren, gehen, kommen, fliegen, reisen, laufen; (2) *change of state* — werden, sterben, einschlafen, aufwachen; (3) *fixed verbs* — bleiben, sein, passieren, geschehen.

Use HABEN with everything else — transitive verbs (with direct object), reflexive verbs, and all remaining verbs.

Ich bin nach Hause gegangen. ✓ Ich habe das Auto gefahren. ✓

I went home. (movement = sein) I drove the car. (transitive with object = haben)

fahren: sein when going somewhere intransitively; haben when driving something.

ACHTUNG! — DUAL AUXILIARIES

Some verbs take **haben** when transitive and **sein** when intransitive: fahren, fliegen, schwimmen, ziehen.

Ich bin geschwommen. (I swam) · **Ich habe 10 km geschwommen.** (I swam 10 km — transitive)

1.6 Separable and Inseparable Verbs in Perfekt

Separable verbs insert *ge-* between the prefix and the stem:

INFINITIVE	PARTIZIP II	EXAMPLE
aufmachen	auf g emacht	Er hat die Tür aufgemacht.
einschlafen	eing g eschlafen	Sie ist eingeschlafen.
anrufen	anger g ufen	Hast du mich angerufen?
fernsehen	ferng g esehen	Er hat ferngesehen.

Inseparable verbs (be-, ver-, er-, zer-, ent-, emp-, ge-, miss-) take *no ge-* prefix:

INFINITIVE	PARTIZIP II	EXAMPLE
besuchen	besucht	Wir haben sie besucht.
verstehen	verstanden	Hast du das verstanden?
vergessen	vergessen	Ich habe es vergessen.

beginnen

begonnen

Der Kurs hat begonnen.

1.7 Word Order in Perfekt

SENTENCE TYPE	EXAMPLE
Main clause (normal)	Ich habe das Buch gelesen.
Inversion (time first)	Gestern habe ich das Buch gelesen.
Subordinate clause	...weil ich das Buch gelesen habe .
Yes/no question	Hast du das Buch gelesen?

ACHTUNG! — SUBORDINATE CLAUSE

In a subordinate clause, the auxiliary goes to the very end — after the Partizip II:

...weil er das Geld gestohlen **hat**. ✓ ...weil er **hat** das Geld gestohlen. ✗

1.8 Perfekt vs. Präteritum — When to Use Which

PERFEKT	PRÄTERITUM
Spoken German (all regions)	Written / narrative German, literature
Informal writing (texts, emails)	Newspapers, novels, official reports
Most verbs in conversation	Modal verbs + sein, haben, werden always

Key rule: Even in spoken German, *sein*, *haben*, and **modal verbs** almost always appear in Präteritum:

Ich war müde. · **Er hatte keine Zeit.** · **Sie musste arbeiten.**

★ TIPP — MEMORY AID

Think: Perfekt = "everyday past" in speech. Präteritum = "bookshelf past" in writing. When in doubt in conversation: Perfekt. For sein, haben, modals: always Präteritum.

ÜBUNG 1A — FORM THE PARTIZIP II (REGULAR VERBS)

hören → _____ tanzen → _____ kochen → _____

warten → _____ fotografieren → _____