# G E R M A N

## FLAMRIC

## VOLUME 5

## GRAMMATICAL STRUCTURES IV

## LESSONS 39-44

# PREFACE

The four volumes entitled "Grammatical Structures" consist of 44 lessons and are designed to teach the basic structures of the German language. All of the lessons were taken entirely from the DLIFLC Basic Structure Series, with the exception of particular adaptations and additional material being included to make them almost self-contained for self-paced study or classroom instruction. The grammatical features contained in the lessons are sequenced according to difficulty, i.e. from simple to difficult, so that similar grammatical features are not necessarily placed in the same or consecutive lessons.

# GUIDELINES

Use of this book does not depend upon the availability of the recorded tapes from the DLIFLC Basic Structure Series. (Note: Cassette tapes are available from the Basic Structure Series.) If, however, use of the tape recordings is desired, you may easily adapt the tapes to the Grammatical Structures lessons. You must be aware, though, that the word "lesson" is substituted for "module" and the lesson number is one higher than the original module number (e.g. Lesson 1 is the Introductory Module and Lesson 2 is Module 1).

In order to focus maximum attention on the structural features themselves, the vocabulary used in the lessons has been restricted to a small number of high frequency words, most of which should already be quite familiar to you. Whenever additional words are introduced, the English meaning will be shown.

Each lesson usually includes two or more related sections indicated by a section topic. The end of each section is identified on the recording by two beeps. At the end of a given section, you may, if you wish, repeat that section for additional study and practice. In addition, it is important to note that if you are looking for a particular grammatical point, a comprehensive index can be found following the text at the end of each volume of the Grammatical Structures portion of FLAMRIC.

# OBJECTIVE

Upon satisfactory completion of a lesson and quiz, you should be able to easily and accurately speak and write correct German sentences embodying the structural features taught.

# CONTENTS

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### Future Tense Using Modal Auxiliaries
### (Double Infinitive)

In this **Lesson** , you will learn the formation of the future tense in sentences which contain a modal auxiliary (or a verb used like a modal) in addition to the main verb. The future tense in subordinate clauses containing a modal or a verb used like a modal will also be presented.

The **Lesson** is divided into the following sections:

1. Future Tense in Sentences Containing Modal Auxiliaries or Verbs Used Like Modals

2. Future Tense Expressing Present Probability in Sentences Containing Modal Auxiliaries

3. Future Tense in Subordinate Clauses with True Modal Auxiliaries

4. Future Tense in Subordinate Clauses with Verbs Used Like Modals

### Future Tense in Sentences Containing

### Modal Auxiliaries or Verbs Used Like Modals

In the preceding **Lesson** , you learned to form and use the present perfect and past perfect tenses in sentences containing both a main verb and a modal auxiliary verb. These constructions involve the so-called "double infinitive" pattern, as shown in the present perfect tense example below:

Franz hat zur Schule gehen wollen.

(Franz wanted to go to school.)

In both the present perfect and past perfect tenses, the auxiliary verb is a conjugated form of haben (present tense for present perfect; imperfect tense for past perfect). The future tense in double infinitive constructions (as well as in simple future tense sentences without a modal auxiliary) uses some other auxiliary verb. What is this verb?

The future tense uses a conjugated form of the auxiliary verb

werden,

both in sentences without modals and in "double infinitive" sentences containing a main verb and a modal.

In future tense sentences, in what tense is the conjugated form of werden?

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In future tense sentences, <u>werden</u> is used in the
appropriately conjugated

<u>present tense</u> form.

From the preceding **Lesson**, you are already familiar
with double infinitive word order. The formation
of the <u>future tense</u> in double infinitive construc-
tions is thus in large part a matter of using the
present tense forms of <u>werden</u>, rather than <u>haben</u>,
within sentence patterns you have already practiced
at length.

On the basis of the preceding discussion, you should
now be able to restate the present perfect tense
example sentence:

Franz hat zur Schule gehen wollen.

(Franz wanted to go to school.)

in the <u>future tense</u>, in other words, to say the
German equivalent of:

Franz <u>will want</u> to go to school.

When you hear the signal, say the future tense
sentence.

The correct answer is:

<u>Franz wird zur Schule gehen wollen.</u>

(Franz will want to go to school.)

The following exercises offer a brief review of the
present tense forms of <u>werden</u>. Listen to and repeat
each of the forms below:

ich werde

du wirst

er [sie, es] wird

wir werden

ihr werdet

sie werden

Sie werden

Study these forms as required.

Fill in the blanks with the appropriate present tense forms of verden.

1  du

2. wir

3  sie [pl ]

4  ihr

5. er

6. Sie

7  ich

<div align="center">CHECK YOUR ANSWERS.</div>

If you made any mistakes, write the correct German.

_____  1. wirst

_____  2. werden

_____  3. werden

_____  4. werdet

_____  5. wird

_____  6. werden

_____  7. werde

<div align="center">START THE TAPE.</div>

Say the appropriate present tense forms of <u>werden</u>.

1. Sie ....

2. wir ....

3. ich ....

4. sie [sing.] ....

5. du ....

6. ihr ....

7. sie [pl.] ....

<div align="center">NOTES</div>

# NOTES

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Based on the present tense sentences shown, fill in the blanks with the appropriate form of <u>werden</u> and the infinitive of the modal auxiliary to <u>make a</u> complete sentence in the <u>future tense</u>. Notice also the English translation of <u>the future tense</u> sentence.

1. Wir können mit dem Unterricht beginnen.

   Wir _____ mit dem Unterricht beginnen

   _____.

   (We will be able to begin with the lesson.)

2. Ich muss Hans zum Spielplatz bringen.

   Ich _____ Hans zum Spielplatz bringen

   _____.

   (I will have to take Hans to the playground.)

3. Grossmutter will mir das Geld schenken.

   Grossmutter _____ mir das Geld schenken

   _____.

   (Grandmother will want to give me the money.)

4. Sie müssen heute zu Fuss in die Schule gehen.

   Sie _____ heute zu Fuss in die Schule

   gehen _____.

   (They will have to walk to school today.)

5. Hier darf man nicht rauchen.

   Hier _____ man nicht rauchen _____

   (People won't be permitted to smoke here.)

6. Das Mädchen will Kellnerin werden.

   Das Mädchen _____ Kellnerin werden

   _____.

   (The girl will want to become a waitress.)

7. Ich muss morgen meinen Bruder abholen.

   Ich _____ morgen meinen Bruder abholen

   _____.

   (I will have to pick up my brother tomorrow.)

TURN THE PAGE AND CHECK YOUR ANSWERS.

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If you made any mistakes, write the correct German.

_____ 1. werden .... können

_____ 2. werde .... müssen

_____ 3. wird .... wollen

_____ 4. werden .... müssen

_____ 5. wird .... dürfen

_____ 6. wird .... wollen

_____ 7. werde .... müssen

START THE TAPE.

Say complete German sentences in the future tense, based on the present tense sentences shown. Note also the English translation of the future tense sentences.

1. Hans muss am Sonntag arbeiten.

   Hans .... am Sonntag arbeiten ....

   (Hans will have to work on Sunday.)

2. Meyers wollen mit uns nach Italien fahren.

   Meyers .... mit uns nach Italien fahren ....

   (The Meyers will want to go with us to Italy.)

3. Die Kinder dürfen morgen ins Kino gehen.

   Die Kinder .... morgen ins Kino gehen ....

   (The children will be permitted to go to the movies tomorrow.)

4. Ich kann leider nächste Woche nicht kommen.

   Ich .... leider nächste Woche nicht kommen ....

   (Unfortunately I will not be able to come next week.)

5. Ihr müsst ihm helfen.

   Ihr .... ihm helfen ....

   (You will have to help him.)

6. Peter soll seinen Freund zum Flugplatz bringen.

   Peter .... seinen Freund zum Flugplatz bringen ....

   (Peter will be expected to take his friend to the airport.)

In reflexive constructions, the appropriate reflexive pronoun appears either immediately following the conjugated form of werden or, in inverted word order, immediately following the noun or pronoun subject. For example:

Sie werden sich ein Haus kaufen wollen.

(They will want to buy a house.)

Werden sie sich ein Haus kaufen wollen?

(Will they want to buy a house?)

However, if a pronoun other than the reflexive pronoun is present the familiar sequence-of-object rule must apply. For example:

Sie werden es sich kaufen wollen.

(They will want to buy it.)

Write complete German sentences in the future tense on the basis of the given English. Use the German words provided, changing their form and order as required.

1. Hans / Köln / sich ansehen / werden / wollen /

_____

_____.

(Hans will want to sightsee in Cologne.)

2. Peter / sich entschuldigen / müssen / werden / bei Professor Schulz

_____

_____.

(Peter will have to apologize to Professor Schulz.)

3. Meyers / einen neuen Mercedes / werden / wollen / sich kaufen

_____

_____.

(The Meyers will want to buy a new Mercedes.)

4. Die Kinder / sich anziehen / können / werden

_____

_____.

(The children will be able to get dressed.)

TURN THE PAGE AND CHECK YOUR ANSWERS.

7

If you made any mistakes, write the correct German.

1. Hans wird sich Köln ansehen wollen.

_____

_____

2. Peter wird sich bei Professor Schulz entschuldigen müssen.

_____

_____

3. Meyers werden sich einen neuen Mercedes kaufen wollen.

_____

_____

4. Die Kinder werden sich anziehen können.

_____

_____

Say complete German sentences, using the elements shown. Begin each sentence with the underlined word.

1. <u>Vater</u> / müssen / einen neuen Mantel / sich kaufen / werden

   (Father will have to buy himself a new coat.)

2. <u>er</u> / sich einschenken / noch ein Glas Bier / wollen / werden

   (He will want to pour himself another glass of beer.)

3. sie / können / in Berlin / sich zurechtfinden / <u>werden</u>

   (Will they be able to find their way around Berlin?)

4. <u>Peter</u> / wollen / werden / sich aufschreiben / die Adresse

   (Peter will want to write down the address.)

5. <u>Die Kinder</u> / dürfen / sich holen / etwas zu essen / werden

   (The children will be allowed to get themselves something to eat.)

As introduced in Lesson 18, a number of verbs
that are most often used as main verbs can occasion-
ally be used as modal auxiliaries. Except when they
are used in subordinate clauses (to be dealt with in
section 4), the "verbs-used-like-modals" follow the
same pattern in the future tense as do the regular
modals.

The following exercises include sentences using sehen,
hören, helfen, lassen, and sich lassen in a modal
capacity. The word order pattern you practiced
earlier in this section continues to apply.

Write complete sentences based on the given English,
using the elements shown. Begin your sentence with
the underlined element. Note that this will in
some cases require inverted word order.

1. ihn / wir / kommen / nach Hause / hören /

   werden

   _____

   _____ _____.

   (We will hear him come home.)

2. Herr Meyer / bauen / sich lassen / werden /
   ein Haus

   _____

   _____.

   (Mr. Meyer will have a house built for nimself.)

3. ihr / auf dem Flugplatz / werden / sehen /
   viele Flugzeuge / starten und landen

   _____

   _____

   (You will see many airplanes take off and land
   at the airport.)

4. reparieren / meinen Sportwagen / werden / du /
   helfen / mir

   _____

   _____?

   (Will you help me repair my sports car?)

   TURN THE PAGE AND CHECK YOUR ANSWERS.

   NOTES

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If you made any mistakes, write the correct German.

1. Wir werden ihn nach Hause kommen hören.

_____

_____

2. Herr Meyer wird sich ein Haus bauen lassen.

_____

_____

3. Auf dem Flugplatz werdet ihr viele Flugzeuge
starten und landen sehen.

_____

_____

4. Wirst du mir meinen Sportwagen reparieren helfen?

_____

_____

START THE TAPE.

Say complete German sentences based on the given
elements. Begin your sentence with the underlined
element.

1. sehen / die Kinder / werden / bald / nach Hause /

   du / kommen

   (You will see the children come home soon.)

2. helfen / uns / werden / er / finden / den Ball

   (Will he help us find the ball?)

3. Meyers / werden / ihr Dach / lassen / reparieren

   (The Meyers will have their roof repaired.)

4. ihr / singen / werden / hören / morgen abend / ihn

   (Will you hear him sing tomorrow night?)

NOTES

The following exercises review all of the material
you have practiced in this section. Write complete
sentences using the given elements, beginning your
sentence with the underlined word. Note that re-
flexive verbs, verbs used like modals, and inverted
word order are all represented.

1. werden / sich kaufen / einen wärmeren Mantel /
   er / müssen

   _____

   _____

   (He will have to buy a warmer coat.)

2. helfen / ich / werden / meinen Freunden / die /
   Adresse / finden

   _____

   _____ .

   (I will help my friends find the address.)

3. morgen / werden / Hans und Inge / wollen /
   mitkommen

   _____

   _____ ?

   (Will Hans and Inge want to come along tomorrow?)

4. ansehen / den Film / nächste Woche / wir / werden /
   uns / können

   _____

   _____ .

   (We will be able to see the movie next week.)

5. werden / sich gut amüsieren / können / ihr /
   dort

   _____

   _____

   (You will be able to amuse yourselves there.)

6. wollen / morgen / abreisen / Meyers /
   werden

   _____

   _____

   (The Meyers will want to leave tomorrow.)

7. dürfen / besuchen / Peter / sie / werden

   _____

   _____

   (They will be allowed to visit Peter.)

8. hören / werden / bestimmt / ihn / wir / kommen /
   ins Haus

   _____

   _____

   (We'll certainly hear him come into the house.)

9. Vater / morgen / uns / in die Stadt / fahren /
   müssen / werden

   _____

   _____ ;

   (Tomorrow father will have to drive us downtown.)
   TURN THE PAGE AND CHECK YOUR ANSWERS.

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If you made any mistakes, write the correct German.

1. Er wird sich einen wärmeren Mantel kaufen müssen.

_____

_____

2. Ich werde meinen Freunden die Adresse finden
helfen.

_____

_____

3. Werden Hans und Inge morgen mitkommen wollen?

_____

_____

4. Wir werden uns nächste Woche den Film ansehen
können.

_____

_____

5. Ihr werdet euch dort gut amüsieren können.

_____

_____

6. Meyers werden morgen abreisen wollen.

_____

_____

7. Sie werden Peter besuchen dürfen.

_____

_____

8. Wir werden ihn bestimmt ins Haus kommen hören.

_____

_____

9. Morgen wird Vater uns in die Stadt fahren müssen.

_____

_____

START THE TAPE.

Say complete German sentences based on the given elements, beginning your sentence with the underlined element.

1. werden / <u>die amerikanischen Schüler</u> / sich ansehen / die alten Kirchen / wollen / in Köln

   (The American students will want to have a look at the old churches of Cologne.)

2. kommen / nicht / <u>Heidi</u> / können / werden / morgen

   (Heidi will not be able to come tomorrow.)

3. sich lassen / <u>Franz</u> / werden / kurz schneiden / die Haare

   (Franz will have his hair cut short.)

4. <u>vor nächster Woche</u> / wir / das Auto / können / werden / abholen / nicht

   (We will not be able to pick up the car before next week.)

5. dürfen / <u>du</u> / eine Flasche Wein / noch / werden / sich bestellen

   (You will be allowed to order another bottle of wine.)

6. ihr / schreiben / ihm / können / <u>werden</u> / sofort

   (Will you be able to write to him right away?)

7. Herr Meyer / <u>nächste Woche</u> / sich lassen / werden / ein Haus auf dem Lande / zeigen

   (Next week Mr. Meyer will have a house in the country shown to him.)

8. dürfen / Maria und Ingrid / <u>werden</u> / dieses Jahr / nicht / fahren / nach Italien

   (Will Maria and Ingrid not be allowed to go to Italy this year?)

9. besuchen / meine Freunde / müssen / in München / <u>ich</u> / werden

   (I will have to visit my friends in Munich.)

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Section 2

## Future Tense Expressing Present Probability

## in Sentences Containing Modal Auxiliaries

You will remember from **Lesson 35** that the future tense
in German is often used to indicate an assumption or
conjecture on the part of a speaker who wishes to
express the present probability of some action or
state. For example:

Karl wird nach Hause gehen.

might be translated:

Karl is probably going home.

if the context of the conversation indicates that the
speaker is making an assumption or conjecture about
Karl's destination. As you recall, such a probability
utterance often contains adverbs such as wohl and
wahrscheinlich (probably), sicher (most likely,
undoubtedly, [certainly]) and vielleicht (perhaps).
The adverb follows the conjugated form of werden,
unless a pronoun takes precedence. Study the follow-
ing two sentences:

Karl wird wohl nach Hause gehen.

(Karl is probably going home.)

Karl wird ihn wohl nach Hause bringen.

(Karl is probably taking him home.)

A similar meaning can be conveyed in future tense
sentences containing a modal auxiliary. For example:

Karl wird wohl nach Hause gehen wollen.

(Karl will probably want to go home.)

Karl wird ihn wohl nach Hause bringen wollen.

(Karl will probably want to take him home.)

In reflexive constructions, the adverb follows the
reflexive pronoun, or a sequence of two pronouns if
the construction calls for it:

Karl wird sich wohl ein Bier holen wollen.

(Karl will probably want to get a beer for
himself.)

Karl wird es sich wohl holen wollen.

(Karl will probably want to get one [it] for
himself.)

In the following few exercises, some of these proba-
bility adverbs will be included to indicate an
assumption or conjecture on the speaker's part. Re-
member that the above discussion also applies to
verbs that are used like modals.

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Write complete German sentences in the future tense
on the basis of the given English. Use the German
words provided, changing their form and order as
required. Note that all sentences include wohl or
another probability adverb. Begin your sentence with
the underlined element.

1. Offizier / in Berlin / sich zurechtfinden /

   werden / können / wohl

   _____

   _____

   (The officer will probably be able to find his way
   around Berlin.)

2. sie / heute abend / leider / ausgehen / nicht /

   werden / dürfen / wohl

   _____

   _____

   (Unfortunately, they will probably not be per-
   mitted to go out tonight.)

3. sie / heute abend / früh ins Bett / gehen /

   werden / wollen / vielleicht

   _____

   _____

   (Perhaps she will want to go to bed early tonight.)

4. Schüler / Film / neu / aus Deutschland / sich

   ansehen / werden / müssen / wohl

   _____

   _____

(The students will probably have to see the new
movie from Germany.)

TURN THE PAGE AND CHECK YOUR ANSWERS.

NOTES

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If you made any mistakes, write the correct German.

1. Der Offizier wird sich wohl in Berlin zurechtfinden können.

   _____

   _____

2. Leider werden sie wohl heute abend nicht ausgehen dürfen.

   _____

   _____

3. Heute abend wird sie vielleicht früh ins Bett gehen wollen.

   _____

   _____

4. Die Schüler werden sich wohl den neuen Film aus Deutschland ansehen müssen.

   _____

   _____

**START THE TAPE.**

Say complete German sentences, using the elements shown. Begin each sentence with the underlined word.

1. Meyers / Rechnung / diesen Monat / bezahlen / nicht / werden / können / wohl

   (The Meyers will probably not be able to pay the bill this month.)

2. Offizier / vom Bahnhof / abholen / werden / sich lassen / sicher

   (The officer will undoubtedly have himself be picked up at the railroad station.)

3. Inge / heute abend / dich / anrufen / werden / wollen / vielleicht

   (Perhaps Inge will want to call you tonight.)

4. du / Plan / dein / fürs Wochenende / aufgeben / werden / müssen / wahrscheinlich

   (You will probably have to give up your plan for the weekend.)

## Future Tense in Subordinate

## Clauses with True Modal Auxiliaries

In **Lesson 36**, you learned the present perfect tense pattern for modal auxiliaries accompanying main verbs in <u>subordinate clauses</u>. An example is the following sentence:

Ich bin sicher, dass er mit Peter hat kommen wollen.

(I am sure that he wanted to come with Peter.)

You probably remember that the transposed word order which is associated with subordinate clauses in general (conjugated verb moving to the end of the clause) does NOT apply in "double infinitive" situations. Instead, a sort of "incomplete" transposition takes place, in which the conjugated verb is placed immediately in front of the first infinitive, rather than at the end of the clause. Thus, in the example sentence above, the conjugated form of the auxiliary verb <u>haben</u> (<u>hat</u>) is placed immediately before the first <u>infinitive</u>, <u>kommen</u>.

Ich bin sicher, dass er mit Peter <u>hat</u> kommen wollen.

The <u>future tense</u> in subordinate clauses containing a modal auxiliary and main verb follows the same pattern of "incomplete transposition." Indeed, the only departure from the pattern you practiced in the preceding **Lesson** is the use of the appropriate conjugated form of <u>werden</u> rather than of <u>haben</u>. With this in mind, how would you say the German equivalent of:

I am sure that he will want to come with Peter.

You would say:

Ich bin sicher, dass er mit Peter <u>wird</u> kommen wollen.

Listen to and repeat each of the following sentences, noticing the English translation and the position of the conjugated present tense form of <u>werden</u>.

1. Hans fragte uns, ob wir ihn werden abholen wollen.

   (Hans asked us whether we will want to pick him up.)

2. Ingrid sagte uns, dass sie morgen abend wird

   ausgehen dürfen.

   (Ingrid told us that she will be allowed to go
   out tomorrow night.)

3. Ich möchte wissen, ob sie das Haus werden verkaufen

   können.

   (I would like to know whether they'll be able to
   sell the house.)

4. Peter schrieb uns, dass er am Sonntag nicht wird

   kommen können.

   (Peter wrote us that he will not be able to come
   on Sunday.)

5. Ich glaube, dass er seinen Wagen wird waschen

   müssen.

   (I think that he will have to wash his car.)

6. Weisst du schon, wann du wirst zurückkommen

   können?

   (Do you already know when you will be able to
   come back?)

7. Frau Meyer fragte uns, wie lange wir in München

   werden bleiben wollen.

   (Mrs. Meyer asked us how long we will want to
   stay in Munich.)

Fill in the blanks to produce a complete German
sentence on the basis of the given English. Remember
the "incomplete transposition" of the auxiliary verb
in these sentences.

1. Peter told us that he will have to come by train.
   (use <u>müssen</u>)

   Peter sagte uns, dass _____

   _____.

2. Professor Schulz thinks that the students will
   want to see the museum. (use <u>sich ansehen</u> and
   <u>wollen</u>)

   Professor Schulz glaubt, dass _____

   _____.

3. We don't know whether we will be able to go to
   Germany. (use <u>können</u>)

   Wir wissen nicht, ob _____

   _____.

4. I think that we will be expected to answer him.
   (use <u>sollen</u>)

   Ich glaube, dass _____

   _____.

5. They don't know yet, whether they'll be allowed
   to go to the beach. (use <u>dürfen</u>)

   Sie wissen noch nicht, ob _____

   _____.

6. We don't think that Karl will want to sell his
   sports car. (use <u>wollen</u>)

   Wir glauben nicht, dass _____

   _____.

TURN THE PAGE AND CHECK YOUR ANSWERS.

NOTES

If you made any mistakes, write the correct German.

1. .... er mit dem Zug wird kommen müssen.

_____

2. .... die Schüler sich das Museum werden ansehen
   wollen.

_____

3. .... wir nach Deutschland werden fahren können.

_____

4. .... wir ihm werden antworten sollen.

_____

5. .... sie an den Strand werden gehen dürfen.

_____

6. .... Karl seinen Sportwagen wird verkaufen wollen.

_____

START THE TAPE.

Say complete German sentences, supplying the sub-
ordinate clause in the future tense.

1. I know that the Meyers will not want to sell their
   beautiful picture.

   Ich weiss, dass Meyers ihr schönes Bild nicht ....

2. The students are asking how long they will be
   able to stay in Germany.

   Die Schüler fragen, wie lange sie in Deutsch-

   land ....

3. We don't know yet whether we will be allowed
   to see that movie.

   Wir wissen noch nicht, ob wir uns diesen Film ....

4. Hans thinks that he will have to work on Sunday.

   Hans glaubt, dass er am Sonntag ....

5. He knows that he will be expected (use sollen)
   to call up.

   Er weiss, dass er ....

6. Professor Schulz asked us whether we'll want to
   have a look at the old church.

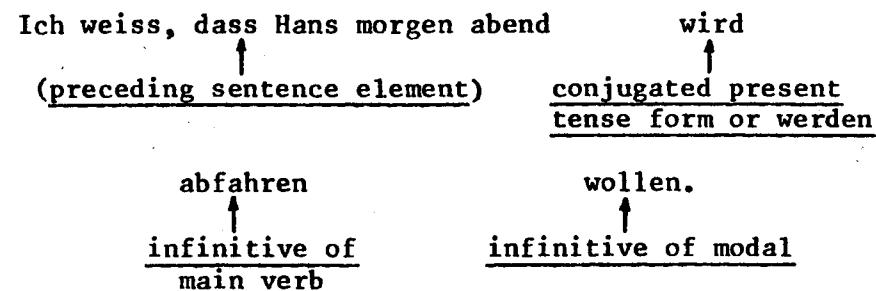   Professor Schulz fragte uns, ob wir uns die alte

   Kirche ....

7. Peter thinks that he will have to pick up his
   classmate.
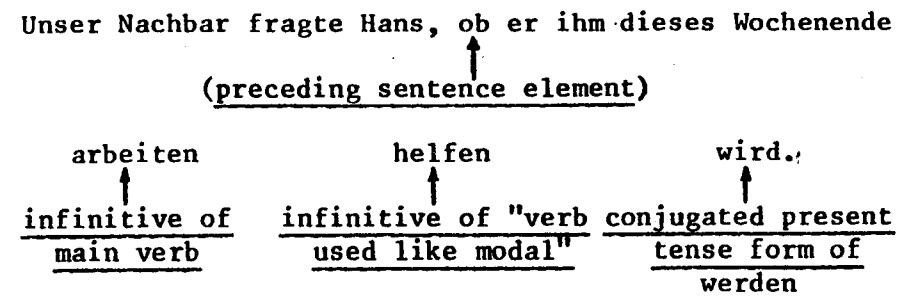
   Peter glaubt, dass er seinen Klassenkameraden ....

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## Section 4

### Future Tense in Subordinate

### Clauses with Verbs Used Like Modals

You have just learned that when modal verbs are used together with a main verb in subordinate clauses, the proper construction for the future tense is as follows:

Ich weiss, dass Hans morgen abend          wird
↑                    ↑

(preceding sentence element)      conjugated present
tense form or werden

abfahren            wollen.
↑                   ↑

infinitive of         infinitive of modal
main verb

In the future tense, however, this word order applies only to the "true" modals, NOT to the "verbs-used-like-modals." In the latter case, complete transposition does take place, and the conjugated present tense form of werden goes to the end of the clause. In other words, regular transposed word order applies when helfen, sehen, hören, lassen, sich lassen, etc., are used as modals, as shown in the example below:

Unser Nachbar fragte Hans, ob er ihm dieses Wochenende
↑

(preceding sentence element)

arbeiten          helfen          wird.
↑            ↑            ↑

infinitive of    infinitive of "verb   conjugated present
main verb       used like modal"     tense form of
werden

Say complete German sentences, supplying the appropriate form of the auxiliary verb <u>werden</u>. Note that this form appears at the end of the subordinate clause. The regular verb used in a modal capacity is underlined in each instance.

1. Peter hat uns gesagt, dass er die Koffer tragen

   <u>helfen</u> ....

   (Peter told us that he will help carry the suitcases.)

2. Wir wissen noch nicht, ob wir <u>uns</u> zum Flugplatz

   bringen <u>lassen</u> ....

   (We don't know yet whether we will have ourselves taken to the airport.)

3. Wir freuen uns, dass wir morgen abend

   Ihre Tochter singen <u>hören</u> ....

   (We are glad that we will hear your daughter sing tomorrow night.)

4. Er weiss noch nicht, ob er einen Arzt kommen

   <u>lassen</u> ....

   (He doesn't know yet whether he will have a doctor come.)

5. Ich möchte wissen, ob Vater uns nach Hause kommen

   <u>hören</u> ....

   (I would like to know whether father will hear us come home.)

6. Ich bin sicher, dass wir Karl bald abfahren

   <u>sehen</u> ....

   (I am sure that we will see Karl depart soon.)

Say complete German sentences, supplying the subordinate clause in the future tense.

1. Do you know whether Professor Schulz will have these books sent from America?

   Wissen Sie, ob Professor Schulz sich ....

2. We told our neighbor that we will help him repair the roof.

   Wir haben unserem Nachbarn gesagt, dass ....

3. Father, tell Mr. Müller that I will have his new suit picked up!

   Vater, sag Herrn Müller, dass ....

4. We don't know yet whether we'll see Peter play soccer tomorrow.

   Wir wissen noch nicht, ob ....

5. I hope that you [fam. sing.] will hear the children come home.

   Ich hoffe, dass ....

NOTES

Complete the German sentences below, supplying the subordinate clause on the basis of the given English. Use the elements shown, changing word form and order as required.

1. We told our neighbors that we will help them work in the garden tomorrow.

   ihnen / helfen / werden / morgen / wir / arbeiten / im Garten

   Wir haben unseren Nachbarn gesagt, dass _____

   _____.

2. Ingrid wrote us that she'll hear the famous Callas sing in Munich.

   sie / singen / in München / die berühmte Callas / werden / hören

   Ingrid hat uns geschrieben, dass _____

   _____.

3. She is certain that she'll see the guests come.

   die Gäste / sie / kommen / werden / sehen

   Sie ist sicher, dass _____

   _____.

4. Mr. Müller has told me that he will have his next suit made in England.

   in England / sich lassen / werden / seinen nächsten Anzug / machen / er

   Herr Müller hat mir erzählt, dass _____

   _____.

5. Mrs. Meyer said that during the vacation she'll have breakfast brought to her room.

   in den Ferien / sich lassen / sie / werden / das Frühstück / aufs Zimmer / bringen

   Frau Meyer hat gesagt, dass _____

   _____.

TURN THE PAGE AND CHECK YOUR ANSWERS.

If you made any mistakes, write the correct German.

1. .... wir ihnen morgen im Garten arbeiten helfen
   werden.

   _____

   _____

2. .... sie die berühmte Callas in München singen
   hören wird.

   _____

   _____

3. .... sie die Gäste kommen sehen wird.

   _____

   _____

4. .... er sich seinen nächsten Anzug in England
   machen lassen wird.

   _____

   _____

5. .... sie sich in den Ferien das Frühstück aufs
   Zimmer bringen lassen wird.

   _____

   _____

START THE TAPE.

## LESSON 40

### Subjunctive Constructions with "Werden"; Subjunctive of "Sein", "Haben", and Modals

This is the first of five Lessons on the forms and uses of the subjunctive mood in German. The first three of these Lessons deal with the present subjunctive, and the last two with the past subjunctive. The major emphasis of this Lesson is on the use of the subjunctive mood in "if - then" contrary-to-fact statements. Later portions of the Lesson deal with other applications of the subjunctive mood including, for example, its use in expressing polite requests.

The Lesson is divided into the following sections:

1. Introduction to Contrary-to-Fact Statements; Subjunctive of "Werden" and the Conditional in "Then" Clauses

2. Subjunctive of Haben and Sein in "If" Clauses

3. Contrary-to-Fact Statements Containing Modal Auxiliaries

4. Some Other Uses of the Subjunctive

### Introduction to Contrary-to-Fact Statements; Subjunctive of "Werden" and the Conditional in "Then" Clauses

In this and the following four Lessons, you will learn the forms and major uses of verbs in the subjunctive mood. One of the most important uses of the subjunctive mood is to express contrary-to-fact statements which consist of a condition and a conclusion clause. Since neither of these terms is likely to be familiar to you at this point, we will first discuss their meaning, using English examples, before introducing the German forms involved.

Contrary-to-fact statements may be conveniently thought of as sentences which present an "if-then" situation. For example:

If he wants a bicycle, I will buy him one.

In this sentence, the "if" condition is stated in the first clause:

If he wants a bicycle, ....

The "then" conclusion is stated in the second clause:

.... I will buy him one.

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The conclusion expressed in the "then" clause will not take place unless the condition expressed in the "if" clause is met. Other examples of conditional sentences in English are shown below:

1. If he has enough money, he'll go to the movies tonight.

2. If it rains, the show will be held indoors.

3. If I take German, I will be in Miss Müller's class.

The last three examples expressed an open condition; that is, nothing was contrary to fact. Now consider the following sentences:

1. If I were rich, I would buy myself a Mercedes.

2. If the child wanted to go, his parents would approve.

3. If Hans were to come early, we would leave right away.

The sentences in the first group differ from those in the second group in that the first group consists of statements about facts as they are or will become. The sentences in the second group consist of statements which are contrary to fact, in the sense that the condition expressed in the "if" clause is not met and is unlikely to be met. For example:

If I were rich, I would buy myself a Mercedes.

The condition expressed in the "if" clause is not met as far as the speaker is concerned (by framing the sentence in this way, the speaker implies that he is not rich, and suggests no real prospects of his becoming rich). In the second example:

If the child wanted to go, his parents would approve.

the clause "If the child wanted to go, ...." implies that the child does not and will not want to go. Thus, a contrary-to-fact situation exists.

In open-condition "if-then" situations, German uses the indicative mood to make statements about facts or "facts-to-be":

Wenn er genug Geld hat, geht er heute abend ins Kino.

(If he has enough money, he'll go to the movies tonight.)

The indicative mood consists of the verb forms and tenses which you have learned up to now.

However, in contrary-to-fact "if-then" situations, German uses the subjunctive mood:

Wenn ich reich wäre, würde ich mir einen Mercedes kaufen.

(If I were rich, I would buy myself a Mercedes.)

The underlined verbs in the preceding sentence show subjunctive forms which you will learn in this Lesson. The important concept for you to retain from the preceding discussion is that "if-then" sentences may be in either the indicative or subjunctive mood. They are in the subjunctive mood whenever a contrary-to-fact situation is being expressed.

In this Lesson, we will deal only with sentences reflecting contrary-to-fact situations, in other words, sentences requiring use of the subjunctive mood. In order to facilitate your learning task, we will first learn the proper verb forms for the "then" or conclusion clause of the contrary-to-fact statement, i.e., the underlined portion of sentences such as the following:

Wenn ich Zeit hätte, würde ich meinen Freund besuchen.

(If I had time, I would visit my friend.)

The German verb pattern for the "then" clause in contrary-to-fact statements consists of the appropriately conjungated subjunctive form of the auxiliary werden plus the infinitive of the main verb, which goes to the end of the clause.

This verb pattern is called the conditional and is derived from the future indicative which you learned and practiced in Lesson 35. It follows that the würde-form shown below can refer either to present or to future time.

Wenn ich Zeit hätte,    würde    ich meinen Freund
                         ↑
                      subjunctive
                      form of werden
                      ("ich" form)

    besuchen.
        ↑
    infinitive
    of main verb at
    end of clause

You will also note that the verb form würde precedes the pronoun subject ich, i.e., shows inverted word order. Can you explain why?

Subject and verb are inverted because the subordinate "if" clause happens to precede the main "then" clause, and as such produces subject-verb inversion in the "then" clause just as would adverbs, prepositional phrases, or other preceding elements.

It is not necessary for the "if" clause to precede the "then" clause, although this is the more common pattern. Thus, it is also possible to have "then-if" patterns such as:

Ich würde meinen Freund besuchen, wenn ich Zeit hätte.

(I would visit my friend if I had time.)

In such cases, subject-verb inversion does not take place, because there is no element preceding the main clause.

In the following exercises, you will learn the subjunctive forms of the auxiliary verb werden and then use these forms within the "then" clauses of contrary-to-fact statements.

Listen to and repeat the following subjunctive forms
of

<u>werden</u>:

ich würde

du würdest

er, sie, es würde

wir würden

ihr würdet

sie würden

Sie würden

Stop your tape and study these forms until you know
them thoroughly, then turn the page.

(You may note that the subjunctive forms of <u>werden</u>
are identical with the imperfect tense forms, except
that the -<u>u</u>- of the past tense stem is replaced
by -<u>ü</u>-.

Fill in the blanks with the appropriate subjunctive form of <u>werden</u>:

1. ihr _____

2. du _____

3. wir _____

4. er _____

5. Sie _____

6. ich _____

7. sie [pl.] _____

<div align="center">TURN THE PAGE AND CHECK YOUR ANSWERS.</div>

<div align="center">START THE TAPE.</div>

Say the appropriate subjunctive form of <u>werden</u>:

1. wir ....

2. Sie ....

3. du ....

4. sie [sing.] ....

5. ihr ....

6. sie [pl.] ....

7. ich ....

Say complete German sentences, supplying the appropriate subjunctive form of <u>werden</u>. As you work through this exercise, you should note:

a. the infinitive of the main verb at the end of the "then" clause;

b. the inversion of the appropriate form of <u>werden</u> with its subject, due to the preceding subordinate "if" clause.

(For the time being, please accept the umlauted forms of <u>haben</u> and <u>sein</u> without explanation. They will be introduced later. In this section we will concentrate on the "then" clause.)

1. If he had time, he would stay longer.

   Wenn er Zeit hätte, .... er länger bleiben.

2. If we had more money, we would eat at expensive restaurants.

   Wenn wir mehr Geld hätten, .... wir in teuren Restaurants essen.

3. If she were here, she would come along.

   Wenn sie hier wäre, .... sie mitkommen.

4. If it weren't so late, I would read a book.

   Wenn es nicht so spät wäre, .... ich ein Buch lesen.

5. If you had a phone, you would call him for sure.

   Wenn ihr ein Telefon hättet, .... ihr ihn bestimmt anrufen.

6. If you were more polite, you wouldn't smoke here.

   Wenn Sie höflicher wären, .... Sie hier nicht

   rauchen.

If you made any mistakes, write the correct German.

| | |
|---|---|
| _____ | 1. würdet |
| _____ | 2. würdest |
| _____ | 3. würden |
| _____ | 4. würde |
| _____ | 5. würden |
| _____ | 6. würde |
| _____ | 7. würden |

Fill in the blanks to complete the German sentence, supplying the appropriate subjunctive form of werden, the inverted subject, and the infinitive of the main verb.

1. If the children had bicycles, they would go to the beach.

   Wenn die Kinder Fahrräder hätten, _____

   an den Strand _____.

2. If Peter had a garage, he wouldn't park his car in front of the house.

   Wenn Peter eine Garage hätte, _____

   sein Auto nicht vor dem Haus _____.

3. If Maria weren't so young, he would invite her to the party.

   Wenn Maria nicht so jung wäre, _____

   sie zu der Party _____.

4. If you had time, you would visit him for sure.

   Wenn du Zeit hättest, _____ ihn

   bestimmt _____.

5. If this Porsche weren't so expensive, I would buy it.

   Wenn dieser Porsche nicht so teuer wäre, _____

   _____ ihn _____.

6. If I weren't so tired, I would go to the movies tonight.

   Wenn ich nicht so müde wäre, _____

   heute abend ins Kino _____.

Write a complete "then" clause in the subjunctive on the basis of the given English and the German "if" clause provided. Pay special attention to word order.

1. If the boy were sick, he would not eat.

   Wenn der Junge krank wäre, _____

   _____.

2. If she had the address, she would visit them.

   Wenn sie die Adresse hätte, _____

   _____.

3. If we had time, we would stay in Munich longer.

   Wenn wir Zeit hätten, _____

   _____.

4. If they had luck, they would win a lot of money.

   Wenn sie Glück hätten, _____

   _____.

5. If I had enough money, I would buy the car.

   Wenn ich genug Geld hätte, _____

   _____.

6. If he had company, he would buy more beer.

   Wenn er Besuch hätte, _____

   _____.

7. If you were in Germany, you would learn German quickly.

   Wenn Sie in Deutschland wären, _____

   _____   START THE TAPE.

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If you made any mistakes, write the correct German.

_____ 1. würden sie .... fahren

_____ 2. würde er .... parken

_____ 3. würde er .... einladen

_____ 4. würdest du .... besuchen

_____ 5. würde ich .... kaufen

_____ 6. würde ich .... gehen

If you made any mistakes, write the correct German.

1. .... würde er nicht essen.

_____

2. .... würde sie sie besuchen.

_____

3. .... würden wir länger in München bleiben.

_____

4. .... würden sie viel Geld gewinnen.

_____

5. .... würde ich das Auto kaufen.

_____

6. .... würde er mehr Bier kaufen.

_____

7. .... würden Sie schnell Deutsch lernen.

_____

START THE TAPE.

Say complete German sentences, supplying the entire
"then" clause in the subjunctive.

1. If the cake weren't good, I wouldn't eat it.

   Wenn der Kuchen nicht gut wäre, ....

2. If you were here, you would help us for sure.
   (use bestimmt)

   Wenn du hier wärest, ....

3. If it were seven o'clock, we would get up.

   Wenn es sieben Uhr wäre, ....

4. If the museum were open, we would visit it today.

   Wenn das Museum geöffnet wäre, ....

5. If Professor Schulz had the new books, he would
   give them to us.

   Wenn Professor Schulz die neuen Bücher hätte, ....


When the main verb in the "then" clause is reflexive,
the usual rules for the placement of the reflexive
pronoun apply. You should thus be able to complete
the following sentence, using the reflexive construc-
tion sich setzen. When you hear the signal, say
the complete German sentence. Remember that subject-
verb inversion is required here, due to the preceding
subordinate "if" clause.

   Wenn ich einen Stuhl hätte, ....

   (If I had a chair, I would sit down.)

You should have said:

   Wenn ich einen Stuhl hätte, würde ich mich setzen.

Due to inverted word order, the reflexive pronoun
here follows the subject (ich) rather than the in-
flected verb (würde).

Say complete German sentences, supplying the appro-
priate subjunctive construction using the reflexive
main verbs in parentheses.

1. If they were in Munich, they would meet each
   other. (sich treffen)

   Wenn sie in München wären, ....

2. If I had time, I would sit down. (sich setzen)

   Wenn ich Zeit hätte, ....

3. If Franz were here, he would have fun.
   (sich amüsieren)

   Wenn Franz hier wäre, ....

4. If they had children, they would buy themselves
   a bigger house. (sich kaufen)

   Wenn sie Kinder hätten, ....

The same subjunctive pattern with **werden** that you
have been practicing within "then" clauses in
contrary-to-fact conditional sentences can also be
used independently (i.e. in a single-clause sentence)
to express a **polite request**.  For example:

Würden Sie sich setzen?

(Would you sit down?)

Würdest du etwas Kaffee kaufen?

(Would you buy some coffee?)

The word **bitte** is often added to sentences of this
type to make the request even more indirect and
polite:

Würden Sie sich bitte setzen?

(Would you please sit down?)

Würdest du bitte etwas Kaffee kaufen?

(Would you please buy some coffee?)

Say complete German sentences, using a subjunctive
construction with **werden** to express a polite request:

1. Would you please help me?

   .... du mir bitte ....?

2. Would you please bring me a cup of coffee?

   .... Sie mir bitte eine Tasse Kaffee ....?

3. Would you please set the table?

   .... ihr bitte ....?

4. Hans, would you please shave?

   Hans, .... du dich bitte ....?

Write complete German sentences, using the sub-
junctive construction with <u>werden</u> to express a
polite request.

1. Would you [formal] please open the door?

   _____

   _____?

2. Would you [fam. sing.] please call him up?

   _____

   _____?

3. Would you [fam. pl.] please close the book?

   _____

   _____?

4. Would you [formal] please pick me up tomorrow
   morning?

   _____

   _____?

5. Would you [formal] please bring along a few
   bottles of beer for us?

   _____

   _____?

                TURN THE PAGE AND CHECK YOUR ANSWERS.

If you made any mistakes, write the correct German.

1. Würden Sie bitte die Tür aufmachen?

   _____

   _____

2. Würdest du ihn bitte anrufen?

   _____

   _____

3. Würdet ihr bitte das Buch zumachen?

   _____

   _____

4. Würden Sie mich bitte morgen früh abholen?

   _____

   _____

5. Würden Sie uns bitte ein paar Flaschen Bier
   mitbringen?

   _____

   _____

START THE TAPE.

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Section 2

## Subjunctive of "Haben" and "Sein" in "If" Clauses

Up until now, you have been working only with the
"then" or "conclusion" clauses of contrary-to-fact
statements. In this section, you will learn and
practice the formation of "if" or condition clauses,
and at the end of the section, you will be asked to
combine both "if" and "then" clauses into complete
contrary-to-fact statements in the subjunctive mood.

The würde + infinitive form (that is, the conditional)
is frequently found in the conclusion "then"
clause; and the subjunctive of a given verb in the
condition "if" clause.

Consider the following English sentences, noticing
especially the underlined words:

1. If I had enough money, I would buy a new house.

2. If Hans were here, he would come with us.

What are the infinitive forms of the two English
verbs underlined above?

The first sentence uses the English verb "to have"
and the second sentence uses the verb "to be."

The "if" clauses of contrary-to-fact statements very
often use one or the other of these two verbs:

    If I had time ....

    If his parents had more money ....

    If Sam had a new book ....

    If the new neighbors were more friendly ....

    If I were president ....

    If you were here ....

A corresponding situation exists in German. The
appropriate subjunctive forms of haben and sein
are widely used in the "if" clauses of contrary-to-
fact statements:

    Wenn ich Zeit hätte ....

    Wenn seine Eltern mehr Geld hätten ....

    Wenn Sam ein neues Buch hätte ....

    Wenn die neuen Nachbarn freundlicher wären ....

    Wenn ich Präsident wäre ....

    Wenn du hier wärest ....

In order for you to use <u>haben</u> and <u>sein</u> in "if"
clauses, it will first be necessary to learn
the appropriate subjunctive forms of these two verbs.
We will deal first with <u>haben</u>.  Listen to and repeat
each of the subjunctive forms below.

> ich hätte
>
> du hättest
>
> er, sie, es hätte
>
> wir hätten
>
> ihr hättet
>
> sie hätten
>
> Sie hätten

It may help you to note that the subjunctive forms
of <u>haben</u> are the same as the corresponding <u>imperfect</u>
<u>tense</u> forms, except that the stem vowel -<u>a</u>- is
replaced by -<u>ä</u>- in each of the personal forms of the
subjunctive.  Stop your tape and study these forms
further as required, before beginning the exercise
on the next page.

Write the appropriate subjunctive form of <u>haben</u>.

1. wir           _____

2. ihr           _____

3. sie [sing.]    _____

4. Sie           _____

5. du            _____

6. ich           _____

7. sie [pl.]      _____

**Say the subjunctive form of haben.**

1. Sie ....

2. er ....

3. ihr ....

4. wir ....

5. ich ....

6. es ....

7. du ....

Say complete German sentences, supplying the appropriate subjunctive form of <u>haben</u>.

1. Wenn ich ein neues Auto ...., würde ich froh sein.

2. Wenn wir heute etwas Brot ...., würden wir es essen.

3. Wenn du Zeit ...., würdest du natürlich in die Stadt fahren.

4. Wenn Hans eine Freundin ...., würde er nicht so viele Bücher lesen.

5. Wenn Meyers Geld ...., würden sie sich ein neues Haus kaufen.

6. Wenn ihr einen Ball ...., würdet ihr sicher Fussball spielen.

If you made any mistakes, write the correct German.

_____ 1. hätten

_____ 2. hättet

_____ 3. hätte

_____ 4. hätten

_____ 5. hättest

_____ 6. hätte

_____ 7. hätten

Say complete German sentences, supplying the entire "if" clause in the subjunctive mood.

1. If I had a car, I would drive to San Francisco.

   ...., würde ich nach San Francisco fahren.

2. If Hans and Maria had time, they would come.

   ...., würden sie kommen.

3. If Franz had money, he would buy himself a new suit.

   ...., würde er sich einen neuen Anzug kaufen.

4. If we had wine, we would drink it.

   ...., würden wir ihn trinken.

5. If Helga had an interesting book, she would read it.

   ...., würde sie es lesen.

6. If I had a pencil, I would lend it to you.

   ...., würde ich ihn dir leihen.

We will now turn to the subjunctive forms of sein. Listen to and repeat each of the verb forms below:

ich wäre

du wärest

er, sie, es wäre

wir wären

ihr wäret

sie wären

Sie wären

The subjunctive forms of sein (like haben) also have a vowel change from the imperfect stem a to ä. However, they show an additional deviation from the imperfect forms as underlined. Study as required, then turn the page for exercises.

Write the appropriate subjunctive form of <u>sein</u>.

1. er            _____

2. wir          _____

3. sie [pl.]     _____

4. du            _____

5. ihr          _____

6. ich          _____

7. Sie          _____

TURN THE PAGE AND CHECK YOUR ANSWERS.

START THE TAPE.

Say the appropriate subjunctive form of <u>sein</u>.

1. es ....

2. wir ....

3. Sie ....

4. ihr ....

5. du ....

6. sie [pl.] ....

7. ich ....

Fill in the blanks with the appropriate subjunctive form of <u>sein</u>.

1. Wenn ich müde _____, würde ich nicht gehen.

2. Wenn ihr hier _____, würden wir uns freuen.

3. Wenn du arm _____, würde ich dir Geld geben.

4. Wenn wir in Deutschland _____, würden wir Deutsch sprechen.

5. Wenn Herr Meyer reich _____, würde er sich einen Mercedes kaufen.

TURN THE PAGE AND CHECK YOUR ANSWERS.

NOTES

If you made any mistakes, write the correct German.

_____ 1. wäre

_____ 2. wären

_____ 3. wären

_____ 4. wärest

_____ 5. wäret

_____ 6. wäre

_____ 7. wären

If you made any mistakes, write the correct German.

_____ 1. wäre

_____ 2. wäret

_____ 3. wärest

_____ 4. wären

_____ 5. wäre

START THE TAPE.

Say complete German sentences, supplying the entire "if" clause in the subjunctive mood.

1. If they were here, they would help us.

   ...., würden sie uns helfen.

2. If I had money, I would buy myself a new car.

   ...., würde ich mir einen neuen Wagen kaufen.

3. If we were sick, we would stay home.

   ...., würden wir zu Hause bleiben.

4. If you had the new suit, you would wear it tonight.

   ...., würdest du ihn heute abend tragen.

5. If Hans had time, he would call me up.

   ...., würde er mich anrufen.

6. If I were younger, I would travel a lot.

   ...., würde ich viel reisen.

7. If you [fam., pl.] had the book by Thomas Mann, you would lend it to us.

   ...., würdet ihr es uns leihen.

8. If Mrs. Schulz were friendlier, I would visit her.

   ...., würde ich sie besuchen.

In all of the "if" clauses of the preceding exercises, where is the subjunctive form of <u>haben</u> or <u>sein</u> placed, and why?

The inflected subjunctive form of <u>haben</u> or <u>sein</u> is placed

        at the <u>end of the clause</u>

because the "if" clause, as a subordinate clause, requires transposed word order.

In the following exercises, you will be asked to produce complete contrary-to-fact statements consisting of both "if" and "then" clauses. In each case, the "then" clause will require the <u>conditional</u> with <u>werden</u> + infinitive of the main verb. The "if" clause will require the appropriate <u>subjunctive</u> of either <u>haben</u> or <u>sein</u>.

Write complete German sentences consisting of an "if" clause and a "then" clause in a contrary-to-fact statement. Base your sentence on the two indicative sentences shown. For example,

  You see:  Ich habe kein Buch.  Ich lese nicht.

          (I don't have a book.  I am not reading.)

  You write:  Wenn ich ein Buch hätte, würde ich lesen.

          (If I had a book, I would read.)

The negative elements in the two indicative sentences serve as a reminder that the "if-then" situation is indeed contrary to fact.

1. Ich bin nicht zu Hause.  Ich schlafe nicht.

   _____

  _____.

2. Er hat kein Auto.  Er besucht mich nicht.

   _____

  _____.

3. Sie sind nicht krank.  Sie bleiben nicht zu Hause. [pl.]

   _____

  _____.

4. Maria ist nicht hier.  Sie hilft mir nicht.

   _____

  _____.

5. Du hast kein Geld.  Du kaufst dir kein Auto.

   _____

  _____.

6. Sie sind nicht in Deutschland.  Sie rufen ihn nicht an. [form.]

   _____

  _____.

7. Ihr seid nicht reich.  Ihr kauft euch kein grosses Haus.

   _____

  _____.

If you made any mistakes, write the correct German.

1. Wenn ich zu Hause wäre, würde ich schlafen.

_____

_____

2. Wenn er ein Auto hätte, würde er mich besuchen.

_____

_____

3. Wenn sie krank wären, würden sie zu Hause bleiben.

_____

_____

4. Wenn Maria hier wäre, würde sie mir helfen.

_____

_____

5. Wenn du Geld hättest, würdest du dir ein Auto kaufen.

_____

_____

6. Wenn Sie in Deutschland wären, würden Sie ihn anrufen.

_____

_____

7. Wenn ihr reich wäret, würdet ihr euch ein grosses Haus kaufen.

_____

_____

START THE TAPE.

Say complete German sentences, supplying the appropriate verb forms.

1. If Heidi had a car, she would rarely walk.

   Wenn Heidi ein Auto ...., .... sie selten zu Fuss....

2. If Peter were in Munich, he would call up his friend.

   Wenn Peter in München ...., .... er seinen

   Freund ....

3. If we had time, we would go to the soccer game.

   Wenn wir Zeit ...., .... wir zum Fussballspiel ....

4. If I had a car, I would gladly drive you to the train station.

   Wenn ich ein Auto ...., .... ich dich gern zum

   Bahnhof ....

5. If Maria were nice, I would go out with her.

   Wenn Maria nett ...., .... ich mit ihr ....

6. If Franz had a dictionary, he would find the word.

   Wenn Franz ein Wörterbuch ...., .... er das

   Wort ....

7. If they were in Munich, they would visit Professor Schulz.

   Wenn sie in München ...., .... sie Professor

   Schulz ....

Say complete German sentences on the basis of the given English, using the appropriate "if-then" constructions in contrary-to-fact statements.

1. If Hans were here, we would stay longer.

2. If I had time, I would visit him.

3. If the Müllers had more money, they would buy a car.

4. If Heidi were here, we would give her the address.

5. If it were not so cold, the children would play in the garden.

6. If Maria had a bicycle, she would come along.

7. If Franz were home, he would help me.

8. If the new student had a telephone, we would call him.

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Section 3


## Contrary-to-Fact Statements

## Containing Modal Auxiliaries

In the first section of this Lesson, you learned to use the conditional with the auxiliary werden + the infinitive of the main verb in the "then" clause of a contrary-to-fact statement. For example:

Wenn ich zu Hause wäre, würde ich das Geschirr

abwaschen.

(If I were at home, I would wash the dishes.)

Now let us assume that the speaker wished to incorporate the idea of "necessity" into the "then" clause. In other words, instead of saying ".... I would wash the dishes", to say ".... I would have to wash the dishes." This means that the modal auxiliary müssen has to be incorporated into the German "then" clause. The resulting sentence is shown below:

Wenn ich zu Hause wäre, müsste ich das Geschirr

abwaschen.

(If I were at home, I would have to wash the dishes.)

1. In the example above, does the auxiliary verb werden appear in the "then" clause?

2. What word takes the place of werden?

3. What grammatical form does müsste represent?

1. No. The auxiliary verb werden does not appear in the "then" clause.

2. The word müssen takes the place of werden to avoid a cumbersome double-infinitive construction (Wenn ich zu Hause wäre, würde ich dich anrufen müssen).

3. The word müsste, appropriately conjugated, is the subjunctive form of müssen.

The subjunctive forms of the modals (except for mögen) are produced by adding the imperfect tense endings (which you studied in Lesson 29) to the unchanged infinitive stem, that is, the infinitive minus the -en ending. [The subjunctive forms of mögen are produced by adding the imperfect endings to the stem möch-. You are already familiar with the special use of möchte; therefore, it will not be necessary to discuss this derivative verb form in the context of this Lesson.]

In this section we will learn the subjunctive forms of the modal auxiliary verbs and use them in previously practiced contrary-to-fact patterns.

Listen to and repeat the subjunctive forms of können and wollen shown below. Notice that können RETAINS the umlaut in all inflected forms. (Since wollen and sollen do not have an umlaut in the infinitive, none of the subjunctive forms are umlauted.) The personal endings are underlined.

### können

ich könn<u>te</u>

du könn<u>test</u>

er, sie, es könn<u>te</u>

wir könn<u>ten</u>

ihr könn<u>tet</u>

sie könn<u>ten</u>

Sie könn<u>ten</u>


### wollen

ich woll<u>te</u>

du woll<u>test</u>

er, sie, es woll<u>te</u>

wir woll<u>ten</u>

ihr woll<u>tet</u>

sie woll<u>ten</u>

Sie woll<u>ten</u>

Study the above forms until you are confident of the way in which the subjunctive is formed in all persons, then turn the page for exercises.

Fill in the blanks with the appropriate subjunctive form of the modal auxiliary verb in parentheses. Remember that modal verbs having an umlaut in the infinitive retain the umlaut in the subjunctive, and that mögen uses the stem form möch-.

1. (können)    du          _____

2. (sollen)    ihr         _____

3. (mögen)     sie [pl.]   _____

4. (dürfen)    er          _____

5. (wollen)    ich         _____

6. (müssen)    Sie         _____

7. (mögen)     wir         _____

Fill in the blanks with the appropriate subjunctive form of the modal auxiliary.

1. (sollen)    Sie          _____

2. (müssen)    sie [sing.]  _____

3. (wollen)    ihr          _____

4. (mögen)     ich          _____

5. (können)    es           _____

6. (sollen)    du           _____

7. (müssen)    wir          _____

If you made any mistakes, write the correct German.

_____ 1. könntest

_____ 2. solltet

_____ 3. möchten

_____ 4. dürfte

_____ 5. wollte

_____ 6. müssten

_____ 7. möchten

If you made any mistakes, write the correct German.

_____ 1. sollten

_____ 2. müsste

_____ 3. wolltet

_____ 4. möchte

_____ 5. könnte

_____ 6. solltest

_____ 7. müssten

START THE TAPE.

We will now practice using modal auxiliaries in "then" clauses in the subjunctive.

Say complete German sentences, supplying the appropriate subjunctive form of the modal verb in parentheses. In each instance, note carefully the English rendering of the modal concept.

1. If she had the time, she would be able to go to the movies. (können)

   Wenn sie Zeit hätte, .... sie ins Kino gehen.

2. If Hans had something to eat in the house, he would be able to invite his friends. (können)

   Wenn Hans etwas zu essen im Hause hätte, .... er

   seine Freunde einladen.

3. If my father were here, I would certainly be allowed to go out. (dürfen)

   Wenn mein Vater hier wäre, .... ich sicher aus-

   gehen.

4. If the Müllers had more children, they would have to buy themselves a bigger house. (müssen)

   Wenn Müllers mehr Kinder hätten, .... sie sich

   ein grösseres Haus kaufen.

Say complete German sentences, supplying the appropriate forms of the modals given in parentheses.

1. If you had money, you should buy me something. (sollen)

   Wenn du Geld hättest, .... du mir etwas kaufen.

2. If he had the book, he should loan it to them. (sollen)

   Wenn er das Buch hätte, .... er es ihnen leihen.

3. If Hans and Inge had more time, they would be able to go to the museum. (können)

   Wenn Hans und Inge mehr Zeit hätten, .... sie ins

   Museum gehen.

4. If Anni weren't so young, she would be allowed to see that film. (dürfen)

   Wenn Anni nicht so jung wäre, .... sie sich diesen

   Film ansehen.

5. If it were colder, they would have to bring their winter coats along. (müssen)

   Wenn es kälter wäre, .... sie ihre Wintermäntel

   mitbringen.

The subjunctive forms of modals can also be used in the "if" clauses of contrary-to-fact statements, in which case they follow the word order pattern shown below:

   Wenn ich den Film sehen dürfte, würde ich mitgehen.

   infinitive
   of main verb

   inflected sub-
   junctive form of modal
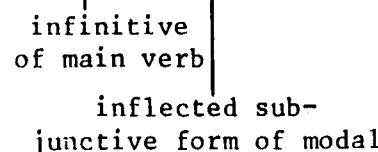
   (If I were allowed to see the movie, I would go along.)

Following the above pattern, fill in the blanks with the appropriate form of the main verb and the modal auxiliary to make a complete "if" clause in the subjunctive mood.

1. If they wanted to go out, I would come along. (wollen)

   Wenn sie _____,

   würde ich mitkommen.

2. If Karl had to work longer, we would pick him up. (müssen)

   Wenn Karl länger _____,

   würden wir ihn abholen.

3. If Inge were allowed to dance, she would go out with us. (dürfen)

   Wenn Inge _____,

   würde sie mit uns ausgehen.

4. If she couldn't call him, she would write to him. (können)

   Wenn sie ihn nicht _____,

   würde sie ihm schreiben.

5. If your parents should depart earlier, we would take them to the train station. (sollen)

   Wenn deine Eltern früher _____,

   würden wir sie zum Bahnhof bringen.

6. If Ingrid would like to stay with the Meyers for a week, they would gladly invite her. (wollen)

   Wenn Ingrid eine Woche bei Meyers _____

   _____, würden sie sie gern einladen.

   TURN THE PAGE AND CHECK YOUR ANSWERS.

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If you made any mistakes, write the correct German.

_____ 1. ausgehen wollten

_____ 2. arbeiten müsste

_____ 3. tanzen dürfte

_____ 4. anrufen könnte

_____ 5. abfahren sollten

_____ 6. bleiben wollte

START THE TAPE.

Say complete German sentences on the basis of the given English. Use the modal auxiliary verb in parentheses.

1. If she had to do her homework, she would stay home. (müssen)

   Wenn sie ihre Hausaufgaben ...., würde sie zu

   Hause bleiben.

2. If we were allowed to visit Karl in the hospital, we would be very glad. (dürfen)

   Wenn wir Karl im Krankenhaus ...., würden wir uns

   sehr freuen.

3. If the students could work on weekends, they would earn some money. (können)

   Wenn die Schüler an den Wochenenden ...., würden

   sie etwas Geld verdienen.

4. If you would want to go to the movies with us, we would buy you a ticket. (wollen)

   Wenn du mit uns ins Kino ...., würden wir dir

   eine Karte kaufen.

5. If Ingrid could stay longer in Germany, she would learn more German. (können)

   Wenn Ingrid länger in Deutschland ...., würde sie

   mehr Deutsch lernen.

6. If Peter didn't have to work so much, he would play soccer on Sunday. (müssen)

   Wenn Peter nicht so viel ...., würde er am

   Sonntag Fussball spielen.

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Section 4

## Some Other Uses of the Subjunctive

Although a very frequent use of the German subjunctive is in "if-then" contrary-to-fact statements, this is not the only application of this mood within the German language. You have already seen another use of the subjunctive in connection with the making of polite requests on the pattern:

Würden Sie (bitte) die Post holen?

(Would you please pick up the mail?)

In addition to the subjunctive forms of werden (as in the example above), the subjunctive forms of the modal auxiliaries, especially dürfen and können, can be used in making polite requests:

Dürften wir Ihnen helfen?

(Might we help you?)

Könnten Sie bitte die Tür zumachen?

(Could you please close the door?)

Say complete German sentences, using a subjunctive construction with werden or the modal auxiliary in parentheses, to express a polite request.

1. Could you please help me? (können)

   .... du mir bitte ....?

2. Would you please close the window? (werden)

   .... Sie bitte das Fenster ....?

3. Could you call me tomorrow? (können)

   .... ihr mich morgen ....?

4. Might I ask you for the magazine? (dürfen)

   .... ich Sie um die Zeitschrift ....?

5. Would you please pick us up tonight? (werden)

   .... ihr uns bitte heute abend ....?

NOTES

The subjunctive mood is also used to express an unfulfillable wish:

Wenn ich nur bald in München <u>wäre</u>!

(If only I were in Munich soon!)

Wenn ich nur besser Auto fahren <u>könnte</u>!

(If I could only drive better!)

You will note that these "unfulfillable wishes" are grammatically equivalent to the "if" clauses of contrary-to-fact statements.  Indeed they can be thought of as constituting the first clause of an "if-then" sentence in which the "then" conclusion is not explicitly stated:

Wenn ich nur bald in München wäre [, würde ich

froh sein]!

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

1. If I were only younger!

   _____!

2. If he only could help us!

   _____!

3. If only she were rich!

   _____!

4. If Franz were only here!

   _____!

5. If Inge only were allowed to go out!

   _____!

6. If we only had a bigger house!

   _____!

TURN THE PAGE AND CHECK YOUR ANSWERS.

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

1. If they only had more time!

2. If Hans only could visit us!

3. If only we were home!

4. If I were only allowed to buy this car!

Both in unfulfillable wishes of the type you have just practiced and in the "if" clauses of contrary-to-fact sentences, it is possible to omit the word wenn without affecting the meaning of the sentence or clause. The omission of wenn parallels the omission of "if" in the related English constructions. For example, in English it is possible to say:

   If he were here .... (we would go )

or, omitting the word "if":

   Were he here .... (we would go)

The corresponding German constructions are:

   Wenn er hier wäre ....

and

   Wäre er hier ....

Constructions of the type "Were he here ....," are somewhat stilted in modern English but are quite acceptable in contemporary German.

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If you made any mistakes, write the correct German.

1. Wenn ich nur jünger wäre!

_____

2. Wenn er uns nur helfen könnte!

_____

3. Wenn sie nur reich wäre!

_____

4. Wenn Franz nur hier wäre!

_____

5. Wenn Inge nur ausgehen dürfte!

_____

6. Wenn wir nur ein grösseres Haus hätten!

_____

START THE TAPE.

Restate orally each of the following sentences, omitting the word wenn and making any necessary changes in word order.

1. Wenn Inge nur kommen dürfte!

2. Wenn sie ein Auto hätten, könnten sie uns nach Hause fahren.

3. Wenn er nur zu Hause wäre!

4. Wenn ich reich wäre, würde ich mir einen Porsche kaufen.

5. Wenn wir ihn nur treffen könnten!

6. Wenn Professor Schulz Zeit hätte, würde er uns gern die Stadt zeigen.

The subjunctive is also used in subordinate clauses introduced by als ob (as if, as though) because the situation presented in such a clause is certainly contrary to fact. For example:

Er tut, als ob er Geld hätte.

(He acts as though he had money.)

Please observe the transposed word-order rule in practicing this pattern on the following page.

Fill in the blanks on the basis of the given English, using a subordinate clause with <u>als ob</u>.

1. The child acts as though it were tired.

   Das Kind tut, _____.

2. Mr. Meyer acts as though he had no time.

   Herr Meyer tut, _____.

3. Professor Schulz looks as though he were sick.

   Professor Schulz sieht aus, _____

   _____.

4. Peter always acts as though he were rich.

   Peter tut immer, _____.

5. It looks as though he wanted to come along.

   Es sieht aus, _____.

If you made any mistakes, write the correct German.

1. ...., als ob es müde wäre.

_____

2. ...., als ob er keine Zeit hätte.

_____

3. ...., als ob er krank wäre.

_____

4. ...., als ob er reich wäre.

_____

5. ...., als ob er mitkommen wollte.

_____

START THE TAPE.

## Subjunctive of Strong Verbs

In this Lesson, you will learn the subjunctive forms
of so-called "strong" verbs and will practice their
use in contrary-to-fact statements and other contexts
in which the subjunctive mood is used.  The follow-
ing sections are included:

1. Subjunctive Forms of Strong Verbs

2. Subjunctive of Strong Verbs in Contrary-to-Fact
   Statements

3. Strong Verbs in Other Subjunctive Contexts

## Subjunctive Forms of Strong Verbs

In Lesson 30 (Imperfect Tense II), you learned that
the so-called "strong" or "irregular" verbs have
imperfect tense stems which cannot be reliably pre-
dicted from their infinitive forms.  For example,
the imperfect stem of the strong verb bleiben is
blieb; the imperfect stem of fliegen is flog.

Since the subjunctive forms of strong verbs are
derived from the imperfect tense stem, the task of
learning the subjunctive of these verbs is in large
part a matter of remembering their imperfect tense
stems, making any necessary changes in the stem, and
adding appropriate endings.

Some strong verbs form the subjunctive directly from
the imperfect tense stem, without any change in the
stem itself.  For example, blieb, the imperfect stem
of bleiben, is also the stem form used in the sub-
junctive.  On the other hand, flog, the imperfect
tense stem of fliegen, is NOT directly transferred
to the subjunctive.  Instead, the stem vowel -o- is
changed to -ö-.

In this **Lesson**, we will work with the strong verbs listed below, whose imperfect tense stems were introduced and practiced in **Lesson 30**.

For each verb, the appropriate <u>subjunctive stem</u> is also shown. As you may already know, the vowels <u>a</u>, <u>o</u>, and <u>u</u> are those which are capable of taking umlaut, and you will note that the verbs whose imperfect stem vowel is one of these three change to the corresponding umlauted vowel in the subjunctive stem.

Listen to and repeat the infinitive, imperfect stem, and subjunctive stem of each of the strong verbs below. For example:

You see and hear:    fliegen    flog    flög

You say:    fliegen    flog    flög

| Infinitive | Imperfect Stem | Subjunctive Stem |
|---|---|---|
| bleiben (stay, remain) | blieb | blieb |
| schneiden (cut) | schnitt | schnitt |
| fliegen (fly) | flog | flög |
| anziehen (put on, dress) | zog .... an | zög .... an |
| beginnen (begin, start) | begann | begänn |
| finden (find) | fand | fänd |
| singen (sing) | sang | säng |

| Infinitive | Imperfect Stem | Subjunctive Stem |
|---|---|---|
| trinken (drink) | trank | tränk |
| helfen (help) | half | hülf* |
| kommen (come) | kam | käm |
| nehmen (take) | nahm | nähm |
| mitnehmen (take along) | nahm .... mit | nähm .... mit |
| sprechen (speak, talk) | sprach | spräch |
| essen (eat) | ass | äss |
| geben (give) | gab | gäb |
| lesen (read) | las | läs |
| liegen (lie, recline) | lag | läg |
| sitzen (sit) | sass | säss |
| fahren (drive, go) | fuhr | führ |
| stehen (stand, be parked) | stand | stünd* |
| tragen (carry, bear, wear) | trug | trüg |

*Note these irregular subjunctive stems.

| Infinitive | Imperfect Stem | Subjunctive Stem |
|---|---|---|
| gefallen<br>(please, like) | gefiel | gefiel |
| gehen<br>(go) | ging | ging |
| heissen<br>(be called) | hiess | hiess |
| laufen<br>(run, walk) | lief | lief |
| rufen<br>(call) | rief | rief |
| schlafen<br>(sleep) | schlief | schlief |
| schreiben<br>(write) | schrieb | schrieb |

If you are uncertain of the spelling or pronunciation of any of the subjunctive stem forms, rewind your tape and repeat the exercise or review individual verbs as required. Then continue with the exercises on the following pages.

Fill in the blanks with the appropriate <u>subjunctive stem</u> of the verbs given below.

1. anziehen       _____

2. liegen       _____

3. kommen       _____

4. essen       _____

5. beginnen       _____

6. bleiben       _____

7. fliegen       _____

8. schlafen       _____

9. fahren       _____

10. laufen       _____

11. schneiden       _____

12. sprechen       _____

13. gehen       _____

14. ankommen       _____

If you made any mistakes, write the correct German.

_____  1. zög .... an

_____  2. läg

_____  3. käm

_____  4. äss

_____  5. begänn

_____  6. blieb

_____  7. flög

_____  8. schlief

_____  9. führ

_____  10. lief

_____  11. schnitt

_____  12. spräch

_____  13. ging

_____  14. käm .... an

15. rufen     _____

16. finden     _____

17. lesen     _____

18. tragen     _____

19. heissen     _____

20. mitnehmen     _____

21. helfen     _____

22. gefallen     _____

23. singen     _____

24. geben     _____

25. stehen     _____

26. schreiben     _____

27. trinken     _____

28. sitzen     _____

29. nehmen     _____

30. abfahren     _____

TURN THE PAGE AND CHECK YOUR ANSWERS.

Say the appropriate subjunctive stem of each of the verbs given below.

1. helfen     ....

2. essen     ....

3. singen     ....

4. nehmen     ....

5. schneiden     ....

6. liegen     ....

7. beginnen     ....

8. geben     ....

9. gehen     ....

10. stehen     ....

11. heissen     ....

12. bleiben     ....

13. fliegen     ....

| 14. lesen | .... |
| 15. trinken | .... |
| 16. finden | .... |
| 17. kommen | .... |
| 18. sitzen | .... |
| 19. fahren | .... |
| 20. tragen | .... |
| 21. laufen | .... |
| 22. mitnehmen | .... |
| 23. gefallen | .... |
| 24. rufen | .... |
| 25. schlafen | .... |
| 26. sprechen | .... |
| 27. anziehen | .... |
| 28. ankommen | .... |
| 29. abfahren | .... |
| 30. schreiben | .... |

If you made any mistakes, write the correct German.

_____  15. rief

_____  16. fänd

_____  17. läs

_____  18. trüg

_____  19. hiess

_____  20. nähm .... mit

_____  21. hülf

_____  22. gefiel

_____  23. säng

_____  24. gäb

_____  25. stünd

_____  26. schrieb

_____  27. tränk

_____  28. säss

_____  29. nähm

_____  30. führ .... ab

As a final check of these forms, fill in the blanks with the underline subjunctive stem of the verbs shown below.

1. kommen  _____

2. trinken  _____

3. schneiden  _____

4. finden  _____

5. mitnehmen  _____

6. essen  _____

7. nehmen  _____

8. fliegen  _____

9. sitzen  _____

10. fahren  _____

11. geben  _____

12. bleiben  _____

13. tragen  _____

14. ankommen  _____

15. heissen  _____

16. schlafen  _____

17. abfahren  _____

18. beginnen  _____

19. sprechen  _____

20. stehen  _____

21. singen  _____

22. liegen  _____

23. rufen  _____

24. anziehen  _____

25. helfen  _____

26. lesen  _____

27. gehen  _____

28. gefallen  _____

29. laufen  _____

30. schreiben  _____

TURN THE PAGE AND CHECK YOUR ANSWERS.

If you made any mistakes, write the correct German.

_____  1. käm

_____  2. tränk

_____  3. schnitt

_____  4. fänd

_____  5. nähm .... mit

_____  6. äss

_____  7. nähm

_____  8. flög

_____  9. säss

_____  10. führ

_____  11. gäb

_____  12. blieb

_____  13. trüg

_____  14. käm .... an

_____  15. hiess

_____  16. schlief

_____  17. führ .... ab

_____  18. begänn

_____  19. spräch

_____  20. stünd

_____  21. säng

_____  22. läg

_____  23. rief

_____  24. zög .... an

_____  25. hülf

_____  26. läs

_____  27. ging

_____  28. gefiel

_____  29. lief

_____  30. schrieb

START THE TAPE.

You should now be in a position to produce the subjunctive forms of these representative strong verbs by adding the appropriate endings to the subjunctive stem. The endings which strong verbs use in the subjunctive are the same as the subjunctive endings for werden, which you learned in the preceding Lesson. Listen to and repeat the following subjunctive forms of bleiben, noticing the underlined endings:

ich bliebe        wir blieben

du bliebest     ihr bliebet

er, sie, es bliebe   sie blieben

                Sie blieben

Stop your tape to study these forms further, then turn the page for exercises in which you will be asked to apply these endings to the subjunctive stems of other strong verbs.

Fill in the blanks with the appropriate subjunctive forms of the verbs in parentheses.

(gehen)

ich _____    wir _____

du _____    ihr _____

er, sie, es _____    sie _____

            Sie _____

(finden)

ich _____    wir _____

du _____    ihr _____

er, sie, es _____    sie _____

            Sie _____

TURN THE PAGE AND CHECK YOUR ANSWERS.

If you made any mistakes, write the correct German.

_____ ginge      _____ gingen

_____ gingest    _____ ginget

_____ ginge      _____ gingen

                             _____ gingen


_____ fände      _____ fänden

_____ fändest    _____ fändet

_____ fände      _____ fänden

                             _____ fänden

Fill in the blanks with the appropriate subjunctive form of the verbs in parentheses.

1. (anziehen)        wir        _____

2. (trinken)         es         _____

3. (schneiden)       Sie        _____

4. (nehmen)          ihr        _____

5. (fahren)          ich        _____

6. (sprechen)        wir        _____

7. (geben)           sie [pl.]  _____

8. (bleiben)         du         _____

9. (beginnen)    sie [sing.]    _____

10. (sitzen)         du         _____

11. (tragen)         Sie        _____

12. (singen)         ihr        _____

13. (kommen)         ich        _____

14. (lesen)          sie [pl.]  _____

15. (fliegen)        wir        _____

16. (gehen)          du         _____

17. (stehen)         ihr        _____

18. (laufen)         Sie        _____

19. (mitnehmen)      ich        _____

20. (essen)      sie [sing.]    _____

21. (gefallen)       wir        _____

22. (finden)         du         _____

23. (helfen)         er         _____

24. (liegen)         sie [pl.]  _____

25. (heissen)        Sie        _____

26. (rufen)          er         _____

27. (schreiben)      du         _____

28. (schlafen)       ich        _____

29. (abfahren)       er         _____

30. (ankommen)       du         _____

TURN THE PAGE AND CHECK YOUR ANSWERS.

If you made any mistakes, write the correct German.

_____ 1. zögen .... an

_____ 2. tränke

_____ 3. schnitten

_____ 4. nähmet

_____ 5. führe

_____ 6. sprächen

_____ 7. gäben

_____ 8. bliebest

_____ 9. begänne

_____ 10. sässest

_____ 11. trügen

_____ 12. sänget

_____ 13. käme

_____ 14. läsen

_____ 15. flögen

_____ 16. gingest

_____ 17. stündet

_____ 18. liefen

_____ 19. nähme .... mit

_____ 20. ässe

_____ 21. gefielen

_____ 22. fändest

_____ 23. hülfe

_____ 24. lägen

_____ 25. hiessen

_____ 26. riefe

_____ 27. schriebest

_____ 28. schliefe

_____ 29. führe .... ab

_____ 30. kämest .... án

START THE TAPE.

Say the appropriate subjunctive form of the verbs shown in parentheses.

1. (schneiden)     er ....

2. (geben)         wir ....

3. (beginnen)      du ....

4. (lesen)         ich ....

5. (mitnehmen)     Sie ....

6. (sitzen)        es ....

7. (fliegen)       ihr ....

8. (essen)         Sie ....

9. (trinken)       sie [pl.] ....

10. (gehen)        du ....

11. (anziehen)     wir ....

12. (stehen)       ich ....

13. (gefallen)     er ....

14. (helfen)       sie [sing.] ....

15. (nehmen)       ihr ....

16. (laufen)       du ....

17. (finden)       sie [pl.] ....

18. (fahren)       wir ....

19. (kommen)       ihr ....

20. (rufen)        ich ....

21. (sprechen)     Sie ....

22. (heissen)      wir ....

23. (bleiben)      sie [pl.] ....

24. (liegen)       du ....

25. (tragen)       ich ....

26. (schlafen)     ihr ....

27. (singen)       sie [pl.] ....

28. (abfahren)     du ....

29. (ankommen)     sie [pl.] ....

30. (schreiben)    ich ....

Section 2

## Subjunctive of Strong Verbs

## in Contrary-to-Fact Statements

In the preceding Lesson, you learned to form subjunctive "if-then" sentences in which the subjunctive verbs were either <u>sein</u>, <u>haben</u>, <u>werden</u>, or one of the modal auxiliaries. Using these verbs, you were able to produce sentences such as:

Wenn Herr Meyer mehr Zeit hätte, könnte er öfter ins Theater gehen.

(If Mr. Meyer had more time, he could go to the theater more often.)

Wenn das Wetter besser wäre, würden wir das Wochenende auf dem Lande verbringen.

(If the weather were better, we would spend the weekend in the country.)

The subjunctive forms of "strong" verbs are, of course, also used in contrary-to-fact "if-then" statements. In contemporary spoken German these forms usually occur in the condition "if" clause; and the <u>conditional</u> with <u>werden</u> generally replaces the subjunctive main-verb form in the conclusion "then" clause. While you should be able to recognize subjunctive main-verb forms in both clauses of a contrary-to-fact statement, in this Lesson we will only practice the formula:

| "if [wenn]" condition clause | $\longrightarrow$ | subjunctive of main verb |
|---|---|---|
| "then [dann]" conclusion clause | $\longrightarrow$ | conditional with <u>werden</u> + infinitive of main verb |

Keeping the formula given on the preceding page in mind, please study the following sentence:

Wenn ich zu Hause <u>bliebe</u>, <u>würde</u> ich Briefe <u>schreiben</u>.

Having studied the subjunctive forms of high-frequency "strong" verbs and being already familiar with the conditional from Lesson 40, you are now able to practice contrary-to-fact statements patterned after the above example.

Fill in the blanks with the appropriate subjunctive verb form to complete the "if" clause.

1. If Fritz came home tonight, he would call us up.

    Wenn Fritz heute abend nach Hause _____,

    würde er uns anrufen.

2. If the dress pleased Mrs. Müller, she would wear it more often.

    Wenn das Kleid Frau Müller _____,

    würde sie es öfter tragen.

3. If they stayed in Cologne, we would go with them to a good restaurant.

    Wenn sie in Köln _____, würden wir mit

    ihnen in ein gutes Restaurant gehen.

4. If you helped Professor Schulz, he would find his books more quickly.

    Wenn du Professor Schulz _____, würde

    er seine Bücher schneller finden.

5. If I sat in the first row, I would see better.

    Wenn ich in der ersten Reihe _____,

    würde ich besser sehen.

6. If I mowed the lawn myself, I would save money.

    Wenn ich den Rasen selbst _____, würde

    ich Geld sparen.

7. If Inge dressed more warmly, she wouldn't catch a cold.

    Wenn Inge sich wärmer _____, würde sie

    sich keine Erkältung holen.

TURN THE PAGE AND CHECK YOUR ANSWERS.

NOTES

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If you made any mistakes, write the correct German.

_____ 1. käme

_____ 2. gefiele

_____ 3. blieben

_____ 4. hülfest

_____ 5. sässe

_____ 6. schnitte

_____ 7. anzöge

START THE TAPE.

Say complete German sentences, supplying the appropriate subjunctive verb form to complete the "_if_" clause.

1. If Mrs. Müller sang better, we would go to her concert.

Wenn Frau Müller besser ....., würden wir zu ihrem Konzert gehen.

2. If Peter traveled by car, he would take his dog along.

Wenn Peter mit dem Auto ....., würde er seinen Hund mitnehmen.

3. If you talked to your friends, they would certainly understand your problem.

Wenn du mit deinen Freunden ....., würden sie dein Problem bestimmt verstehen.

4. If the suit didn't please me, I wouldn't wear it.

Wenn mir der Anzug nicht ....., würde ich ihn nicht tragen.

5. If I found his money, I would give it back to him.

Wenn ich sein Geld ....., würde ich es ihm zurückgeben.

6. If Ingrid didn't dress so strangely, she would look much prettier.

Wenn Ingrid sich nicht so komisch ....., würde sie viel hübscher aussehen.

7. If you sat in the first row, you would see everything much better.

Wenn du in der ersten Reihe ....., würdest du alles viel besser sehen.

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Write complete German sentences on the basis of the given English. Use the subjunctive form of the main verb in the "if" clause, and the Conditional in the "then" clause.

1. If Paul came to us, we would help him.

_____

_____.

2. If you [fam. pl.] gave me the magazines, I would read them.

_____

_____.

3. If the apartment pleased the Meyers, they would take it.

_____

_____.

4. If Hans dressed himself quickly, we would take him along.

_____

_____.

5. If you [fam. sing.] stayed over the weekend, Meyers would invite you to a party.

_____

_____.

TURN THE PAGE AND CHECK YOUR ANSWERS.

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If you made any mistakes, write the correct German.

1. Wenn Paul zu uns käme, würden wir ihm helfen.

_____

_____

2. Wenn ihr mir die Zeitschriften gäbet, würde ich
sie lesen.

_____

_____

3. Wenn die Wohnung den Meyers gefiele, würden sie
sie nehmen.

_____

_____

4. Wenn Hans sich schnell anzöge, würden wir ihn
mitnehmen.

_____

_____

5. Wenn du übers Wochenende bliebest, würden Meyers
dich zu einer Party einladen.

_____

_____

NOTES

## Section 3

### Strong Verbs in Other Subjunctive Contexts

In this section, you will use the subjunctive forms
of strong verbs in a number of contexts other than
the "if-then" sentences practiced in the preceding
section.

In Lesson 40, you learned subjunctive constructions
which express an unfulfillable wish on the speaker's
part, working with the subjunctive forms of haben,
sein, and the modals. We will now expand this famil-
iar pattern by substituting the subjunctive forms of
"strong" verbs. As you will recall, unfulfillable-
wish patterns are grammatically equivalent to the
"if" clause of contrary-to-fact statements. For
example:

Wenn die Kinder nur länger schliefen!

(If the children would only sleep later!)

Wenn Frau Müller sich nur besser anzöge!

(If Mrs. Müller only dressed better!)

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

1. If the waiter would only come!

_____

_____!

2. If only Peter didn't drive so fast!

_____

_____!

3. If you [fam. sing.] would only stay longer!

_____

_____!

4. If they would only take us along!   (use mitnehmen)

_____

_____!

5. If the teacher would only help the students more!

_____

_____!

6. If you [fam. sing.] would only write a letter!

_____

_____!

TURN THE PAGE AND CHECK YOUR ANSWERS.

If you made any mistakes, write the correct German.

1. Wenn der Kellner nur käme!

_____

_____

2. Wenn Peter nur nicht so schnell führe!

_____

_____

3. Wenn du nur länger bliebest!

_____

_____

4. Wenn sie uns nur mitnähmen!

_____

_____

5. Wenn der Lehrer den Schülern nur mehr hülfe!

_____

_____

6. Wenn du nur einen Brief schriebest!

_____

_____

START THE TAPE.

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

1. If the soccer game would only start!

2. If only he would stay another week!

3. If only they wouldn't sing so loud!

4. If only you [fam. sing.] got dressed faster!

5. If only I found my money!

6. If only you [fam. pl.] would help me!

As you will recall from **Lesson 40**, subjunctive verb forms are also used in subordinate clauses introduced by als ob (as if, as though). You are by now familiar with sentences such as:

Er tut, als ob er Geld hätte.

(He acts as though he had money.)

Es sieht aus, as ob sie mitkommen wollten.

(It looks as though they wanted to come along.)

Sie tut, as ob sie krank wäre.

(She acts as though she were sick.)

Substituting a "strong" verb for the subjunctive forms of haben, sein or a modal, examples for als ob clauses are given as follows:

Er tut, als ob er schliefe.

(He acts as though he were asleep.)

Sie tun, als ob ihnen das Bild gefiele.

(They act as though they liked the picture.)

Sie tut, als ob sie gut Schi liefe.

(She acts as though she were a good skier.)

Study the above examples, taking note of the transposed word order in the subordinate als-ob clause.

Fill in the blanks on the basis of the given English, using a subordinate clause with als ob.

1. The student acts as though he wrote something down.

Der Schüler tut, _____

_____.

2. It looks as though they were taking along too much luggage.

Es sieht aus, _____

_____.

3. She acts as though she were staying home tonight.

Sie tut, _____

_____.

4. The boy acts as though he were mowing the lawn.

Der Junge tut, _____

_____.

5. Mrs. Müller acts as though she were reading the newspaper.

Frau Müller tut, _____

_____.

If you made any mistakes, write the correct German.

1. ....., als ob er etwas aufschriebe.

_____

_____.

2. ....., als ob sie zu viel Gepäck mitnähmen.

_____

_____.

3. ....., als ob sie heute abend zu Hause bliebe.

_____

_____.

4. ....., als ob er den Rasen schnitte.

_____

_____.

5. ....., als ob sie die Zeitung läse.

_____

_____.

START THE TAPE

Say complete German sentences on the basis of the given English, supplying the appropriate subjunctive verb form to complete the <u>als ob</u> clause.

1. It looks as though Mrs. Müller didn't like to eat fish.

   Es sieht aus, als ob Frau Müller nicht gern

   Fisch ....

2. The guests act as though they were drinking the sour wine.

   Die Gäste tun, als ob sie den sauren Wein ....

3. It looks as though our neighbors never mowed their lawn.

   Es sieht aus, als ob unsere Nachbarn nie ihren

   Rasen ....

4. You act as though you were really reading the newspaper.

   Du tust, als ob du wirklich die Zeitung ....

5. It looks as though Hans were sleeping during class.

   Es sieht aus, als ob Hans im Unterricht ....

As you learned in the preceding Lesson, the "if-" clause construction with wenn can be replaced by a subject-verb inverted pattern in which wenn is omitted:

Wenn mein Vater mir Geld gäbe, würde ich nach Amerika fahren.

(If my father gave me money, I would go to America.)

could be rephrased:

Gäbe mein Vater mir Geld, würde ich nach Amerika fahren.

Rephrase each of the following sentences, using subject-verb inverted word order to replace the wenn construction shown.

1. Wenn Franz uns zum Kino führe, würden wir etwas länger bleiben.

_____

_____.

2. Wenn die Kinder sich schneller anzögen, würden sie nicht so spät zur Schule kommen.

_____

_____.

3. Wenn Professor Schulz sich ein Taxi nähme, würde er früh genug zum Flugplatz kommen.

_____

_____.

4. Wenn du den Hund mitnähmest, würde ich zu Hause bleiben.

_____

_____.

5. Wenn der Mann unsere Koffer trüge, würde ich ihm ein Trinkgeld geben.

_____

_____.

6. Wenn Franz und Heidi früher nach Hause kämen, würden wir sie an den Strand mitnehmen.

_____

_____.

TURN THE PAGE AND CHECK YOUR ANSWERS.

If you made any mistakes, write the correct German.

1. Führe Franz uns zum Kino, würden wir etwas
   länger bleiben.

   _____

2. Zögen die Kinder sich schneller an, würden sie
   nicht so spät zur Schule kommen.

   _____

3. Nähme Professor Schulz sich ein Taxi, würde er
   früh genug zum Flugplatz kommen.

   _____

4. Nähmest du den Hund mit, würde ich zu Hause
   bleiben.

   _____

5. Trüge der Mann unsere Koffer, würde ich ihm
   ein Trinkgeld geben.

   _____

6. Kämen Franz und Heidi früher nach Hause, würden
   wir sie an den Strand mitnehmen.

   _____

START THE TAPE.

NOTES

Since unfulfillable wishes are grammatically equivalent to "if" clauses in the subjunctive mood, they can also be rephrased so as to use inverted word order rather than the wenn construction. For example:

Wenn der Arzt nur bald käme!

(If the doctor would only come soon!)

could be rephrased:

Käme der Arzt nur bald!

Rephrase orally each of the following unfulfillable wishes, using subject-verb inverted word order instead of the wenn construction shown.

1. Wenn Hans nur bald zu uns käme!

2. Wenn die Ferien nur früher begännen!

3. Wenn die Kinder nur mehr Milch tränken!

4. Wenn meiner Frau nur das neue Kleid gefiele!

5. Wenn sie uns nur mitnähmen!

Transposed word-order constructions in als ob clauses may also be replaced by an inverted word-order pattern. In that case, the word "ob" of the "als ob" combination is omitted without change in meaning. For example:

Er tut, als ob er die Zeitung läse.

(He acts as though he were reading the newspaper.)

could be rephrased:

Er tut, als läse er die Zeitung.

(He acts as though he were reading the newspaper.)

Rephrase orally each of the following sentences containing an als ob clause, using subject-verb inverted word order and omitting "ob."

1. Er tut, als ob er den Satz aufschriebe.

2. Du tust, als ob du nie aus dem Haus kämest.

3. Es sieht aus, als ob die Kinder schon schliefen.

4. Sie tun, als ob ihnen die Wohnung gefiele.

5. Ihr tut, als ob ihr mit der Arbeit begännet.

## Subjunctive Forms of Weak Verbs

In the preceding **Lesson,** you learned and practiced
the subjunctive forms of the so-called "strong"
verbs.  In this **Lesson,** you will work with the sub-
junctive forms of "<u>weak</u>" and "<u>mixed</u>" verbs.  It is
not difficult to learn the subjunctive forms of
weak verbs, because they are identical with the
imperfect tense forms which you studied in **Lesson 29.**
The first section of this **Lesson** contains a series
of review exercises on these forms.

The second section of the **Lesson** teaches the sub-
junctive forms of "mixed" verbs, which use the same
imperfect/subjunctive endings as the "weak" verbs
but which have irregular (and different) verb stems
in both the imperfect and the subjunctive.

The third section contains exercises in which the
subjunctive forms of "weak" and "mixed" verbs are
used in contrary-to-fact sentences and other contexts
requiring the subjunctive mood.

You are already familiar with the terminology "strong"
and "weak" as applied to German verbs.  The imperfect
tense stems of "strong" verbs show vowel changes and
other peculiarities which cannot be predicted on the
basis of the infinitive form of the verb.

The imperfect tense stem of "weak" verbs, on the
other hand, is easily and reliably obtained by
dropping the -<u>en</u> (or in some cases, -<u>n</u>) ending of
the infinitive form:

| Infinitive | Imperfect Stem |
|------------|----------------|
| kaufen | kauf- |
| dauern | dauer- |

To this imperfect stem are added (with a few excep-
tions, to be noted) the <u>imperfect tense endings</u>
underlined below.  Listen and repeat:

| | |
|---|---|
| ich kauf<u>te</u> | wir kauf<u>ten</u> |
| du kauf<u>test</u> | ihr kauf<u>tet</u> |
| er, sie, es kauf<u>te</u> | sie kauf<u>ten</u> |
| | Sie kauf<u>ten</u> |

Review these forms, then turn the page for
exercises.

Fill in the blanks with the appropriate imperfect
tense forms of the weak verb <u>glauben</u>.

ich _____     wir _____

du _____      ihr _____

er, sie, es _____     sie _____

Sie _____

Fill in the blanks with the appropriate imperfect
tense forms of the weak verbs shown in parentheses.

1. (besuchen)        Sie        _____

2. (zeigen)          du         _____

3. (rauchen)         wir        _____

4. (suchen)          sie [pl.]  _____

5. (grüssen)         ihr        _____

6. (sich amüsieren)  er         _____ sich

7. (lernen)          ich        _____

8. (machen)          wir        _____

9. (kaufen)          du         _____

10. (abholen)        Sie        _____ ab

11. (brauchen)       sie [pl.]  _____

12. (wohnen)         sie [sing.] _____

13. (reparieren)     ich        _____

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NOTES

If you made any mistakes, write the correct German.

_____ glaubte _____ glaubten

_____ glaubtest _____ glaubtet

_____ glaubte _____ glaubten

_____ glaubten


If you made any mistakes, write the correct German.

_____ 1. besuchten

_____ 2. zeigtest

_____ 3. rauchten

_____ 4. suchten

_____ 5. grüsstet

_____ 6. amüsierte

_____ 7. lernte

_____ 8. machten

_____ 9. kauftest

_____ 10. holten

_____ 11. brauchten

_____ 12. wohnte

_____ 13. reparierte

START THE TAPE.

Say the appropriate imperfect tense forms of the
verbs shown in parentheses.

1. (suchen)  ihr ....

2. (lernen)  er ....

3. (besuchen)  ich ....

4. (brauchen)  sie [sing.] ....

5. (sich amüsieren)  du .... dich

6. (kaufen)  es ....

7. (zeigen)  du ....

8. (machen)  Sie ....

9. (grüssen)  wir ....

10. (reparieren)  Sie ....

11. (rauchen)  ihr ....

12. (wohnen)  ich ....

13. (abholen)  wir .... ab

If the imperfect stem of a weak verb ends in -d or
-t, an -e- is added between the stem and ending in
order to facilitate pronunciation.  For example,
the weak verb baden has an imperfect stem (infinitive
minus -en) which ends in -d: bad-.  Thus, an -e- is
inserted between bad- and the imperfect endings:
ich bad-e-te.

What is the imperfect stem of the verb arbeiten, and
with what consonant does the stem end?

The stem form is arbeit-, ending in the consonant -t.
In constructing the imperfect forms of this verb,
an -e- must be added between the stem and the imper-
fect endings.  Listen and repeat:

| | |
|---|---|
| ich arbeitete | wir arbeiteten |
| du arbeitetest | ihr arbeitetet |
| er, sie, es arbeitete | sie arbeiteten |
| | Sie arbeiteten |

If the imperfect stem ends in a succession of
consonants, of which the last is -m or -n, the same
"-e- insertion rule" applies.  For example:

| Infinitive | Imperfect Stem | Imperfect Tense Form |
|---|---|---|
| öffnen | öffn- | ich öffnete |

Study the above paragraphs further if you wish, then
turn the page for exercises.

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NOTES

Fill in the blanks with the appropriate imperfect
tense forms of the weak verbs shown in parentheses.
You should note that not all of these verbs require
an inserted -e-.

1. (suchen)          du          _____

2. (antworten)       sie [pl.]   _____

3. (zeigen)          wir         _____

4. (arbeiten)        ich         _____

5. (rauchen)         sie [sing.] _____

6. (öffnen)          Sie         _____

7. (dauern)          es          _____

8. (lernen)          wir         _____

9. (wohnen)          Sie         _____

10. (baden)          ich         _____

11. (abholen)        ihr         _____ ab

12. (arbeiten)       sie [pl.]   _____

13. (antworten)      du          _____

14. (warten)         ihr         _____

TURN THE PAGE AND CHECK YOUR ANSWERS.

START THE TAPE.

Say the appropriate imperfect tense forms of the
verbs shown in parentheses.

1. (arbeiten)  ihr ....

2. (brauchen)  Sie ....

3. (baden)  du ....

4. (machen)  sie [sing.] ....

5. (reparieren)  ich ....

6. (sagen)  wir ....

7. (antworten)  sie [pl.] ....

8. (wohnen)  ihr ....

9. (suchen )  er ....

10. (öffnen)  ich ....

11. (kaufen)  wir ....

12. (lernen)  du ....

13. (warten)  sie [pl.] ....

If you made any mistakes, write the correct German.

_____ 1. suchtest

_____ 2. antworteten

_____ 3. zeigten

_____ 4. arbeitete

_____ 5. rauchte

_____ 6. öffneten

_____ 7. dauerte

_____ 8. lernten

_____ 9. wohnten

_____ 10. badete

_____ 11. holtet

_____ 12. arbeiteten

_____ 13. antwortetest

_____ 14. wartetet

Section 2

## Subjunctive Forms of Mixed Verbs

As you learned in **Lesson 30**, there is a relatively
small group of German verbs which use the regular
"weak" endings in the imperfect tense, but add these
endings to an irregular stem typical of the "strong"
verbs. Because they combine these two characteristics,
verbs of this group are often referred to as "mixed."

Bringen is a mixed verb which forms the imperfect
tense as follows:

To the imperfect stem brach- (which you will note
is not derived from the infinitive) are added the
"weak" imperfect tense endings -te, -test, etc. as
reviewed in the preceding section. The imperfect
tense of bringen in the various personal forms is
shown below:

|  |  |
|---|---|
| ich brachte | wir brachten |
| du brachtest | ihr brachtet |
| er, sie, es brachte | sie brachten |
|  | Sie brachten |

The subjunctive forms of mixed verbs are NOT exactly
similar to the imperfect forms, as a slightly differ-
ent verb stem is used. For example, the subjunctive
forms of bringen are NOT derived from brach- but
from an umlauted stem bräch-. Listen to and repeat
the resulting subjunctive forms of this verb:

|  |  |
|---|---|
| ich brächte | wir brächten |
| du brächtest | ihr brächtet |
| er, sie, es brächte | sie brächten |
|  | Sie brächten |

The infinitive, imperfect stem, and subjunctive stem
of the mixed verbs denken, kennen, and wissen are
shown below. Listen to and repeat each of these
forms, noticing especially the difference in spelling
and pronunciation between the imperfect stem and the
subjunctive stem:

| Infinitive | Imperfect Stem | Subjunctive Stem |
|---|---|---|
| denken | dach- | däch- |
| kennen | kann- | kenn- |
| wissen | wuss- | wüss- |

You should now be in a position to give the sub-
junctive forms of bringen and the other mixed verbs
shown. In working through the exercises to follow,
you should remember that the subjunctive forms of
the mixed verbs differ to some extent from the imper-
fect forms as a result of a vowel change in the
subjunctive stem.

Fill in the blanks with the appropriate subjunctive form of the mixed verbs shown in parentheses.

1. (kennen)     sie [sing.] _____

2. (wissen)     Sie        _____

3. (kennen)     ich        _____

4. (bringen)    wir        _____

5. (denken)     ihr        _____

6. (bringen)    du         _____

7. (wissen)     sie [pl.]  _____

8. (denken)     Sie        _____

9. (wissen)     du         _____

10. (denken)    er         _____

11. (bringen)   sie [pl.]  _____

12. (wissen)    ich        _____

13. (kennen)    wir        _____

14. (wissen)    ihr        _____

TURN THE PAGE AND CHECK YOUR ANSWERS.

Say the appropriate subjunctive forms of the verbs shown in parentheses.

1. (wissen)   er ....

2. (kennen)   du ....

3. (bringen)  wir ....

4. (denken)   Sie ....

5. (wissen)   sie [pl.] ....

6. (kennen)   ihr ....

7. (bringen)  ich ....

8. (denken)   es ....

9. (wissen)   sie [sing.] ....

NOTES

START THE TAPE.

If you made any mistakes, write the correct German.

| | |
|---|---|
| _____ | 1. kennte |
| _____ | 2. wüssten |
| _____ | 3. kennte |
| _____ | 4. brächten |
| _____ | 5. dächtet |
| _____ | 6. brächtest |
| _____ | 7. wüssten |
| _____ | 8. dächten |
| _____ | 9. wüsstest |
| _____ | 10. dächte |
| _____ | 11. brächten |
| _____ | 12. wüsste |
| _____ | 13. kennten |
| _____ | 14. wüsstet |

Section 3

Subjunctive Uses of Weak and Mixed Verbs

In Sections 1 and 2, you learned the subjunctive forms of "weak" and "mixed" verbs. Just as is true of "strong" verbs (as practiced in the preceding **Lesson**), the subjunctive forms of weak and mixed verbs can be used in contrary-to-fact sentences, to express unfulfillable wishes, and in subordinate als ob clauses. Since you have already practiced these constructions at some length in the two preceding **Lessons**, they will not be explained in detail here. Instead, example sentences and short verbal summaries of each of these subjunctive patterns will be given. After each summary, you will be asked to produce analogous sentences, incorporating the subjunctive forms of weak and mixed verbs.

Contrary-to-Fact "If-Then" Constructions Using Weak and Mixed Verbs

1. Wenn Franz Geld brauchte, würden wir es ihm geben.

   (If Franz needed money, we would give it to him.)

2. Wenn ich seine Adresse wüsste, würde ich ihm

   schreiben.

   (If I knew his address, I would write to him.)

3. Wenn du mir das Buch brächtest, würde ich es sofort

   lesen.

   (If you brought me the book, I would read it at once.)

Study the above examples, noting the subjunctive in the condition "if" clause and the conditional in the conclusion "then" clause. Please note also the transposed word order in the subordinate wenn clause and the subject-verb inversion in the following [main] conclusion clause.

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In **Lesson 40**, you learned the subjunctive forms of
_haben_, _sein_, and the _modals_.  These forms generally
_replace_ the conditional with _werden + infinitive of
main verb_ in the "then" clause, primarily for sty-
listic reasons.  For example:

1. Wenn er mehr arbeitete, <u>hätte</u> er mehr Geld.

   (If he worked more, he would have more money.)

2. Wenn er mehr arbeitete, <u>wäre</u> er nicht so arm.

   (If he worked more, he would not be so poor.)

3. Wenn er mehr arbeitete, <u>könnte</u> er mehr Geld

   <u>verdienen</u>.

   (If he worked more, he could earn more money.)

It is, of course, possible for these patterns to
occur in the entire contrary-to-fact "if-then" con-
struction.  For example:

1. Wenn er mehr Geld <u>hätte</u>, <u>könnte</u> er ein neues Auto

   <u>kaufen</u>.

   (If he had more money, he could buy a new car.)

2. Wenn er nicht so arm <u>wäre</u>, <u>hätte</u> er eine grössere

   Wohnung.

   (If he weren't so poor, he would have a larger
   apartment.)

3. Wenn er ein neues Auto <u>kaufen könnte</u>, <u>wäre</u> er

   glücklich.

   (If he could buy a new car, he would be happy.)

These last three patterns are presented for recogni-
tion purposes only and will not be part of the exer-
cises in this **Lesson**.

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This exercise involves the use of weak verbs in the "if" clause of contrary-to-fact sentences. Fill in the blanks with a complete "if" clause, using the appropriate subjunctive form of the main verb.

1. If Hans picked us up now, we would still get to the train station in good time.

   _____,
   würden wir noch früh genug zum Bahnhof kommen.

2. If you [fam. pl.] brought us the newspaper, we would give you the money.

   _____,
   würden wir euch das Geld geben.

3. If the children learned some German, we would take them along to Germany.

   _____,
   würden wir sie nach Deutschland mitnehmen.

4. If you [fam. sing.] bathed the children now, we could eat earlier.

   _____,
   könnten wir früher essen.

5. If Inge would make us something to eat, we would help her.

   _____,
   würden wir ihr helfen.

6. If we weren't working today, we would be sitting at the beach now.

   _____,
   würden wir jetzt am Strand sitzen.

TURN THE PAGE AND CHECK YOUR ANSWERS.

Say complete German sentences, supplying a complete "if" clause in the subjunctive mood on the basis of the given English.

1. If he looked for the books in his office, he would find them for sure.

   ....., würde er sie bestimmt finden.

2. If Peter and Inge asked us, they would get information from us.

   ....., würden sie Auskunft von uns bekommen.

3. If the movie didn't last so long, we would take the children along.

   ....., würden wir die Kinder mitnehmen.

4. If we opened the windows, we would have some fresh air. (use öffnen)

   ....., hätten wir etwas frische Luft.

5. If Mr. Meyer smoked less, his wife would be glad.

   ....., wäre seine Frau froh.

6. If you [fam. sing.] worked every Saturday, your father would help you.

   ....., würde dein Vater dir helfen.

7. If you [fam. pl.] took us to the station, we would have a bit more time.

   ....., hätten wir etwas mehr Zeit.

8. If we knew their address, we could write to them.

   ....., könnten wir ihnen schreiben.

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If you made any mistakes, write the correct German.

1. Wenn Hans uns jetzt abholte

   _____

2. Wenn ihr uns die Zeitung brächtet

   _____

3. Wenn die Kinder etwas Deutsch lernten

   _____

4. Wenn du die Kinder jetzt badetest

   _____

5. Wenn Inge uns etwas zu essen machte

   _____

6. Wenn wir heute nicht arbeiteten

   _____

   START THE TAPE.

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Write complete German sentences on the basis of the given English. Use the subjunctive form of the main verb in the "if" clause. In the "then" clause, use either the conditional with werden + infinitive of main verb, the subjunctive forms of haben or sein, or a subjunctive modal construction.

1. If they were thinking of us, they would write us a letter.

   _____

   _____.

2. If you [fam. sing.] smoked less, you wouldn't be so nervous.

   _____

   _____.

3. If he knew the answer, he wouldn't ask.

   _____

   _____!

4. If it didn't rain tomorrow, we could make an excursion.

   _____

   _____.

5. If I worked faster, I would have more time.

   _____

   _____  TURN THE PAGE AND CHECK YOUR ANSWERS.

## Unfulfillable Wishes

These are, as you recall, grammatically equivalent to the "if" clauses of contrary-to-fact statements. For example:

> Wenn ich nur in Deutschland lebte!
> (If only I lived in Germany!)

No ambiguity is likely to be present in the single (dependent) unfulfillable-wish clause. In speech, the intonation pattern, aided by the inserted word nur, signals a contrary-to-fact situation; in writing, the exclamation mark [in addition to the word nur] renders the meaning as being contrary to fact.

Now let us consider this example as part of a contrary-to-fact statement, omitting nur:

> Wenn ich in Deutschland lebte, ....
> (If I lived in Germany, ....)

As you can see, any possible ambiguity due to the outwardly identical forms of the subjunctive of weak verbs and those of the imperfect indicative is readily resolved. The würde-, wäre-, hätte-, or subjunctive modal construction in the conclusion clause leaves no doubt that a situation exists which is indeed contrary to fact.

Nevertheless, there is a strong tendency in colloquial German to replace the subjunctive form of weak verbs with parallel forms of the conditional. This is true for all contrary-to-fact patterns. Hence,

> Wenn ich nur in Deutschland lebte!

could be rephrased without change in meaning as:

> Wenn ich nur in Deutschland leben würde!
> (If only I would live in Germany!)

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Say complete German sentences conveying an unfulfill-
able wish.  Use the subjunctive form of the weak verb.

1. If Father would only buy a bigger house!

2. If they would only answer us!

3. If you [fam. sing.] only wouldn't smoke so much!

4. If only we lived [resided] in Berlin!

5. If the beautiful weather only would last longer!

6. If you [fam. pl.] would only greet your neighbors!

7. If he would only show us his new apartment!

8. If Inge and Hans would only visit me more often!

If you made any mistakes, write the correct German.

1. Wenn sie an uns dächten, würden sie uns einen
   Brief schreiben.

   _____

   _____

2. Wenn du weniger rauchtest, wärest du nicht so
   nervös.

   _____

   _____

3. Wenn er die Antwort wüsste, würde er nicht fragen.

   _____

   _____

4. Wenn es morgen nicht regnete, könnten wir einen
   Ausflug machen.

   _____

   _____

5. Wenn ich schneller arbeitete, hätte ich mehr Zeit.

   _____

   _____

## Subjunctive with "Als Ob"

You are already familiar with the use of the subjunctive in clauses introduced by <u>als ob</u> ("as though").

    Es sieht aus, als ob es <u>regnete</u>.

    (It looks as though it were raining.)

As is true of subordinate constructions generally, the inflected verb is placed at the end of the clause. Since <u>als ob</u> is always followed by the subjunctive, its use in a sentence is a clear indication of a subjunctive meaning, even though the verb form may be ambiguous.

Fill in the blanks with the appropriate subordinate clause on the basis of the given English. Use the subjunctive form of the weak verb.

1. He acts as though we needed him.

    Er tut, als ob _____

    _____.

2. They act as though they lived in this elegant house.

    Sie tun, als ob _____

    _____.

3. Hans drives as though he were just (gerade) learning to drive.

    Hans fährt, als ob _____

    _____.

4. It looks as though he were waiting for the train.

    Es sieht so aus, als ob _____

    _____.

5. Inge acts as though she were looking for something.

    Inge tut, als ob _____

    _____.

If you made any mistakes, write the correct German.

1. .... wir ihn brauchten.

   _____

2. .... sie in diesem eleganten Haus wohnten.

   _____

3. .... er gerade fahren lernte.

   _____

4. .... er auf den Zug wartete.

   _____

5. .... sie etwas suchte.

   _____

                    START THE TAPE.

### Past Subjunctive

In this Lesson, you will learn the forms and uses of
the past subjunctive, which is required when refer-
ences are made to contrary-to-fact states or events
that would have taken place in the past.

The first section of the Lesson describes the differ-
ences in meaning and usage of the present and past
subjunctive and provides a number of exercises on
the formation of the past subjunctive and its use in
contrary-to-fact statements.

The second section includes exercises in which past
subjunctive forms are used in unfulfillable wishes,
following als ob, and in other subjunctive contexts.

### Introduction to the
### Past Subjunctive; Past Subjunctive Forms

All contrary-to-fact situations presented in Lessons
40 through 42 referred to hypothetical states or
actions taking place in present or future time. For
example, in the sentence:

Wenn ich das Geld hätte, würde ich es dir geben.

(If I had the money, I would give it to you.)

the "if" clause refers to a hypothetical present
state ("If I had the money [now]), and the "then"
clause refers to a potential future action ("I would
give it to you.").

In summary, the subjunctive forms you have worked
with so far are commonly referred to as the present
subjunctive. They represent both present and
future time. The past subjunctive to be studied in
this module represents all past time. This means
that the subjunctive has only two tenses.

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Hypothetical states or actions referring to past time are expressed in terms of what "would (or could) have happened" if some condition had been fulfilled in the past.

English examples of these past time contrary-to-fact constructions are as follows:

1. If Hans had worked harder, he would have learned more German.

2. If we had left earlier, we would have arrived on time.

3. If Inge hadn't been tired, we would have taken her along to the movies.

The German equivalents of the three examples are:

1. Wenn Hans mehr gearbeitet hätte, hätte er mehr Deutsch gelernt.

2. Wenn wir früher abgefahren wären, wären wir rechtzeitig angekommen.

3. Wenn Inge nicht müde gewesen wäre, hätten wir sie ins Kino mitgenommen.

Let us analyze these sentences in detail. What is the mood, tense, and infinitive form of the verb forms hätte (hätten) and wäre (wären) in the above sentences?

The forms hätte (hätten) and wäre (wären) are present subjunctive forms of the verbs haben and sein, respectively.

What are the forms abgefahren, angekommen, gearbeitet, gelernt, and so forth?

These are the past participles of the respective verbs abfahren, ankommen, arbeiten, lernen, etc.

By now you should be aware that the German past subjunctive is a compound tense made up of the present subjunctive forms of haben or sein (which you learned in Lesson 40) and the past participle of the main verb. The word order for these constructions follows the basic rules with which you are familiar. In the "if" clause, the subordinating conjunction wenn produces transposed word order which places the inflected verb at the end of the clause:

Wenn Inge nicht müde gewesen wäre ....

In the "then" clause, subject-verb inversion places the inflected verb at the beginning of the clause:

.... hätten wir sie ins Kino mitgenommen.

The net effect is to place the two inflected verb forms next to one another (in written German separated by a comma).

You should be quite familiar with the **present** subjunctive forms of both <u>haben</u> and <u>sein</u>. Nevertheless, you should study the table below before beginning the exercises on the following pages.

<u>haben</u>

ich hätte

du hättest

er, sie, es hätte

wir hätten

ihr hättet

sie hätten

Sie hätten

<u>sein</u>

ich wäre

du wärest

er, sie, es wäre

wir wären

ihr wäret

sie wären

Sie wären

Fill in the blanks with the appropriate subjunctive form of <u>haben</u> to make a sentence in the <u>past subjunctive</u>. Note also the word order in the <u>German</u> sentence and the English translation.

1. Wenn ich Zeit gehabt _____, _____ ich dich angerufen.

   (If I had had time, I would have called you up.)

2. Wenn ihr mich gefragt _____, _____ ich euch abgeholt.

   (If you had asked me, I would have picked you up.)

3. Wenn du die Koffer getragen _____, _____ wir dir gedankt.

   (If you had carried the suitcases, we would have thanked you.)

4. Wenn Hans das gewusst _____, _____ er sein Auto nicht in der Einfahrt geparkt.

   (If Hans had known that, he would not have parked his car in the driveway.)

5. Wenn es gestern nicht geregnet _____, _____ die Kinder im Park gespielt.

   (If it hadn't rained yesterday, the children would have played in the park.)

6. Wenn Meyers nicht das neue Haus gekauft _____, _____ sie dieses Jahr eine grössere Reise gemacht.

   (If the Meyers hadn't bought the new house, they would have taken a bigger trip this year.)

TURN THE PAGE AND CHECK YOUR ANSWERS.

If you made any mistakes, write the correct German.

_____ 1. hätte, hätte

_____ 2. hättet, hätte

_____ 3. hättest, hätten

_____ 4. hätte, hätte

_____ 5. hätte, hätten

_____ 6. hätten, hätten

Fill in the blanks with the appropriate subjunctive form of _sein_ to make a complete sentence in the past subjunctive.

1. Wenn Inge früher nach Hause gekommen _____,

   _____ wir zusammen ins Kino gegangen.

   (If Inge had come home earlier, we would have gone to the movies together.)

2. Wenn ihr gestern abend im Theater gewesen

   _____, _____ wir hinterher mit euch

   ausgegangen.

   (If you had been at the theater last night, we would have gone out with you afterwards.)

3. Wenn Meyers am Sonntag netter gewesen _____,

   _____ wir länger geblieben.

   (If Meyers had been nicer on Sunday, we would have stayed longer.)

4. Wenn es gestern abend nicht so spät gewesen

   _____, _____ wir mit euch in ein gutes

   Restaurant gegangen.

   (If it hadn't been so late last night, we would have gone to a good restaurant with you.)

5. Wenn du heute morgen in die Stadt gefahren

   _____, _____ ich mitgekommen.

   (If you had gone downtown this morning, I would have come along.)

6. Wenn sie nicht mit dem Schiff gekommen _____,

   _____ sie geflogen.

   (If they hadn't come by boat, they would have flown.)

7. Wenn es nicht so kalt gewesen _____,

   _____ wir länger am Strand geblieben.

   (If it hadn't been so cold, we would have stayed at the beach longer.)

TURN THE PAGE AND CHECK YOUR ANSWERS.

NOTES

If you made any mistakes, write the correct German.

_____ 1. wäre, wären

_____ 2. wäret, wären

_____ 3. wären, wären

_____ 4. wäre, wären

_____ 5. wärest, wäre

_____ 6. wären, wären

_____ 7. wäre, wären

START THE TAPE.

In the following exercises of the Lesson, you will
work with the verbs shown below, whose past parti-
ciple forms should be quite familiar to you. Review
this list as required, being sure to remember which
auxiliary verb (haben or sein) is required in each
case.

| Infinitive | | Past Participle |
|---|---|---|
| | Verbs Using Haben | |
| sich amüsieren | (have fun) | sich amüsiert |
| besuchen | (visit) | besucht |
| danken | (thank) | gedankt |
| dauern | (last) | gedauert |
| glauben | (believe) | geglaubt |
| haben | (have) | gehabt |
| holen | (get, pick up) | geholt |
| sich interessieren (für) | | sich interessiert |
| | (be interested in) | (für) |
| kaufen | (buy) | gekauft |
| lesen | (read) | gelesen |
| rauchen | (smoke) | geraucht |
| regnen | (rain) | geregnet |
| schreiben | (write) | geschrieben |
| spielen | (play) | gespielt |
| verkaufen | (sell) | verkauft |
| wohnen | (live) | gewohnt |
| zeigen | (show) | gezeigt |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| essen | (eat) | gegessen | Verbs Using _Sein_ | | |
| finden | (find) | gefunden | | | |
| kennen | (know) | gekannt | bleiben | (stay) | geblieben |
| sehen | (see) | gesehen | fahren | (drive, go) | gefahren |
| sprechen | (speak, talk) | gesprochen | fliegen | (fly) | geflogen |
| stehen | (stand) | gestanden | | | |
| verbringen | (spend [time]) | verbracht | gehen | (go) | gegangen |
| verlieren | (lose) | verloren | kommen | (come) | gekommen |
| verstehen | (understand) | verstanden | laufen | (run) | gelaufen |
| wissen | (know) | gewusst | reisen | (travel) | gereist |

(Separable Prefix Verbs)

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | sein | (be) | gewesen |
| abholen | (pick up) | abgeholt | zurückkehren | (return) | zurückgekehrt |
| aufmachen | (open up) | aufgemacht | | | |
| aufschreiben | (write down) | aufgeschrieben | | | |
| mitbringen | (take along, bring along) | mitgebracht | | | |

START THE TAPE.

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NOTES

The following exercise includes both "haben-" verbs and "sein-" verbs, occasionally within the same sentence. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate form of sein or haben and the past participle of the main verb in order to produce complete contrary-to-fact statements in the past subjunctive.

1. If Peter had had more money, he would have stayed in Germany longer.

   Wenn Peter mehr Geld _____, _____

   er länger in Deutschland _____.

2. If it hadn't rained today, we would have driven to the beach.

   Wenn es heute nicht _____, _____

   wir an den Strand _____.

3. If you had still been in Cologne, we would have visited you.

   Wenn du noch in Köln _____, _____

   wir dich _____.

4. If the teacher had spoken louder, the students would have understood him better.

   Wenn der Lehrer lauter _____,

   _____ die Schüler ihn besser _____.

5. If I had already read the book, I would have brought it along.

   Wenn ich das Buch schon _____,

   _____ ich es _____.

6. If the bicycle hadn't been broken, I would have sold it.

   Wenn das Fahrrad nicht kaputt _____,

   _____ ich es _____.

7. If the weather hadn't been so cold, we would have had more fun.

   Wenn das Wetter nicht so kalt _____,

   _____ wir _____ besser _____.

8. If you had written down Inge's address, we would have visited her in Berlin.

   Wenn du Inges Adresse _____, _____

   wir sie in Berlin _____.

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If you made any mistakes, write the correct German.

_____ 1. gehabt hätte, wäre ....
geblieben

_____ 2. geregnet hätte, wären
.... gefahren

_____ 3. gewesen wärest, hätten
.... besucht

_____ 4. gesprochen hätte,
hätten .... verstanden

_____ 5. gelesen hätte, hätte
.... mitgebracht

_____ 6. gewesen wäre, hätte
.... verkauft

_____ 7. gewesen wäre, hätten
.... uns .... amüsiert

_____ 8. aufgeschrieben hättest,
hätten .... besucht

START THE TAPE.

Say complete German sentences, supplying the appropriate form of <u>sein</u> or <u>haben</u> and the past participle of the main verb.

1. If we had been more interested in the newest VW model, we would have bought it.

Wenn wir uns mehr für das neuste VW-Modell ....,

.... wir es ....

2. If you had picked Hans up, he would have come along.

Wenn du Hans ...., .... er ....

3. If you had been at the Müllers' party, you would have had a lot of fun.

Wenn ihr auf Müllers Party ...., .... ihr ....

gut ....

4. If I had known that, I would not have sold my German books.

Wenn ich das ...., .... ich meine deutschen

Bücher nicht ....

5. If we had written Franz, he would certainly have come.

Wenn wir Franz ...., .... er bestimmt ....

6. If you had returned from your trip earlier, I would have picked you up at the train station.

Wenn Sie früher von Ihrer Reise ...., .... ich

Sie vom Bahnhof ....

7. If it hadn't rained so much, we would have spent the day in the country.

   Wenn es nicht soviel ...., .... wir den Tag

   auf dem Lande ....

8. If we had had more time, we would have played soccer more often.

   Wenn wir mehr Zeit ...., .... wir öfter Fussball

   ....

9. If they had stayed longer, I would have opened another bottle of wine.  (use aufmachen)

   Wenn sie länger ...., .... ich noch eine

   Flasche Wein ....


Write complete German sentences in the past subjunctive on the basis of the given English.

1. If they had brought the children along, we would have shown them the zoo.  (der Zoo)

   _____

   _____ .

2. If you [fam. pl.] had stayed in Berlin, we would have visited you more often.

   _____

   _____ .

3. If the mail (die Post) had come already, I would have gone and gotten it.

   _____

   _____ .

4. If the children hadn't been so tired, we would have played with them.

   _____

   _____ .

5. If we had seen you [fam. sing.], we would have talked to you.

   _____

   _____ .

6. If the cigars had been better, Mr. Meyer would have smoked one.

   _____

   _____ .

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If you made any mistakes, write the correct German.

1. Wenn sie die Kinder mitgebracht hätten, hätten
   wir ihnen den Zoo gezeigt.

   _____

   _____

2. Wenn ihr in Berlin geblieben wäret, hätten wir
   euch öfter besucht.

   _____

   _____

3. Wenn die Post schon gekommen wäre, hätte ich
   sie geholt.

   _____

   _____

4. Wenn die Kinder nicht so müde gewesen wären,
   hätten wir mit ihnen gespielt.

   _____

   _____

5. Wenn wir dich gesehen hätten, hätten wir mit dir
   gesprochen.

   _____

   _____

6. Wenn die Zigarren besser gewesen wären, hätte
   Herr Meyer eine geraucht.

   _____

   _____

START THE TAPE.

Say complete German sentences on the basis of the
given English, using the past subjunctive.

1. If the film hadn't lasted so long, we would have
   come home earlier.

2. If the weather had been better, he would have
   stayed in Munich a little bit longer.

3. If you [fam. pl.] had believed us, we would not
   have written you this letter.

4. If Hans and Peter had visited us, we would have
   shown them the new museum.

5. If he had had a car, he would have driven down-
   town today. (use Auto)

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Section 2

## Other Uses of the Past Subjunctive

As in the case of the present subjunctive, the past subjunctive can also occur in dependent unfulfill-able-wish clauses and in als ob clauses.

As you already know, the unfulfillable wish pattern is identical with the "if" clause of a contrary-to-fact statement. For example.

    Wenn der Arzt nur käme!   (present subjunctive)

    (If the doctor would only come!)

    Wenn der Arzt nur gekommen wäre!   (past subjunc-
                                 tive)

    (If the doctor had only come!)

Having practiced "if" clauses of contrary-to-fact statements in the past subjunctive in Section 1, this pattern should require no further discussion.


Write Complete German sentences on the basis of the given English, using the past subjunctive to express an unfulfillable wish.

1. If only he hadn't bought that car!

_____

_____!

2. If only it hadn't rained yesterday!

_____

_____!

3. If you [fam.   sing.] only hadn't driven so fast!

_____

_____!

4. If only you [formal] hadn't lost your suitcase!

_____

_____!

5. If they had only come earlier!

_____

_____!

6. If I had only seen the bicycle!

_____

_____!

TURN THE PAGE AND CHECK YOUR ANSWERS.

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If you made any mistakes, write the correct German.

1. Wenn er dieses Auto nur nicht gekauft hätte!

_____

_____

2. Wenn es gestern nur nicht geregnet hätte!

_____

_____

3. Wenn du nur nicht so schnell gefahren wärest!

_____

_____

4. Wenn Sie Ihren Koffer nur nicht verloren hätten!

_____

_____

5. Wenn sie nur früher gekommen wären!

_____

_____

6. Wenn ich das Fahrrad nur gesehen hätte!

_____

_____

START THE TAPE.

Say complete German sentences, using the past subjunctive to express an unfulfillable wish.

1. If only Mr. Müller hadn't smoked all the cigars! (use die ganzen Zigarren)

2. If the children had only played in the garden!

3. If the parents had only been home!

4. If we had only known that!

5. If only the child hadn't run into (use auf) the street!

6. If you [fam. sing.] had only thanked Hans for the flowers!

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As you know, an <u>als ob</u> clause requires a subjunctive construction. Whether the present subjunctive or the past subjunctive is used depends on the time expressed in the <u>als ob</u> clause. Notice the following example sentences:

1. Herr Meyer tut, als ob er krank wäre.

                                (present subjunctive)

   (Mr. Meyer acts as though he were sick.)

2. Herr Meyer tut, als ob er krank gewesen wäre.

                                (past subjunctive)

   (Mr. Meyer acts as though he had been sick.)

Word order in past subjunctive clauses following <u>als ob</u> corresponds to the usual subordinate clause pattern; the inflected verb is placed at the end of the clause, immediately following the past participle of the main verb.

The action expressed in the <u>main clause</u> can be in either present or past tense, depending on the intended meaning. Thus, the following pattern is also possible:

   Herr Meyer tat, als ob er krank gewesen wäre.

   (Mr. Meyer acted as though he had been sick.)

Fill in the blanks with a complete subordinate clause on the basis of the given English.

1. Mrs. Müller acts as though she had spent the summer in Italy.

   Frau Müller tut, als ob _____

   _____.

2. It looks as though he had been here last night.

   Es sieht aus, als ob _____

   _____.

3. The children act as though they had been in school.

   Die Kinder tun, als ob _____

   _____.

4. You act as though you had been interested in our trip.

   Ihr tut, als ob _____

   _____.

5. Hans talks as though he had already seen the movie.

   Hans redet, als ob _____

   _____.

6. They acted as though they had already written the letter.

   Sie taten, als ob _____

——————— TURN THE PAGE AND CHECK YOUR ANSWERS.

If you made any mistakes, write the correct German.

1. .... sie den Sommer in Italien verbracht hätte.

   _____

2. .... er gestern abend hier gewesen wäre.

   _____

3. .... sie in der Schule gewesen wären.

   _____

4. .... ihr euch für unsere Reise interessiert

   hättet.

   _____

5. .... er den Film schon gesehen hätte.

   _____

   _____

6. .... sie den Brief schon geschrieben hätten.

   _____

START THE TAPE.

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

1. She talks as though she had bought an expensive coat.

   Sie redet, als ob ....

2. Mrs. Müller acted as though she had known him earlier.

   Frau Müller tat, als ob ....

3. You acted as though you had not eaten yet.

   Du tatest, als ob ....

4. You act as though you had always known that.

   Ihr tut, als ob ....

5. Peter acts as though he had lost all his money.

   Peter tut, als ob ....

6. It looks as though it had been very cold last night.

   Es sieht aus, als ob ....

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In *Lesson 40*, you learned an alternative pattern for expressing the "if" clause portion of contrary-to-fact statements. Rather than using a clause with <u>wenn</u>, it is possible to omit <u>wenn</u> and use subject-verb in-verted word order. An example using the present sub-junctive is shown below:

1. (Construction with <u>wenn</u>)

   Wenn ich Zeit hätte, würde ich meine Freunde besuchen.

   (If I had time, I would visit my friends.)

2. (Construction omitting <u>wenn</u>)

   Hätte ich Zeit, würde ich meine Freunde besuchen.

   (If I had time [literally, had I time], I would visit my friends.)

Keeping in mind that inverted word order affects the <u>inflected verb</u> in auxiliary-plus-past-participle constructions (such as the past subjunctive), how would you rephrase the following example, omitting <u>wenn</u>?

   Wenn ich Zeit gehabt hätte, hätte ich meine Freunde besucht.

   (If I had had time, I would have visited my friends.)

You would say:

   Hätte ich Zeit gehabt, hätte ich meine Freunde besucht.

Fill in the blanks with an appropriate "if" clause in the past subjunctive, using inverted word order and omitting <u>wenn</u>.

1. Wenn das Wetter nicht so schlecht gewesen wäre, hätten wir euch besucht.

   _____

   hätten wir euch besucht.

2. Wenn die Kinder schneller gegangen wären, wären sie früher nach Hause gekommen.

   _____

   wären sie früher nach Hause gekommen.

3. Wenn ich es nicht in der Zeitung gelesen hätte, hätte ich es einfach nicht geglaubt.

   _____

   hätte ich es einfach nicht geglaubt.

4. Wenn Hans sich die Adresse aufgeschrieben hätte, hätte er unser Haus schneller gefunden.

   _____

   hätte er unser Haus schneller gefunden.

TURN THE PAGE AND CHECK YOUR ANSWERS.

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5. Wenn Heidi etwas länger gewartet hätte, hätte sie ein Taxi bekommen.

_____

hätte sie ein Taxi bekommen.

6. Wenn Inge nicht so lange in Deutschland gelebt hätte, wäre ihr Deutsch nicht so gut gewesen.

_____

wäre ihr Deutsch nicht so gut gewesen.

CHECK YOUR ANSWERS.

If you made any mistakes, write the correct German.

1. Wäre das Wetter nicht so schlecht gewesen, ....

_____

2. Wären die Kinder schneller gegangen, ....

_____

3. Hätte ich es nicht in der Zeitung gelesen, ....

_____

4. Hätte Hans sich die Adresse aufgeschrieben, ....

_____

5. Hätte Heidi etwas länger gewartet, ....

_____

6. Hätte Inge nicht so lange in Deutschland gelebt, ....

_____

START THE TAPE.

Say complete German sentences, changing the "if" clause to a clause using inverted word order and omitting wenn.

1. Wenn er uns die Zeitungen mitgebracht hätte, hätten wir ihm gedankt.

2. Wenn Hans uns früher geschrieben hätte, wären wir mit ihm nach Italien gereist.

3. Wenn wir die Kinder nicht mitgebracht hätten, wären wir länger geblieben.

4. Wenn es kalt gewesen wäre, hätte ich meinen Wintermantel mitgenommen.

5. Wenn ich die Dame gekannt hätte, hätte ich sie natürlich gegrüsst.

6. Wenn wir daran gedacht hätten, hätten wir euch abgeholt.

As you recall from **Lesson 41**, an inverted word-order pattern is also possible for als ob clauses, with omission of ob. For example:

1. (Construction with als ob)

   Herr Meyer sieht aus, als ob er krank gewesen wäre.

2. (Construction omitting ob)

   Herr Meyer sieht aus, als wäre er krank gewesen.

Say complete German sentences, changing the als ob clause to a clause using inverted word order and omitting ob.

1. Sie tun, als ob sie uns nicht verstanden hätten.

2. Du tust, als ob du allein ins Kino gegangen wärest.

3. Es sieht aus, als ob unsere Nachbarn von ihrer Reise zurückgekehrt wären.

4. Ihr seht aus, als ob ihr den ganzen Tag am Strand verbracht hättet.

5. Hans tat, als ob er davon nichts gewusst hätte.

6. Die Leute sehen aus, als ob sie zu schnell gelaufen wären.

So far in this *Lesson*, you have practiced only contrary-to-fact statements in which <u>both</u> the "if" clause and the "then" clause were in the past subjunctive. For example:

  Wenn Vater uns das Geld geliehen hätte, hätten

  wir das Auto gekauft.

  (If father had lent us the money, we would have bought the car.)

It is also possible to have contrary-to-fact statements with the "if" clause in the <u>past subjunctive</u> and the "then" clause in the <u>present subjunctive</u>. This pattern applies when the "if" clause refers to a contrary-to-fact state or event in the <u>past</u>, and the "then" clause refers to a <u>present</u> or <u>future</u> consequence. For example:

  If we had left earlier (contrary-to-fact event
                            in the past),
  we would be at the airport by now (present time
                                      result).

The German equivalent of this sentence would be:

  Wenn wir früher abgefahren wären (past subjunctive),

  wären wir jetzt schon auf dem Flugplatz (present
                                      subjunctive).

Fill in the blanks on the basis of the given English to produce a complete contrary-to-fact statement. Note that either the present or past subjunctive may be required in the "then" clause. Use the conditional with _werden_ + infinitive of main verb, where appropriate.

1. If you hadn't spent several years in America, you wouldn't speak English so well.

   Wenn Sie nicht mehrere Jahre in Amerika _____

   _____

   _____.

2. If I had known that, I would have brought the children along.

   Wenn ich das _____

   _____.

3. If you hadn't read all night, you wouldn't be so tired now.

   Wenn du nicht die ganze Nacht _____

   _____.

4. If Peter and Maria had flown, they would be in Munich by now.

   Wenn Peter und Maria _____

   _____.

5. If the Meyers hadn't sold their house, they would still live on this street.

   Wenn Meyers ihr Haus nicht _____

   _____.

6. If you hadn't stood in the rain so long, you wouldn't have a cold now.

   Wenn ihr nicht so lange im Regen _____

   _____.

7. If they had been here, we would have shown them the pictures.

   Wenn sie hier _____

   _____.

TURN THE PAGE AND CHECK YOUR ANSWERS.

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If you made any mistakes, write the correct German.

1. .... verbracht hätten, würden Sie nicht so gut Englisch sprechen.

_____

2. .... gewusst hätte, hätte ich die Kinder mitgebracht.

_____

3. .... gelesen hättest, wärest du jetzt nicht so müde.

_____

4. .... geflogen wären, wären sie jetzt schon in München.

_____

5. .... verkauft hätten, würden sie noch in dieser Strasse wohnen.

_____

6. .... gestanden hättet, hättet ihr jetzt keine Erkältung.

_____

7. .... gewesen wären, hätten wir ihnen die Bilder gezeigt.

_____

START THE TAPE.

NOTES

## Past Subjunctive with Modals

This is the last of five **lessons** on the German subjunctive mood. It continues to examine the past subjunctive introduced in **lesson 43**. The present **lesson** deals with past subjunctive constructions in which a modal auxiliary verb is used in addition to the main verb. It includes the following sections:

1. The Past Subjunctive with Modals in Contrary-to-Fact Statements.

2. Other Uses of the Past Subjunctive with Modals.

Section 1

### The Past Subjunctive with

### Modals in Contrary-to-Fact Statements

In the preceding **lesson**, you worked with contrary-to-fact "if-then" statements in the past subjunctive.

Wenn Franz hier gewesen wäre, wäre er mitgekommen.

(If Franz had been here, he would have come along.)

Your task in this **lesson** will be to learn and practice past subjunctive constructions which contain modal auxiliaries. In terms of the present example, you will learn to form the German equivalents of sentences such as:

If Franz had been here, he would have been allowed to come along.

OR:

If Franz had been here, he would have been able to come along.

OR:

If Franz had been here, he would have wanted to come along.

In other words, you will learn to incorporate the additional "aspects of meaning" (ability, permission, volition, necessity, or obligation) which modal auxiliaries bring to the sentences in which they are used.

A more straightforward approach to analyzing past-subjunctive-with-modal constructions is to note their similarity to modal constructions in the past perfect indicative, which you studied in lesson 38. You may remember that these are the so-called "double infinitive" constructions, in which the infinitive of the modal auxiliary is placed at the end of the sentence or clause, immediately following the infinitive of the main verb. Thus, a "double infinitive" is produced, as in the following example:

Weil Inge gegen einen Baum gefahren war, hatte sie

sich ein neues Auto kaufen müssen.

(Since Inge had driven against a tree, she had had to buy herself a new car.)

Now compare a past subjunctive contrary-to-fact construction, using and transforming the above example:

Wenn Inge gegen einen Baum gefahren wäre, hätte

sie sich ein neues Auto kaufen müssen.

(If Inge had driven against a tree, she would have had to buy herself a new car.)

Please remember that clauses containing a main verb + modal double-infinitive construction can only use haben as the inflected auxiliary verb [since modals are always conjugated with haben]. Thus, a past subjunctive contrary-to-fact statement without a modal and normally requiring the auxiliary sein, such as:

Wenn Franz hier gewesen wäre, wäre er mitgekommen.

(If Franz had been here, he would have come along.)

would change the auxiliary to haben in a past subjunctive contrary-to-fact statement with a modal:

Wenn Franz hier gewesen wäre, hätte er mitkommen

wollen.

(If Franz had been here, he would have wanted to come along.)

Listen to and repeat each of the following past subjunctive contrary-to-fact statements in which the "then" clause contains a modal.

1. Wenn ich Zeit gehabt hätte, hätte ich euch zum

Bahnhof bringen können.

(If I had had time, I could have taken you to the train station.)

2. Wenn du das gewusst hättest, hättest du bestimmt

nicht kommen wollen.

(If you had known that, you certainly wouldn't have wanted to come.)

3. Wenn Herr Müller Geld gebraucht hätte, hätte er

sein Haus verkaufen müssen.

(If Mr. Müller had needed money, he would have had to sell his house.)

4. Wenn unsere Kinder in der Schule gewesen wären,

    hätten wir länger bleiben können.

    (If our children had been in school, we would
    have been able to stay longer.)

5. Wenn ihr darum gebeten hättet, hättet ihr früher

    nach Hause gehen dürfen.

    (If you had asked, you would have been allowed
    to go home earlier.)

6. Wenn sie gern  mit uns ins Kino gegangen wären,

    hätten sie uns vorher anrufen sollen.

    (If they had liked to go to the movies with us,
    they should have called us beforehand.)

7. Wenn Ihr Freund kein Auto gehabt hätte, hätten

    Sie ihn abholen müssen.

    (If your friend had not had a car, you would
    have had to pick him up.)

8. Wenn er nicht krank gewesen wäre, hätte er nach

    Berlin fliegen sollen.

    (If he hadn't been sick, he would have been
    supposed to fly to Berlin.)

The following exercise requires you to incorporate
the three elements--inflected form of <u>haben</u>, infini-
tive of main verb, and infinitive of the modal
auxiliary--into the "then" clause of past subjunctive
sentences.  Fill in the blanks so as to complete the
entire "then" clause on the basis of the given English.

1. If Peter had called us, we would have been able to
   pick him up.

   Wenn Peter uns angerufen hätte, _____ wir ihn

   _____.

2. If you had come home earlier yesterday, you would
   have been allowed to go out tonight again.

   Wenn du gestern früher nach Hause gekommen wärest,

   _____ du heute abend wieder _____.

3. If we had sent them a present, they would have had
   to thank us.

   Wenn wir ihnen ein Geschenk geschickt hätten,

   _____ sie uns _____.

4. If you had invited us, we would have wanted to
   come very much.

   Wenn du uns eingeladen hättest, _____ wir

   gern _____.

5. If Hans and Inge had flown to America, they would
   have had to learn English beforehand.

   Wenn Hans und Inge nach Amerika geflogen wären,

   _____ sie vorher Englisch _____.

6. If Heidi had been here, she would have wanted to
   go to the beach with us.

   Wenn Heidi hier gewesen wäre, _____ sie mit

   uns an den Strand _____.

TURN THE PAGE AND CHECK YOUR ANSWERS.

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If you made any mistakes, write the correct German.

_____  1. hätten .... abholen
                              können

_____  2. hättest .... ausgehen
                              dürfen

_____  3. hätten .... danken
                              müssen

_____  4. hätten .... kommen
                              wollen

_____  5. hätten .... lernen
                              müssen

_____  6. hätte .... gehen
                              wollen

START THE TAPE.

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

1. Even if you hadn't had any time, you should have called us up.

   Auch wenn du keine Zeit gehabt hättest, ....

   du uns ....

2. If he had sold his house, he would have had to take an apartment for himself.

   Wenn er sein Haus verkauft hätte, .... er sich

   eine Wohnung ....

3. If I had known something about the party, I would certainly have wanted to come along.

   Wenn ich etwas von der Party gewusst hätte, ....

   ich bestimmt ....

4. If Mr. Meyer had been in his office, I would have been able to talk to him.

   Wenn Herr Meyer in seinem Büro gewesen wäre,

   .... ich mit ihm ....

5. If Inge had been older at that time, she would have been allowed to drink wine.

   Wenn Inge damals älter gewesen wäre, .... sie

   Wein ....

6. If it had rained, he wouldn't have wanted to leave the house.

   Wenn es geregnet hätte, .... er nicht aus dem

   Haus ....

Past subjunctive constructions with modals can also be used in the "if" clauses of contrary-to-fact statements. For example:

Wenn Paul gestern hätte kommen können, wäre er

mit uns ins Theater gegangen.

(If Paul could have come yesterday, he would have gone to the theater with us.)

Word order in the dependent "if" clause follows the pattern described in **Lesson 38**, where present and past perfect constructions using modal auxiliaries in dependent clauses were among the learning objectives. Here again, the inflected auxiliary haben is placed in front of the double infinitive.

Listen to and repeat the following sentences which show the past subjunctive construction with modals being used in the "if" clause. Pay special attention to word order and to the English translation.

1. Wenn ich euch Frühstück hätte machen wollen,

   wäre ich früher aufgestanden.

   (If I had wanted to make breakfast for you, I would have gotten up earlier.)

2. Wenn sie gestern hätten arbeiten müssen, hätten

   sie uns nicht besucht.

   (If they had had to work yesterday, they wouldn't have visited us.)

3. Wenn Peter hätte mitkommen dürfen, hätten wir uns

   sehr gefreut.

   (If Peter had been allowed to come along, we would have been very glad.)

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4. Wenn sie den Tisch in ihrem Auto hätten mitbringen

   können, hätten wir sie darum gebeten.

   (If they had been able to bring the table along
   in their car, we would have asked them to do so.)

5. Wenn Professor Schulz zu unserer Party hätte

   kommen wollen, hätten wir ihn eingeladen.

   (If Professor Schulz had wanted to come to our
   party, we would have invited him.)

Fill in the blanks on the basis of the given English, incorporating the appropriate past subjunctive construction with modals in the "if" clause. Note that it is of course possible for this construction to occur in both the "if" and the "then" clause [as in the third sentence].

1. If we had been able to stay, we would have told them right away.

   Wenn wir _____,

   hätten wir es ihnen sofort gesagt.

2. If Anni had wanted to borrow the book, she would have asked me for it.

   Wenn Anni sich das Buch _____,

   hätte sie mich darum gebeten.

3. If you had wanted to go to the theater, you should have bought the tickets beforehand.

   Wenn ihr ins Theater _____,

   hättet ihr die Karten vorher kaufen sollen.

4. If I had been allowed to visit her in the hospital, I would have brought her flowers.

   Wenn ich sie im Krankenhaus _____,

   hätte ich ihr Blumen mitgebracht.

5. If Peter could have played today, we would have won the soccer game.

   Wenn Peter heute _____,

   hätte wir das Fussballspiel gewonnen.

6. If you hadn't had to leave (use _abreisen_) yesterday, we would have shown you the town.

   Wenn du gestern nicht _____,

   hätten wir dir die Stadt gezeigt.

TURN THE PAGE AND CHECK YOUR ANSWERS.

START THE TAPE.

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

1. If you had wanted to buy this big house, you would have needed a lot more money.

   Wenn du dieses grosse Haus ...., hättest du viel

   mehr Geld gebraucht.

2. If Paul could have been at the party, we would have had more fun.

   Wenn Paul auf der Party ...., hätten wir mehr

   Spass gehabt.

3. If Ingrid had been allowed to go out last Saturday, she would have made herself a new dress.

   Wenn Ingrid letzten Samstag ...., hätte sie sich

   ein neues Kleid gemacht.

4. If Franz hadn't had to help his father today, he would have gone to the beach.

   Wenn Franz heute seinem Vater nicht ...., wäre

   er an den Strand gegangen.

5. If we had been supposed to pick you up, someone would have told us about it.

Wenn wir euch ...., hätte man uns etwas davon gesagt.

6. If you had been able to come, we would have eaten together in a good restaurant.

Wenn ihr ...., hätten wir zusammen in einem guten Restaurant gegessen.


If the logic of the sentence so requires, the German speaker or writer may use the _indicative mood_ in the "if" clause, together with a past subjunctive construction in the "then" clause. The indicative "if" clause can be in the imperfect, present perfect, or present tense, again depending on sentence meaning.

Say complete German sentences, supplying the appropriate past tense subjunctive construction in the "then" clause. Note the use of _indicative_ verb forms in the "if" clause, and the _English_ translation of the entire sentence.

1. If they were not able to come yesterday, they should have called us up.

Wenn sie gestern nicht kommen konnten, ....

sie uns ....

2. If you were in Heidelberg, you could have visited our friends.

Wenn du in Heidelberg warst, .... du unsere

Freunde ....

3. If Mr. Müller is sick, he shouldn't have come to the office today.

Wenn Herr Müller krank ist, .... er heute nicht

ins Büro ....

4. If the movie was over that early, you could have come to our house for a little while.

Wenn das Kino so früh aus war, .... ihr noch ein

bisschen zu uns ....

5. If Fritz really drives that well, he would have had to win the race.

Wenn Fritz wirklich so gut fährt, .... er das

Rennen ....


If you made any mistakes, write the correct German.

————————————————  1. hätten bleiben können

————————————————  2. hätte leihen wollen

————————————————  3. hättet gehen wollen

————————————————  4. hätte besuchen dürfen

————————————————  5. hätte spielen können

————————————————  6. hättest abreisen müssen

## Other Uses of the Past Subjunctive with Modals

In the preceding section, you practiced using past subjunctive constructions with modals in the context of contrary-to-fact "if-then" statements. The past subjunctive with modals can also be used in single independent clauses to describe a contrary-to-fact state or event. Some examples are as follows:

1. Sie hätte uns schreiben müssen.

   (She ought to have written us.)

2. Die Kinder hätten mit uns an den Strand kommen

   sollen.

   (The children should have come with us to the beach.)

3. Du hättest das Auto heute nachmittag waschen

   können.

   (You could have washed the car this afternoon.)

Please note the meaning of the subjunctive modal forms in independent statements.

Say complete German sentences on the basis of the given English, using past subjunctive constructions with modal auxiliary verbs.

1. We ought to have thanked him.

2. Professor Schulz could have invited us.

3. The students would have been allowed to stay at home.

4. You [fam. sing.] should have worked longer.

5. Hans and Inge would have wanted to eat more.

6. Peter ought to have apologized.

NOTES

# NOTES

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

1. We should have gone home earlier.

 

2. I ought to have called him up.

 

3. Peter could have written us.

 

4. I would have wanted very much to stay.

 

5. We could have picked Hans up.

 

6. You [fam. sing.] should have asked me.

 

7. The children would have been allowed to play in the park.

 

TURN THE PAGE AND CHECK YOUR ANSWERS.

As you already know, the unfulfillable wish pattern is grammatically equivalent to a contrary-to-fact "if" clause. An example using the past subjunctive with modals is shown below:

    Wenn wir nur etwas länger hätten bleiben können!

    (If only we had been able to stay a bit longer!)

Say complete German sentences on the basis of the given English, using the past subjunctive with modals to express an unfulfillable wish.

1. If only Peter had wanted to come along!

2. If only we had been allowed to watch the movie! (use sich ansehen)

3. If I only hadn't had to work last night!

4. If Franz and Inge had only been able to stay longer!

5. If someone (use jemand) had only wanted to buy these old books!

Past subjunctive constructions with modals can also be used following als ob ("as though"). Where would the inflected verb be placed in a past subjunctive construction following als ob?

If you made any mistakes, write the correct German.

1. Wir hätten früher nach Hause gehen sollen.

_____

2. Ich hätte ihn anrufen müssen.

_____

3. Peter hätte uns schreiben können.

_____

4. Ich hätte gern bleiben wollen.

_____

5. Wir hätten Hans abholen können.

_____

6. Du hättest mich fragen sollen.

_____

7. Die Kinder hätten im Park spielen dürfen.

_____

The inflected verb (i.e., the appropriate subjunctive form of _haben_) is placed

**immediately before the double infinitive,**

as shown in the following example:

Es sieht aus, als ob Herr Meyer am Sonntag an den Strand _hätte_ gehen wollen.

(It appears as though Mr. Meyer had wanted to go to the beach on Sunday.)

NOTES

Fill in the blanks on the basis of the given English.

1. Ingrid talked as though she hadn't been allowed to go out.

   Ingrid redete, als ob _____

   _____ .

2. It seems as though the Müllers had wanted to visit us.

   Es sieht aus, als ob _____

   _____ .

3. Hans acts as though he had had to work all day.

   Hans tut, als ob _____

   _____ .

4. Heidi acted as though we should have picked her up.

   Heidi tat, als ob _____

   _____ .

5. My neighbor acts as though he could have bought a more expensive car.

   Mein Nachbar tut, als ob _____

   _____ .

6. They acted as though they had not wanted to eat in an expensive restaurant.

   Sie taten, als ob _____

   _____ .

TURN THE PAGE AND CHECK YOUR ANSWERS.

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In **Lesson 18** you learned that the verbs lassen and sich lassen can be used in the same way as modal auxiliary verbs to express the idea of:

   a) permitting someone to do something

OR:

   b) having someone do something

Examples reflecting these two meanings are first given for the non-reflexive verb lassen:

1. Wenn es nicht so kalt gewesen wäre, hätten wir

   die Kinder ins Wasser gehen lassen.

   (I' it had not been so cold, we would have permitted the children to go into the water.)

2. Wenn es nicht so teuer gewesen wäre, hätten wir

   das Dach reparieren lassen.

   (If it hadn't been so expensive, we would have had the roof repaired.)

The reflexive sich lassen can have either of these two meanings, but in addition, use of the reflexive form indicates that the action of the sentence is in some sense directed back at the subject:

1. Wenn Franz Inge darum gebeten hätte, hätte sie

   sich von ihm zu einer Party einladen lassen.

   (If Franz had asked Inge, she would have allowed him to invite her to a party.)

2. Wenn wir genug Geld gehabt hätten, hätten wir uns ein Haus bauen lassen.

(If we had had enough money, we would have had a house built for ourselves.)

In each of the above example sentences, where does the infinitive form <u>lassen</u> appear?
If you made any mistakes, write the correct German.

1. .... sie nicht hätte ausgehen dürfen.

_____

2. .... Müllers uns hätten besuchen wollen.

_____

3. .... er den ganzen Tag hätte arbeiten müssen.

_____

4. .... wir sie hätten abholen sollen.

_____

5. .... er ein teureres Auto hätte kaufen können.

_____

6. .... sie nicht in einem teuren Restaurant hätten essen wollen.

_____

START THE TAPE.

NOTES

The infinitive form _lassen_ is placed immediately after the infinitive of the main verb in keeping with the usual "double infinitive" construction.

Fill in the blanks with a past subjunctive construction on the basis of the given English. Note that a form of either _lassen_ or _sich lassen_ is required.

1. If I had needed a new suit, I would have had one made.

   Wenn ich einen neuen Anzug gebraucht hätte,

   _____ ich _____ einen _____ .

2. If it hadn't rained, we would have let the children play in the garden.

   Wenn es nicht geregnet hätte, _____ wir die

   Kinder im Garten _____ .

3. If it hadn't been so late, they wouldn't have let themselves be driven to the train station.

   Wenn es nicht so spät gewesen wäre, _____

   sie _____ nicht zum Bahnhof _____ .

4. If Hans had had time, he would have had his hair cut.

   Wenn Hans Zeit gehabt hätte, _____ er

   _____ die Haare _____ .

5. If I had needed the address, I would have had someone give it to me.

   Wenn ich die Adresse gebraucht hätte, _____

   ich sie _____ von jemand _____ .

6. If I had wanted to see Dr. Lange, I would have asked to be taken to his office.

   Wenn ich Dr. Lange hätte sprechen wollen, _____

   ich _____ zu seinem Büro _____ .

7. If the child had been sick, we would have had a doctor come.

   Wenn das Kind krank gewesen wäre, _____ wir

   einen Arzt _____ .

8. If the mail had come, he would have had it picked up.

   Wenn die Post gekommen wäre, _____ er sie

   _____ .

TURN THE PAGE AND CHECK YOUR ANSWERS.

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If you made a mistake, write the correct German.

_____ 1. hätte .... mir ....
                           machen lassen

_____ 2. hätten .... spielen
                           lassen

_____ 3. hätten .... sich ....
                           fahren lassen

_____ 4. hätte .... sich ....
                           schneiden lassen

_____ 5. hätte .... mir ....
                           geben lassen

_____ 6. hätte .... mich ....
                           bringen lassen

_____ 7. hätten .... kommen
                           lassen

_____ 8. hätte .... holen
                           lassen

START THE TAPE.

NOTES

Say complete German sentences, supplying the appropriate past tense subjunctive construction with <u>lassen</u> or <u>sich lassen</u>.

1. If it hadn't been so late, Inge would have had her hair washed.

   Wenn es nicht so spät gewesen wäre, ....

2. If the children had asked, we would have let them go to the movie theater.

   Wenn die Kinder gefragt hätten, ....

3. If Mr. Müller had been tired, he would have had the meal brought to (use <u>auf</u>) the room.

   Wenn Herr Müller müde gewesen wäre, ....

4. If I hadn't had a razor with me, I would have had myself shaved.

   Wenn ich keinen Rasierapparat bei mir gehabt

   hätte, ....

5. If Professor Schulz had needed the books, he would have had them sent (use <u>schicken</u>) to him.

   Wenn Professor Schulz die Bücher gebraucht

   hätte, ....

# VERBS AND PHRASES WITH PREPOSITIONS

1. achten auf      (Acc.)   to pay attention to,
to watch something

Achte bitte auf deine Gesundheit!

2. ändern an      (Dat.)   to change, to alter

An der Sache ist nichts mehr zu ändern.

3. Angst haben vor      (Dat.)   to be afraid of

Das Kind hat Angst vor dem Hund.

4. antworten auf      (Acc.)   to answer something

Herr Biedermann antwortet auf alle Fragen.

5. sich ärgern über      (Acc.)   to get annoyed at
something/somebody

Ich habe mich über den Polizisten geärgert.

6. aufmerksam machen auf   (Acc.) to call attention to

Er macht ihn auf den Äpfelwein, eine Spezialität
in Frankfurt, aufmerksam.

7. sich auskennen in      (Dat.)   to be knowledgable in,
to know one's way about

Er kennt sich gut in der Stadt aus.

8. auskommen mit      (Dat.)   to get along with.
to manage with

Es fällt mit schwer, mit dem Geld auszukommen.

9. sich bedanken bei      (Dat.)      to express one's
thanks to

Wir bedanken uns bei dem Lehrer.

10. der Bedarf an      (Dat.)      demand for
Bedarf haben an

Die Schule hat im Augenblick keinen Bedarf an
Lehrern.

11. bekanntmachen mit   (Dat.)      to introduce to

Ich möchte Sie mit meinem Chef bekanntmachen.

12. bestehen aus      (Dat.)      to consist of

Ein Motor besteht aus vielen Teilen.

13. sich bewerben um      (Acc.)      to apply for

Hans Biedermann bewirbt sich um eine Stelle als
Feinmechaniker.

14. bitten um      (Acc.)      to ask for

Darf ich um Salz bitten?

15. blättern um      (Dat.)      to thumb through

Die alte Dame blättert in einer Illustrierten.

16. danken für      (Acc.)      to thank for

Ich möchte Ihnen für die schönen Blumen danken.

17. debattieren über (Acc.) to debate

Die Abgeordneten debattieren über die Gesetze.

18. denken an (Acc.) to think of

Sie hat nicht an seinen Geburtstag gedacht.

19. einladen zu (Dat.) to invite (to)

Wir möchten Sie gern zum Essen einladen.

20. eintreten in (Acc.) to enter, join

Die Reisenden treten in das Hotel ein.

21. entlangführen an (Acc.) to run alongside
something

Die Straße führt am Rhein entlang.

22. erfahren (über) (Acc.) to hear (about),
to learn (about)

Hast du etwas über seine Krankheit erfahren?

23. erinnern an (Acc.) to remind of

Ich möchte Sie an unsere Verabredung erinnern.

24. sich erinnern an (Acc.) to remember

Ich kann mich nicht an die Adresse erinnern.

25. sich erkundigen nach (Dat.) to inquire about

Der Fremde erkundigt sich nach dem Weg zum Frankfurter Dom.

26. erstaunt sein über (Acc.) to be surprised at,
to be astonished at

Sie waren über das gute Essen im Soldaten-Klub sehr erstaunt.

27. erzählen über (Acc.) to tell about

Erzählen Sie uns bitte etwas über Ihre Reise nach Deutschland.

28. es fehlt an (Dat.) there is a lack of

Manchmal fehlt es an Tischen und Stühlen.

29. fragen nach (Dat.) to inquire about

Der Arzt fragt nach dem Befinden des Patienten.

30. eine Frage stellen an (Acc.) to ask someone a
question

Die Schüler stellen viele Fragen an den Lehrer.

31. sich freuen auf (Acc.) to look forward to

Ich freue mich auf den Besuch meiner Eltern.

32. sich freuen über (Acc.) to be happy about

Wir freuen uns über das schöne Wetter.

33. sich fürchten vor    (Dat.)  to be afraid of

Kinder fürchten sich manchmal vor dem
Weihnachtsmann.

34. es geht um          (Acc.)  to be at stake

Es geht ums Leben.

35. gelegen sein an      (Dat.)  to be anxious about
                                 something

Mir ist sehr an seiner Freundschaft gelegen.

36. gelingen (+Dat.) zu          to succeed in ... ing
+ (inf)

Dem Rekruten gelingt es, sein Gewehr zu laden.

37. gespannt sein auf   (Acc.)  eagerly anticipating

Ich bin auf das Ende des Buches gespannt.

38. sich gewöhnen an     (Acc.)  to get used to

An das Wetter hier muß man sich erst gewöhnen.

39. gewöhnt sein an      (Acc.)  used to, accustomed to

Ich bin an Filterkaffee gewöhnt.

40. greifen nach         (Acc.)  to reach for

Das kleine Kind greift nach dem Bilderbuch.

41. halten von           (Dat.)  to think about,
                                 to think of

Was halten Sie von der Berliner Mauer?

42. sich handeln um      (Acc.)  it's a matter of ...,
                                 it concerns

Es handelt sich hier um einen Autounfall.

43. hängen an            (Dat.)  to be attached to

Lilo hängt sehr an ihrem Hund.

44. herausgeben auf      (Acc.)  to give change for

Ich kann Ihnen nur auf DM 10.- herausgeben.

45. hinuntergucken auf (Acc.)  to look down to

Vom 10. Stock aus kann man auf die ganze Stadt
hinuntergucken.

46. hoffen auf           (Acc.)  to hope for

Wir hoffen auf viel Schnee für unseren Schiurlaub.

47. hören von            (Dat.)  to hear about

Ich habe von dem Unfall nichts gehört.

48. sich interessieren für (Acc.) to be interested in

Interessieren Sie sich für klassische Musik?

49. interessiert sein an (Dat.) to be interested in

Sie ist nur an guten Büchern interessiert.

50. (sich) Klarheit (Acc.) to clear up,
schaffen über to get the facts

Die Polizei will (sich) über den Autounfall Klarheit schaffen.

51. zu etwas kommen (Dat.) to manage to get
something,
(get some place)

Er ist plötzlich zu Geld gekommen.

52. raten (+Dat.) zu to advise someone to do
+ (inf) something

Der Vater rät dem Sohn, sich um die Feinmechanikerstelle zu bewerben.

53. raten zu (+Noun) (Dat.) to advise (suggest)
something

Mein Freund rät mir zu einen Kleinwagen.

54. reden über (Acc.) to talk about

Fräulein Schreiber will über ihren Unfall nicht mehr reden (sprechen).

55. reden von (sprechen von) (Dat.) to talk about

Er redet (spricht) den ganzen Tag von seiner neuen Freundin.

56. reichen (nach) (Dat.) to smell (like)

Es riecht hier nach frischem Kaffee.

57. sich richten nach (Dat.) to be guided by

Wir müssen uns nach dem Wetter richten.

58. scharf sein auf (Acc.) to be keen on something

Mein Nachbar ist scharf auf einen neuen Mercedes.

59. schuld sein an (Dat.) to be guilty of

Der Motorradfahrer war an dem Unfall schuld.

60. sein gegen (Acc.) to be against something

Sie ist gegen einen Spaziergang in den Wald.

61. setzen auf (Acc.) to bet on

Er hat sein ganzes Geld auf ein Pferd gesetzt.

62. sorgen für (Acc.) to care for, take care of, provide for

Der Ausbilder sorgt für die Einweisung über das Gewehr.

63. sich Sorgen machen um (Acc.) to worry (about)

Wir machen uns große Sorgen um unseren kranken Kollegen.

64. sterben an (Dat.) to die of

_Meine Großmutter ist an Altersschwäche gestorben._

65. sich täuschen in    (Dat.)  to be mistaken about
                                to be disappointed in

_Ich habe mich in ihm sehr getäuscht._

66. der Teilnehmer an    (Dat.)  participant in

_Sie haben sich als Teilnehmer an einer Dampfer-_
_fahrt kennengelernt._

67. tippen auf        (Acc.)  to place a bet on

_Er tippt beim Lotto immer auf gerade Zahlen._

68. sich treffen mit   (Dat.)  to meet with

_Herr Heldt trifft sich mit seinen Stammtischbrüdern._

69. umgehen mit      (Dat.)  to handle

_Der Rekrut kann noch nicht mit Handwaffen umgehen._

70. sich unterhalten über (Acc.)  to converse about

_Wir haben uns angeregt über moderne Kunst_
_unterhalten._

71. verfügen über     (Acc.)  to have at one's
                                disposal

_Die Familie nebenan verfügt über mehrere Häuser._

72. sich verlassen auf (Acc.)  to rely upon

_Auf diesen Klassenältesten kann man sich verlassen._

73. sich verstecken vor (Dat.)  to hide from

_Das Kind versteckt sich vor seiner Mutter._

74. verstehen von      (Dat.)  to understand about

_Ich verstehe sehr wenig von einem Automotor._

75. verstoßen gegen    (Acc.)  to infringe upon

_Der Autofahrer hat gegen die Verkehrsregeln_
_verstoßen._

76. verzichten auf      (Acc.)  to renounce, resign
                                to do without

_Auf die Reise nach Paris müssen wir dieses Jahr_
_verzichten._

77. vorbeifahren an    (Dat.)  to pass by (in a
                                vehicle)

_Viele Touristen fahren an dieser Stelle vorbei._

78. vorbeiführen an    (Dat.)  to run past

_Diese Straße führt am Sportplatz vorbei._

79. vorbeigehen an    (Dat.)  to pass, to pass by,
                                (on foot)

_Viele Leute gehen jeden Tag an userer Schule_
_vorbei._

80. sich vorbereiten auf (Acc.) to prepare oneself for

Ich muß mich heute abend auf eine Prüfung vorbereiten.

81. sich vorstellen unter (Dat.) to imagine something about

Ich kann mir unter einem Atom nichts vorstellen.

82. warten auf (Acc.) to wait for

Die Touristen warten geduldig auf den nächsten Bus.

83. im Wege stehen (Dat.) to stand in the way of, hold up

Einer weltweiten Ölpolitik steht vieles im Wege.

84. sich wenden an (Acc.) to turn to ...

Wenden Sie sich bitte trauenhaft an mich!

85. sich wiederfinden auf (Dat.) to find oneself on

Nach langem Umherfahren fand ich mich auf der selben Stelle.

86. wissen von (Dat.) to know about

Von ihrer Krankheit weiß ich nichts.

87. auf (+Acc.) ... zugehen to walk towards

Langsam ging der müde Reisende auf sein Hotel zu.

88. sich zurechtfinden in (Dat.) to find one's way around in something

Mit einem Stadtplan kann man sich in jeder Stadt gut zurechtfinden.

89. zurückdenken an (Acc.) to think back on

Ich denke oft an die guten, alten Zeiten zurück.

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