

Fourth Edition

AKTION GRAMMATIK!

German Grammar for A-level



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INTRODUCTION

Welcome to this new edition of *Aktion Grammatik!* — the fourth!

Aktion Grammatik! aims to provide a systematic presentation of grammar points with sufficient back-up practice to ensure that the points are adequately reinforced. It assumes that students will have ‘discovered’ most points in previous — probably topic-based — study, and therefore goes straight to the explanation of them.

We have retained the three-section format of the previous editions:



So wird's gemacht — ‘This is how you do it’. The first section of each chapter sets out a grammatical rule or usage, with a clear explanation in English. This section can also be used purely for reference.



Alles klar? — ‘Everything OK, everything understood?’ This checks understanding of the material presented in the first section and provides practice and reinforcement exercises on the particular grammatical point. The exercises are mostly designed to be suitable for individual study.



Übung macht den Meister — ‘Practice makes perfect’. The third section offers a range of more open-ended communicative activities, ranging from the fairly elementary to the more sophisticated, both oral and written. The activities are set in a variety of contexts in which the grammar point is likely to occur. This section also includes short translations into German that practise the relevant grammar point.

We have made a number of changes in view of the new specifications for AS from 2017 and A-levels from 2018.

Several exercises and activities have been updated or replaced, as is usual with a new edition.



You will find that most chapters now have a passage or sentences for **translation**, German to English or vice versa, and the occasional summary exercise. These are usually to be found in the **Übung macht den Meister** section.



Extension material which is not required knowledge at A-level is indicated by this icon.

We have also included exercises where you have an opportunity to use your knowledge of the novel or film you are studying.

Many of the new exercises use vocabulary and scenarios relevant to the new specifications. Others use vocabulary of a general nature accessible to the average A-level student. All the content is fully relevant to all students with this level of German, and exercises and activities cover all practical aspects of the language, both spoken and written.

You will now find the **Answers** to the **Alles klar?** exercises and the translation exercises in **Übung macht den Meister** at www.hoddereducation.co.uk/mfl-grammar-answers.

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25 Future tenses



So wird's gemacht

25.1 The future tense

25.1.1 Using the present tense to express the future

In German, as in English, you often use the present tense to express future ideas:

*Ich **komme** in den nächsten Tagen vorbei.*

I'll call round in the next few days.

*Sie **fährt** nächste Woche nach Paris.*

She's going to Paris next week.

*Wenn ich Zeit habe, **schreibe** ich ihm morgen.*

If I have time I'll write to him tomorrow.

25.1.2 When to use the future tense

You use the future tense:

- in contexts where the present tense does not make the future idea clear
- in referring to actions or events in the distant future
- in formal German style

25.1.3 *werden* and the infinitive

You form the future tense of all verbs (both weak and strong) by using the present tense of the verb **werden** with the infinitive of the relevant verb. This infinitive goes at the end of the clause or sentence:

*Sie **wird** eine neue Arbeit **suchen**.*

She will look for a new job.

*Wir **werden** nächstes Jahr nach Ägypten **fahren**.*

Next year we will go to Egypt.

*Man **wird** Ihnen Bescheid **sagen**, wenn die Dokumente fertig sind.*

You will be informed when the documents are ready.

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The present tense of **werden** is as follows:

<i>ich werde</i>	<i>wir werden</i>
<i>du wirst</i>	<i>ihr werdet</i>
<i>Sie werden</i>	<i>Sie werden</i>
<i>er/sie/es wird</i>	<i>sie werden</i>

(On its own **werden** means 'to become'.)

25.1.4 *werden* meaning likely or probable

Note that you can sometimes use **werden** with an infinitive to suggest that something is likely or probable. In this usage there is no suggestion of future time and the word **wohl** is often used too:

*Es hat geklingelt. Das **wird (wohl)** mein Mann **sein**.*

The bell rang. It's probably my husband/It'll be my husband.

*Sie **wird** schon im Büro **sein**.*

She's most likely already at the office.

25.2 The future perfect tense

Known in German as **Futur II**, this is the least common of the German tenses. You form it by using the present tense of **werden** with the past participle of the relevant verb followed by the infinitive **haben** or **sein**. Whether you use **haben** or **sein** depends on which of these is normally used with the particular past participle (see Chapter 24 for rules about this).

The future perfect expresses an action that will be completed at some time in the future. You often use it to predict an action or event:

*In zehn Jahren **wird** jeder seinen eigenen Computer **gekauft haben**.*

In ten years' time everyone will have bought their own computer.

*Bis 2050 **werden** wir hoffentlich neue Energiequellen **gefunden haben**.*

By 2050 we will hopefully have found new sources of energy.

Alternatively, the future perfect can convey what someone supposes to be the case:

*Helmut **wird** nach Hause **gegangen sein**.*

Helmut will have gone home.

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Alles klar?

1 Fragen an die deutsche Wirtschaft

Im folgenden Bericht über die Zukunft der deutschen Wirtschaft unterstreichen Sie alle Beispiele des Futurs. (Achtung: Es gibt hier auch Formen des Passivs mit *werden*!)

Es wird zur Zeit viel über den deutschen Außenhandel diskutiert. Wie wird sich also in Zukunft der Austausch mit einzelnen Ländern entwickeln? Wie hoch wird der Anteil bestimmter Partner am gesamten deutschen Export sein? Wer werden bis 2030 die wichtigsten Handelspartner Deutschlands sein?

Es wird immer wieder behauptet, dass die deutsche Wirtschaft nicht einfach so weiter machen kann. Also darf man zu Recht fragen: Was wird aus dem starken Wirtschaftswachstum werden? Wird man in zehn Jahren immer noch von einer florierenden Wirtschaft sprechen können? Experten meinen, wir werden in zehn Jahren wegen technologischer Entwicklungen eine steigende Arbeitslosenquote sehen. Viele Leute fragen daher: Werde ich in Zukunft noch einen Job haben? Wie wird sich eigentlich die Verbreitung der Technologie auf die Wirtschaft auswirken?

Antworten auf diese und andere Fragen werden Sie in den beiliegenden Konjunkturindikatoren finden. Diese werden hier natürlich ohne Gewähr veröffentlicht.

2 Die Kinder renovieren die Wohnung für die Eltern

a Schreiben Sie Sätze auf, wer was machen wird:

zum Beispiel:

Heinz und Paul werden die Zimmer tapezieren.

die Zimmer tapezieren (Heinz, Paul)

die Wände streichen (Paul)

das Bad putzen (Heidi)

die Dusche einbauen (Herr Arnold, ein Handwerker)

die Teppiche verlegen (Heinz und Paul)

Regale einbauen (Christiane)

die Toilette reparieren (Herr Arnold)

die Fenster putzen (Christiane)

die Terrasse bepflanzen (Heidi)

die Gardinen aufhängen (Heidi, Christiane)

den neuen Sessel holen (Heinz)

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- b** Nun ermahnen Sie jeden, was er bzw. sie zu tun hat. Schreiben Sie die Sätze nochmals in anderer Form.

zum Beispiel:

Heinz und Paul, ihr werdet die Zimmer tapezieren.

Ich (Paul) werde...

Christiane, du...

Herr Arnold, Sie...

- c** Freunde kommen dann zum Einzugsfest und raten, wer welche Arbeit gemacht haben wird.

Heinz und Paul werden wohl die Zimmer tapeziert haben.

Schreiben Sie die anderen Sätze und benutzen Sie das Futur II.



Übung macht den Meister

3 Die Zukunft steht schon fest

Schreiben Sie einen kurzen Bericht über Ihre Pläne für die nächsten zehn Jahre. Für jedes Jahr sollten Sie mindestens einen Plan erwähnen.

zum Beispiel:

Nächstes Jahr werde ich nach Australien auswandern.

Im Jahre... werde ich dann...

4 Das Leben an der Uni

Sie wollen an der Universität studieren. Erzählen Sie (im Futur II), was Sie voraussichtlich bis Ende des Studiums gemacht haben werden.

zum Beispiel:

Bis Ende des Studiums werde ich drei Jahre lang an einer guten Universität studiert haben.

Sie könnten folgende Fakten über Ihr Studium erwähnen:

viel lesen	eine Fremdsprache lernen
eine lange Dissertation schreiben	sechs Monate in Frankreich studieren
ein Projekt machen	nach China fahren
ein bisschen Mathematik studieren	während der Ferien in der Industrie arbeiten
Diplomingenieur werden	im Schwimmverein aktiv sein
verschiedene Computersysteme benutzen	ein bisschen Englisch unterrichten

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5 Eine Reise nach Deutschland

Übersetzen Sie diese E-Mail ins Deutsche:



Hi Sonja,

I won't be at the party on the 12th as I'm travelling to Germany next week.

I will be away for two weeks. First, I will be working in Berlin for 8 days, then I'm going to visit a colleague in Frankfurt and after that I'll take a few days' leave and travel down to the French Alps. I'll do some skiing there. I'll be travelling a lot but I need a holiday and I'm sure that it'll be worth it.

Best wishes,

Anne-Marie

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