

phrase

Robert and Karin are talking about \_\_\_\_\_. What verb do they use? \_\_\_\_\_ Reread the dialog and underline the verb **spielen** each time it appears. What do you notice about the endings? Why are they different?

Which two are the same? \_\_\_\_\_

cond  
the

**4** The endings on German verbs change to match the subject, or you could say to agree with the subject. Fill in the forms of **spielen** that are used with each subject pronoun. Do you remember what the pronouns mean?

**spielen** to play

|          |         |                  |         |
|----------|---------|------------------|---------|
| ich      | _____   | wir              | _____   |
| du       | _____   | ihr              | _____   |
| er       | } _____ | sie              | } _____ |
| Robert   |         |                  |         |
| sie      | } _____ | Robert und Karin | } _____ |
| Karin    |         |                  |         |
| das Kind | } _____ | Sie              | _____   |
| es       |         |                  |         |

All verbs have a base form called an \_\_\_\_\_: **spielen**, to play; **machen**, to do, to make; **schwimmen**, to swim. The infinitive, or the to-form of the verb, is the form that is used on vocabulary lists and in dictionaries.

Verbs in German have a stem and an ending. The infinitive ending is **-en** or sometimes just **-n**. Complete the chart, filling in the verb stem and infinitive ending for each verb.

| INFINITIVE    | STEM    | ENDING |
|---------------|---------|--------|
| spielen       | spiel-  | -en    |
| basteln       | bastel- | -n     |
| hören         |         |        |
| schwimmen     |         |        |
| reiten        |         |        |
| laufen        |         |        |
| sammeln       |         |        |
| fotografieren |         |        |
| wandern       |         |        |