

**German  
grammar  
revision.**

**Summer work**

## Contents

|   |         |
|---|---------|
| • Personal Pronouns                     | Page 3  |
| • The Present Tense of Regular Verbs    | Page 5  |
| • Irregular Verbs in the Present Tense  | Page 7  |
| • Haben and Sein                        | Page 9  |
| • Separable Verbs                       | Page 10 |
| • The Perfect Tense with Haben          | Page 11 |
| • The Perfect Tense with Sein           | Page 14 |
| • The Perfect Tense with Haben and Sein | Page 16 |
| • The Future Tense                      | Page 17 |
| • Modal Verbs                           | Page 19 |
| • Word Order (Simple)                   | Page 21 |
| • Word Order (Complex)                  | Page 22 |
| • Word Order (Time, Manner, Place )     | Page 23 |
| • Prepositions with the Dative Case     | Page 24 |
| • Prepositions with the Accusative Case | Page 26 |
| • Dual Case Prepositions                | Page 28 |
| • Plurals                               | Page 29 |

- **Relative Clauses**
- **Questions**
- **Comparatives and Superlatives**
- **Solutions**

**Page 31**

**Page 32**

**Page 33**

**Page 35**

# Personal Pronouns

## What are they for?

Personal Pronouns tell us **who** is doing an action.

## What do they look like?

Here are the personal pronouns in English and German.

|                 |           |           |                 |
|-----------------|-----------|-----------|-----------------|
| <b>Singular</b> | I         | ich       | (first person)  |
|                 | you       | du        | (second person) |
|                 | he/she/it | er/sie/es | (third person)  |
| <b>Plural</b>   | we        | wir       | (first person)  |
|                 | you       | ihr       | (second person) |
|                 | you       | Sie       | (second person) |
|                 | they      | sie       | (third person)  |

It is best to learn them in the order shown above to avoid confusion later.

## Why are there three words for you?

**du** is **singular** and **informal**. This means that when you use **du**, you are talking to only **one** person and:

- **you know them well** OR
- **they are younger than you** OR
- **they are a member of your family** OR
- **they are an animal!**

**ihr** is **plural** and **informal**. This means that you are talking to **more than one** of the people mentioned above.

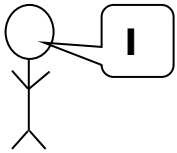
**Sie** is **singular AND plural** and **formal (polite)**. Use **Sie** to talk to **one** or **more** of the following:

- **people older than you** OR
- **people you do not know well** OR
- **people you would refer to as Mr. or Mrs.**

## What do you mean by first, second and third person?

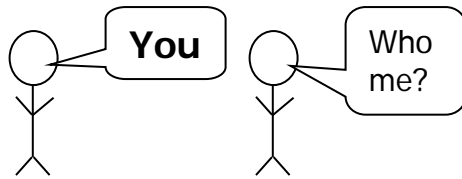
The diagram below will help you understand first, second and third person.

### First Person



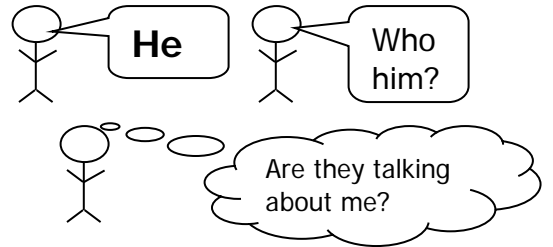
(one person)

### Second Person



(two people)

### Third Person



(three people)

## Over to you ...

### 1) Complete the following:

**I**

b) \_\_\_\_\_

c) \_\_\_ / \_\_\_ / \_\_\_

**we**

f) \_\_\_\_\_

g) \_\_\_\_\_

**they**

a) \_\_\_\_\_

**du**

d) \_\_\_ / \_\_\_ / \_\_\_

e) \_\_\_\_\_

**ihr**

**Sie**

h) \_\_\_\_\_

### 2) Should you use du, ihr or Sie when talking to the following people?

a) Your mum \_\_\_\_\_

b) A group of friends \_\_\_\_\_

c) A shop keeper \_\_\_\_\_

d) The Queen \_\_\_\_\_

e) Your best friend \_\_\_\_\_

f) Your cat \_\_\_\_\_

g) The head teacher \_\_\_\_\_

h) A group of politicians \_\_\_\_\_

i) A flock of sheep \_\_\_\_\_

j) Your grandad \_\_\_\_\_

# The Present Tense of Regular Verbs

## What is the Present Tense used for?

The Present Tense is used to talk about things you usually do or are doing at the moment.

## What do you mean by "Regular Verbs"?

A regular verb is one which always follows the same pattern. You might also hear them called "Weak Verbs" because they are weak and always follow the crowd!

## How will I know if a verb is regular?

Your German textbook will have a page towards the back showing an "Irregular Verb Table". Ask your teacher where it is. If the verb is from your text book but NOT in the irregular verb table, then it is probably regular. You can also use a dictionary to find out if a verb is regular or irregular. As there are many different brands of dictionary, you should ask your own teacher about the ones you have at your school.

## So, what do they look like then?

The endings for **Regular Verbs** in the **Present Tense** are as follows:

(We will use the regular verb **spielen – to play**, but remember **any** regular verb will take the same endings)

(remember to remove the "en"  
before adding new endings)



**spielen – to play**

I play  
you play  
he/she/it plays

ich spiele  
du spiel**st**  
er/sie/es spielt

we play  
you play  
you play  
they play

wir spielen  
ihr spielt  
Sie spielen  
sie spielen

## Why do some regular verbs have an extra "e" in some of their forms?

This is because of the original spelling of the verb in the infinitive. If the stem ends in "d" or "t", an extra "e" is added in the du, er/sie/es and ihr forms.

| E.g. | finden (to find) |         | arbeiten (to work) |           |
|------|------------------|---------|--------------------|-----------|
|      | ich              | finde   | ich                | arbeite   |
|      | du               | findest | du                 | arbeitest |
|      | er/sie/es        | findet  | er/sie/es          | arbeitet  |
|      | wir              | finden  | wir                | arbeiten  |
|      | ihr              | findet  | ihr                | arbeitet  |
|      | Sie              | finden  | Sie                | arbeiten  |
|      | sie              | finden  | sie                | arbeiten  |

## Over to you...

### 1) Fill the gaps by changing the infinitives in brackets into the correct forms of the verbs.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| a) Wir _____ Fußball (spielen)             | k) Er _____ bei Aldi (arbeiten)         |
| b) Er _____ es gut (finden)                | l) Wir _____ nach London (fliegen)      |
| c) Ihr _____ viel Tee (trinken)            | m) Was _____ das Buch? (kosten)         |
| d) Ich _____ meine Hausaufgaben (machen)   | n) Ich _____ dich (lieben)              |
| e) Du _____ sehr schön (singen)            | o) _____ du gern Musik? (hören)         |
| f) Sie (she) _____ „Hallo“ (sagen)         | p) Ihr _____ gern (schwimmen)           |
| g) Sie (they) _____ Taschengeld (bekommen) | q) Sie (she) _____ auf den Zug (warten) |
| h) Er _____ mir (danken)                   | r) Ich _____ nicht (verstehen)          |
| i) Ich _____ meine Tante (besuchen)        | s) _____ du eine E-mail? (senden)       |
| j) Er _____ es online (bestellen)          | t) Was _____ er? (suchen)               |

# Irregular Verbs in the Present Tense

## What are Irregular Verbs?

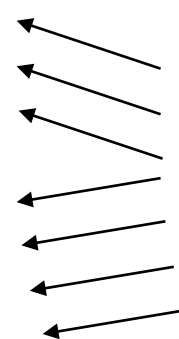
Irregular Verbs are verbs which do not all follow the same pattern. They are also called Strong Verbs as they are strong and do not follow the crowd!

## So, how are they different to Regular Verbs?

Irregular Verbs have a vowel change in the stem but the same endings as Regular Verbs. The vowel change only occurs in the "du" and "er/sie/es" forms.

e.g.

### Fahren (to drive/ride)

|   |   |           |        |   |                           |
|---|---|-----------|--------|---|---------------------------|
| Vowel change<br>in "du" and<br>"er/sie/es"<br>forms |   | ich       | fahre  |  | Normal regular<br>endings |
|   | * | du        | fährst |   |                           |
|   | * | er/sie/es | fährt  |   |                           |
|   |   | wir       | fahren |   |                           |
|   |   | ihr       | fahrt  |   |                           |
|   |   | Sie       | fahren |   |                           |
|   |   | sie       | fahren |   |                           |

## How do I know what the vowel change is?

There are several ways of knowing. You could look in the Irregular Verb Table in your text book. Ask your teacher and make a note of the page. Once you have done that, you can learn the most common ones off by heart. You could also spot "families", for example the verb **schlafen (to sleep)** acts just like **fahren** above:

du schläfst

er/sie/es schläft

On the next page you will find some more common vowel changes.



## Common vowel changes in irregular verbs

|                 |  |
|-----------------|--|
| a changes to ä  | <b>fahren - du fährst - er/sie/es fährt</b><br><b>tragen - du trägst - er/sie/es trägt</b> |
| e changes to i  | <b>helfen - du hilfst - er/sie/es hilft</b><br><b>geben - du gibst - er/sie/es hilft</b>   |
| e changes to ie | <b>sehen - du siehst - er/sie/es sieht</b><br><b>lesen - du liest - er/sie/es liest</b>    |

### Over to you...

1) See how many more verbs you can find in your verb table which fit into the families shown above. Can you see any other patterns too?

2) Fill the gaps with the correct form of the verb.

- |  |                                     |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| a) Ich _____ ein Buch (lesen)            | f) Meine Oma _____ viel (schlafen)  |
| b) Er _____ mir oft (helfen)             | g) Ich _____ eine Brille (tragen)   |
| c) Wir _____ zusammen (essen)            | h) Er _____ eine Hose (tragen)      |
| d) Mein Bruder _____ einen Apfel (essen) | i) Max _____ gut Deutsch (sprechen) |
| e) Du _____ mit der U-Bahn (fahren)      | j) Du _____ nach Hause (laufen)     |

3) Translate the following phrases into German.

- |                        |                        |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| a) It eats _____       | e) You (du) help _____ |
| b) He drives _____     | f) He gives _____      |
| c) You (du) meet _____ | g) It sleeps _____     |
| d) She forgets _____   | h) You (du) take _____ |

# Haben and Sein

## So, what's the big deal about haben and sein?

Haben and sein are two of the most important verbs you can learn in German. Not only are they really useful on their own, you also use them to form the Perfect (past) Tense

## So, what do they look like?

**Haben** and **sein** are conjugated like this:

|                             | <b>haben</b> |       | <b>sein</b> |      |
|-----------------------------|--------------|-------|-------------|------|
| <b>I</b>                    | ich          | habe  | ich         | bin  |
| <b>you</b> (sing, fam)      | du           | hast  | du          | bist |
| <b>he/she/it</b>            | er/sie/es    | hat   | er/sie/es   | ist  |
| <b>we</b>                   | wir          | haben | wir         | sind |
| <b>you</b> (plu, fam)       | ihr          | habt  | ihr         | seid |
| <b>you</b> (sing, plu, pol) | Sie          | haben | Sie         | sind |
| <b>they</b>                 | sie          | haben | sie         | sind |

## Over to you ...

**1) Complete the following sentences with the correct form of haben or sein.**

- |                                  |                            |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| a) Ich _____ eine Katze          | g) Es _____ sonnig         |
| b) Er _____ groß                 | h) _____ du genug Geld?    |
| c) Wir _____ ein großes Haus     | i) Ich _____ lockige Haare |
| d) _____ ihr fertig?             | j) Er _____ einen Hund     |
| e) Sie (they) _____ braune Haare | k) Du _____ Glück          |
| f) Sie (she) _____ klein         | l) Wir _____ nervös        |

# Separable Verbs

## What is a separable verb?

A separable verb is a type of verb which has two parts; the usual part of the verb and the "separable prefix"

## How do they work?

Separable verbs conjugate in the same way as other verbs i.e. if they're regular they have the same endings as any other verb, if not then you should check your work on irregular verbs. **The only difference is that the separable prefix needs to be removed and moved to the end of the sentence or clause.**

E.g. **ankommen (to arrive)**



separable prefix

**Ich komme an – I arrive**



separable prefix now at end

**Here are some more common separable verbs.  
The separable prefix is shown in brackets.**

(an)fangen – to start

(auf)wachen – to wake up

(auf)geben – to give up

(auf)stehen – to get up

(aus)gehen – to go out

(an)machen – to turn on

(aus)machen – to turn off

(ab)waschen – to wash up

(ab)trocknen – to dry up

(an)ziehen – to put on

(fern)sehen – to watch T.V

(hoch)laden – to upload

(herunter)laden – to download

(mit)bringen – to bring along

(vor)bereiten – to prepare

## Over to you ...

### 1) Unscramble the following sentences.

a) ziehe/an/ich/einen/Pulli

\_\_\_\_\_

b) heute/sieht/Abend/fern/er

\_\_\_\_\_

c) sie/in/Küche/ab/der/wäscht

\_\_\_\_\_

d) ich/Essen/das/vor/bereite

\_\_\_\_\_

e) laden/Fotos/wir/hoch

\_\_\_\_\_

f) bringe/einen/ich/mit/Freund

\_\_\_\_\_

g) Musik/herunter/laden/sie

\_\_\_\_\_

h) Schule/fängt/an/Uhr/neun/um/die

\_\_\_\_\_

# The Perfect Tense with Haben

## What is the Perfect Tense?

The Perfect Tense is one way of talking about the past in German. It is probably the one you will use most over the course of your GCSE so it's a good idea to get it right!

## Why does the title say "with haben"?

That's because the Perfect Tense can also be formed using the verb "sein" but we're going to concentrate on "haben" first.

## I've forgotten what haben looks like!

Don't worry, here it is again!

### haben (to have)

|           |       |
|-----------|-------|
| ich       | habe  |
| du        | hast  |
| er/sie/es | hat   |
| wir       | haben |
| ihr       | habt  |
| Sie       | haben |
| sie       | haben |

## So, what else do I need to make the Perfect Tense with Haben?

You need three things all together; the **subject**; the correct part of **haben** and the **past participle**

|      |            |                       |                 |
|------|------------|-----------------------|-----------------|
| E.g. | <b>Ich</b> | <b>habe</b>           | <b>gespielt</b> |
|      | ↑          | ↑                     | ↑               |
|      | Subject    | Correct part of haben | Past Participle |

This translates as "I played"

## So, how do I make a Past Participle?

There are two types of Past Participle; **Regular** and **Irregular**.

### How to form a REGULAR PAST PARTICIPLE

**Step 1** - Take the infinitive (the verb before you have done anything to it)

**spielen**

**Step 2** – Take off the ending (usually **en**) and you are left with the **stem**

**spiel**

**Step 3** – Add **ge** to the beginning and **t** to the end of the stem

**gespielt**

### Over to you ...

**1) Turn the following infinitives into Regular Past Participles.**

a) machen \_\_\_\_\_      b) sagen \_\_\_\_\_      c) hören \_\_\_\_\_

d) kaufen \_\_\_\_\_      e) tanzen \_\_\_\_\_      f) wohnen \_\_\_\_\_

### Irregular Past Participles

Although it is possible to spot some patterns in irregular past participles, it is sensible to learn them as you come across them. Listed below are some of the common ones which go with haben.

**2) Look at the Irregular Verb Table in your textbook if you have one and see if you can spot some patterns and add more of the same type to each past participle given below.**

essen – gegessen

trinken – getrunken

schreiben – geschrieben

lesen – gelesen

beginnen – begonnen

helfen – geholfen

There's just one more thing you need to know before putting all this information together:

**The PAST PARTICIPLE has to go to the END of the sentence or clause.**

E.g. Ich habe Fußball **gespielt**  
↑  
**Past participle** at end

**Over to you ...**

**2) Change the infinitives given into past participles. You may need to use your Irregular Verb Table.**

- a) spielen \_\_\_\_\_      b) schreiben \_\_\_\_\_      c) essen \_\_\_\_\_  
d) kaufen \_\_\_\_\_      e) finden \_\_\_\_\_      f) schlafen \_\_\_\_\_

**3) Fill the gaps with the correct form of haben and the past participle.**

- a) Ich \_\_\_\_\_ Fußball \_\_\_\_\_ (spielen)  
b) Er \_\_\_\_\_ einen Apfel \_\_\_\_\_ (essen)  
c) Wir \_\_\_\_\_ Musik \_\_\_\_\_ (hören)  
d) Ihr \_\_\_\_\_ Briefe \_\_\_\_\_ (schreiben)  
e) Die Schule \_\_\_\_\_ um 9 Uhr \_\_\_\_\_ (beginnen)  
f) Meine Oma \_\_\_\_\_ in der Disco \_\_\_\_\_ (tanzen)  
g) Sie (they) \_\_\_\_\_ Tee \_\_\_\_\_ (trinken)  
h) Sie (she) \_\_\_\_\_ ein Buch \_\_\_\_\_ (lesen)  
i) Ich \_\_\_\_\_ meiner Mutter \_\_\_\_\_ (helfen)  
j) \_\_\_\_\_ du deinen Kuli \_\_\_\_\_? (finden)

# The Perfect Tense with Sein

## What is the Perfect Tense with Sein?

You've probably already learnt about the perfect tense with haben (if not, see worksheet), well that's not the only way of forming the Perfect Tense.

## So, when do I need to use sein?

Sein is used with certain verbs which usually, although not always, have to do with **movement**. For example: to run, to go, to swim, to fly etc.

## I can't remember how to form sein!

Don't worry, here it is again!

### sein (to be)

|           |      |
|-----------|------|
| ich       | bin  |
| du        | bist |
| er/sie/es | ist  |
| wir       | sind |
| ihr       | seid |
| Sie       | sind |
| sie       | sind |

## So, what else do I need to make the Perfect Tense with Sein?

You need three things all together; the **subject**; the correct part of **sein** and the **past participle**

|      |            |                      |                 |
|------|------------|----------------------|-----------------|
| E.g. | <b>Ich</b> | <b>bin</b>           | <b>gegangen</b> |
|      | ↑          | ↑                    | ↑               |
|      | Subject    | Correct part of sein | Past Participle |

This translates as "I went"

## What about past participles? Are there any irregular ones to learn?

Yes, there are. If you look in a irregular verb table, they will usually be marked with an asterix (\*) Here are some common ones which take **sein**:

fahren (to go/drive) – **gefahren**

fallen (to fall) – **gefallen**

bleiben (to stay) – **geblieben**

sein (to be) – **gewesen**

gehen (to go) – **gegangen**

fliegen (to fly) – **geflogen**

laufen (to run) – **gelaufen**

steigen (to climb) – **gestiegen**

schwimmen (to swim) – **geschwommen**

sterben (to die) – **gestorben**

**One more thing... remember to put the past participle to the end!**

**Over to you ...**

**1) Complete the sentences with the correct part of sein and the past participle.**

- a) Ich \_\_\_\_\_ ins Kino \_\_\_\_\_ (gehen)
- b) \_\_\_\_\_ du \_\_\_\_\_? (schwimmen)
- c) Er \_\_\_\_\_ vor zwei Jahren \_\_\_\_\_ (sterben)
- d) Wir \_\_\_\_\_ nach Spanien \_\_\_\_\_ (fliegen)
- e) \_\_\_\_\_ ihr nach London \_\_\_\_\_? (fahren)
- f) Sie (she) \_\_\_\_\_ zur Schule \_\_\_\_\_ (laufen)
- g) Ich \_\_\_\_\_ aus dem Bett \_\_\_\_\_ (fallen)
- h) Wir \_\_\_\_\_ in den Bus \_\_\_\_\_ (steigen)
- i) \_\_\_\_\_ du in einem Hotel \_\_\_\_\_? (bleiben)



## The Perfect Tense with Haben and Sein

Now that you have learnt how to form the perfect tense with haben and sein, it's time to see if you can use them together. Remember that most verbs take haben. Verbs which take sein usually have something to do with movement. There are some odd ones out though e.g. bleiben (to stay) and sterben (to die).

Finally, remember to check if the past participle is regular or irregular.

### Over to you ...

#### 1) Fill the gaps with the correct part of haben or sein and the past participle.

- a) Er \_\_\_\_\_ in den Jugendklub \_\_\_\_\_ (gehen)
- b) Ich \_\_\_\_\_ Radio \_\_\_\_\_ (hören)
- c) Wir \_\_\_\_\_ in der Disco \_\_\_\_\_ (tanzen)
- d) Mein Opa \_\_\_\_\_ in den Zug \_\_\_\_\_ (steigen)
- e) Sie (she) \_\_\_\_\_ in die Stadt \_\_\_\_\_ (laufen)
- f) \_\_\_\_\_ du deine Hausaufgaben \_\_\_\_\_? (finden)
- g) Ich \_\_\_\_\_ meiner Oma \_\_\_\_\_ (helfen)
- h) Er \_\_\_\_\_ letztes Jahr \_\_\_\_\_ (sterben)
- i) Die Sendung \_\_\_\_\_ um 8 Uhr \_\_\_\_\_ (beginnen)
- j) Sie (she) \_\_\_\_\_ Chips \_\_\_\_\_ (essen)
- k) Sie (they) \_\_\_\_\_ Kaffee \_\_\_\_\_ (trinken)
- l) Ich \_\_\_\_\_ Tennis \_\_\_\_\_ (spielen)
- m) Ihr \_\_\_\_\_ eine Prufung \_\_\_\_\_ (schreiben)
- n) Er \_\_\_\_\_ eine Zeitung \_\_\_\_\_ (lesen)
- o) Wir \_\_\_\_\_ nach Griechenland \_\_\_\_\_ (fliegen)
- p) \_\_\_\_\_ er \_\_\_\_\_? (schwimmen)
- q) Ich \_\_\_\_\_ vom Pferd \_\_\_\_\_ (fallen)
- r) Sie (she) \_\_\_\_\_ in einem Gasthaus \_\_\_\_\_? (bleiben)
- s) \_\_\_\_\_ ihr nach Schottland \_\_\_\_\_? (fahren)



## Over to you ...

### 1) What do the following Future Time Markers mean?

- |                         |                              |
|-------------------------|------------------------------|
| a) Nächste Woche _____  | b) Nächstes Jahr _____       |
| c) Nächsten Monat _____ | d) Nächsten Sommer _____     |
| e) Im August _____      | f) In zwei Wochen _____      |
| g) In fünf Jahren _____ | h) Nächstes Wochenende _____ |
| i) Morgen _____         | j) Morgen Abend _____        |

### 2) Change the following sentences from the Present Tense into the Future Tense using werden.

- |                                 |                                      |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| a) Max spricht gut Deutsch      | <u>Max wird gut Deutsch sprechen</u> |
| b) Er findet es gut             | _____                                |
| c) Sie hilft mir                | _____                                |
| d) Ich trage eine Brille        | _____                                |
| e) Du läufst nach Hause         | _____                                |
| f) Wir singen sehr schön        | _____                                |
| g) Du fährst mit der U-Bahn     | _____                                |
| h) Ich besuche meine Tante      | _____                                |
| i) Wir essen zusammen           | _____                                |
| j) Sie bekommen Taschengeld     | _____                                |
| k) Sie sagt „Hallo“             | _____                                |
| l) Wir spielen Fußball          | _____                                |
| m) Ich mache meine Hausaufgaben | _____                                |
| n) Er bestellt es online        | _____                                |
| o) Ihr trinkt viel Tee          | _____                                |
| p) Er trägt eine Hose           | _____                                |
| q) Meine Oma schläft viel       | _____                                |
| r) Mein Bruder isst einen Apfel | _____                                |
| s) Er dankt mir                 | _____                                |
| t) Ich lese ein Buch            | _____                                |



## Over to you ...

### 1) Translate the following phrases into German

- a) I like \_\_\_\_\_                      b) He wants \_\_\_\_\_                      c) We can \_\_\_\_\_  
d) They want \_\_\_\_\_                      e) You (du) like \_\_\_\_\_                      f) She likes \_\_\_\_\_  
g) I am supposed to \_\_\_\_\_                      h) You (ihr) are allowed \_\_\_\_\_

### 2) Change the following sentences to use the modal verb in brackets.

- a) Steffi spricht gut Englisch                      Steffi kann gut Englisch sprechen  
b) Sie hilft mir (wollen)                      \_\_\_\_\_  
c) Du läufst nach Hause (dürfen)                      \_\_\_\_\_  
d) Wir fahren mit der U-Bahn (wollen)                      \_\_\_\_\_  
e) Ich besuche meine Tante (sollen)                      \_\_\_\_\_  
f) Wir essen zusammen (müssen)                      \_\_\_\_\_  
g) Sie bekommen Taschengeld (wollen)                      \_\_\_\_\_  
h) Wir spielen Fußball (dürfen)                      \_\_\_\_\_  
i) Ich mache meine Hausaufgaben (sollen)                      \_\_\_\_\_  
j) Er bestellt es online (können)                      \_\_\_\_\_  
k) Ihr trinkt Bier (dürfen)                      \_\_\_\_\_  
l) Er trägt eine Hose (wollen)                      \_\_\_\_\_  
m) Du dankst mir (können)                      \_\_\_\_\_  
n) Ich lese die Zeitung (sollen)                      \_\_\_\_\_



# Word Order (Complex)

## What do you mean by complex word order?

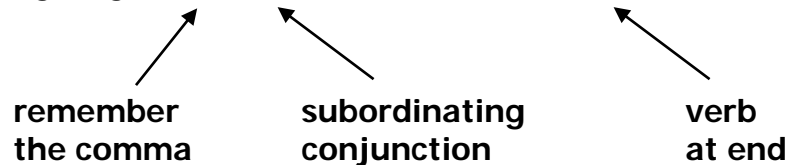
Sometimes word order patterns in German are more complex. For example, when using subordinating conjunctions like **“weil”** (because), **“dass”** (that) and **“obwohl”** (although).

## So, what’s so special about them?

The main difference about them is the position of the verb. In a subordinate clause i.e. what happens after a subordinating conjunction, the verb goes to the **end** of the clause.

E.g.

Ich mag Englisch, **weil** der Lehrer nett **ist**.



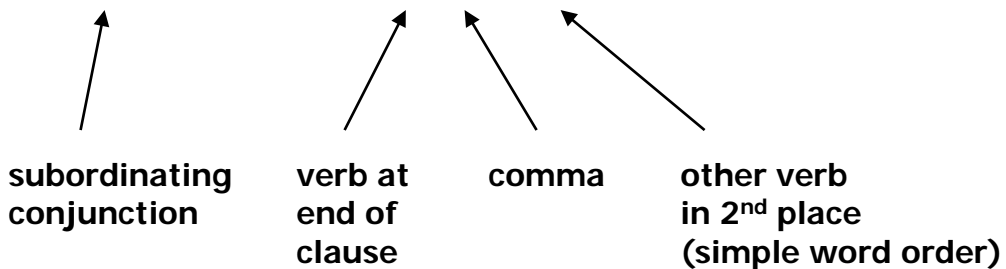
Ich denke, **dass** sie braune Haare **hat**.

Ich liebe meine Oma, **obwohl** sie zu viel **raucht**.

## You can also start your subordinate clause with a subordinating conjunction.

E.g.

**Obwohl** sie zu viel **raucht**, **liebe** ich meine Oma.



## 1) Use the subordinating conjunction given to turn two sentences into one

- Ich liebe Deutsch. Es ist interessant. (weil) \_\_\_\_\_ *Ich liebe Deutsch, weil es interessant ist.*
- Meine Mutter ist nett. Sie ist manchmal streng. (obwohl) \_\_\_\_\_
- Er hat viel Geld. Er ist nicht glücklich. (obwohl) \_\_\_\_\_
- Sie macht nie Hausaufgaben. Sie findet Mathe schwierig. (weil) \_\_\_\_\_
- Ich bin sehr gesund. Ich esse manchmal Pizza. (obwohl) \_\_\_\_\_
- Ich hasse Angeln. Es ist langweilig. (weil) \_\_\_\_\_





# Prepositions with the Dative Case

## What is a preposition?

Prepositions are usually small but very important words which help link your sentences together. They often show where something is in relation to something else i.e. **in, under, on** etc. But can also be words like **to, from, since** etc. In German it is best to learn the prepositions with whichever case they take.

## What is meant by “with the Dative Case”?

Well, some prepositions in German **always** have to be followed by the **Dative Case**

## Which ones are they?

They are: **aus** (out of, from) **außer** (apart from) **bei** (at) **gegenüber** (opposite) **mit** (with/by) **nach** (to/after) **seit** (since/for) **von** (by) **zu** (at/to)

## So, what does the Dative Case look like?

Here are the **definite (the)** and **indefinite (a)** articles for **masculine, feminine, neuter** and **plural** in the Dative Case.

|                    | Masc.        | Fem.         | Neut.        | Plu.  |
|--------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---|
| Def. Article (the) | <b>dem</b>   | <b>der</b>   | <b>dem</b>   | <b>den</b> (+ N on noun)                          |
| Indef. Article (a) | <b>einem</b> | <b>einer</b> | <b>einem</b> | <b>vielen etc.</b> (Can't say “a” in the plural!) |

## Can I have an example of how it all works?

Of course!                      Ich fahre **mit dem** Bus

We are using the dative preposition “mit” and the word Bus in German is masculine.

Here is another:                      **Nach der** Schule mache ich meine Hausaufgaben

We are using the dative preposition “nach” and the word Schule in German is feminine.

## Is there anything else I need to know?

Yes, there are two other important things:

- 1) You might sometimes see something like this: **zum** and **zur**

This is just a shortened version of **zu dem** and **zu der**

- 2) You may need to say something other than **"a"** and **"the"** such as **"my"** and **"your"** etc. Don't worry, they follow the same pattern. E.g. **my** = **meinem/meiner**, **your** = **deinem/deiner** etc. Ask your teacher about any others.

## Over to you ...

1) List as many dative prepositions as you can without looking at your notes (German and English): \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

2) Fill the gaps with the correct word in the dative. You may need to look up genders in a glossary or dictionary.

- a) Ich fahre mit \_\_\_\_\_ (the) Rad zu\_\_ (the) Schule.
- b) Am Abend esse ich immer mit \_\_\_\_\_ (my) Mutter und \_\_\_\_\_ (my) Vater.
- c) Nach \_\_\_\_\_ (the) Abendessen spielen wir mit \_\_\_\_\_ (our) Freunden.
- d) Das Hotel ist \_\_\_\_\_ (the) Bahnhof gegenüber. (Note that gegenüber can be after the noun)
- e) Wohnst du bei \_\_\_\_\_ (your) Großmutter?
- f) Wie komme ich am besten zu\_\_ (to the) Rathaus?
- g) Er kommt aus \_\_\_\_\_ (the) Zukunft.
- h) Ich mag meine Familie außer \_\_\_\_\_ (my) Onkel.
- i) Ich fliege mit \_\_\_\_\_ (the) Flugzeug nach Spanien.
- j) Nach \_\_\_\_\_ (a) Stunde kam er zurück.
- k) Die Post ist \_\_\_\_\_ (the) Schule gegenüber.
- l) Er arbeitet bei \_\_\_\_\_ (the) Bahn.
- m) Ich komme nicht gut mit \_\_\_\_\_ (your) Freunden aus.
- n) Sie kommen aus \_\_\_\_\_ (the) All.
- o) Sie wohnen hier seit \_\_\_\_\_ (the) Mittelalter.
- p) Ich fahre immer mit \_\_\_\_\_ (the) Zug nach London.
- q) Ich fahre mit \_\_\_\_\_ (the) Auto zu \_\_\_\_\_ (my) Großmutter.
- r) Er lernt seit \_\_\_\_\_ (lots) Jahren Englisch.
- s) Herzlichen Glückwunsch zu\_\_ (the) Geburtstag!

# Prepositions with the Accusative Case

## What is a preposition?

Prepositions are usually small but very important words which help like your sentences together. They often show where something is in relation to something else i.e. **in, under, on** etc. But can also be words like **to, from, since** etc. In German it is best to learn the prepositions with whichever case they take.

## What is meant by “with the Accusative Case”?

Well, some prepositions in German **always** have to be followed by the **Accusative Case**

## Which ones are they?

They are: **durch** (through) **entlang** (along) **für** (for) **gegen** (against) **ohne** (without)  
**um** (around)

## So, what does the Accusative Case look like?

Here are the **definite (the)** and **indefinite (a)** articles for **masculine, feminine, neuter** and **plural** in the Accusative Case.

|                    | Masc.        | Fem.        | Neut.      | Plu.   |
|--------------------|--------------|-------------|------------|--|
| Def. Article (the) | <b>den</b>   | <b>die</b>  | <b>das</b> | <b>die</b>                                       |
| Indef. Article (a) | <b>einen</b> | <b>eine</b> | <b>ein</b> | <b>viele etc.</b> (Can't say “a” in the plural!) |

## Can I have an example of how it all works?

Of course! Er arbeitet **für eine** große Firma

We are using the accusative preposition “für” and the word Firma in German is feminine.

Here is another: Du solltest **durch den** Mund atmen

We are using the accusative preposition “durch” and the word Mund in German is masculine.

## Is there anything else I need to know?

Yes, there are two other important things:

- 1) The preposition **entlang** goes after the object.

E.g. Sie geht **den Fluß entlang**.

- 2) You may need to say something other than **"a"** and **"the"** such as **"my"** and **"your"** etc. Don't worry, they follow the same pattern. E.g. **my = meinen/meine/mein**  
**your = deinen/deine/dein** etc. Ask your teacher about any others.

## Over to you ...

- 1) List as many accusative prepositions as you can without looking at your notes (German and English): \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

- 2) Fill the gaps with the correct word in the accusative. You may need to look up genders in a glossary or dictionary.

- a) Wir fahren durch \_\_\_\_\_ (the) Stadt.
- b) Schreibst du einen Brief an \_\_\_\_\_ (your) Vater.
- c) Bis \_\_\_\_\_ (the) nächste Mal.
- d) Ich kaufe ein Geschenk für \_\_\_\_\_ (my) Mutter.
- e) Er geht um \_\_\_\_\_ (the) Tisch.
- f) Frau Schmidt kommt durch \_\_\_\_\_ (the) Tür.
- g) Ich gehe \_\_\_\_\_ (the) Straße entlang.
- h) Sie spielen gegen \_\_\_\_\_ (my) Mannschaft.
- i) Er ist draußen ohne \_\_\_\_\_ (his) Schlüssel.
- j) Ohne \_\_\_\_\_ (the) Geld kann ich es nicht kaufen.
- k) Meine Freundin wohnt um \_\_\_\_\_ (the) Ecke.
- l) Ich kann durch \_\_\_\_\_ (the) Fenster nichts sehen.
- m) Was hast du gegen \_\_\_\_\_ (our) Lehrer?
- n) Ich kann ohne \_\_\_\_\_ (a) Auto nicht zur Arbeit kommen.
- o) Wir sind für \_\_\_\_\_ (a) Rauchverbot.
- p) Sie schaut durch \_\_\_\_\_ (the) Glas.
- q) Ich bin gegen \_\_\_\_\_ (his) Ideen.
- r) Ich bin für \_\_\_\_\_ (the) Schuluniform.
- s) Ohne \_\_\_\_\_ (your) Hilfe kann ich es nicht machen.

# Dual Case Prepositions

## What are dual case prepositions?

You have probably already learnt about prepositions which take the **accusative** case and ones which take the **dative** case (if not, see those sheets first). **Dual Case Prepositions** are prepositions which can take **either** the accusative or the **dative** depending on certain circumstances.

## What do the dual case prepositions look like?

They are as follows: **an** (at) **auf** (on) **hinter** (behind) **in** (in) **neben** (near/next to)  
**über** (over/above) **unter** (under) **vor** (in front of) **zwischen** (between)

## So how do I know when to use the accusative and when to use the dative?

The difference is to do with **movement**. If there is **movement** involved use the **accusative**, if there is **no movement** involved use the **dative**.

## Can I see an example?

Of course! Ich gehe unter die Brücke (I'm going **under** the bridge) **Movement = Accusative**  
Ich bin unter der Brücke (I'm **under** the bridge) **No Movement = Dative**

## Is there anything else I need to know?

Yes. You may see the following **im, ins, am** etc. These are just shorter versions of **in dem, in das** and **an dem**.

## Over to you ...

1) List as many dual case prepositions as you can without looking at your notes (German and English): \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

2) Fill the gaps with the correct word for "the" in the accusative or the dative. (den, die, das, dem, der)

- |                                    |   |
|------------------------------------|---|
| a) Ich gehe unter _____ Brücke.    | f) Ich lege das Buch auf _____ Tisch.                   |
| b) Ich möchte _____ Kino gehen.    | g) Ich laufe hinter _____ Gebäude.                      |
| c) Wir treffen uns vor _____ Kino. | h) Der Hund schläft hinter _____ Schrank.               |
| d) Das Buch liegt auf _____ Tisch. | i) Der Vogel fliegt über _____ Stadt.                   |
| e) Ich stehe unter _____ Brücke.   | j) Der Tisch steht zwischen _____ Bett und _____ Lampe. |

# Plurals

## Can't I just add an "s" like in English?

No, in German there are lots of different ways of forming plurals.

## How do I know which one to use?

You can look them up in a dictionary or glossary or you can learn common patterns.

## What patterns are there?

Here are some common ones:

|                          |          |             |
|--------------------------|----------|-------------|
| • Add an "e"             | Hund     | Hunde       |
| • Add "en"               | Wohnung  | Wohnungen   |
| • Add "n"                | Kugel    | Kugeln      |
| • Add "er"               | Kleid    | Kleider     |
| • Add an umlaut and "er" | Haus     | Häuser      |
| • Add "s"                | Auto     | Autos       |
| • Add an umlaut          | Bruder   | Brüder      |
| • Add "nen"              | Lehrerin | Lehrerinnen |
| • Add an umlaut and "e"  | Maus     | Mäuse       |
| • Do nothing             | Mädchen  | Mädchen     |

## How do I find plurals using a dictionary or glossary?

You may be lucky and have dictionaries at your school which tell you exactly what the plural is. This usually appears after the letters **(pl)**. Otherwise you will have to learn how to use the codes in brackets that you might see. Here are some examples.

(- s) Means add an s to the end of the word

(¨ e) Means add an umlaut on the relevant vowel and an e to the end of the word

(-) Means do nothing

## Is there anything else I need to know?

Just one more thing. Regardless of gender (der, die or das) the definite article is always **die** in the plural.

e.g.

Das Auto

**Die** Autos

## Over to you...

1) See if you can guess what the plurals of the following words will be then check them in a glossary or dictionary.

a) der Abfall \_\_\_\_\_

b) die Abteilung \_\_\_\_\_

c) die Bank \_\_\_\_\_

d) das Bein \_\_\_\_\_

e) der Chef \_\_\_\_\_

f) das Dach \_\_\_\_\_

g) die Ecke \_\_\_\_\_

h) der Einwohner \_\_\_\_\_

i) das Fach \_\_\_\_\_

j) die Farbe \_\_\_\_\_

k) das Geschenk \_\_\_\_\_

l) die Hand \_\_\_\_\_

m) das Haus \_\_\_\_\_

n) die Idee \_\_\_\_\_

o) die Jacke \_\_\_\_\_

p) die Katze \_\_\_\_\_

q) der Keller \_\_\_\_\_

r) das Licht \_\_\_\_\_

s) der Markt \_\_\_\_\_

t) die Note \_\_\_\_\_

u) die Oma \_\_\_\_\_

v) die Oper \_\_\_\_\_

w) der Parkplatz \_\_\_\_\_

x) die Qualifikation \_\_\_\_\_

y) das Radio \_\_\_\_\_

z) das Stadion \_\_\_\_\_

aa) das Thema \_\_\_\_\_

bb) die Übung \_\_\_\_\_

cc) die Verletzung \_\_\_\_\_

dd) der Wald \_\_\_\_\_

ee) die Webseite \_\_\_\_\_

ff) die Wurst \_\_\_\_\_

gg) der Zahn \_\_\_\_\_

hh) die Zwiebel \_\_\_\_\_

# Relative Clauses and Relative Pronouns

## What are relative clauses and relative pronouns used for?

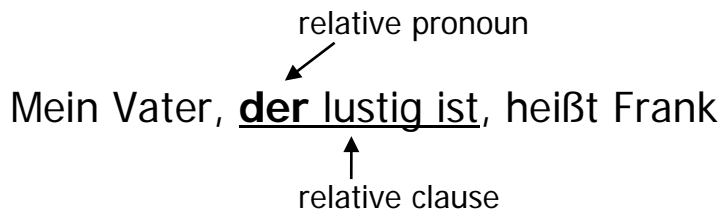
We use relative pronouns and clauses to say "who" or "which".

E.g. My dad, who is funny, is called Frank.

The relative clause "who is funny" adds a bit of extra information to the sentence but is not necessary.

## How does it work in German then?

Here is an example of the sentence above translated into German.



Notice that the verb in the relative clause (ist) goes to the end of the clause. Also remember the commas around the relative clause.

## Do I always use "der" for "who"?

No, this depends on the subject of the sentence. In the above sentence "Vater" is **masculine** so **der** is used.

If the subject was **feminine** you would use **die**. For **neuter** subjects use **das** and for **plurals** use **die**.

## Over to you ...

1) Unscramble the following to make sentences including a relative clause. There may be more than one way.

- a) Lucy, die ist Meine nervig Schwester, heißt \_\_\_\_\_
- b) das Mein, niedlich Augen ist, hat Pferd braune \_\_\_\_\_
- c) dick, der eine Glatze Mein Bruder hat, ist \_\_\_\_\_
- d) Jahre Opa, ist der Haare 84 graue alt, Mein hat \_\_\_\_\_
- e) dick Mein, das Meerschweinchen sehr faul ist ist, \_\_\_\_\_



# Questions

## How do I ask a question in German?

There are two ways:

1) Change a statement into a question by swapping the subject and the verb and adding a question mark at the end.

E.g. Du hast eine Katze (You have a cat) Hast du eine Katze? (Have you got a cat?)

## And the other way?

You need to learn the most common question words. Here they are:

|                     |                      |                      |                      |
|---------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| was – what          | was für – what sort  | wie – how            | wie oft – how often  |
| wie viel – how much | wie lange – how long | wie viele – how many | wann – when          |
| wer – who           | warum – why          | wo – where           | welcher/e/es – which |

## Over to you...

**1) Without looking at your notes, see how many of the following questions words you can remember in English.**

|                   |                    |                  |                       |
|-------------------|--------------------|------------------|-----------------------|
| a) wie oft _____  | b) wie lange _____ | c) wie _____     | d) wo _____           |
| e) wie viel _____ | f) wie viele _____ | g) wann _____    | h) was _____          |
| i) wer _____      | j) warum _____     | k) was für _____ | l) welcher/e/es _____ |

**2) Without looking at your notes, see how many of the following questions words you can remember in German.**

|                   |                    |                    |                |
|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|----------------|
| a) how long _____ | b) how often _____ | c) what sort _____ | d) where _____ |
| e) how much _____ | f) how many _____  | g) when _____      | h) what _____  |
| i) why _____      | j) who _____       | k) which _____     | l) how _____   |



There are also some other exceptions which do not seem to follow a pattern.

E.g. **gut – besser – der/die/das beste**

(good – better – the best)

**gern – lieber – am liebsten**

(gladly – more gladly – most gladly)

**hoch – höher – der/die/das höchste**

(high – higher – the highest)

**viel – mehr – die meisten**

(lots – more – the most)

## Over to you ...

1) Provide the comparative and superlative for the following adjectives and adverbs.

| Adjective/Adverb | Comparative | Superlative |
|------------------|-------------|-------------|
| a) gut           | _____       | _____       |
| b) klein         | _____       | _____       |
| c) gern          | _____       | _____       |
| d) groß          | _____       | _____       |
| e) viel          | _____       | _____       |
| f) lang          | _____       | _____       |
| g) dumm          | _____       | _____       |
| h) kalt          | _____       | _____       |
| i) hoch          | _____       | _____       |
| j) intelligent   | _____       | _____       |
| k) klug          | _____       | _____       |