

GERMAN

Course Supplement

Basic Structures

Module 18

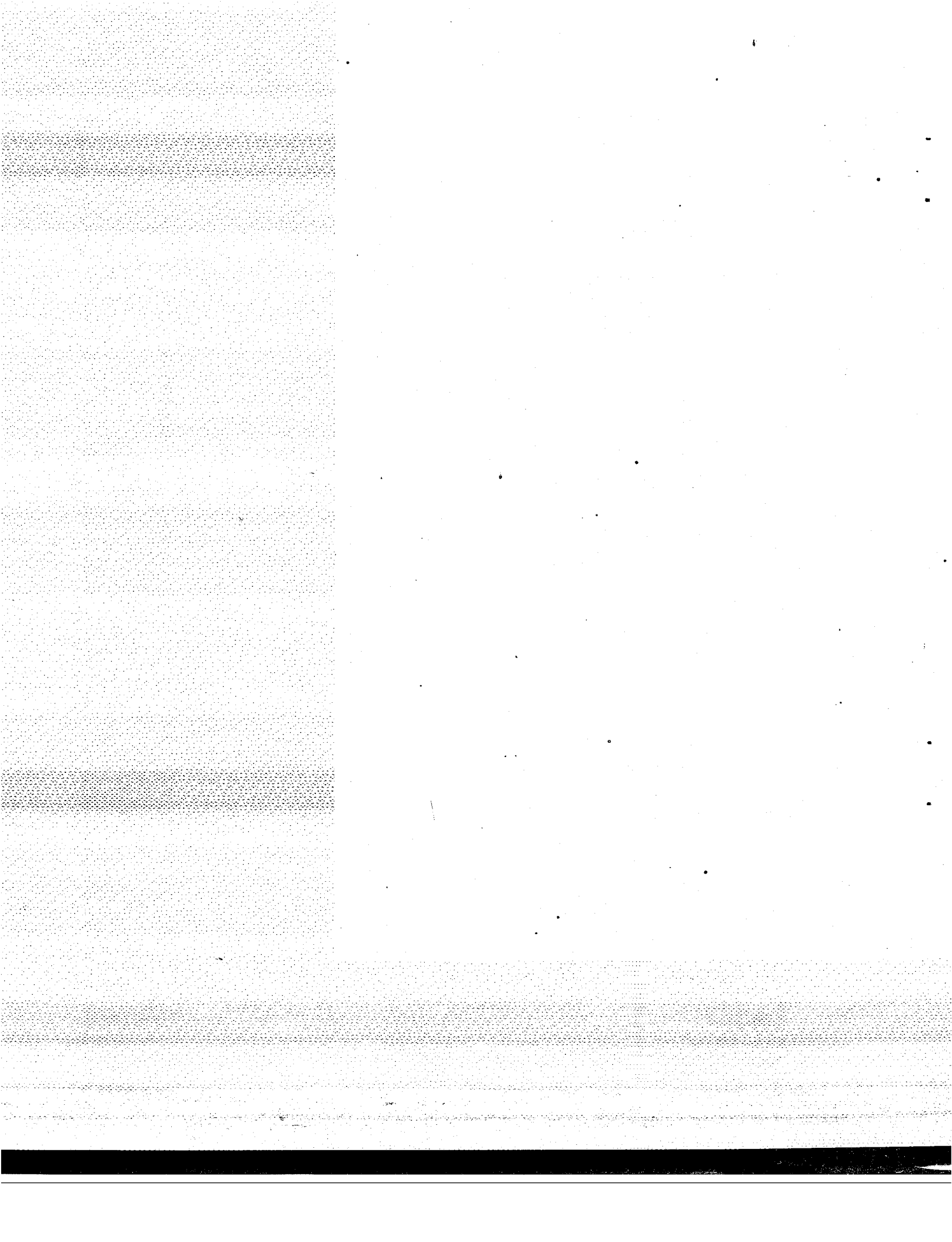
**"Der" Words and Descriptive
Adjectives after "Der" Words**

Prerequisite Modules:

Module 14

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**DEFENSE LANGUAGE INSTITUTE
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"Der" Words and Descriptive
Adjectives after "Der" Words

In this module, you will learn the forms and uses of German words such as dieser ("this" or "that"), solcher ("such"), welcher ("which") and others which, along with the definite article (der, die, das), are commonly referred to as "der" words. In addition, you will learn the forms which descriptive adjectives take when they follow "der" words. The module is divided into two sections:

1. Dieser and other "Der" Words
2. Adjective Endings after Dieser and Other "Der" Words

1. "Dieser" and other "Der" Words

You are already quite familiar with the definite article der and the forms which it takes according to the gender, number, and case of the noun which it modifies in a given sentence. For example:

Der Mann geht ins Kino.
Die Frau geht ins Kino.
Das Kind geht ins Kino.

shows the three forms which the definite article takes when used with singular masculine, feminine, or neuter nouns in the nominative case.

Ich sehe den Mann.
Ich sehe die Frau.
Ich sehe das Kind.

shows the forms which the definite article takes with nouns of various genders in the accusative case. Still other definite article forms are used in the dative case.

Ich helfe dem Mann.
Ich helfe der Frau.
Ich helfe dem Kind.

There are a number of other German words which follow the pattern of the definite article. For this reason they are called "der" words. The "der" words which we will study in this module are:

<u>dieser</u>	this, that; these, those
<u>jener</u>	that, those (in comparison)

Dieser alte Mann fährt mit der Strassenbahn,
jener junge Mann fährt mit dem Auto.

(This old man goes by streetcar, that young man goes by car.)

<u>jeder</u>	each, every
<u>mancher</u>	many a, some
<u>solcher</u>	such a, such
<u>welcher</u>	what, which

We will first practice the use of dieser in its various forms, then do exercises incorporating the other "der" words. (Because of the high frequency of "dieser", the group of "der" words is also known as "dieser" words. However, we will use the term "der" words throughout this module.)

Study the following sentences which show the similar endings of der and dieser in the various persons, numbers, and cases:

NOMINATIVE SINGULAR . . .

Masc. Der Mann ist alt.

Dieser Man ist alt.

Fem. Die Frau ist schön.

Diese Frau ist schön.

Neut. Das Kind ist klein.

Dieses Kind ist klein.

ACCUSATIVE SINGULAR

Masc. Wir sehen den Mann.

Wir sehen diesen Mann.

Fem. Er liebt die Frau.

Er liebt diese Frau.

Neut. Ich kenne das Kind.

Ich kenne dieses Kind.

TURN THE PAGE.

DATIVE SINGULAR

Masc. Ich helfe dem Mann.

Ich helfe diesem Mann.

Fem. Ich antworte der Frau.

Ich antworte dieser Frau.

Neut. Ich gebe dem Kind einen Ball.

Ich gebe diesem Kind einen Ball.

NOMINATIVE PLURAL

(all genders)

Die Männer (Frauen, Kinder) gehen ins Kino.

Diese Männer (Frauen, Kinder) gehen ins Kino.

ACCUSATIVE PLURAL

(all genders)

Wir sehen die Männer (Frauen, Kinder).

Wir sehen diese Männer (Frauen, Kinder).

DATIVE PLURAL

(all genders)

Ich zeige den Männern (Frauen, Kindern) den Weg.

Ich zeige diesen Männern (Frauen, Kindern) den Weg.

START THE TAPE.

As you can see from the preceding table, the endings for dieser (and for the other "der" words as well) are the same as those for the definite article, with one minor exception. In situations where the proper definite article form would be das, the corresponding form of dieser is dieses (not * diesas, as you might think). The other "der" words have the same pattern:

das, but: jenes

das, but: jedes, etc.

Say the German, substituting the correct form of dieser in place of the definite article. For example:

You see: Der Sportwagen ist neu.

You say: Dieser Sportwagen ist neu.

1. Den Mann kenne ich nicht.
2. Der Garten ist schön.
3. Inge schenkt der Freundin ihr Bild.
4. Das Buch ist sehr interessant.
5. Die Schüler kommen aus Amerika.
6. Mit dem Auto fahre ich nicht.
7. Kennst du die Frau?
8. Wir helfen den Amerikanern.
9. Wir sehen die Kinder im Garten.
10. Antwortet ihr den schönen Mädchen?

Fill in the blanks with the appropriate form of dieser.

1. Wir fahren gern durch _____ Stadt.
2. Hans wohnt bei _____ Dame.
3. Der Soldat kennt _____ Offizier nicht.
4. Der Soldat liebt _____ Mädchen.
5. _____ Mann fährt oft in Urlaub.
6. Hat _____ Frau Kinder?
7. _____ Damen gehen jeden Tag ins Kino.
8. Glaubt ihr _____ Kindern?
9. Ich trinke nicht aus _____ Glas.
10. _____ Mann grüße ich nicht.
11. _____ Haus gehört uns.
12. Gebt ihr _____ Männern nichts zu essen?

TURN THE PAGE AND CHECK YOUR ANSWERS.

If you made any mistakes, write the correct German.

- _____ 1. diese
- _____ 2. dieser
- _____ 3. diesen
- _____ 4. dieses
- _____ 5. Dieser
- _____ 6. diese
- _____ 7. Diese
- _____ 8. diesen
- _____ 9. diesem
- _____ 10. Diesen
- _____ 11. Dieses
- _____ 12. diesen

START THE TAPE.

Say complete German sentences, supplying the appropriate form of dieser. For example!

You see: Mann ist reich.

You say: Dieser Mann ist reich.

1. Er liebt Mädchen nicht mehr.
2. Soldat fährt heute in Urlaub.
3. Inge schenkt Kind einen Ball.
4. Schüler glaubt niemand.
5. Herr Müller kennt Herrn nicht.
6. Gehen Kinder schon zur Schule?
7. Wir fahren oft durch Stadt.
8. Peter geht mit Schülerin ins Kino.
9. Dame ist meine Grossmutter.
10. Kindern helfen wir gern.

Earlier in this section, it was indicated that dieser can correspond to either the English "this" or "that." The distinction depends on context and on the point of view of the speaker.

Dieser Wein schmeckt mir nicht.

(I don't like this wine.) (assuming the speaker has the wine close at hand, as in the process of tasting it).

Dieser Wein schmeckt mir nicht.

(I don't like that wine.) (assuming the wine is at some distance from the speaker, as, for example, when the speaker is pointing to a rack of wine bottles in a store).

When the speaker attempts to make a formal comparison of two things, using sentences such as:

"I like this wine but not that wine."

"This man smokes cigars and that man smokes cigarettes."

the word jener is used in the second ("that") part of the comparison. Thus, the preceding English sentences would be rendered in German as:

Dieser Wein schmeckt mir, aber jener Wein schmeckt mir nicht.

Dieser Mann raucht Zigarren, und jener Mann raucht Zigaretten.

In summary, dieser can be used in situations where either "this" or "that" would be used in the corresponding English expression. However, when a "this that" comparison is made, jener is used in the "that" portion of the comparison.

Practice the use of the dieser jener comparison pattern in the following exercise. Remember that jener uses the same case, number and gender endings as dieser and the other "der" words.

Fill in the blanks on the basis of the given English.

1. This woman is going to Cologne, that woman is staying home.

_____ Frau fährt nach Köln, _____ Frau bleibt zu Hause.

2. Hans knows this girl, but he doesn't know that girl.

Hans kennt _____ Mädchen, aber _____ Mädchen kennt er nicht.

3. In this car one sits comfortably, in that car one sits uncomfortably.

In _____ Auto sitzt man gut, in _____ Auto sitzt man schlecht.

TURN THE PAGE AND CHECK YOUR ANSWERS.

If you made any mistakes, write the correct German.

_____ 1. Diese jene

_____ 2. dieses jenes

_____ 3. diesem jenem

TURN THE PAGE.

4. I believe these children, but I do not believe those children.

_____ Kindern glaube ich, aber _____
Kindern glaube ich nicht.

5. These ladies drink tea, those ladies drink coffee.

_____ Damen trinken Tee, _____ Damen
trinken Kaffee.

6. We like to converse with this lady, we don't like to converse with that lady.

Mit _____ Frau unterhalten wir uns gern, mit

_____ Frau unterhalten wir uns nicht gern.

TURN THE PAGE AND CHECK YOUR ANSWERS.

If you made any mistakes, write the correct German.

_____ 4. Diesen jenen

_____ 5. Diese jene

_____ 6. dieser jener

START THE TAPE.

Jeder (every, each) and alle (all) follow the usual "der" word endings. Jeder has no plural forms; alle has both singular and plural forms, but only its plural will be used in the following exercises.

Fill in the blanks with the appropriate form of jeder or alle on the basis of the given English.

1. Every child likes to eat cake.

_____ Kind isst gern Kuchen.

2. The soldiers invite all [the] girls.

Die Soldaten laden _____ Mädchen ein.

3. There is a good restaurant in every city.

In _____ Stadt gibt es ein gutes Restaurant.

4. All students want to watch this movie.

_____ Schüler wollen sich diesen Film ansehen.

5. The officer is helping all [the] soldiers.

Der Offizier hilft _____ Soldaten.

6. The teacher talks to each student.

Der Lehrer spricht mit _____ Schüler.

TURN THE PAGE AND CHECK YOUR ANSWERS.

If you made any mistakes, write the correct German.

_____ 1. Jedes

_____ 2. alle

_____ 3. jeder

_____ 4. Alle

_____ 5. allen

_____ 6. jedem

START THE TAPE.

The following exercise combines the "der" words you have learned so far in this module.

Say the German, using the appropriate form of the required "der" word on the basis of the given English.

1. Hans doesn't go to the movies with every girl.
Hans geht nicht mit Mädchen ins Kino.
2. Do you know this gentleman?
Kennst du Herrn?
3. Peter can find his way around in every city.
Peter findet sich in Stadt zurecht.
4. This lady smokes a lot, that lady doesn't smoke.
.... Dame raucht viel, Dame raucht nicht.
5. I don't believe this man.
Ich glaube Mann nicht.
6. The teacher is nice to each student.
Der Lehrer ist zu Schüler nett.

7. Anna goes out with these students, she doesn't go out with those students.
Anna geht mit Schülern aus, sie geht nicht mit Schülern aus.
8. The soldier salutes all officers.
Der Soldat grüsst Offiziere.
9. This house is big, that house is small.
.... Haus ist gross, Haus ist klein.
10. Helga is writing all [her] friends a picture postcard.
Helga schreibt Freunden eine Ansichtskarte.
11. I don't like that wine.
Ich mag Wein nicht.
12. I like to eat this cake, I don't like to eat that cake.
.... Kuchen esse ich gern, Kuchen esse ich nicht gern.
13. Hans meets these students every day.
Hans trifft sich mit Schülern jeden Tag.

Mancher is a "der" word meaning "many a" when used with a singular noun:

Mancher Mann trinkt abends ein Bier.

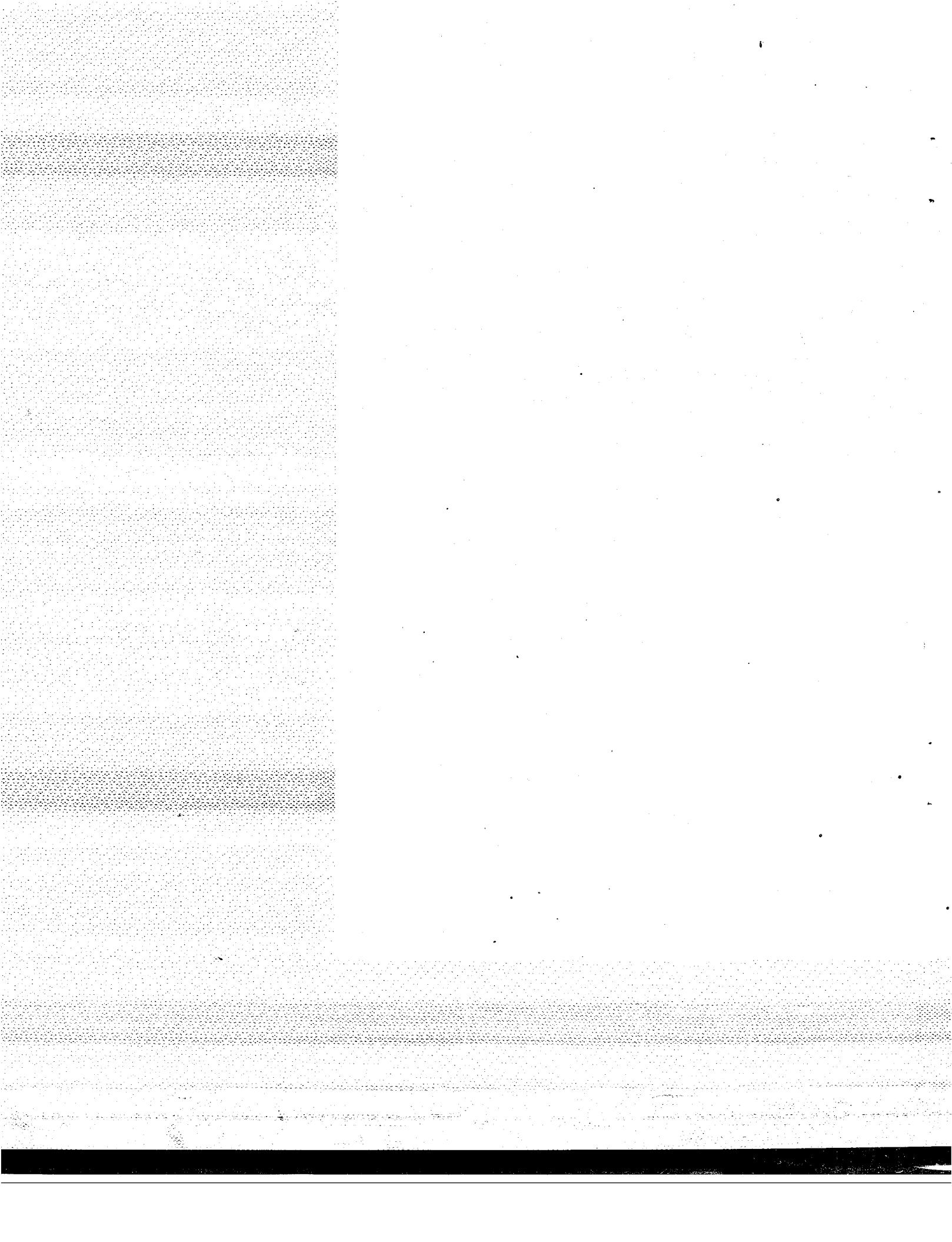
(Many a man drinks a beer in the evening.)

or "some" when used with a plural noun:

Wir besuchen manche Städte im Dezember.

(We are visiting some cities in December.)

The number, case, and gender endings for mancher are the same as those you have been practicing with the other "der" words dieser, jener, jeder, and alle. The frequency of use of mancher is relatively low in contemporary German, especially the singular "many a" form (which is also infrequent in English).



Fill in the blanks with the appropriate form of mancher on the basis of the given English.

1. Many a man smokes all day long.

_____ Mann raucht den ganzen Tag.

2. Many a child likes to drink milk.

_____ Kind trinkt gern Milch.

3. We are driving through some towns.

Wir fahren durch _____ Städte.

4. He gets letters from many a friend.

Er bekommt von _____ Freund Briefe.

5. Some people don't like to travel.

_____ Leute reisen nicht gern.

6. They make an excursion on many a Sunday.

Sie machen an _____ Sonntag einen Ausflug.

7. In some countries it is always warm.

In _____ Ländern ist es immer warm.

8. I have many a friend in this town.

Ich habe _____ Freund in dieser Stadt.

TURN THE PAGE AND CHECK YOUR ANSWERS.

If you made any mistakes, write the correct German.

_____ 1. Mancher

_____ 2. Manches

_____ 3. manche

_____ 4. manchem

_____ 5. Manche

_____ 6. manchem

_____ 7. manchen

_____ 8. manchen

START THE TAPE.

Solcher is a "der" word meaning "such," in both singular and plural forms. The gender, number, and case endings which it uses are those of the other "der" words you have studied. Study the following examples:

Solcher Wein ist teuer.

(Such wine is expensive.)

Solche Damen essen gern Kuchen.

(Such ladies like to eat cake.)

Solches Glück!

(Such luck!)

Fill in the blanks with the appropriate form of solcher on the basis of the given English.

1. Such coffee is very strong.

_____ Kaffee ist sehr stark.

2. In such weather we don't go out.

Bei _____ Wetter gehen wir nicht aus.

3. I don't come often through such cities.

Durch _____ Städte komme ich nicht oft.

4. Nobody believes such girls.

_____ Mädchen glaubt niemand.

TURN THE PAGE AND CHECK YOUR ANSWERS.

If you made any mistakes, write the correct German.

_____ 1. Solcher

_____ 2. solchem

_____ 3. solche

_____ 4. Solchen

TURN THE PAGE.

5. I don't talk to such people.

Mit _____ Leuten spreche ich nicht.

6. Such flowers I like very much.

_____ Blumen habe ich sehr gern.

7. I seldom have such luck.

Ich habe selten _____ Glück.

TURN THE PAGE AND CHECK YOUR ANSWERS.

If you made any mistakes, write the correct German.

_____ 5. solchen

_____ 6. Solche

_____ 7. solches

START THE TAPE.

Welcher is a "der" word meaning "which," used in interrogative sentences such as:

Welcher Schüler wohnt in diesem Zimmer?

(Which student lives in this room?)

Mit welchen Freunden fahrt ihr nach Deutschland?

(With which friends are you going to Germany?)

Welchem Kind geben Sie das Geschenk?

(To which child are you giving the present?)

Fill in the blanks with the appropriate form of welcher on the basis of the given English.

1. Which friend is coming to pick you up?

_____ Freund kommt dich abholen?

2. With which girl are you going to the movies?

Mit _____ Mädchen gehst du ins Kino?

3. Which of the houses there belongs to you?

_____ von den Häusern dort gehört euch?

4. Which friend are you inviting?

_____ Freund lädst du ein?

5. Which magazines do you read?

_____ Zeitschriften liest du?

TURN THE PAGE AND CHECK YOUR ANSWERS.

If you made any mistakes, write the correct German.

_____ 1. Welcher

_____ 2. welchem

_____ 3. Welches

_____ 4. Welchen

_____ 5. Welche

TURN THE PAGE.

6. Which student is going to Germany?

_____ Schülerin fährt nach Deutschland?

7. Which city do you come from?

Aus _____ Stadt kommen Sie?

8. To which man are you giving the book?

_____ Mann gibst du das Buch?

9. Which child are you looking for?

_____ Kind suchen Sie?

10. For which lady are these flowers?

Für _____ Dame sind diese Blumen?

TURN THE PAGE AND CHECK YOUR ANSWERS.

If you made any mistakes, write the correct German.

_____ 6. Welche

_____ 7. welcher

_____ 8. Welchem

_____ 9. Welches

_____ 10. welche

START THE TAPE.

This exercise combines mancher, welcher, and solcher.
Say complete German sentences on the basis of the
given English.

1. Such beer is good.
.... Bier ist gut.
2. Some soldiers spend their vacation at home.
.... Soldaten verbringen ihren Urlaub zu Hause.
3. With which teacher are you studying German?
Bei Lehrer lernen Sie Deutsch?
4. Many a man makes this trip.
.... Mann macht diese Reise.
5. We don't like to eat in such restaurants.
In Restaurants essen wir nicht gern.
6. She writes me many a letter.
. Sie schreibt mir Brief.
7. Through which countries do you want to travel?
Durch Länder wollt ihr reisen?

8. In which city does your father live?
In Stadt wohnt Ihr Vater?
9. We don't want to play with such children.
Mit Kindern wollen wir nicht spielen.
10. She is visiting many a friend.
Sie besucht Freund.
11. Which lady is your mother?
.... von den Damen ist Ihre Mutter?
12. You only get such beer in Munich.
.... Bier bekommt man nur in München.

Section 2

Adjective Endings After
"Dieser" and Other "Der" Words

2. Adjective Endings after "Dieser" and Other "Der" Words

In Module 14, you learned that descriptive adjectives following the definite article (der, die, das) take certain endings depending on the gender, case, and number of the noun modified. For example, if the adjective neu were to be inserted in the sentence below in order to modify the noun Sportwagen:

Der Sportwagen fährt gut.

it would take the form neue because Sportwagen is a masculine singular noun in the nominative case.

Der neue Sportwagen fährt gut.

Adjectives which follow dieser or the other "der" words you have studied in this module have exactly the same endings as they do following the definite article.

How would you say "This new sports car runs well"?

You would say: Dieser neue Sportwagen fährt gut.

How would you say: "Every new sports car runs well"?

You would say: Jeder neue Sportwagen fährt gut.

The appropriate endings for adjectives following the definite article, and by the same token, all "der" words, were taught in detail in Module 14. However, it will be useful to review these forms briefly, using dieser and other "der" words to precede the descriptive adjective. You will note that the "der" word itself continues to have the same endings as it does when no adjective follows, that is, the endings you practiced in the preceding section. The emphasis in this section will be on the endings which the descriptive adjective assumes following these "der" words.

Adjectives modifying NOMINATIVE case singular nouns (regardless of gender) add the ending -e to the "dictionary" or "citation" form of the adjective, unless, of course, the citation form already ends in -e (müde, böse, etc.).

Fill in the blanks with the appropriate form of the adjective shown in parentheses.

1. Every tired child has to go to sleep early. (müde)

Jedes _____ Kind muss früh schlafen gehen.

2. This cheap wine doesn't taste good. (billig)

Dieser _____ Wein schmeckt nicht gut.

3. Which expensive sports car drives the best?
(teuer)

Welcher _____ Sportwagen fährt am besten?

4. This old lady goes by streetcar, that young lady goes by car. (alt - jung)

Diese _____ Dame fährt mit der Strassenbahn,

jene _____ Dame fährt mit dem Auto.

5. Each new student receives a textbook. (neu)

Jeder _____ Schüler bekommt ein Lehrbuch.

6. This rich gentleman lives in California. (reich)

Dieser _____ Herr wohnt in Kalifornien.

TURN THE PAGE AND CHECK YOUR ANSWERS.

If you made any mistakes, write the correct German.

_____ 1. milde

_____ 2. billige

_____ 3. teure

_____ 4. alte junge

_____ 5. neue

_____ 6. reiche

START THE TAPE.

Adjectives modifying DATIVE case singular nouns (regardless of gender) add -en (or -n if the citation form already ends in -e).

Fill in the blanks with the appropriate form of the descriptive adjective in parentheses. Note the reason for the use of the dative case in each instance (noun following a verb which requires the dative, dative preposition, or indirect object).

1. In every expensive car is a radio. (teuer)

In jedem _____ Auto ist ein Radio:(das Radio)

2. Peter is nice to each young student. (jung)

Peter ist zu jeder _____ Schülerin nett.

3. To which old lady is he giving the present? (alt)

Welcher _____ Dame gibt er das Geschenk?

4. One eats well in this inexpensive restaurant. (billig)

In diesem _____ Restaurant isst man gut.

TURN THE PAGE AND CHECK YOUR ANSWERS.

If you made any mistakes, write the correct German.

_____ 1. teuren

_____ 2. jungen

_____ 3. alten

_____ 4. billigen

TURN THE PAGE.

5. The teacher helps every new student.

Die Lehrerin hilft jedem _____ Schüler.

6. In which expensive hotel does he live? (teuer)

In welchem _____ Hotel (das Hotel) wohnt er?

7. I drink out of this clean glass, I don't drink out of that dirty glass. (sauber - schmutzig)

Ich trinke aus diesem _____ Glas, aus jenem _____ Glas trinke ich nicht.

8. We don't want to stay in this cold apartment. (kalt)

In dieser _____ Wohnung wollen wir nicht bleiben.

TURN THE PAGE AND CHECK YOUR ANSWERS.

If you made any mistakes, write the correct German.

_____ 5. neuen

_____ 6. teuren

_____ 7. sauberen
schmutzigen

_____ 8. kalten

START THE TAPE.

Adjectives modifying ACCUSATIVE case singular nouns add -en if the noun is masculine and -e if the noun is feminine or neuter (böse, müde, etc. add only -n in the masculine, and nothing in the feminine or neuter).

Fill in the blanks with the appropriate form of the descriptive adjective in parentheses. Note the reason for the use of the accusative case in each instance (noun following a verb requiring the accusative, accusative preposition, or direct object).

1. We drink this expensive wine, we don't drink that cheap wine. (teuer - billig)

Wir trinken diesen _____ Wein, jenen
_____ Wein trinken wir nicht.

2. Hans greets every young lady. (jung)

Hans grüsst jede _____ Dame.

3. Which old gentleman do you want to visit? (alt)

Welchen _____ Herrn wollen Sie besuchen?

4. Do you know this elegant lady? (elegant)

Kennst du diese _____ Dame?

TURN THE PAGE AND CHECK YOUR ANSWERS.

If you made any mistakes, write the correct German.

_____ 1. teuren billigen

_____ 2. junge

_____ 3. alten

_____ 4. elegante

TURN THE PAGE.

5. We visit every new neighbor. (neu)

Wir besuchen jeden _____ Nachbarn.

6. Are you selling this green sports car? (grün)

Verkauft ihr diesen _____ Sportwagen?

7. Through which beautiful country are you traveling?
(schön)

Durch welches _____ Land reisen Sie?

TURN THE PAGE AND CHECK YOUR ANSWERS.

If you made any mistakes, write the correct German.

_____ 5. neuen

_____ 6. grünen

_____ 7. schöne

START THE TAPE.

The proper ending for adjectives following "der" words and modifying plural nouns is -en, regardless of case and gender. For example:

Manche alten Leute wohnen in Florida.

(Some old people live in Florida.)

Der Lehrer zeigt allen neuen Schülern das Klassenzimmer.

(The teacher shows all the new students the classroom.)

The exercise on the next page uses singular and plural adjective forms in the different genders and cases. Before beginning the exercise, you may wish to review the appropriate endings, which can be summarized as follows:

Singular

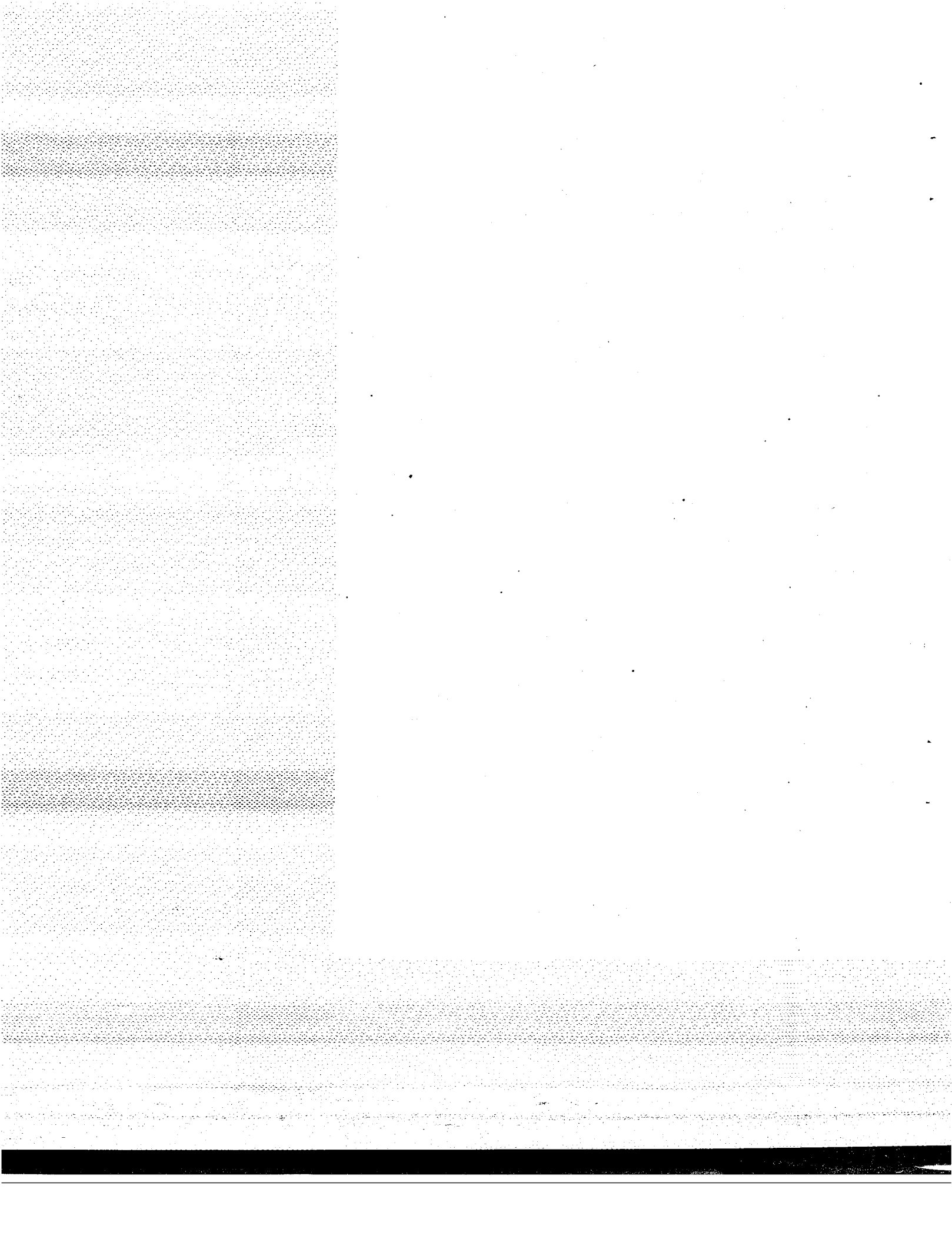
NOMINATIVE: -e (all genders)

ACCUSATIVE: -en (masc.); -e (fem. and neut.)

DATIVE: -en (all genders)

Plural

ALL CASES AND GENDERS: -en



Fill in the blanks with the appropriate form of the descriptive adjective in parentheses.

1. Some American students spend their vacations in Europe. (amerikanisch)

Manche _____ Schüler verbringen ihre Ferien in Europa.

2. In every old city there is a beautiful church. (alt)

In jeder _____ Stadt gibt es eine schöne Kirche.

3. Which interesting countries would you like to visit? (interessant)

Welche _____ Länder möchten Sie besuchen?

4. Peter watches all good movies. (gut)

Peter sieht sich alle _____ Filme an.

5. The professor talks to every new student. (neu)

Der Lehrer spricht mit jedem _____ Schüler.

6. We know every inexpensive restaurant in town. (billig)

Wir kennen jedes _____ Restaurant in der Stadt.

TURN THE PAGE AND CHECK YOUR ANSWERS.

If you made any mistakes, write the correct German.

_____ 1. amerikanischen

_____ 2. alten

_____ 3. interessanten

_____ 4. guten

_____ 5. neuen

_____ 6. billige

TURN THE PAGE.

7. We don't eat from these dirty plates. (schmutzig)

Wir essen nicht von diesen _____ Tellern.

8. In some old apartments there is no gas heating. (alt)

In manchen _____ Wohnungen gibt es keine Gasheizung.

9. This rich lady spends her vacation in Florida, that poor woman is staying home. (reich - arm)

Diese _____ Dame verbringt ihre Ferien in Florida, jene _____ Frau bleibt zu Hause.

10. Each new student is getting a textbook. (neu)

Jeder _____ Schüler bekommt ein Lehrbuch.

11. These good children may go to the beach, those bad children must stay at home. (gut - böse)

Diese _____ Kinder können an den Strand fahren, jene _____ Kinder müssen zu Hause bleiben.

12. Such fast sports cars are expensive. (schnell)

Solche _____ Sportwagen sind teuer.

TURN THE PAGE AND CHECK YOUR ANSWERS.

If you made any mistakes, write the correct German.

_____ 7. schmutzigen

_____ 8. alten

_____ 9. reiche arme

_____ 10. neue

_____ 11. guten bösen

_____ 12. schnellen

START THE TAPE.

Say complete German sentences, using the appropriate form of the adjective in parentheses.

1. Paul likes to talk to these young ladies. (jung)
Paul spricht gern mit diesen Damen.
2. I know all [the] elegant stores here. (elegant)
Ich kenne hier alle Geschäfte.
3. The mother is buying each good child a present.
(gut)
Die Mutter kauft jedem Kind ein Geschenk.
4. In some old cities there are many churches. (alt)
In manchen Städten gibt es viele Kirchen.
5. These big houses are new, those small houses
are old. (gross - klein)
Diese Häuser sind neu, jene Häuser
sind alt.
6. He gives each good friend his picture. (gut)
Er gibt jedem Freund sein Bild.

7. The rich lady is helping some poor children.
(arm)
Die reiche Dame hilft manchen Kindern.
8. In this new school the windows are big. (neu)
In dieser Schule sind die Fenster gross.
9. In such good schools one learns a lot. (gut)
In solchen Schulen lernt man viel.
10. Which warm coat would you like to take along?
(warm)
Welchen Mantel möchtest du mitnehmen?
11. This new book is interesting. (neu)
Dieses Buch ist interessant.
12. Not every big plane can land here. (gross)
Nicht jedes Flugzeug kann hier landen.
13. They are visiting all [the] interesting countries.
(interessant)
Sie besuchen alle Länder.

In the next exercise, you will be asked to provide both the "der" word and the descriptive adjective, each with the proper ending. You may wish to review Section 1 of this module before proceeding with this summary exercise.

Fill in the blanks with the appropriate form of the "der" word and the descriptive adjective:

1. We like to eat in such good restaurants. (gut)

Wir essen gern in _____
Restaurants.

2. Some German cities are very old, (deutsch)

_____ Städte sind sehr alt.

3. The doctor is helping these old people. (alt)

Der Arzt hilft _____ Leuten.

4. These rich countries want to help those poor countries. (reich - arm)

_____ Länder wollen _____
_____ Ländern helfen.

TURN THE PAGE AND CHECK YOUR ANSWERS.

If you made any mistakes, write the correct German.

_____ 1. solchen guten

_____ 2. manche deutschen

_____ 3. diesen alten

_____ 4. Diese reichen
jenen armen

TURN THE PAGE.

5. Ingrid and Hans are inviting all [the] good friends to dinner. (gut)

Ingrid und Hans laden _____
Freunde zum Essen ein.

6. To which old gentleman does the luggage belong? (alt)

_____ Herrn gehört das Gepäck?

7. The students want to eat only from these clean plates. (sauber)

Die Schüler wollen nur von _____
Tellern essen.

8. We help every new neighbor. (neu)

Wir helfen _____ Nachbarn.

TURN THE PAGE AND CHECK YOUR ANSWERS.

If you made any mistakes, write the correct German.

_____ 5. alle guten

_____ 6. Welchem alten

_____ 7. diesen sauberen

_____ 8. jedem neuen

START THE TAPE.

Say complete German sentences, filling in the blanks with the appropriate form of the "der" word and the descriptive adjective.

1. She is getting letters from some old friends. (alt)
Sie bekommt von Freunden Briefe.
2. There are some interesting cities in Germany.
(interessant)
In Deutschland gibt es Städte.
3. Such elegant restaurants are expensive. (elegant)
.... Restaurants sind teuer.
4. In which old city does your grandfather live?
(alt)
In Stadt wohnt dein Grossvater?
5. We take along these big children to the museum,
those small children we leave at home. (gross -
klein)
Wir nehmen Kinder ins Museum mit,
Kinder lassen wir zu Hause.
6. In which inexpensive restaurant do you always eat?
(billig)
In Restaurant essen Sie immer?
7. These young people come from America. (jung)
.... Leute kommen aus Amerika.

8. We know this old gentleman well. (alt)
Wir kennen Herrn gut.
9. Such green apples don't taste good. (grün)
.... Äpfel schmecken nicht gut.
10. In every old city there is a beautiful church.
(alt)
In Stadt gibt es eine schöne Kirche.

Module 18

Test

18-60

Module 18

Test

Say complete German sentences, supplying the appropriate form of the "der" word on the basis of the given English.

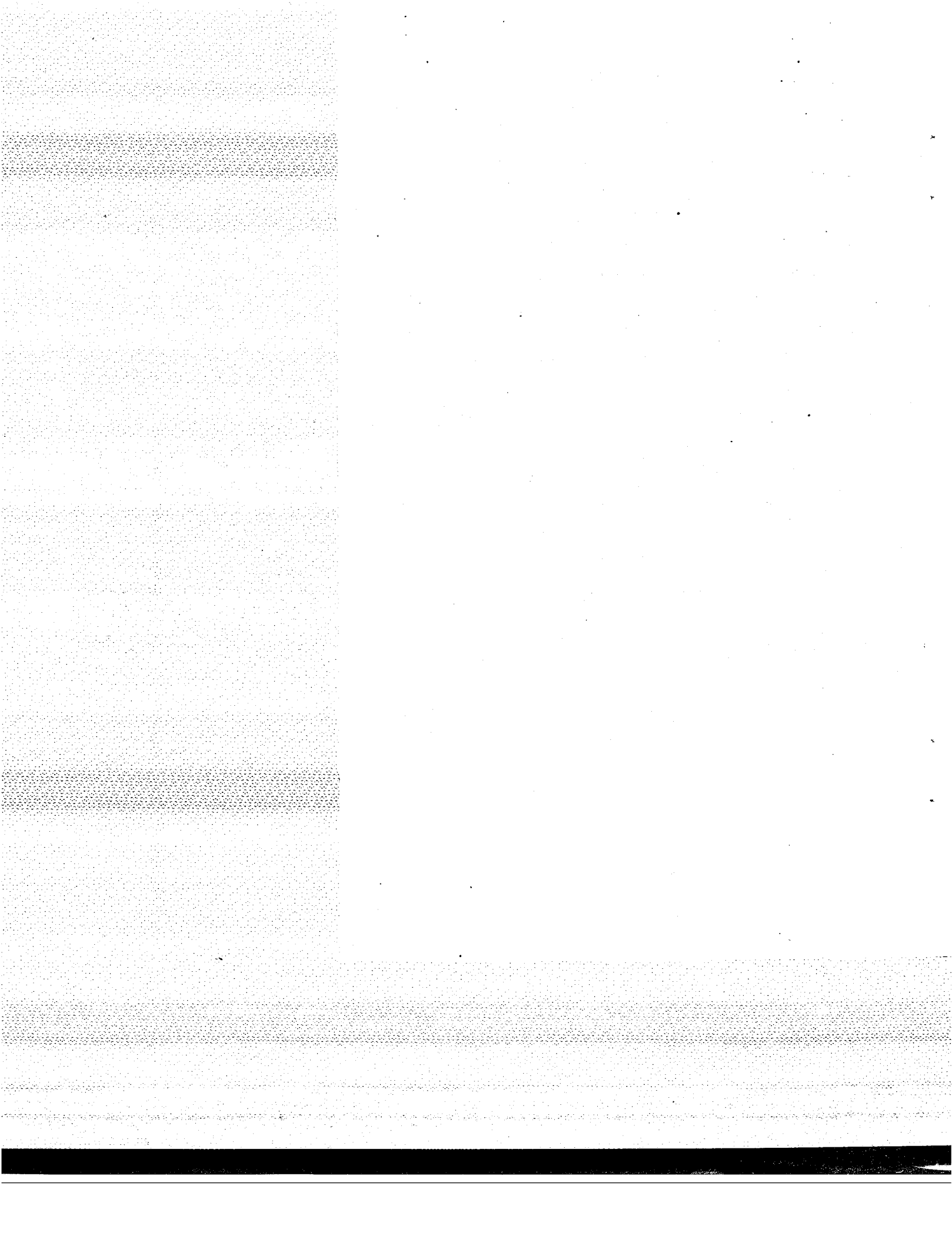
1. This man lives in Cologne.
.... Mann wohnt in Köln.
2. Some students come from America.
.... Schüler kommen aus Amerika.
3. These soldiers are my friends.
.... Soldaten sind meine Freunde.
4. One doesn't sit well on such chairs.
Auf Stühlen sitzt man nicht gut.
5. One rides well in this car, but one doesn't ride well in that car.
In Auto fährt man gut, aber in Auto fährt man nicht gut.
6. The teacher gives each student a textbook.
Der Lehrer gibt Schüler ein Lehrbuch.

7. We don't like to drink such wine.
Wir trinken Wein nicht gern.
8. He is bringing along a present for all [the] friends.
Er bringt Freunden ein Geschenk mit.
9. In which house do you live?
In Haus wohnen Sie?
10. Which friends would you like to visit?
.... Freunde möchtest du besuchen?
11. They are driving through many a town.
Sie fahren durch Stadt.

Say complete German sentences, supplying the appropriate form of the descriptive adjective given in parentheses.

1. This beautiful lady comes from America. (schön)
Diese Dame kommt aus Amerika.
2. In some old cities the churches are beautiful.
(alt)
In manchen Städten sind die Kirchen schön.
3. Every new car runs well. (neu)
Jedes Auto fährt gut.
4. We don't like to drink such strong coffee. (stark)
Wir trinken nicht gern solchen Kaffee.
5. These old apartments are cold, those new apartments are warm. (alt - neu)
Diese Wohnungen sind kalt, jene
Wohnungen sind warm.
6. We are going to visit all [the] big cities in Germany. (gross)
Wir besuchen alle Städte in Deutschland.

7. I would like to live in such warm countries.
(warm)
In solchen Ländern möchte ich gern leben.
8. Which young girls do you want to invite?
(jung)
Welche Mädchen willst du einladen?
9. We are inviting every new neighbor. (neu)
Wir laden jeden Nachbarn ein. . .
10. Some rich ladies spend their vacations in Florida.
(reich)
Manche Damen verbringen ihre Ferien in
Florida.
11. I like this green dress, I don't like that brown
dress. (grün - braun)
Dieses Kleid gefällt mir, jenes Kleid
gefällt mir nicht.



Fill in the blanks with the appropriate "der" word and descriptive adjective on the basis of the given English.

1. This old man lives in Cologne, that young man lives in Munich. (alt - jung)

_____ Mann wohnt in Köln,

_____ Mann wohnt in München.

2. Some German cities are very old. (deutsch)

_____ Städte sind sehr alt.

3. In every good restaurant one can drink wine. (gut)

In _____ Restaurant kann man Wein trinken.

4. I can't sleep well in this cold room. (kalt)

Ich kann in _____ Zimmer nicht gut schlafen.

5. All new students must have textbooks. (neu)

_____ Schüler müssen Lehrbücher haben.

6. We frequently drive through such beautiful towns. (schön)

Wir fahren oft durch _____ Städte.

TURN THE PAGE.

Fill in the blanks with the appropriate "der" word and descriptive adjective on the basis of the given English.

1. This old man lives in Cologne, that young man lives in Munich. (alt - jung)

Dieser alte Mann wohnt in Köln,

jener jujge Mann wohnt in München.

2. Some German cities are very old. (deutsch)

Manche deutschen Städte sind sehr alt.

3. In every good restaurant one can drink wine. (gut)

In jedem guten Restaurant kann man Wein trinken.

4. I can't sleep well in this cold room. (kalt)

Ich kann in diesem kalten Zimmer nicht gut schlafen.

5. All new students must have textbooks. (neu)

Alle neuen Schüler müssen Lehrbücher haben.

6. We frequently drive through such beautiful towns. (schön)

Wir fahren oft durch solche schönen Städte.

TURN THE PAGE.

7. The parents give each little child a toy. (klein)

Die Eltern geben _____ Kindern
ein Spielzeug.

8. In which big city would you like to live? (gross)

In _____ Stadt möchtest du wohnen?

9. We converse with some new students. (neu)

Wir unterhalten uns mit _____
Schülern.

10. We often get a letter from these old friends.
(alt)

Wir bekommen von _____ Freunden
oft einen Brief.

11. To which elegant lady does this coat belong?
(elegant)

_____ Dame gehört dieser Mantel?

12. This small child has a cold. (klein)

_____ Kind hat eine Erkältung.

TURN THE PAGE.

7. The parents give each little child a toy. (klein)

Die Eltern geben allen kleinen Kindern ein Spielzeug.

8. In which big city would you like to live? (gross)

In welcher grossen Stadt möchtest du wohnen?

9. We converse with some new students. (neu)

Wir unterhalten uns mit manchen neuen Schülern.

10. We often get a letter from these old friends. (alt)

Wir bekommen von diesen alten Freunden oft einen Brief.

11. To which elegant lady does this coat belong? (elegant)

Welcher eleganten Dame gehört dieser Mantel?

12. This small child has a cold. (klein)

Dieses kleine Kind hat eine Erkältung.

TURN THE PAGE.

13. Such fast cars are expensive. (schnell)

_____ Autos sind teuer.

14. The Mercedes belongs to this rich lady; the Volkswagen belongs to that poor woman. (reich - arm)

Der Mercedes gehört _____ Dame;

der Volkswagen gehört _____ Frau.

15. At which famous spa are you staying? (berühmt)

In _____ Kurort wohnen Sie?

16. Some German cities are very old. (deutsch)

_____ Städte sind sehr alt.

17. Inge is bringing along a present for every good child. (gut)

Inge bringt für _____ Kind ein Geschenk mit.

18. Which old lady is living in this apartment? (alt)

_____ Dame wohnt in dieser Wohnung?

END OF TEST.

13. Such fast cars are expensive. (schnell)

Solche schnellen Autos sind teuer.

14. The Mercedes belongs to this rich lady; the Volkswagen belongs to that poor woman. (reich - arm)

Der Mercedes gehört dieser reichen Dame;
der Volkswagen gehört jener armen Frau.

15. At which famous spa are you staying? (berühmt)

In welchem berühmten Kurort wohnen Sie?

16. Some German cities are very old. (deutsch)

Manche deutschen Städte sind sehr alt.

17. Inge is bringing along a present for every good child. (gut)

Inge bringt für jedes gute Kind ein Geschenk mit.

18. Which old lady is living in this apartment? (alt)

Welche alte Dame wohnt in dieser Wohnung?

END OF TEST.

