G E R M A N

COURSE SUPPLEMENT
BASIC STRUCTURES

MODULE 24

Relative Pronouns II

Prerequisite Modules:

Modules 4, 7, 23

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DEFENSE LANGUAGE INSTITUTE

Relative Pronouns II

In Module 23, you learned that the gender and number of a relative pronoun in German is determined by the gender and number of the noun to which it refers. For example:

Das ist die Frau, die bei meiner Mutter wohnt.

Das ist der Mann, der jeden Tag nach Berlin fährt

Das ist das Mädchen, das Deutsch spricht.

Das sind die Kinder, die mit uns kommen.

You also learned that the grammatical case of a relative pronoun is determined by the function of the relative pronoun within the relative clause. For example:

Das ist der Mann, der jeden Tag ins Kino geht.
(nominative)

Das ist der Mann, den ich jeden Tag im Kino sehe.
(accusative)

Das ist der Mann, dem ich den Film zeige.
(dative)

In German, as in English, relative pronouns may be preceded by a preposition. In such instances, the gender and number of the relative pronoun are still determined by the noun to which it refers, but its grammatical case is determined by the type of preposition which precedes it.

For example, the preposition zu (to, toward) is one of those which are said to "require the dative." When zu precedes a relative pronoun, that pronoun must use a dative case form:

Das ist der Arzt, zu dem ich gehe.

(That is the doctor to whom I go.)

Für (for) is a preposition which "requires the accusative," and any relative pronoun which follows it must be in the accusative case:

Der Mann, für den ich das Buch mitgebracht habe, ist heute nicht hier.

(The man for whom I brought along the book is not here today.)

You have already learned the forms of the relative pronoun in nominative, accusative, and dative cases, for all genders, singular and plural. Your tasks in this module will be to review the prepositions which you learned in earlier modules, to identify the case which they require, and to practice using them with relative pronouns in relative clauses.

Section 1

Relative Pronouns
Following "Accusative Only" Prepositions

1. Relative Pronouns Following "Accusative Only" Prepositions

The following prepositions, which you learned in Module 7, are used only with the accusative case:

durch	through, by, throughout
für	for
gegen	against, opposed to
ohne	without
um	around, about, at

In Module 23, you learned the forms for the relative pronoun in the accusative case. These are:

ACCUSATIVE CASE

Singular

Masculine	den
Feminine	die
Neuter	das

Plural

All genders	die

You will also remember that these relative pronoun forms are exactly the same as the definite article forms in the accusative case.

Say complete German sentences, supplying the appropriate accusative case forms of the relative pronoun. Notice the "accusative only" preposition which introduces the relative clause, as well as the English translation:

1. Das ist der Mann, für .... der Brief ist.

   (That's the man whom the letter is for.)

2. Hier ist das Haus, gegen .... das Auto gefahren ist.

   (Here is the house against which the car crashed.)

3. Wie heisst die Stadt, durch .... wir gefahren sind

   (What's the name of the town through which we drove?)

4. Peter wartet auf Hans und Inge, ohne .... er nicht abfahren kann.

   (Peter is waiting for Hans and Inge, without whom he can't leave.)

5. Das Haus, um .... die Kinder laufen, ist sehr alt.

   (The house around which the children are running is very old.)

6. Das sind die Schüler, für .... wir eine Wohnung suchen.

   (These are the students for whom we are looking for an apartment.)

7. Der Wald, durch .... wir gehen, ist dunkel.
(The forest through which we are walking is dark.)

8. Der Tisch, um .... wir sitzen, ist klein.
(The table around which we are sitting is small.)

9. Gib mir bitte das Buch, ohne .... ich nicht meine Hausaufgaben machen kann!
(Please give me the book, without which I can't do my homework.)

Fill in the blanks with the appropriate accusative case form of the relative pronoun. Notice the "accusative only" prepositions.

1. Das Gebäude, um _____ die Kinder laufen, ist sehr hoch.

   (The building around which the children are running is very high.)

2. Herr Meyer hat einen Hund, ohne _____ er nie aus dem Haus geht.

   (Mr. Meyer has a dog without which he never leaves the house.)

3. Ich besuche meinen alten Freund, für _____ ich eine gute Flasche Wein gekauft habe.

   (I am visiting my friend for whom I bought a good bottle of wine.)

4. Die Stadt, durch _____ wir fahren, ist gross.

   (The town we are driving through is big.)

5. Frau Müller zieht ihren warmen Mantel an, ohne _____ sie im Winter nicht auskommen kann.

   (Mrs. Müller is putting on her warm coat without which she cannot manage in winter.)

6. Das Buch, um _____ ich Hans bitte, ist nicht im Lesezimmer.

   (The book I am asking Hans for is not in the reading room.)

TURN THE PAGE AND CHECK YOUR ANSWERS.

If you made any mistakes, write the correct German.

_____ 1. das

_____ 2. den

_____ 3. den

_____ 4. die

_____ 5. den

_____ 6. das

TURN THE PAGE.

7. Dort drüben ist der Wald, durch _____ ich gern einen Spaziergang mache.

(Over there are the woods through which I like to take a walk.)

8. Ich besuche meine Tante, für _____ ich ein Geschenk mitgebracht habe.

(I am visiting my aunt for whom I brought along a present.)

9. Wir laden unsere Freunde ein, ohne _____ wir nicht gern ausgehen.

(We are inviting our friends without whom we don't like to go out.)

TURN THE PAGE AND CHECK YOUR ANSWERS.

If you made any mistakes, write the correct German.

_____ 7. den

_____ 8. die

_____ 9. die

START THE TAPE.

Section 2

Relative Pronouns
Following "Dative Only" Prepositions

2. Relative Pronouns Following "Dative Only" Prepositions

As you learned in Module 4, a number of German prepositions require the use of dative case nouns or pronouns. The most important of these are:

aus - out of

ausser - except, except for

bei - at the home of, with (in the sense of living with)

Franz wohnt bei seinen Eltern.

(Franz is living with his parents.)

at (referring to business locations or professional offices)

Er ist noch beim Arzt.

(He is still at the doctor's.)

mit - with (in situations other than those covered by bei)

Hans arbeitet mit seinem Bruder.

(Hans is working with his brother.)

by (referring to means of transportation)

Professor Müller fährt mit dem Zug nach Berlin.

(Professor Müller is going to Berlin by train.)

START THE TAPE

nach - after (in a temporal sense)

Nach der Schule geht er nach Hause.

(After school, he goes home.)

to or toward (before place names)

Karl fliegt nach Amerika.

(Karl is flying to America.)

for, about

Er fragt nach dem Buch.

(He is asking about the book.)

seit - since, for (in a temporal sense)

Sie ist seit einer Woche in Hamburg.

(She has been in Hamburg for a week.)

(Note the use of the present tense in the German sentence instead of the past tense construction required in the corresponding English expression.)

von - from

Er kommt von der Bank.

(He is coming from the bank.)

about, of

Sie sprechen von ihm.

(They are talking about him.)

zu - to, toward (before nouns denoting institutions and people)

Inge geht erst zur Post und dann zu ihrer Mutter.

(Inge is going first to the post office and then to her mother's.)

From the preceding module, you should remember that the dative case forms of the relative pronoun are:

DATIVE CASE

Singular

Masculine	dem
Feminine	der
Neuter	dem

Plural

All genders	denen

Except for the plural form, denen, which you will have to remember as an exception, the dative case forms of the relative pronoun are identical with the dative case forms of the definite article.

Say complete German sentences, supplying the appropriate dative case form of the relative pronoun. Notice the "dative only" preposition which introduces the relative clause, as well as the English translation:

1. Inge wäscht die Gläser, aus .... wir getrunken haben.

   (Inge is washing the glasses we drank out of.)

2. Ich schreibe meiner Mutter, von .... ich lange nichts gehört habe.

   (I'm writing my mother, from whom I haven't heard in a long time.)

3. Er besucht Herrn und Frau Müller, bei .... er lange gewohnt hat.

   (He is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Müller, at whose house he lived for a long time.)

4. Ja, das ist die Dame, nach .... du gefragt hast.

   (Yes, that is the lady about whom you asked.)

5. Paul zeigt auf das Haus, aus .... der Rauch kommt.

   (Paul points to the house from which the smoke is coming.)

6. Das ist mein Freund Hans, ausser .... niemand mitkommt.

   (This is my friend Hans, except for whom no one is coming along.)

7. Peter wäscht den Teller, von ....[1] er gegessen hat.

   (Peter is washing the plate from which he ate.)

8. Das ist das Mädchen, mit .... Franz heute abend ausgeht.

   (That's the girl with whom Franz is going out tonight.)

[1]NOTE: Prepositions are never contracted with relative pronouns, as they frequently are with the definite article. Thus, while a German speaker could say: "Peter isst vom Teller" (from the plate) using the contracted form, he must say ".... den Teller, von dem (from which) er gegessen hat."

Fill in the blanks with the appropriate dative case form of the relative pronoun. Notice the "dative only" prepositions:

1. Die Bücher, nach _____ Herr Schulz gefragt hat, sind gestern angekommen.

   (The books about which Mr. Schulz asked arrived yesterday.)

2. Wir schreiben unseren Eltern, zu _____ wir übers Wochenende fahren.

   (We are writing our parents to whom we are going over the weekend.)

3. Hier kommt mein Lehrer, von _____ ich dir so viel geschrieben habe.

   (Here comes my teacher about whom I wrote you so much.)

4. Inge sucht Maria, bei _____ sie wohnt.

   (Inge is looking for Maria, with whom she is living.)

5. Ich suche Peter, ausser _____ alle hier sind.

   (I am looking for Peter, except for whom all are here.)

6. Das Hotel, aus _____ er kommt, is sehr teuer.

   (The hotel in which we like to stay is very expensive.)

TURN THE PAGE AND CHECK YOUR ANSWERS.

If you made any mistakes, write the correct German.

_____ 1. denen

_____ 2. denen

_____ 3. dem

_____ 4. der

_____ 5. dem

_____ 6. dem

TURN THE PAGE.

7. Das ist der Freund, mit _____ ich gekommen bin.

   (That is the friend with whom I came.)

8. Der Schüler ruft die Lehrerin an, bei _____ er sich entschuldigen will.

   (The student is calling up the teacher to whom he wants to apologize.)

TURN THE PAGE AND CHECK YOUR ANSWERS.

If you made any mistakes, write the correct German.

_____ 7. dem

_____ 8. der

START THE TAPE.

Section 3

Relative Pronouns
Following "Dative or Accusative" Prepositions

3. Relative Pronouns Following "Dative or Accusative" Prepositions

The following prepositions, first presented in Module 7, can be followed by nouns or pronouns in either the accusative or the dative case:

an	at, close to, to
auf	on, upon
hinter	behind
in	in, into
neben	next to
über	over, above, about
unter	under, underneath
vor	in front of
zwischen	between

The dative case is used with these prepositions when no motion is implied, or when there is motion with no particular destination.

Die Katze sitzt in dem Garten.

(The cat is sitting in the garden.)

The state of "sitting" does not involve any motion, so the dative case is used after the "either-case" preposition, in.

Die Katze läuft in dem Garten herum.

(The cat runs around in the garden.)

Here, there is the motion of "running," but the sentence indicates that the cat is running around inside the garden, with no particular destination involved. For this reason, the dative case is used.

The accusative case is used when there is motion with a particular destination:

Die Katze läuft in den Garten.

(The cat runs in[to] the garden.)

The implication here is that the cat is running into the garden from some outside point, with the destination being the garden itself. Since there is motion with a particular destination, the accusative case is used.[1]

In working with the exercise on the next page, you should remember the following rules:

1. no motion, or motion without a particular destination: DATIVE

2. motion with a particular destination: ACCUSATIVE

[1]Additional discussion of the "dative/accusative" distinction is given in Module 7, which may be consulted if desired.

For each of the following English sentences, write DAT or ACC on the line provided to indicate whether the dative or the accusative case should be used after the preposition in the corresponding German sentence.

1. Paul ran in the house when his mother called him.

_____

2. A policeman is posted in front of the bank.

_____

3. The plane is circling over the airport. _____

4. The fish are swimming in the bowl. _____

5. A child is standing at the window. _____

6. The escaping prisoners crawled under the fence.

_____

7. Planes headed for Berlin fly over my house.

_____

8. The book is lying on the table. _____

9. I am next to my friend in line. _____

TURN THE PAGE AND CHECK YOUR ANSWERS.

The correct answers are:

1. ACC

2. DAT

3. DAT

4. DAT

5. DAT

6. ACC

7. ACC

8. DAT

9. DAT

START THE TAPE.

Say complete German sentences, using the appropriate form of the relative pronoun. Note that the prepositions used require either accusative or dative case pronoun forms, depending on sentence meaning.

1. Siehst du das Fenster, an .... das Kind steht?

   (Do you see the window at which the child is standing?)

2. Kennst du die Stadt, in .... sie wohnen?

   (Do you know the town in which they live?)

3. Der Tisch, unter .... die Katze sitzt, ist gedeckt.

   (The table under which the cat sits is set.)

4. In dieser Strasse gibt es gute Restaurants, in .... ich gern essen möchte.

   (In this street there are some good restaurants in which I would like to eat.)

5. Der Garten, in .... wir gehen, ist schön.

   (The garden into which we are going is beautiful.)

6. Der Herr, hinter .... ich im Omnibus sitze, raucht eine starke Zigarre.

   (The gentleman behind whom I am sitting in the bus is smoking a strong cigar.)

7. Der Fluss, auf .... diese Schiffe fahren, ist tausend Kilometer lang.

   (The river on which these ships travel is a thousand kilometers long.)

8. Die Brücke, über .... die Soldaten gehen, ist gerade fertig geworden.

   (The bridge over which the soldiers are walking has just been completed.)

9. Die Häuser, zwischen .... der Park liegt, sind sehr alt.

   (The houses between which the park is situated are very old.)

10. Die Gebäude, vor .... die Kinder spielen, sind nicht schön.

    (The buildings in front of which the children are playing are not very attractive.)

11. Die Zeitschriften, zwischen .... ich den Brief gelegt habe, sind nicht mehr hier.

    (The magazines between which I put the letter aren't here any more.)

12. Der Herr, neben .... Franz steht, ist mein Deutschlehrer.

    (The gentleman next to whom Franz is standing is my German teacher.)

Fill in the blanks with the appropriate relative pronoun. Note that either the accusative or dative case is required, depending on sentence meaning.

1. Die Wand, an _____ Paul das Bild hängt, ist schmutzig.

   (The wall on which Paul is hanging the picture is dirty.)

2. Das Haus, in _____ Sie gehen, gehört Herrn Meyer.

   (The house into which you are going belongs to Mr. Meyer.)

3. Siehst du die zwei Herren dort, zwischen _____ Peter steht?

   (Do you see the two gentlemen between whom Peter is standing?)

4. Ist das der Tisch, auf _____ ich das Buch legen soll?

   (Is that the table on which I'm supposed to put the book?)

5. Die Strassen, auf _____ wir gehen, sind neu.

   (The streets on which we are walking are new.)

6. Hier gibt es nur zwei Kinos, in _____ man gute Filme sehen kann.

   (There are only two movie theaters here in which one can see good movies.)

TURN THE PAGE AND CHECK YOUR ANSWERS.

If you made any mistakes, write the correct German.

_____ 1. die

_____ 2. das

_____ 3. denen

_____ 4. den

_____ 5. denen

_____ 6. denen

TURN THE PAGE.

7. Die Tür, vor _____ das Kind steht, ist zu.

(The door in front of which the child is standing is closed.)

8. Der Tisch, unter _____ der Ball rollt, ist kaputt.

(The table under which the ball is rolling is broken.)

9. Das Sofa, hinter _____ die Katze liegt, ist im Wohnzimmer.

(The sofa behind which the cat is lying is in the living room.)

10. Hier ist ein Stuhl, auf _____ du deinen Mantel legen kannst.

(Here is a chair on which you can lay your coat.)

TURN THE PAGE AND CHECK YOUR ANSWERS.

If you made any mistakes, write the correct German.

_____ 7. der

_____ 8. den

_____ 9. dem

_____ 10. den

START THE TAPE.

Section 4

Relative Pronouns
Following Prepositions of All Types

4. Relative Pronouns Following Prepositions of All Types

In this section, you will deal with exercises in which "accusative only," "dative only," and "either case" prepositions are combined. By way of review, study the three lists below before beginning the exercises which follow.

"Accusative Only" Prepositions

durch	through, by, throughout
für	for
gegen	against, opposed to
ohne	without
um	around, about, at

"Dative Only" Prepositions

aus	out of
ausser	except, except for
bei	at the home of, with (in the sense of living with)
	at (referring to business locations or professional offices)
mit	with
nach	after (temporal sense) to, toward (before place names)
seit	since, for (temporal sense)
von	from, about, of
zu	to, toward (before nouns denoting institutions and people)

TURN THE PAGE.

"Either Case" Prepositions

an	at, close to, to
auf	on, upon
hinter	behind
in	in, into
neben	next to
über	over, above, about
unter	under, underneath
vor	in front of
zwischen	between

START THE TAPE.

Fill in the blanks with the appropriate form of the relative pronoun, using the accusative or dative case depending on the type of preposition or, for "either case" prepositions, the sentence meaning.

1. Der Herr, mit _____ du mich gestern gesehen hast, ist Professor Schulz.

   (The gentleman with whom you saw me yesterday is Professor Schulz.)

2. Wie heisst die Dame, für _____ Sie den Brief abholen wollen?

   (What is the name of the lady for whom you want to pick up the letter?)

3. Die Tafel, an _____ die Kinder schreiben, ist schmutzig.

   (The blackboard on which the children are writing is dirty.)

4. Das Haus, gegen _____ der Sportwagen gefahren ist, gehört unserem Lehrer.

   (The house against which the sports car crashed belongs to our teacher.)

5. Die Autos, hinter _____ wir fahren, sind sehr langsam.

   (The cars behind which we are driving are very slow.)

TURN THE PAGE AND CHECK YOUR ANSWERS.

If you made any mistakes, write the correct German.

_____ 1. dem

_____ 2. die

_____ 3. die

_____ 4. das

_____ 5. denen

TURN THE PAGE.

6. Ist das die Dame, von _____ du das Geschenk bekommen hast?

   (Is that the lady from whom you got the present?)

7. Sind das die zwei Schülerinnen, zwischen _____ _____ er immer sitzt?

   (Are those the two students between whom he always sits?)

8. Herr Müller wartet auf seine Kinder, ohne _____ er nicht abfahren will.

   (Mr. Müller is waiting for his children without whom he won't leave.)

9. Der Koffer, unter _____ die Zeitungen liegen, ist sehr schwer.

   (The suitcase under which the newspapers are lying is very heavy.)

10. Die Wälder, durch _____ die Soldaten gehen, sind dunkel.

    (The forests through which the soldiers are walking are dark.)

TURN THE PAGE AND CHECK YOUR ANSWERS.

If you made any mistakes, write the correct German.

_____ 6. der

_____ 7. denen

_____ 8. die

_____ 9. dem

_____ 10. die

START THE TAPE.

Say complete German sentences, supplying the appropriate form of the relative pronoun. Note that either accusative or dative forms are required, depending on the preposition or on sentence meaning.

1. Die Stühle, auf .... sie gesessen haben, sind jetzt kaputt.

   (The chairs on which they sat are now broken.)

2. Die Dame, bei .... Ingrid wohnt, ist Lehrerin.

   (The lady with whom Ingrid is living is a teacher.)

3. Der Koffer, in .... wir die Geschenke legen, ist zu klein.

   (The suitcase into which we are putting the presents is too small.)

4. Siehst du die Ecke, um .... das Auto fährt?

   (Do you see the corner around which [where] the car is turning?)

5. Der Arzt, zu .... ich gehe, ist sehr gut.

   (The doctor to whom I am going is very good.)

6. Die Stadt, nach .... Sie mich fragen, hat viele alte Kirchen.

   (The city about which you are asking me has many old churches.)

7. Das Haus, vor .... der Mercedes steht, gefällt mir gut.

   (I like the house in front of which the Mercedes is parked.)

8. Das Land, aus .... er kommt, ist sehr arm.

   (The country from which he comes is very poor.)

9. Der Rhein, über .... wir geflogen sind, ist ein grosser Fluss.

   (The Rhine, across which we flew, is a big river.)

So far in this module, you have not been required to deal with word order in relative clauses introduced by a preposition. This poses no real problem, since, except for the fact that a preposition now precedes the relative pronoun, the word order within the relative clause is the same as you learned in Module 23. Specifically, the inflected verb is placed at the end of the clause, with the rest of the clause following the usual patterns for simple constructions, reflexive constructions, modal auxiliaries, etc., as the case may be.

Listen to and repeat the following examples, paying careful attention to word order, including the placement of the underlined inflected verb.

1. Das ist der **Schüler**, mit dem ich ins Kino gehe.

   (That is the student with whom I'm going to the movies.)

2. Ist das der Sportwagen, für den er sich interessiert?

   (Is that the sports car in which he is interested?)

3. Herr Müller wartet auf seine Frau, ohne die er nie ausgeht.

   (Mr. Müller is waiting for his wife, without whom he never goes out.)

4. Hier ist die Brücke, über die er fahren muss.

   (Here is the bridge across which he has to drive.)

5. Die Kirche, hinter der Peter sein Auto geparkt hat, ist sehr alt.

   (The church behind which Peter parked his car is very old.)

Complete the German sentences on the basis of the given English. Use the verbs shown in parentheses.

1. Do you see the house against which the sports car crashed? (fahren)

   Siehst du das Haus, gegen _____

   _____?

2. That is Professor Schulz, with whom I want to talk. (wollen - sprechen)

   Das ist Professor Schulz, mit _____

   _____.

3. The soldier is writing a friend from whom he hasn't heard for a long time. (hören)

   Der Soldat schreibt einer Freundin, von _____

   _____.

4. Here comes that nice lady for whom the officer bought flowers. (kaufen)

   Hier kommt die nette Dame, für _____

   _____.

TURN THE PAGE AND CHECK YOUR ANSWERS.

If you made any mistakes, write the correct German.

1. .... **das** der Sportwagen gefahren ist

_____

2. .... dem ich sprechen will

_____

3. .... der er lange nichts gehört hat

_____

4. .... die der Offizier Blumen gekauft hat

_____

TURN THE PAGE.

5. Give me the piece of paper on which he wrote the address. (schreiben)

   Gib mir das Stück Papier, auf _____

   _____!

6. The countries across which we are flying are very beautiful. (fliegen)

   Die Länder, über _____

   _____.

7. The hotel in which we stayed is very elegant. (wohnen)

   Das Hotel, in _____

   _____.

8. Where is the gentleman with whom we are supposed to meet?

   Wo ist der Herr, mit _____

   _____?

TURN THE PAGE AND CHECK YOUR ANSWERS.

If you made any mistakes, write the correct German.

5. .... das er die Adresse geschrieben hat

_____

6. .... die wir fliegen, sind sehr schön

_____

7. .... dem wir gewohnt haben, ist sehr elegant

_____

8. .... dem wir uns treffen sollen

_____

START THE TAPE.

Module 24

Test

Test

Say complete German sentences, supplying the appropriate form of the relative pronoun.

1. Die alte Dame, bei .... Ingrid und Maria wohnen, ist sehr nett.

   (The old lady at whose house Ingrid and Maria live is very nice.)

2. Die Stadt, durch .... wir fahren, ist sehr alt.

   (The city through which we are driving is very old.)

3. Mein Freund, von .... ich lange nichts gehört habe, wohnt in Amerika.

   (My friend, from whom I haven't heard in a long time, lives in America.)

4. Hier ist der Bleistift, ohne .... du nichts aufschreiben kannst.

   (Here is the pencil without which you can't write anything down.)

5. Die Dame, neben .... Inge steht, ist Frau Schulz.

   (The lady next to whom Inge is standing is Mrs. Schulz.)

6. Wer sind die Herren, hinter .... deine Schwester sitzt?

   (Who are the gentlemen behind whom your sister is sitting?)

7. Der Wald, durch .... wir gehen, ist dieses Jahr besonders schön.

   (The forest through which we are going is especially beautiful this year.)

8. Die Häuser, zwischen .... die Kinder spielen, gehören meinem Nachbarn.

   (The houses between which the children are playing belong to my neighbor.)

9. Die Kirche, in .... wir jetzt gehen, ist sehr alt.

   (The church into which we are now going is very old.)

10. Der Stuhl, auf .... er sitzt, ist kaputt.

    (The chair on which he is sitting is broken.)

11. Der Arzt, zu .... Herr Müller geht, ist sein guter Freund.

    (The doctor to whom Mr. Müller goes is his good friend.)

12. Die Tür, vor .... die Leute stehen, ist zu.

    (The door in front of which the people are standing is closed.)

13. Das ist das Schiff, auf .... wir unser Gepäck tragen müssen.

    (That is the boat onto which we have to carry our luggage.)

14. Der Tisch, über .... die Lampe hängt, ist braun.

(The table over which the lamp is hanging is brown.)

15. Wer ist das schöne Mädchen, mit .... ich dich gestern gesehen habe?

(Who is the beautiful girl with whom I saw you yesterday?)

16. Die Mauer, gegen .... er gefahren ist, ist schon repariert.

(The wall against which he crashed is already repaired.)

17. Die junge Dame, für .... der Soldat die Blumen kauft, studiert in Köln.

(The young lady for whom the soldier is buying the flowers studies in Cologne.)

18. Die Länder, aus .... diese Leute kommen, sind sehr arm.

(The countries from which these people come are very poor.)

Fill in the blanks with the appropriate form of the relative pronoun.

1. Die Tasse, aus _____ sie Kaffee trinkt, ist klein.

   (The cup from which she drinks coffee is small.)

2. Sind das die Schüler, mit _____ Dr. Schulz nach München gefahren ist?

   (Are those the students with whom Dr. Schulz drove to Munich?)

3. Die Soldaten, gegen _____ wir Fussball spielen, sind sehr gut.

   (The soldiers against whom we are playing soccer are very good.)

4. Die Bekannten, für _____ wir die Blumen kaufen, sind krank.

   (The friends for whom we are buying the flowers are sick.)

5. Das ist das Sofa, über _____ wir das Bild hängen wollen.

   (That is the sofa above which we want to hang the picture.)

6. Die Schiffe, auf _____ man nach Europa reist, sind sehr elegant.

   (The ships on which one travels to Europe are very elegant.)

TURN THE PAGE.

Fill in the blanks with the appropriate form of the relative pronoun.

1. Die Tasse, aus ___*der*___ sie Kaffee trinkt, ist klein.

   (The cup from which she drinks coffee is small.)

2. Sind das die Schüler, mit ___*denen*___ Dr. Schulz nach München gefahren ist?

   (Are those the students with whom Dr. Schulz drove to Munich?)

3. Die Soldaten, gegen ___*die*___ wir Fussball spielen, sind sehr gut.

   (The soldiers against whom we are playing soccer are very good.)

4. Die Bekannten, für ___*die*___ wir die Blumen kaufen, sind krank.

   (The friends for whom we are buying the flowers are sick.)

5. Das ist das Sofa, über ___*das*___ wir das Bild hängen wollen.

   (That is the sofa above which we want to hang the picture.)

6. Die Schiffe, auf ___*denen*___ man nach Europa reist, sind sehr elegant.

   (The ships on which one travels to Europe are very elegant.)

TURN THE PAGE.

7. Der Strand, an _____ wir fahren, ist nicht weit von hier.

(The beach to which [where] we are going is not far from here.)

8. Die Freunde, zu _____ wir reisen, sind aus Deutschland.

(The friends to whom we are traveling are from Germany.)

9. In München gibt es viele Kinos, in _____ man gute Filme sehen kann.

(In Munich there are many movie theaters in which one can see good movies.)

10. Die Länder, durch _____ wir fahren, sind klein.

(The countries through which we are driving are small.)

11. Der Tisch, hinter _____ Paul den Stuhl stellt, ist gross.

(The table behind which Paul puts the chair is big.)

12. Herr Müller wartet auf seine Frau, ohne _____ er nicht frühstücken will.

(Mr. Müller is waiting for his wife, without whom he won't eat his breakfast.)

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13. Der Schüler, von _____ wir das Geschenk bekommen haben, fliegt morgen nach Amerika zurück.

(The student from whom we received the present is flying back to America tomorrow.)

14. Die Familie, bei _____ ich gewohnt habe, ist sehr nett.

(The family at whose house I lived is very nice.)

15. Das Buch, um _____ du mich gebeten hast, ist nicht in der Schule.

(The book you asked me for is not in the school.)

16. Das Haus, vor _____ Sie Ihr Auto parken dürfen, gehört Herrn Meyer.

(The house in front of which you may park your car belongs to Mr. Meyer.)

17. Ich weiss die Adresse nicht, nach _____ er mich gefragt hat.

(I don't know the address for which he asked me.)

TURN THE PAGE.

13. Der Schüler von *dem* wir das Geschenk bekommen haben, fliegt morgen nach Amerika zurück.

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TURN THE PAGE.

Complete the German sentences on the basis of the given English, paying particular attention to word order.

1. Do you know the town through which we drove today? (fahren)

   Kennst du die Stadt, _____

   _____?

2. Who is the officer next to whom Karl is standing? (stehen)

   Wer ist der Offizier, neben _____

   _____?

3. That's the teacher from whom I learned German. (lernen)

   Das ist der Lehrer, bei _____

   _____.

4. Hans and Inge buy the tickets, without which they cannot go to the theater. (können - gehen)

   Hans und Inge kaufen die Karten, ohne _____

   _____.

5. The house into which they are going is new. (gehen)

   Das Haus, in _____

   _____.

END OF TEST.

Complete the German sentences on the basis of the given English, paying particular attention to word order.

1. Do you know the town through which we drove today? (fahren)

   Kennst du die Stadt, *durch die wir heute gefahren sind* ?

2. Who is the officer next to whom Karl is standing? (stehen)

   Wer ist der Offizier, neben *dem Karl steht* ?

3. That's the teacher from whom I learned German. (lernen)

   Das ist der Lehrer, bei *dem ich Deutsch gelernt habe* .

4. Hans and Inge buy the tickets, without which they cannot go to the theater. (können - gehen)

   Hans und Inge kaufen die Karten, ohne *die sie nicht ins Theater gehen können* .

5. The house into which they are going is new. (gehen)

   Das Haus, in *das sie gehen, ist neu* .

END OF TEST.

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