

GERMAN

Course Supplement

Basic Structures

Module 30

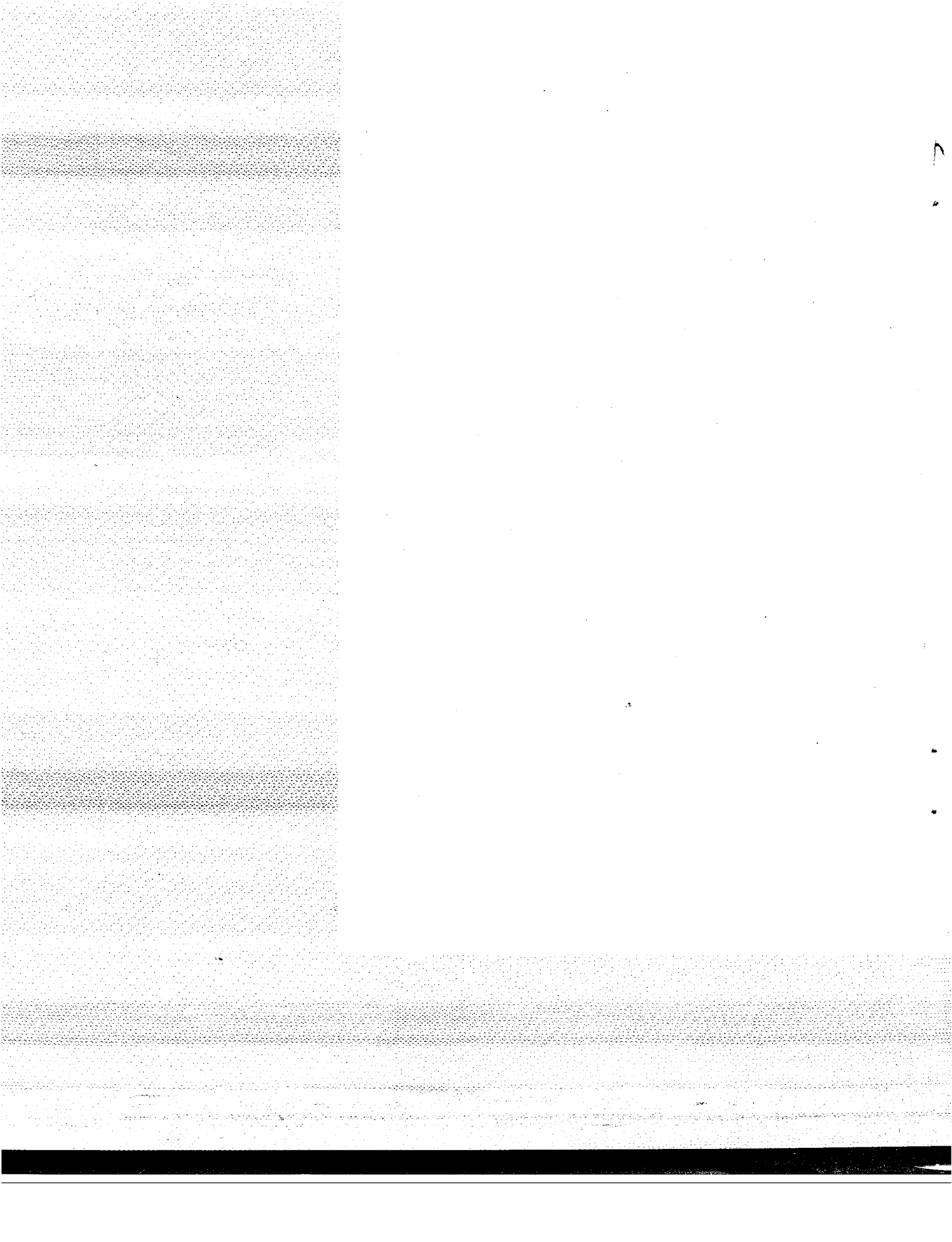
Genitive Case

Prerequisite Modules:

Modules 20, 21, 27, 28, 29

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DEFENSE LANGUAGE INSTITUTE
FOREIGN LANGUAGE CENTER



Genitive Case

In addition to the nominative, dative, and accusative cases which you learned in previous modules, there is a fourth case in German known as the genitive. A major use of the genitive case is to indicate possession, that is to say, to express concepts such as "my friend's house," "the taste of the apple," "Peter's book," and so forth. However, possession is not the only area in which the genitive case is used. For example, certain prepositions are always followed by the genitive case, even though no idea of possession is involved. We will first study the use of the genitive case to indicate possession, and then consider the use of the genitive with prepositions.

The module is divided into the following sections:

1. Genitive Case Forms of Common Nouns, Der- and Ein- Words
2. Genitive Case of the Interrogative and Relative Pronouns
3. Genitive Case After Certain Prepositions
4. Genitive Case Forms of Proper Nouns

Section 1

Genitive Case Forms of
Common Nouns, "Der-" and "Ein-" Words

1. Genitive Case Forms of
Common Nouns, "Der-" and "Ein-" Words

There are two ways to express the concept of "possession" in English: either by using a possessive construction with the apostrophe ("the picture's colors," "my friend's house"); or by using a prepositional phrase ("the colors of the picture," "the house of my friend"). In German, except when proper nouns are involved (Hans, Herr Müller, Vater, Mutter, Professor Schulz, etc.), the word order used in possessive constructions corresponds to the second English pattern. Thus, an English phrase such as "the picture's colors" would be rendered in German as:

die Farben des Bildes

which presents a sequence of words similar to the English phrase:

"the colors of the picture"

When learning to use the German genitive case to express possession, you should make it a practice to think in terms of the full English prepositional phrase:

not "the picture's colors"

but "the colors of the picture"

not "my friend's book"

but "the book of my friend"

not "the lady's house"

but "the house of the lady" and so forth.

The underlined phrases in the above sentences (and in similar sentences) would all be rendered by the German genitive construction:

die Farben des Bildes

das Buch meines Freundes

das Haus der Dame

You may have noticed that in the genitive constructions above, several of the nouns had certain genitive endings, in addition to the genitive endings shown by the definite article or other der- or ein- words preceding them. Nouns in the genitive case do not have an ending if they are in the plural. In the singular, they do not have an ending if they are feminine. Alternatively stated, masculine and neuter singular nouns show a special ending in the genitive case. The form of this ending depends on whether the noun has one syllable or more than one syllable. One-syllable nouns add -es, and nouns of more than one syllable add only s.¹

Study the above paragraphs until you are sure that you know the proper endings for nouns in the genitive case and the gender/number situations in which they are used.

START THE TAPE.

¹There are some slight exceptions to this rule which will not be discussed in this module.

In each of the boxes below, write the proper ending for nouns in the genitive case. If no ending is required, write "0".

Singular

One syllable More than one syllable

Masculine:

Feminine:

Neuter:

Plural

Masculine:

Feminine:

Neuter:

TURN THE PAGE AND CHECK YOUR ANSWERS.

The correct answers are:

Singular

One syllable More than one syllable

Masculine:	<input type="checkbox"/> es	<input type="checkbox"/> s
Feminine:	<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 0
Neuter:	<input type="checkbox"/> es	<input type="checkbox"/> s

Plural

Masculine:	<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 0
Feminine:	<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 0
Neuter:	<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 0

START THE TAPE.

The noun-ending rule you have just learned does not apply in the case of the so-called "n-nouns" (Soldat, Schütze, Herr, Nachbar, Bauer, etc.). These nouns (which are all masculine) add -n (or -en) in the genitive singular. For example:

das Buch des Schützen
(the book of the private)

Fill in the proper genitive case ending for each of the nouns below. For example:

You see: der Preis des Buch
(the price of the book)

You write: der Preis des Buches

Where no ending is required, leave the ending blank. Remember the special rule for "n-" nouns.

1. das Bild des Mädchen
(the picture of the girl)
2. die Freundinnen der Schüler
(the girl friends of the students)
3. die Adresse der Frau
(the address of the woman)
4. die Briefe des Soldat
(the letters of the soldier)
5. der Hund des Offizier
(the dog of the officer)

TURN THE PAGE AND CHECK YOUR ANSWERS.

If you made any mistakes, write the correct German.

_____ 1. Mädchensen

_____ 2. Schüleren

_____ 3. Frauen

_____ 4. Soldatenen

_____ 5. Offiziersen

TURN THE PAGE.

6. der Besuch der Freunde _____
(the visit of the friends)
7. die Arbeit des Kellner _____
(the job of the waiter)
8. der Bruder des Kind _____
(the brother of the child)
9. der Bleistift der Schülerin _____
(the pencil of the student)
10. die Eltern der Mädchen _____
(the parents of the girls)
11. die Preise der Restaurants _____
(the prices of the restaurants)

TURN THE PAGE AND CHECK YOUR ANSWERS.

If you made any mistakes, write the correct German.

_____ 6. Freunde _____

_____ 7. Kellners _____

_____ 8. Kindes _____

_____ 9. Schülerin _____

_____ 10. Mädchen _____

_____ 11. Restaurants _____

TURN THE PAGE.

Fill in the appropriate genitive case noun ending as in the previous exercise. If no ending is required, leave blank. Note that the English translation makes use of possessive constructions with the apostrophe, wherever they are stylistically called for.

1. das Dach der Kirche _____
(the roof of the church)
2. die Arbeit der Frauen _____
(the women's work)
3. die Pflanzen des Wald _____
(the plants of the forest)
4. die Einladung der Dame _____
(the lady's invitation)
5. die Koffer der Soldaten _____
(the soldiers' suitcases)
6. die Bücher der Schüler _____
(the students' books)
7. das Büro des Lehrer _____
(the teacher's office)
8. der Preis des Kleid _____
(the price of the dress)
9. die Plätze des Kino _____
(the seats of the movie theater)
10. die Geschenke der Kinder _____
(the children's presents)

TURN THE PAGE AND CHECK YOUR ANSWERS.

If you made any mistakes, write the correct German.

_____ 1. Kirche__

_____ 2. Frauen__

_____ 3. Waldes

_____ 4. Dame__

_____ 5. Soldaten__

_____ 6. Schüler__

_____ 7. Lehrers

_____ 8. Kleides

_____ 9. Kinos

_____ 10. Kinder__

START THE TAPE.

The next step is to learn the genitive endings for the definite article and other "der" or "kein" words when they are used with nouns in the genitive case. Fortunately, all the "der" words (except for the relative and interrogative pronouns and certain other exceptions) and the "kein" words have the same endings in the genitive case, so only one set of forms needs to be learned for the definite article der, the indefinite article ein, the word kein, the possessive adjectives (mein, dein, sein, etc.) and the indefinite pronouns jeder, welcher, etc. The following table shows these genitive endings applied to der. The noun endings are also underlined. Listen and repeat:

Singular

Masculine: das Buch des Mannes

Feminine: das Buch der Frau

Neuter: das Buch des Kindes

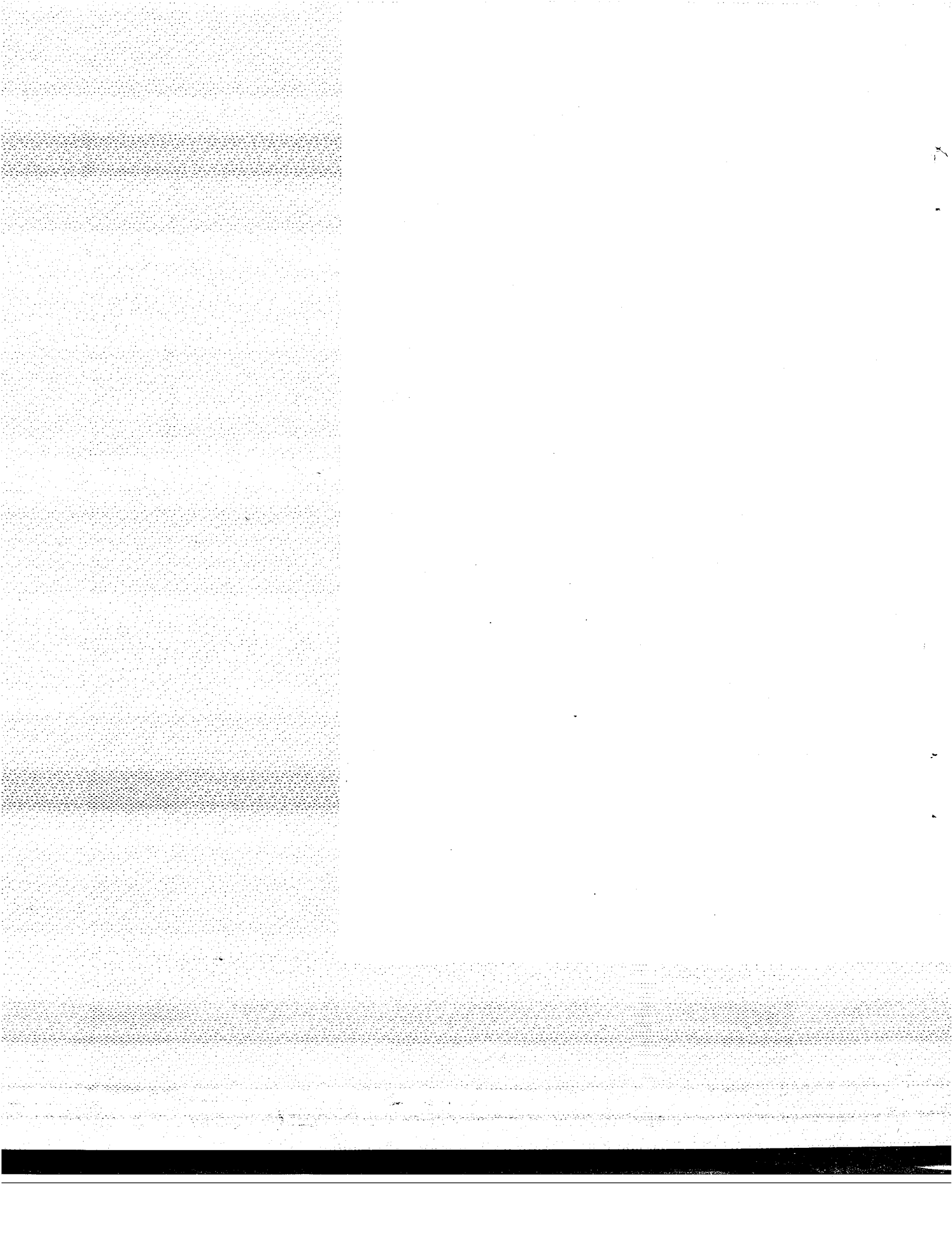
Plural

All Genders: die Bücher der Männer

From the above, you can note that the genitive case endings used with "der" and "kein" words are similar to the single-syllable noun endings in the genitive case, except that wherever no ending is used for the noun (i.e., in all genders of the plural and in the feminine singular), the "der" or "kein" word has an -er ending.

Study the above table of genitive endings for the "der" (and "kein") words until you are confident of these forms, then turn the page for exercises.

START THE TAPE.



Fill in the blanks with the appropriate genitive case form of the definite article and noun shown in parentheses. For example:

You see: das Auto _____ (der Mann)

You write: das Auto des Mannes

("the car of the man," or "the man's car")

Remember that different noun endings are required depending on whether the noun has one or more than one syllable. Keep in mind also the exception with "n-" nouns.

1. die Wohnung _____ (der Offizier)
(the apartment of the officer)
2. die Türen _____ (das Haus)
(the doors of the house)
3. das Fahrrad _____ (der Schütze)
(the private's bicycle)
4. die Schaufenster _____ (die Kaufhäuser)
(The shop windows of the department stores)
5. die Kleider _____ (die Damen)
(the ladies' dresses)
6. die Kirchen _____ (die Stadt)
(the churches of the town)
7. die Autos _____ (die Soldaten)
(the soldiers' cars)

TURN THE PAGE AND CHECK YOUR ANSWERS.

If you made any mistakes, write the correct German.

_____ 1. des Offiziers

_____ 2. des Hauses

_____ 3. des Schützen

_____ 4. der Kaufhäuser

_____ 5. der Damen

_____ 6. der Stadt

_____ 7. der Soldaten

TURN THE PAGE.

8. der Garten _____ (der Nachbar)
(the neighbor's garden)
9. Der Mantel _____ (das Mädchen)
(the girl's coat)
10. die Reise _____ (die Mutter)
(the mother's trip)
11. die Schüler _____ (der Lehrer)
(the teacher's students)
12. die Tage _____ (die Woche)
(the days of the week)
13. der Ball _____ (das Kind)
(the child's ball)
14. der Brief _____ (der Freund)
(the friend's letter)

TURN THE PAGE AND CHECK YOUR ANSWERS.

If you made any mistakes, write the correct German.

_____ 8. des Nachbarn

_____ 9. des Mädchens

_____ 10. der Mutter

_____ 11. des Lehrers

_____ 12. der Woche

_____ 13. des Kindes

_____ 14. des Freundes

TURN THE PAGE.

Fill in the blanks with the appropriate genitive case form of the definite article and the nouns shown in parentheses.

1. die Einwohner _____ (die Stadt)
(the inhabitants of the city)
2. die Bücher _____ (die Schüler)
(the students' books)
3. die Frau _____ (der Mann)
(the wife of the man)
4. die Zimmer _____ (die Wohnung)
(the rooms of the apartment)
5. die Adressen _____ (die Freunde)
(the addresses of the friends)
6. das Haus _____ (die Grossmutter)
(the grandmother's house)
7. der Preis _____ (das Buch)
(the price of the book)
8. die Männer _____ (die Frauen)
(the women's husbands)
9. die Kühe _____ (der Bauer)
(the farmer's cows)
10. der Koffer _____ (der Herr)
(the gentleman's suitcase)

TURN THE PAGE AND CHECK YOUR ANSWERS.

If you made any mistakes, write the correct German.

_____ 1. der Stadt

_____ 2. der Schüler

_____ 3. des Mannes

_____ 4. der Wohnung

_____ 5. der Freunde

_____ 6. der Grossmutter

_____ 7. des Buches

_____ 8. der Frauen

_____ 9. des Bauern

_____ 10. des Herrn

TURN THE PAGE.

11. die Gäste _____ (das Hotel)
(the guests of the hotel)
12. die Namen _____ (die Länder)
(the names of the countries)
13. die Uhr _____ (der Soldat)
(the soldier's watch)
14. das Wörterbuch _____ (die Schüler)
(the students' dictionary)

TURN THE PAGE AND CHECK YOUR ANSWERS.

If you made any mistakes, write the correct German.

_____ 11. des Hotels

_____ 12. der Länder

_____ 13. des Soldaten

_____ 14. der Schüler

START THE TAPE.

Say the phrases below, supplying the appropriate genitive form of the definite article and the noun shown in parentheses.

1. das Beispiel (der Lehrer)
(the teacher's example)
2. die Mutter (die Kinder)
(the children's mother)
3. die Frage (die Schülerin)
(the student's question)
4. die Ideen (die Männer)
(the men's ideas)
5. der Preis (das Hotelzimmer)
(the price of the hotel room)
6. die Fenster (die Kirchen)
(the windows of the churches)
7. der Hund (der Nachbar)
(the neighbor's dog)
8. der Keller (das Haus)
(the basement of the house)
9. die Autos (die Offiziere)
(the officers' cars)
10. das Zimmer (der Kamerad)
(the buddy's room)

11. der Hut (die Dame)
(the lady's hat)
12. die Fragen (die Mädchen)
(the girls' questions)
13. das Buch (die Lehrerin)
(the teacher's book)
14. das Wasser (der Fluss)
(the water of the river)
15. die Farbe (das Kleid)
(the color of the dress)
16. der Kellner (das Restaurant)
(the waiter of the restaurant)
17. die Bücher (die Schülerinnen)
(the students' books)

As explained earlier in this section, the genitive case endings for "kein" words (including the possessive adjectives) are the same as those for the "der" words. Listen to and repeat the phrases below, which show the genitive case forms of the possessive adjective mein:

Singular

Masculine: das Auto meines Freundes

Feminine: das Haus meiner Mutter

Neuter: der Ball meines Kindes

Plural

All genders: der Name meiner Eltern

The same endings apply to the other possessive adjectives (dein, sein, unser, etc.), to the indefinite article ein (which has no plural, however) and to the word kein.

What would be the German equivalent for:

"a child's ball"

(literally, "the ball of a child")?

It would be:

der Ball eines Kindes.

In the exercises which follow, the genitive case forms of ein, kein, and the possessive adjectives will be practiced. You should remember that the possessive adjective euer drops the -e- before the -r when an ending is added. Thus, "the roof of your house" would be:

das Dach eures Hauses.

The possessive adjective unser often follows the same pattern as euer, i.e. the -e- before the -r is dropped in the genitive case, especially in speaking. Thus, a speaker might say:

das Dach unsres Hauses.

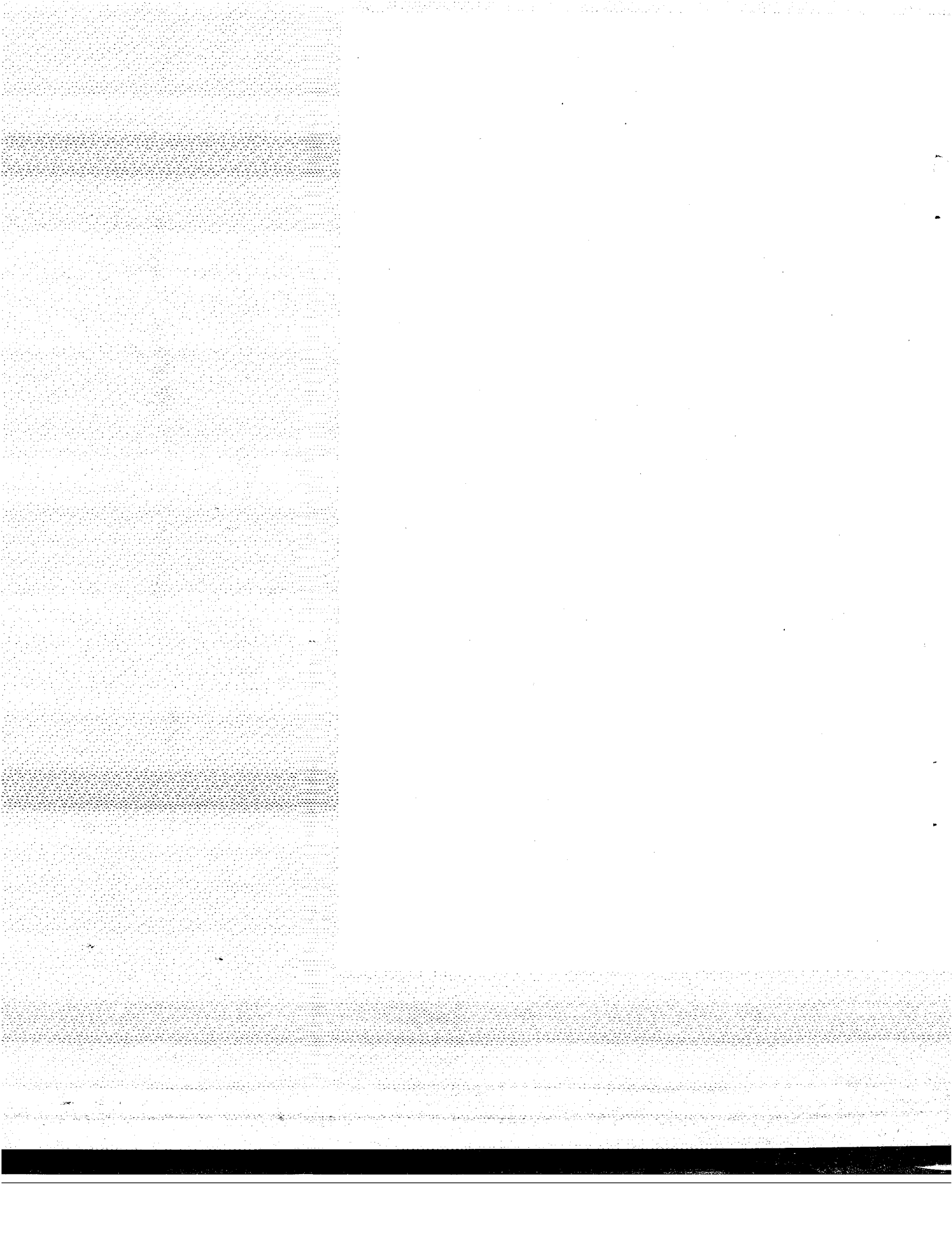
Note: The -er at the end of unser and euer is part of the stem. It is NOT an ending.

Listen to and repeat the following German phrases, noticing the underlined endings and the English translations.

1. das Buch unserer Lehrerin
(our teacher's book)
2. das Fahrrad ihres Bruders
(her brother's bicycle)
3. die Türen unseres Hauses
(the doors of our house)
4. das Buch meines Lehrers
(my teacher's book)
5. das Auto eines Soldaten
(a soldier's car)

6. die Gärten eurer Nachbarn
(your neighbors' gardens)

7. die Adressen seiner Kameraden
(his buddies' addresses)



Fill in the blanks with the appropriate genitive case form of the "kein" word and the noun shown in parentheses.

1. das Haus _____ (meine Mutter)
(my mother's house)
2. der Garten _____ (unser Nachbar)
(our neighbor's garden)
3. das Leben _____ (ein Soldat)
(a soldier's life)
4. der Sohn _____ (mein Lehrer)
(my teacher's son)
5. die Mutter _____ (ihre Freundin)
(her friend's mother)
6. die Kirchen _____ (eine Stadt)
(a town's churches)
7. der Preis _____ (ein Auto)
(the price of a car)
8. der Sohn _____ (sein Freund)
(his friend's son)
9. die Ideen _____ (ein Mann)
(a man's ideas)
10. das Auto _____ (Ihre Mutter)
(your mother's car)

TURN THE PAGE AND CHECK YOUR ANSWERS.

If you made any mistakes, write the correct German

_____ 1. meiner Mutter

_____ 2. unseres Nachbarn

_____ 3. eines Soldaten

_____ 4. meines Lehrers

_____ 5. ihrer Freundin

_____ 6. einer Stadt

_____ 7. eines Autos

_____ 8. seines Freundes

_____ 9. eines Mannes

_____ 10. Ihrer Mutter

TURN THE PAGE.

11. das Spielzeug _____ (eure Kinder)
(your children's toys)
12. das Haus _____ (unser Lehrer)
(our teacher's house)
13. die Lehrerin _____ (dein Kind)
(your child's teacher)
14. die Farbe _____ (ihr Kleid)
(the color of her dress)
15. die Fahrräder _____ (ihre Töchter)
(their daughters' bicycles)

TURN THE PAGE AND CHECK YOUR ANSWERS.

If you made any mistakes, write the correct German.

_____ 11. eurer Kinder

_____ 12. unseres Lehrers

_____ 13. deines Kindes

_____ 14. ihres Kleides

_____ 15. ihrer Töchter

START THE TAPE.

Say the phrases below, supplying the appropriate genitive case form of the "kein" word and the noun shown in parentheses.

1. die Freundin (seine Schwester)
(his sister's girl friend)
2. der Besuch (unsere Kinder)
(our children's visit)
3. der Urlaub (ein Soldat)
(a soldier's vacation)
4. die Farbe (ein Auto)
(a car's color)
5. das Haus (ihr Arzt)
(her doctor's house)
6. die Reisen (seine Eltern)
(his parents' trips)
7. die Einwohner (eure Stadt)
(the inhabitants of your town)
8. der Freund (deine Tochter)
(your daughter's friend)
9. das Beispiel (euer Lehrer)
(your teacher's example)
10. das Arbeitszimmer (Ihr Vater)
(your father's study)

11. das Bild (meine Grosseltern)
(my grandparents' picture)
12. die Arbeit (ein Bauer)
(a farmer's work)
13. die Einfahrt (unser Haus)
(the driveway of our house)

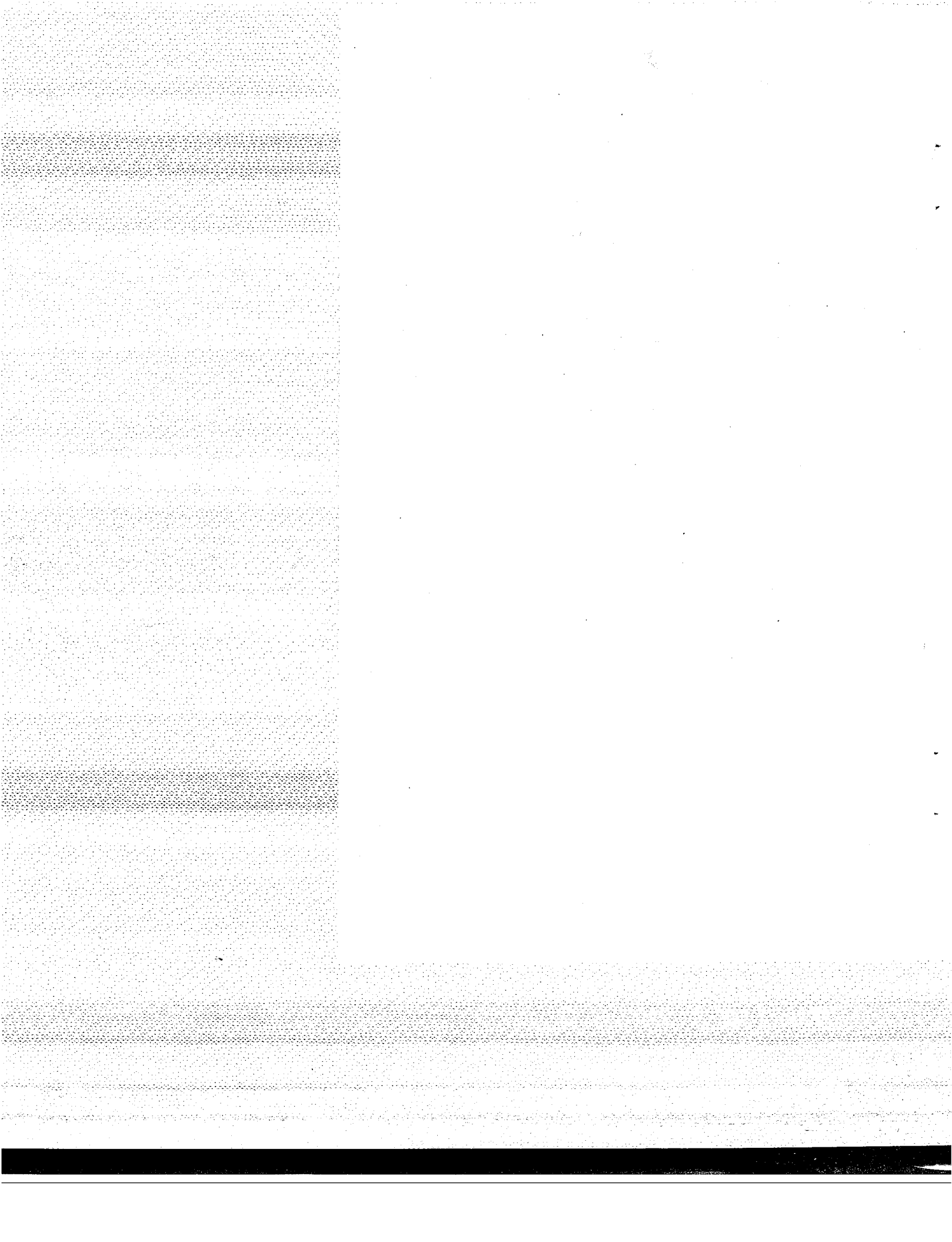
Descriptive adjectives may often be included in a genitive case phrase, as in the following examples:

das Haus des alten Mannes
(the old man's house)

der Preis einer schönen Pflanze
(the price of a beautiful plant)

das Haus unserer neuen Nachbarn
(our new neighbors' house)

What ending is used with all of the adjectives above?



The ending -en is used in all of these examples. In fact, the proper genitive ending for adjectives following "der" words and "kein" words is uniformly -en, regardless of the gender or number of the noun to which the adjective refers.

Fill in the blanks with the appropriate genitive endings on the basis of the given English. Where no ending is required, leave blank.

1. my rich friends' home
das Haus mein___ reich___ Freunde___
2. the elegant lady's hat
der Hut d___ elegant___ Dame___
3. the prices of the expensive restaurants
die Preise d___ teuer___ Restaurants___
4. our new teacher's [masc.] office
das Büro unser___ neu___ Lehrer___
5. an American soldier's car
das Auto ein___ amerikanisch___ Soldat___
6. the letters of your old girl friends
die Briefe dein___ alt___ Freundinnen___
7. the young girl's birthday
der Geburtstag d___ jung___ Mädchen___
8. the windows of the beautiful church
die Fenster d___ schön___ Kirche___

TURN THE PAGE AND CHECK YOUR ANSWERS.

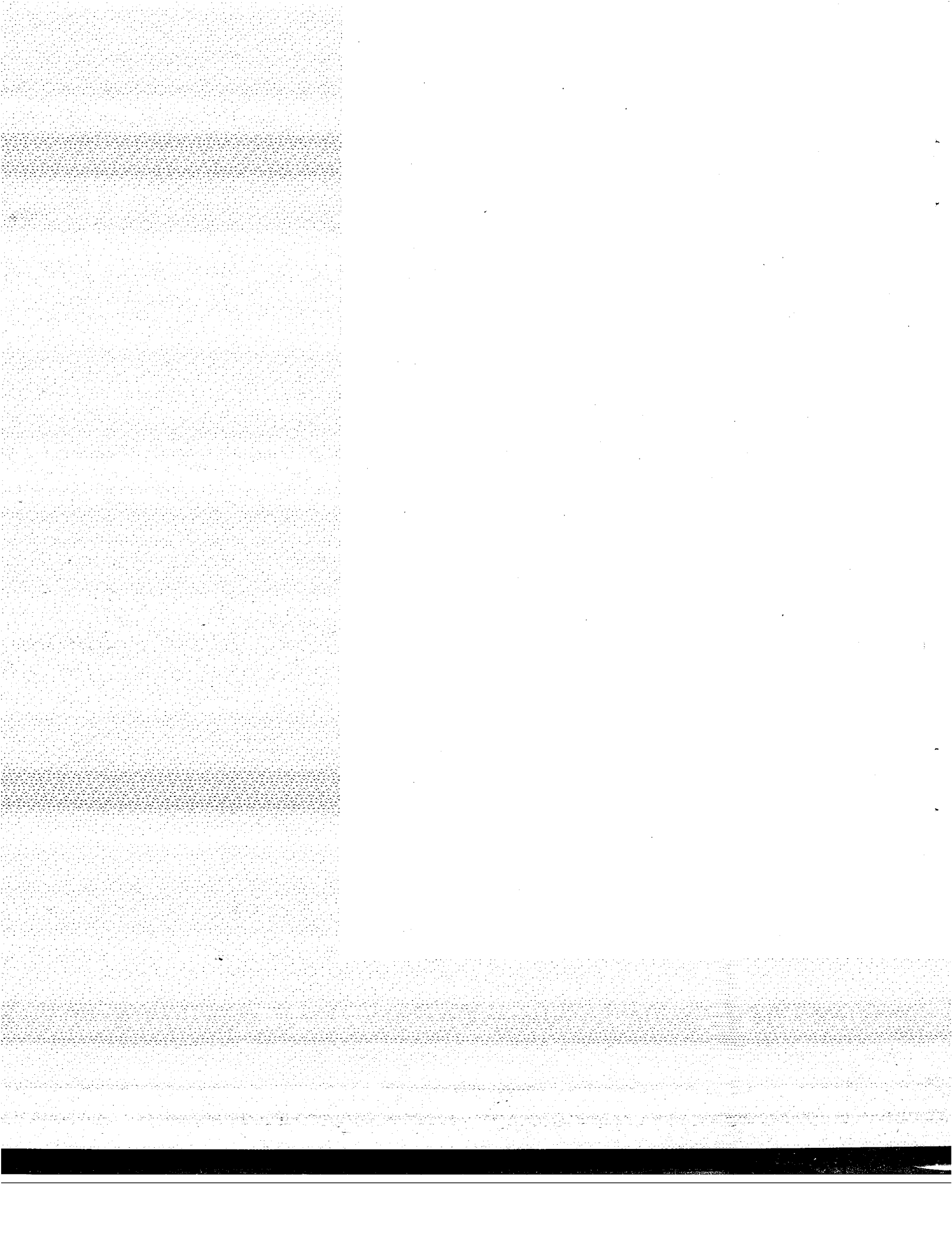
If you made any mistakes, write the correct German

- _____ 1. meiner reichen
Freunde _____
- _____ 2. der eleganten Dame _____
- _____ 3. der teuren
Restaurants _____
- _____ 4. unseres neuen Lehrers _____
- _____ 5. eines amerikanischen
Soldaten _____
- _____ 6. deiner alten
Freundinnen _____
- _____ 7. des jungen Mädchens _____
- _____ 8. der schönen Kirche _____

START THE TAPE.

Say the phrases below, supplying the appropriate genitive endings (as required) on the basis of the given English.

1. the guests of the expensive hotel
die Gäste d.... teuer.... Hotel....
2. the brother of my good friend
der Bruder mein.... gut.... Freund....
3. the great man's ideas
die Ideen d.... gross.... Mann....
4. the children of our nice neighbors
die Kinder unser.... nett.... Nachbar....
5. the new student's textbook
das Lehrbuch d.... neu.... Schüler....
6. the old lady's visit
der Besuch d.... alt.... Dame....
7. the toys of your small child
das Spielzeug eur.... klein.... Kind....
8. the bridges of a big river
die Brücken ein.... gross.... Fluss....



The following two exercises will serve as a summary of this section. Fill in the blanks with the appropriate genitive case ending. If no ending is required, leave that space blank.

1. We went with my sister's car.

Wir fuhren mit dem Auto mein___ Schwester___.

2. I like the color of your new car.

Die Farbe dein___ neu___ Auto___ gefällt mir.

3. Our old neighbor's house is being sold.

Das Haus unser___ alt___ Nachbar___ wird verkauft.

4. Can you give me your doctor's address?

Können Sie mir die Adresse Ihr___ Arzt___ geben?

5. Our town's churches are old.

Die Kirchen unser___ Stadt___ sind alt.

6. That's an American soldier's wife.

Das ist die Frau ein___ amerikanisch___ Soldat___.

7. Are these your mother's suitcases?

Sind das die Koffer eur___ Mutter___?

8. Mrs. Meyer lives in her children's house.

Frau Meyer wohnt in dem Haus ihr___ Kinder___.

9. We are repairing the roof of our old house.

Wir reparieren das Dach unser___ alt___ Haus___.

TURN THE PAGE AND CHECK YOUR ANSWERS.

If you made any mistakes, write the correct German.

- _____ 1. meiner Schwester _____
- _____ 2. deines neuen Autos _____
- _____ 3. unseres alten Nachbarn _____
- _____ 4. Ihres Arztes _____
- _____ 5. unserer Stadt _____
- _____ 6. eines amerikanischen Soldaten _____
- _____ 7. eurer Mutter _____
- _____ 8. ihrer Kinder _____
- _____ 9. unseres alten Hauses _____

TURN THE PAGE.

10. The farmer has cleaned the stables of his new horses.

Der Bauer hat die Ställe sein ___ neu ___ Pferde ___ saubergemacht.

11. Hans lives in a rich lady's house.

Hans wohnt in dem Haus ein ___ reich ___ Dame ___.

12. The child's mother would like to talk to the teacher.

Die Mutter, d ___ Kind ___ möchte mit dem Lehrer sprechen.

13. Her brother's telephone was broken yesterday.

Das Telefon ihr ___ Bruder ___ war gestern kaputt.

14. The soldier's girl friend is visiting him.

Die Freundin d ___ Soldat ___ besucht ihn.

15. The lamps of our new house were expensive.

Die Lampen unser ___ neu ___ Haus ___ waren teuer.

16. Your father's cigars are good.

Die Zigarren Ihr ___ Vater ___ sind gut.

17. The days of a farmer are long.

Die Tage ein ___ Bauer ___ sind lang.

TURN THE PAGE AND CHECK YOUR ANSWERS.

If you made any mistakes, write the correct German.

_____ 10. seiner neuen
Pferde _____

_____ 11. einer reichen Dame _____

_____ 12. des Kindes

_____ 13. ihres Bruders

_____ 14. des Soldaten

_____ 15. unseres neuen Hauses

_____ 16. Ihres Vaters

_____ 17. eines Bauern

START THE TAPE.

Say complete German sentences, supplying the appropriate genitive endings (as required).

1. The price of his sports car was very high.
Der Preis sein.... Sportwagen.... war sehr hoch.
2. Her daughter's children are coming for a visit.
Die Kinder ihr.... Tochter.... kommen zu Besuch.
3. The windows of our new apartment are very big.
Die Fenster unser.... neu.... Wohnung sind sehr gross.
4. My neighbor's wife is a teacher.
Die Frau mein.... Nachbar.... ist Lehrerin.
5. Mr. Meyer is looking for his little son's bicycle.
Herr Meyer sucht das Fahrrad sein.... klein.... Sohn....
6. Are you still living in your parents' house?
Wohnen Sie immer noch im Haus Ihr.... Eltern....?
7. The children are playing in a corner of the garden.
Die Kinder spielen in einer Ecke d.... Garten....
8. The roof of the church is being repaired.
Das Dach d.... Kirche.... wird repariert.
9. The pretty girl's hair is blond.
Das Haar d.... hübsch.... Mädchen.... ist blond.
10. Once a year Mrs. Schulz cleans the basement of her house.
Einmal im Jahr macht Frau Schulz den Keller ihr.... Haus.... sauber.

11. Where are your friends' suitcases?

Wo sind die Koffer eur.... Freunde....?

12. Their parents' house is being sold.

Das Haus ihr.... Eltern.... wird verkauft.

13. The new teacher's office is large.

Das Büro d.... neu.... Lehrer.... ist gross.

Section 2

Genitive Case of the
Interrogative and Relative Pronouns

30-44

2. Genitive Case of the Interrogative and Relative Pronouns

Notice the following English sentence:

Whose hat is here?

The interrogative pronoun "whose" is rendered in German by wessen, the genitive form of the interrogative pronoun wer.

Notice the following examples:

Wessen Zeitung liegt auf dem Tisch?

(Whose newspaper is lying on the table?)

In wessen Haus hat er gewohnt?

(In whose house did he live?)

Wessen Freunde kommen heute abend?

(Whose friends are coming this evening?)

Wessen is invariable, that is to say, it never changes its form.

In spoken German, there is a tendency to use the formula:

wem gehört....? (or wem gehören....?)

rather than the interrogative pronoun wessen. For example:

Wem gehört der Hut?

(to whom does the hat belong?)

instead of Wessen Hut ist das?

(Whose hat is that?)

However, you should become familiar with the genitive case of the interrogative pronoun. In the following four exercises, write complete German sentences, substituting wessen for wem gehört (gehören).

1. Wem gehört der Sportwagen?

_____?
(Whose sports car is that?)

2. Wem gehören die Kinder?

_____?
(Whose children are those?)

3. Wem gehört das Buch?

_____?
(Whose book is that?)

4. Wem gehören die Schuhe?

_____?
(Whose shoes are those?)

TURN THE PAGE AND CHECK YOUR ANSWERS.

If you made any mistakes, write the correct German.

1. Wessen Sportwagen ist das?

2. Wessen Kinder sind das?

3. Wessen Buch ist das?

4. Wessen Schuhe sind das?

START THE TAPE.

30-47

The relative pronoun "whose", as in:

The man whose house we bought is living in Florida.

The lady whose house we bought is very nice.

is rendered in German by dessen or deren, the genitive forms of the relative pronoun der.

Dessen is used to refer to masculine and neuter singular nouns. Deren is used to refer to feminine singular nouns and to all plural nouns, regardless of gender. For example, in:

The man whose house we bought

the pronoun "whose" refers to "the man." In:

The lady whose house we bought

the pronoun "whose" refers to "the lady."

On this basis, fill in the appropriate German relative pronoun for the two sentences below:

1. Der Mann, _____ Haus wir gekauft haben, wohnt in Florida.
2. Die Dame, _____ Haus wir gekauft haben, ist sehr nett.

START THE TAPE.

The correct answers are dessen and deren, respectively.

Study the table below until you are confident of the genitive forms of the interrogative and relative pronouns, then turn the page for exercises:

Interrogative Pronoun

wessen

Relative Pronoun

dessen

(masculine and neuter singular)

deren

(feminine singular; all plurals)

Fill in the blanks with the appropriate genitive form of the interrogative pronoun wer, or the appropriate genitive form of the relative pronoun der, on the basis of the given English.

1. With whose friend were you in Cologne yesterday?

Mit _____ Freund warst du gestern in Köln?

2. The lady whose suitcases are standing there comes from America.

Die Dame, _____ Koffer dort stehen, kommt aus Amerika.

3. The man whose letter I received today wants to visit us.

Der Mann, _____ Brief ich heute bekam, will uns besuchen.

4. Whose car are you using today?

_____ Auto benutzt du heute?

5. The children whose mother is sick eat at their neighbors'.

Die Kinder, _____ Mutter krank ist, essen bei ihren Nachbarn.

6. The girl whose picture is on the table is my sister.

Das Mädchen, _____ Bild auf dem Tisch steht, ist meine Schwester.

TURN THE PAGE AND CHECK YOUR ANSWERS.

If you made any mistakes, write the correct German.

_____ 1. wessen

_____ 2. deren

_____ 3. dessen

_____ 4. Wessen

_____ 5. deren

_____ 6. dessen

TURN THE PAGE.

7. Whose car is that in front of the house?
_____ Auto ist das dort vor dem Haus?
8. The students whose vacation starts tomorrow are packing their suitcases.
Die Schüler, _____ Ferien morgen beginnen, packen ihre Koffer.
9. Whose newspapers are those?
_____ Zeitungen sind das?
10. Mrs. Meyer, whose husband is a doctor, goes to the Riviera every year.
Frau Meyer, _____ Mann Arzt ist, fährt jedes Jahr an die Riviera.

TURN THE PAGE AND CHECK YOUR ANSWERS.

If you made any mistakes, write the correct German.

_____ 7. Wessen

_____ 8. deren

_____ 9. Wessen

_____ 10. deren

START THE TAPE.

Say complete German sentences, supplying the genitive form of the interrogative or relative pronoun as required.

1. The author whose book I read is supposed to speak here tomorrow.
Der Autor, Buch ich gelesen habe, soll morgen hier sprechen.
2. Whose apartment did you use when you were in Munich?
.... Wohnung hast du benutzt, als du in München warst?
3. Whose office is that?
.... Büro ist das?
4. The student whose address you gave me does not live there any more.
Der Schüler, Adresse du mir gegeben hast, wohnt nicht mehr dort.
5. My grandmother, whose house is being repaired, is staying with us.
Meine Grossmutter, Haus repariert wird, wohnt bei uns.
6. Whose dresses are those?
.... Kleider sind das?
7. The gentleman whose German is very good lives in Los Angeles.
Der Herr, Deutsch sehr gut ist, wohnt in Los Angeles.

8. The neighbors whose bicycles we bought left for California.

Die Nachbarn, Fahrräder wir gekauft haben, sind nach Kalifornien gefahren.

9. Whose coat is that?

.... Mantel ist das?

10. His car, whose price was too high, has already broken down.

Sein Auto, Preis zu hoch war, ist schon kaputt.

Section 3

Genitive Case After Certain Prepositions

3. Genitive Case After Certain Prepositions

As mentioned at the beginning of the module, the genitive case is also used following certain prepositions, even though no "possession" is implied. The most common of these are:

während (during)

Während des Abends regnete es.

(During the evening, it rained.)

statt
or (instead of)

anstatt

Statt des Mantels kaufte ich einen Anzug.

(Instead of the coat, I bought a suit.)

Note: Statt and anstatt have identical meanings. The shorter form statt is preferred in spoken German. For practice, you should use statt in the spoken exercises which follow, and anstatt in the written exercises.

trotz (in spite of)

Trotz des schlechten Wetters gingen wir zum Fussballspiel.

(In spite of the bad weather, we went to the soccer game.)

wegen (because of, due to, on account of)

Wegen des Regens bleibt Hans zu Hause.

(Because of the rain, Hans is staying at home.)

Study the above list of prepositions until you are sure of their spelling and English meaning, then turn the page for exercises.

START THE TAPE.

Write the appropriate German prepositions.

1. in spite of _____

2. during _____

3. because of, due to,
on account of _____

4. instead of _____

TURN THE PAGE AND CHECK YOUR ANSWERS.

If you made any mistakes, write the correct German.

1. trotz

2. während

3. wegen

4. anstatt

TURN THE PAGE.

Write the English equivalents of the following prepositions:

1. wegen _____

2. trotz _____

3. statt/anstatt _____

4. während _____

TURN THE PAGE AND CHECK YOUR ANSWERS.

If you made any mistakes, write the correct English.

_____ 1. because of, due to,
on account of

_____ 2. in spite of

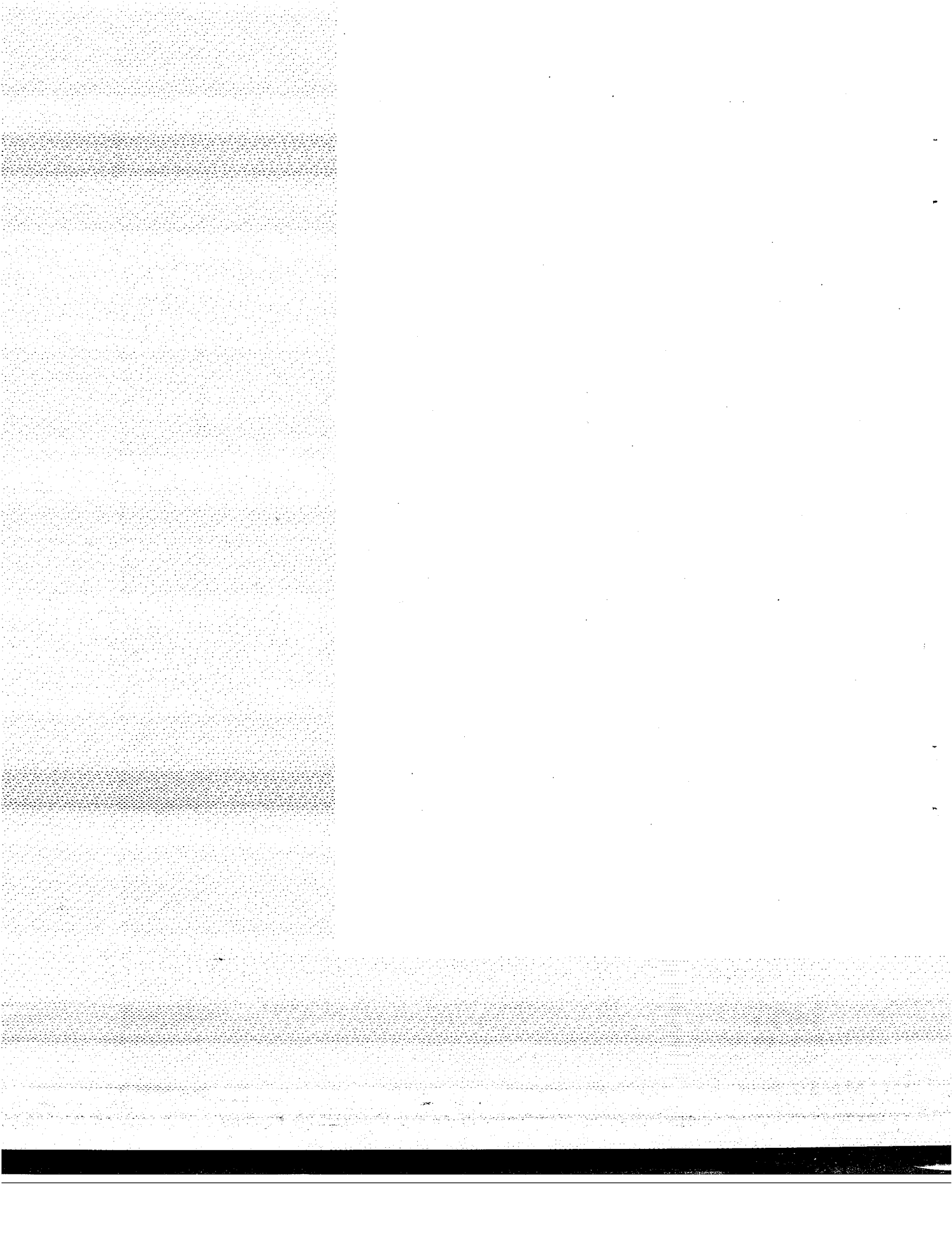
_____ 3. instead of

_____ 4. during

START THE TAPE.

Say the appropriate German prepositions:

1. instead of
2. because of, due to, on account of
3. during
4. in spite of



Write the appropriate German prepositional phrase on the basis of the given English. For example:

You see: because of the rain

You write: wegen des Regens

1. during the night _____
2. on account of the high prices _____

3. instead of the cigars _____
4. in spite of his money _____
5. because of the sun _____
6. during the morning _____
7. instead of the bread _____

TURN THE PAGE AND CHECK YOUR ANSWERS.

If you made any mistakes, write the correct German.

_____ 1. während der Nacht

_____ 2. wegen der hohen Preise

_____ 3. anstatt der Zigarren

_____ 4. trotz seines Geldes

_____ 5. wegen der Sonne

_____ 6. während des Morgens

_____ 7. anstatt des Brotes

TURN THE PAGE.

Fill in the blanks with the appropriate prepositional phrase on the basis of the given English and the words given in parentheses.

1. During the week, we seldom go out. (die Woche)

_____ gehen wir selten aus.

2. Because of the rain, we didn't go to the beach.
(der Regen)

_____ fahren wir nicht
an den Strand.

3. Instead of a book, they bought her flowers.
(ein Buch)

_____ kauften sie ihr
Blumen.

4. In spite of the color, I like the car. (die Farbe)

_____ gefällt mir das Auto.

5. One is not allowed to smoke during dinner.
(das Essen)

_____ darf man nicht rauchen.

6. Because of my cold, we had to stay home.
(meine Erkältung)

_____ mussten wir zu Hause
bleiben.

7. Instead of a new dress, she bought herself a coat.
(neu - ein Kleid)

_____ kaufte sie sich einen
Mantel.

TURN THE PAGE AND CHECK YOUR ANSWERS.
30-65

If you made any mistakes, write the correct German.

_____ 1. Während der Woche

_____ 2. Wegen des Regens

_____ 3. Anstatt eines Buches

_____ 4. Trotz der Farbe

_____ 5. Während des Essens

_____ 6. Wegen meiner Erkältung

_____ 7. Anstatt eines neuen
Kleides

TURN THE PAGE.
30-66

8. In spite of my exam, I went to the movies.
(meine Prüfung)

_____ ging ich ins Kino.

TURN THE PAGE AND CHECK YOUR ANSWER.

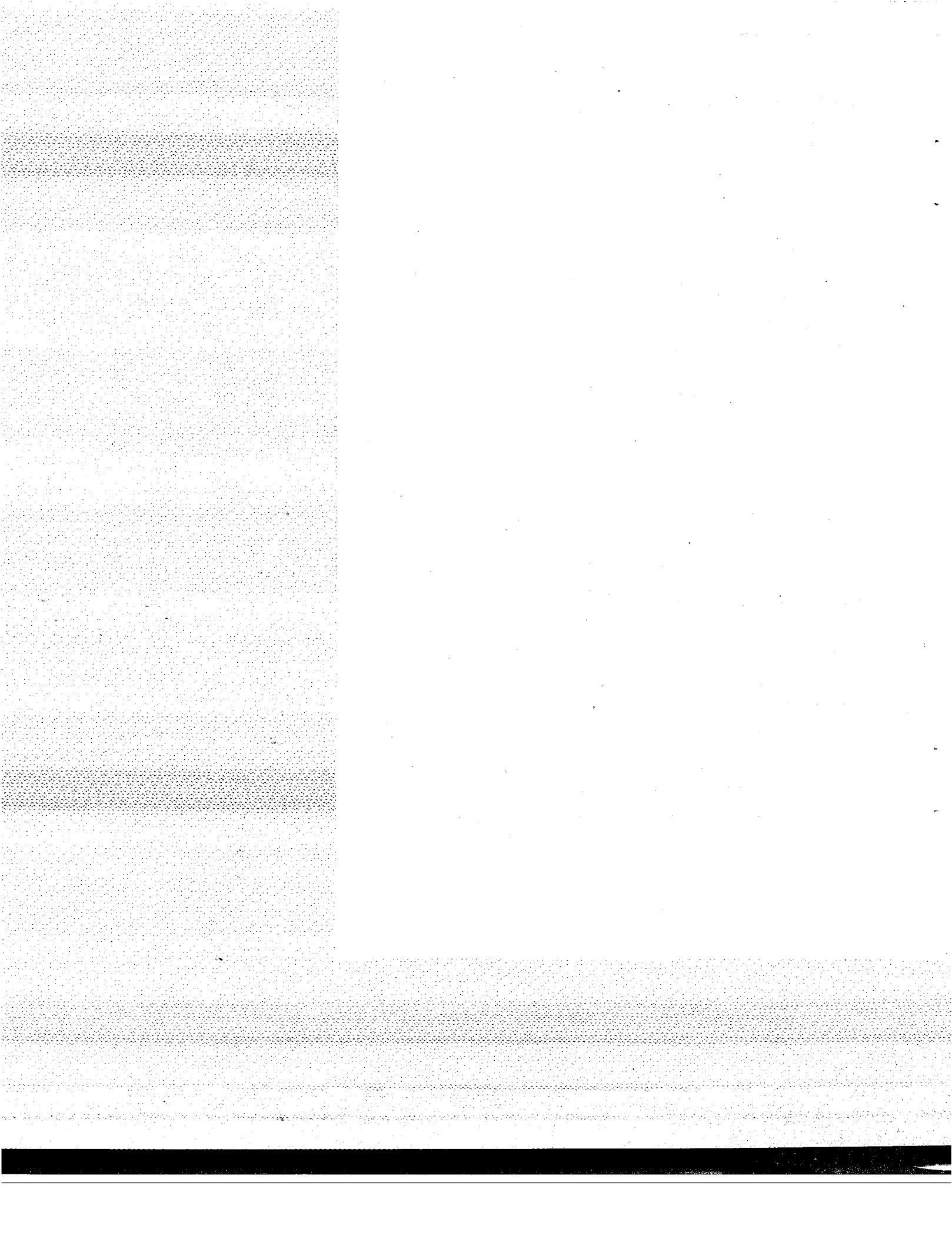
If you made any mistakes, write the correct German.

_____ 8. Trotz meiner Prüfung

START THE TAPE.

Say complete German sentences, supplying the appropriate prepositional phrase on the basis of the given English

1. Instead of the girl, Mrs. Müller opened the door.
(das Mädchen)
.... öffnete Frau Müller die Tür.
2. In spite of the high prices, they bought themselves a house. (hoch - der Preis)
.... kauften sie sich ein Haus.
3. We had nice weather during the summer. (der Sommer)
.... hatten wir schönes Wetter.
4. Because of the good food, we stayed at this hotel.
(gut - das Essen)
.... wohnten wir in diesem Hotel.
5. In spite of the long trip we weren't tired.
(lang - die Reise)
.... waren wir nicht müde.
6. During the evening he told us about his vacation.
(der Abend)
.... erzählte er uns von seinem Urlaub.
7. Instead of the milk, he drank the coffee.
(die Milch)
.... trank er den Kaffee.
8. Because of the cold weather, the children couldn't play in the garden. (kalt - das Wetter)
.... konnten die Kinder nicht im Garten spielen.



Section 4

Genitive Case Forms of Proper Nouns

30-70

4. Genitive Case Forms of Proper Nouns

In German, the genitive form of proper nouns is roughly analogous to the English possessive "apostrophe plus s" pattern (Peter's book, Father's car, Germany's capital, etc.). However, in German, the apostrophe is in most cases omitted:

Peters Buch, Vaters Auto, Deutschlands Hauptstadt.

The specific rules are as follows:

- 1) With proper nouns, the genitive (i.e., possessive) is formed by adding -s to the noun, regardless of its gender:

Peters Buch, Ingrids Fahrrad, Marias Zimmer.

- 2) The exceptions to the above rule are those proper nouns which end in an "s-" sound. This includes nouns ending with the letters -s, -x, or -z. For these nouns, two possibilities exist. The possessive can be formed by simply adding an apostrophe (Max' Auto) OR by adding -ens without an apostrophe (Maxens Auto). The apostrophe form is commonly used only in writing, and the -ens form can be used in either speech or writing. We will adopt the convention of using the apostrophe form for written exercises and the -ens form for spoken exercises.

Study the two rules above until you are sure of the possessive formation for proper nouns, then turn the page for exercises.

START THE TAPE.

Write the German equivalent of the English possessives shown below. Follow the suggested convention for written German.

- | | | |
|----------------------------------|-------|------------|
| 1. Peter's wife | _____ | Frau |
| 2. Karl's car | _____ | Auto |
| 3. Hans' books | _____ | Bücher |
| 4. Father's ¹ shoes | _____ | Schuhe |
| 5. Fritz' toothbrush | _____ | Zahnbürste |
| 6. Ingrid's children | _____ | Kinder |
| 7. Mother's ¹ parents | _____ | Eltern |
| 8. Dr. Schulz'
students | _____ | Schüler |
| 9. Karla's apartment | _____ | Wohnung |

TURN THE PAGE AND CHECK YOUR ANSWERS.

¹Note that when used without the article, the words "father" and "mother" are referring to a particular person, i.e. the speaker's mother or father, and are treated in this context as proper nouns.

If you made any mistakes, write the correct German.

- _____ 1. Peters
- _____ 2. Karls
- _____ 3. Hans'
- _____ 4. Vaters
- _____ 5. Fritz'
- _____ 6. Ingrids
- _____ 7. Mutters

- _____ 8. Dr. Schulz'
- _____ 9. Karlas

TURN THE PAGE.

Write the German equivalent of the English possessives shown below, following the instructions of the previous exercise.

- | | | |
|------------------------------|-------|----------|
| 1. Maria's dress | _____ | Kleid |
| 2. Max's bicycle | _____ | Fahrrad |
| 3. Mrs. Meyer's husband | _____ | Mann |
| 4. Father's store | _____ | Geschäft |
| 5. Hans' present | _____ | Geschenk |
| 6. Paul's visit | _____ | Besuch |
| 7. Mother's food | _____ | Essen |
| 8. Mr. Müller's
suitcases | _____ | Koffer |
| 9. Lieutenant Jones' car | _____ | Auto |

TURN THE PAGE AND CHECK YOUR ANSWERS.

If you made any mistakes, write the correct German.

- _____ 1. Marias
- _____ 2. Max'
- _____ 3. Frau Meyers
- _____ 4. Vaters
- _____ 5. Hans'
- _____ 6. Pauls
- _____ 7. Mutters

- _____ 8. Herrn Müllers
- _____ 9. Leutnant Jones'

START THE TAPE.

Say the German equivalent of the English possessives shown below, following the suggested convention for spoken exercises.

1. Mrs. Schmidt's house Haus
2. Franz' bicycle Fahrrad
3. Peter's books Bücher
4. Mr. Müller's coat Mantel
5. Hans' teacher Lehrer
6. Father's car Auto
7. Max's parents Eltern
8. Karla's new dress neues Kleid
9. Paul's vacation Ferien
10. Mr. Meyer's new suit neuer Anzug

... of the ...
... of the ...
... of the ...

1. ...
2. ...
3. ...
4. ...
5. ...
6. ...
7. ...
8. ...

Fill in the blanks with the appropriate genitive form of the proper nouns on the basis of the given English. Follow the suggested convention for written German.

1. Professor Schulz' car is being repaired.

Professor _____ Auto wird repariert.

2. Is that Hans' book?

Ist das _____ Buch?

3. Peter's girl friend is also coming along.

_____ Freundin kommt auch mit.

4. Max's watch is lying on the table.

_____ Uhr liegt auf dem Tisch.

5. Mr. Meyer's house is being sold.

Herrn _____ Haus wird verkauft.

6. Maria's children are very nice.

_____ Kinder sind sehr nett.

7. Do you know Ingrid's husband?

Kennst du _____ Mann?

8. Mrs. Müller's son is learning German.

Frau _____ Sohn lernt Deutsch.

TURN THE PAGE AND CHECK YOUR ANSWERS.

If you made any mistakes, write the correct German.

_____ 1. Schulz'

_____ 2. Hans'

_____ 3. Peters

_____ 4. Max'

_____ 5. Meyers

_____ 6. Marias

_____ 7. Ingridis

_____ 8. Müllers

START THE TAPE.

Say complete German sentences, supplying the appropriate genitive form of the proper nouns on the basis of the given English. Follow the suggested convention for spoken German.

1. Hans' brother is studying in Munich.
.... Bruder studiert in München.
2. Mrs. Müller's garden is beautiful.
Frau Garten ist schön.
3. Karl's sister lives in the country.
.... Schwester wohnt auf dem Land.
4. Professor Schulz' new book is interesting.
Professor neues Buch ist interessant.
5. Mr. Meyer's dog always runs through our garden.
Herrn Hund läuft immer durch unseren Garten.
6. Ingrid's idea was very good.
.... Idee war sehr gut.
7. Peter's wife is from Germany.
.... Frau kommt aus Deutschland.
8. Franz' old bicycle cannot be repaired.
.... altes Fahrrad kann nicht repariert werden.

In spoken German, the genitive construction with proper nouns is often avoided by substituting a prepositional phrase consisting of von + dative object. Thus, instead of saying Karls Auto, using the genitive possessive you have just studied, a German speaker might say das Auto von Karl.

Say complete German sentences, using a von + dative object construction instead of the genitive construction shown.

1. Herrn Müllers Garten ist sehr gross.
2. Hansens Bruder will uns besuchen.
3. Maxens Sportwagen war sehr teuer.
4. Dort steht Herrn Schmidts Sohn.
5. Peters Mutter ist noch sehr jung.
6. Thomas Manns Bücher werden viel gelesen.

Module 30

Test

30-81

Test

Say complete German sentences, supplying the appropriate genitive case ending (if required) on the basis of the given English.

1. The private's parents are coming to Munich.
Die Eltern d.... Schütze.... kommen nach München.
2. The new officer's apartment has to be cleaned up.
Die Wohnung d.... neu.... Offizier.... muss saubergemacht werden.
3. Do you know the wife of your new neighbor?
Kennen Sie die Frau Ihr.... neu.... Nachbar....?
4. Our town's churches are beautiful.
Die Kirchen unser.... Stadt.... sind schön.
5. Her parents' house costs a lot.
Das Haus ihr.... Eltern.... kostet sehr viel.
6. The price of a new apartment is very high.
Der Preis ein.... neu.... Wohnung.... ist sehr hoch.
7. The Meyers are looking forward to their children's visit.
Meyers freuen sich auf den Besuch ihr.... Kinder....
8. Hans is using his friend's car.
Hans benutzt das Auto sein.... Freund....

9. Peter is living in his mother's old house.
Peter wohnt in dem alten Haus sein.... Mutter....
10. Mrs. Müller is asking for the name of a good doctor.
Frau Müller fragt nach dem Namen ein.... gut....
Arzt....
11. I like the color of your suit.
Die Farbe dein.... Anzug.... gefällt mir.
12. Dr. Müller spoke with the sick child's mother.
Dr. Müller sprach mit der Mutter d.... krank....
Kind....
13. The rivers of our country are long.
Die Flüsse unser.... Land.... sind lang.
14. Inge showed us her child's picture.
Inge hat uns das Bild ihr.... Kind.... gezeigt.
15. Yesterday we visited the family of an old friend.
Gestern besuchten wir die Familie ein.... alt....
Freund....
16. Is that your new teacher's daughter?
Ist das die Tochter eur.... neu.... Lehrer....?
17. Her mother's house is big.
Das Haus ihr.... Mutter.... ist gross.
18. The soldier is standing next to the officer's car.
Der Soldat steht neben dem Auto d....
Offizier....

Say complete German sentences, supplying the appropriate genitive form of the interrogative or relative pronoun on the basis of the given English.

1. From whose garden are those red apples coming?
Aus Garten kommen diese roten Äpfel?
2. Are these the students whose luggage we are supposed to pick up?
Sind das die Schüler, Gepäck wir abholen sollen?
3. Mr. Müller, whose house is just around the corner, goes home for lunch.
Herr Müller, Haus um die Ecke ist, geht zum Mittagessen nach Hause.
4. The ladies whose invitation we received yesterday are very rich.
Die Damen, Einladung wir gestern bekamen, sind sehr reich.
5. Mrs. Müller, whose daughter is studying in California, wants to spend the summer with her.
Frau Müller, Tochter in Kalifornien studiert, möchte den Sommer mit ihr verbringen.

6. Whose books did you take off the table?
.... Bücher hast du vom Tisch genommen?
7. Whose idea was that?
.... Idee war das?
8. Professor Schulz, whose new book I just bought,
is a very interesting man.
Professor Schulz, neues Buch ich gerade
gekauft habe, ist ein sehr interessanter Mann.
9. The friend in whose room I'm staying is spending
his vacation in America.
Der Freund, in Zimmer ich wohne, verbringt
seine Ferien in Amerika.
10. The girls whose parents are here are conversing
with us.
Die Mädchen, Eltern hier sind, unterhalten
sich mit uns.

Say complete German sentences, supplying the appropriate prepositional phrase on the basis of the given English and the words in parentheses.

1. In spite of the cold weather, we went for a walk.
(kalt - das Wetter)
.... gingen wir spazieren.
2. They smoked during the break. (die Pause)
Sie rauchten
3. Instead of a new watch, he bought her a dress.
(neu - eine Uhr)
.... kaufte er ihr ein Kleid.
4. In spite of the rain, we stayed at the beach.
(der Regen)
.... blieben wir am Strand.
5. Due to the high prices, they are spending their vacation at home. (hoch - der Preis)
.... verbringen sie ihren Urlaub zu Hause.
6. Eating is not allowed during class. (der Unterricht)
.... darf man nicht essen.
7. Instead of a book we bought a magazine. (ein Buch)
.... kauften wir eine Zeitschrift.
8. Because of the October Festival, there is a lot of traffic in Munich. (das Oktoberfest)
.... ist in München viel Verkehr.

Say complete German sentences, supplying the appropriate genitive form of the proper nouns on the basis of the given English. Use the convention suggested for spoken German.

1. Hans' watch is broken.

.... Uhr ist kaputt.

2. Professor Schulz' parents live in Cologne.

Professor Eltern wohnen in Köln.

3. Max' brother is waiter in an elegant restaurant.

.... Bruder ist Kellner in einem eleganten Restaurant.

4. Lieutenant Schmidt's wife arrived in Germany a week ago.

Leutnant Frau ist vor einer Woche in Deutschland angekommen.

5. Ingrid's mother has been sick for a long time.

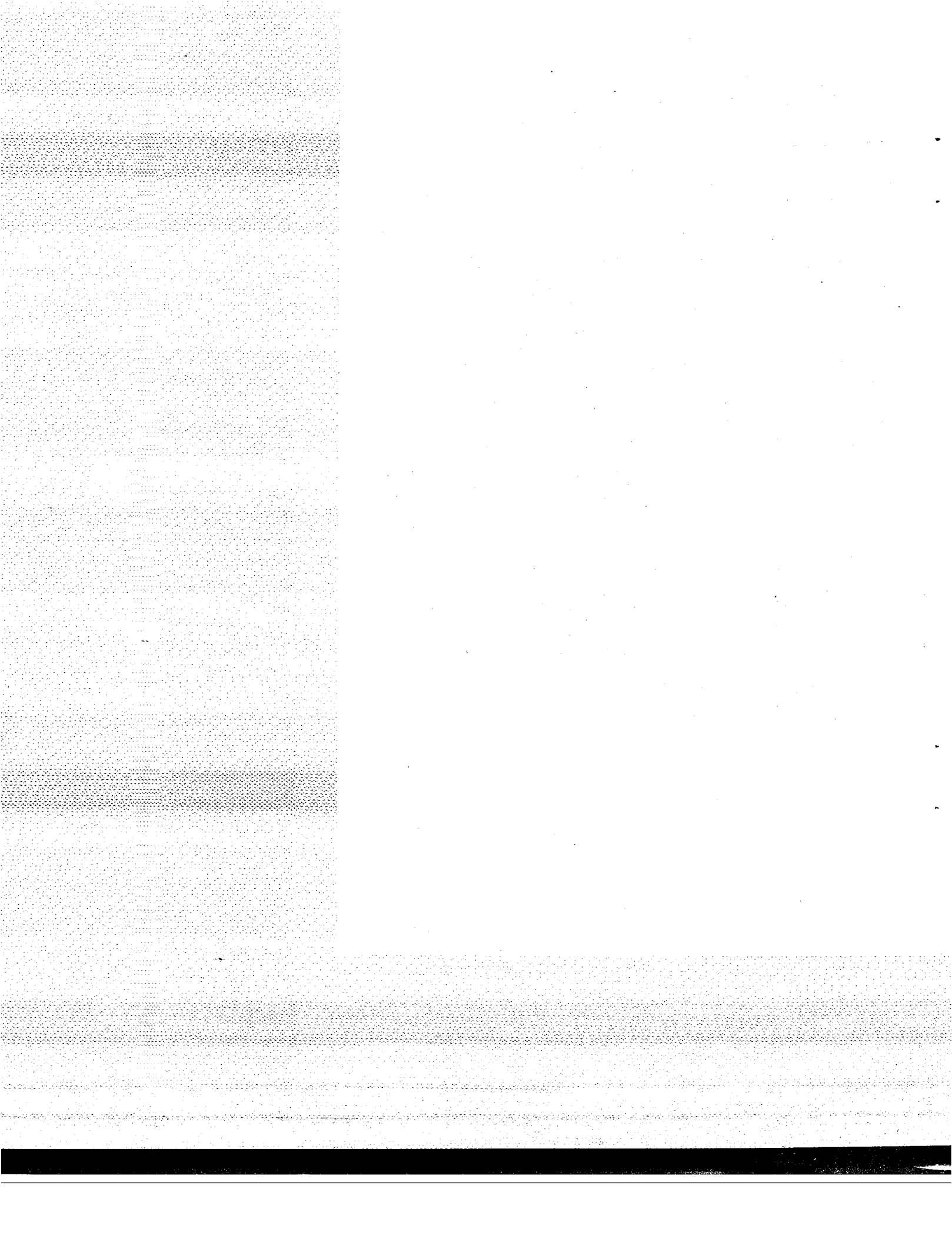
.... Mutter ist seit langer Zeit krank.

6. Mrs. Meyer's husband always buys flowers on the weekends.

Frau Mann kauft am Wochenende immer Blumen.

7. Mr. Müller's office is very big.

Herrn Büro ist sehr gross.



Fill in the blanks with the appropriate genitive case ending (if required) on the basis of the given English.

1. I am visiting the old town's museum.
Ich besuche das Museum d ___ alt ___ Stadt ___.
2. Hans missed the beginning of the interesting movie.
Hans hat den Anfang d ___ interessant ___ Film ___ versäumt.
3. We asked Franz about the address of the elegant restaurant.
Wir fragten Franz nach der Adresse d ___ elegant ___ Restaurant ___.
4. I liked your mother's garden.
Der Garten dein ___ Mutter ___ hat mir gut gefallen.
5. Mrs. Meyer is washing her children's clothes.
Frau Meyer wäscht die Kleider ihr ___ Kinder ___.
6. The students are waiting in their teacher's office.
Die Schüler warten im Büro ihr ___ Lehrer ___.
7. Peter is reading his sister's letter.
Peter liest den Brief sein ___ Schwester ___.
8. The rooms of the new soldiers are bigger than ours.
Die Zimmer d ___ neu ___ Soldaten ___ sind grösser als unsere.

TURN THE PAGE.

Fill in the blanks with the appropriate genitive case ending (if required) on the basis of the given English.

1. I am visiting the old town's museum.
Ich besuche das Museum der alten Stadt__.
2. Hans missed the beginning of the interesting movie.
Hans hat den Anfang des interessanten Films
versäumt.
3. We asked Franz about the address of the elegant restaurant.
Wir fragten Franz nach der Adresse des eleganten
Restaurants__.
4. I liked your mother's garden.
Der Garten deiner Mutter__ hat mir gut gefallen.
5. Mrs. Meyer is washing her children's clothes.
Frau Meyer wäscht die Kleider ihrer Kinder__.
6. The students are waiting in their teacher's office.
Die Schüler warten im Büro ihrer Lehrers__.
7. Peter is reading his sister's letter.
Peter liest den Brief seiner Schwester__.
8. The rooms of the new soldiers are bigger than ours.
Die Zimmer der neuen Soldaten__ sind grösser
als unsere.

TURN THE PAGE.

9. The teacher is reading his students' sentences.
Der Lehrer liest die Sätze sein ___ Schüler ___.
10. We are selling our parents' house.
Wir verkaufen das Haus unser ___ Eltern ___.
11. Inge opened her mother's present.
Inge hat das Geschenk ihr ___ Mutter ___
aufgemacht.
12. The new teacher's classes are very interesting.
Der Unterricht d ___ neu ___ Lehrerin ___ ist sehr
interessant.
13. The driveway of your house is not very wide.
Die Einfahrt eur ___ Haus ___ ist nicht sehr breit.
14. Max is interested in his brother's old car.
Max interessiert sich für das alte Auto sein ___
Bruder ___.
15. Mrs. Müller is asking about the price of the
elegant coat.
Frau Müller fragt nach dem Preis d ___ elegant ___
Mantel ___.
16. Your parents' telephone is probably out of order.
Das Telefon Ihr ___ Eltern ___ ist wahrscheinlich
kaputt.

TURN THE PAGE.

9. The teacher is reading his students' sentences.
Der Lehrer liest die Sätze seiner Schüler.
10. We are selling our parents' house.
Wir verkaufen das Haus unserer Eltern.
11. Inge opened her mother's present.
Inge hat das Geschenk ihrer Mutter
aufgemacht.
12. The new teacher's classes are very interesting.
Der Unterricht der neuen Lehrerin ist sehr
interessant.
13. The driveway of your house is not very wide.
Die Einfahrt eures Hauses ist nicht sehr breit.
14. Max is interested in his brother's old car.
Max interessiert sich für das alte Auto seines
Bruders Bruders.
15. Mrs. Müller is asking about the price of the
elegant coat.
Frau Müller fragt nach dem Preis des eleganten
Mantels Mantels.
16. Your parents' telephone is probably out of order.
Das Telefon Ihrer Eltern ist wahrscheinlich
kaputt.

TURN THE PAGE.

Fill in the blanks with the appropriate genitive form of the interrogative or relative pronoun on the basis of the given English.

1. Whose house did you buy?

_____ Haus hast du gekauft?

2. Mrs. Meyer, whose husband comes home late, is waiting for the train.

Frau Meyer, _____ Mann spät nach Hause kommt, wartet auf den Zug.

3. The child whose ball was lying under the car asked me for help.

Das Kind, _____ Ball unter dem Auto lag, bat mich um Hilfe.

4. My girl friend, whose car is broken down, can't come this weekend.

Meine Freundin, _____ Auto kaputt ist, kann dieses Wochenende nicht kommen.

5. With whose car did you go to the country?

Mit _____ Auto seid ihr aufs Land gefahren?

6. The Müllers, whose children are not living at home any more, want to buy a smaller house.

Müllers, _____ Kinder nicht mehr zu Hause wohnen, wollen ein kleineres Haus kaufen.

TURN THE PAGE.

Fill in the blanks with the appropriate genitive form of the interrogative or relative pronoun on the basis of the given English.

1. Whose house did you buy?

Wessen Haus hast du gekauft?

2. Mrs. Meyer, whose husband comes home late, is waiting for the train.

Frau Meyer, deren Mann spät nach Hause kommt, wartet auf den Zug.

3. The child whose ball was lying under the car asked me for help.

Das Kind, dessen Ball unter dem Auto lag, bat mich um Hilfe.

4. My girl friend, whose car is broken down, can't come this weekend.

Meine Freundin, deren Auto kaputt ist, kann dieses Wochenende nicht kommen.

5. With whose car did you go to the country?

Mit wessen Auto seid ihr aufs Land gefahren?

6. The Müllers, whose children are not living at home any more, want to buy a smaller house.

Müllers, deren Kinder nicht mehr zu Hause wohnen, wollen ein kleineres Haus kaufen.

TURN THE PAGE.

7. Peter, whose English is very good, has been studying in London for two years.

Peter, _____ Englisch sehr gut ist, studiert seit zwei Jahren in London.

8. This city, whose streets are very clean, is located on the Rhine river.

Diese Stadt, _____ Strassen sehr sauber sind liegt am Rhein.

9. Whose children did you meet at the playground?

_____ Kinder hast du auf dem Spielplatz getroffen?

10. The teacher whose class we are in has just returned from Germany.

Die Lehrerin, in _____ Klasse wir sind, ist gerade aus Deutschland zurückgekommen.

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TURN THE PAGE.

Fill in the blanks with the appropriate prepositional phrase on the basis of the given English and the German word in parentheses.

1. It rained during the soccer game.
(das Fussballspiel)

_____ regnete es.

2. Because of the water, the basement cannot be used.
(das Wasser)

_____ kann der Keller nicht
benutzt werden.

3. In spite of the high price, she bought the picture.
(hoch - der Preis)

_____ kaufte sie das Bild.

4. Instead of the sports car, he bought a Volkswagen.
(der Sportwagen)

_____ kaufte er einen Volks-
wagen.

5. On account of her child she had to stay home.
(ihr Kind)

_____ musste sie zu Hause
bleiben.

6. In spite of their help he didn't finish.
(ihre Hilfe)

_____ wurde er nicht fertig.

TURN THE PAGE.

Fill in the blanks with the appropriate prepositional phrase on the basis of the given English and the German word in parentheses.

1. It rained during the soccer game.
(das Fussballspiel)

Während des Fussballspiels regnete es.

2. Because of the water, the basement cannot be used.
(das Wasser)

Wegen des Wassers kann der Keller nicht benutzt werden.

3. In spite of the high price, she bought the picture.
(hoch - der Preis)

Trotz des hohen Preises kaufte sie das Bild.

4. Instead of the sports car, he bought a Volkswagen.
(der Sportwagen)

Anstatt des Sportwagens kaufte er einen Volkswagen.

5. On account of her child she had to stay home.
(ihr Kind)

Wegen ihres Kindes musste sie zu Hause bleiben.

6. In spite of their help he didn't finish.
(ihre Hilfe)

Trotz ihrer Hilfe wurde er nicht fertig.

TURN THE PAGE.

7. During the summer, they spent the weekends in the country. (der Sommer)

_____ verbrachten sie die
Wochenenden auf dem Land.

8. Instead of the coffee, he drank tea.
(der Kaffee)

_____ trank er Tee.

TURN THE PAGE.

7. During the summer, they spent the weekends in the country. (der Sommer)

Während des Sommers verbrachten sie die Wochenenden auf dem Land.

8. Instead of the coffee, he drank tea. (der Kaffee)

Anstatt des Kaffees trank er Tee.

TURN THE PAGE.

Fill in the blanks with the appropriate genitive form of the proper noun on the basis of the given English. Use the suggested convention for written German.

1. Peter's trip lasted three weeks.

_____ Reise dauerte drei Wochen.

2. Inge's letter arrived this morning.

_____ Brief kam heute morgen.

3. Mrs. Weiss' food is always very good.

Frau _____ Essen ist immer sehr gut.

4. Paul's picture was in the newspaper.

_____ Bild war in der Zeitung.

5. Hans' girl friend would like to take a trip.

_____ Freundin möchte gern eine Reise machen.

6. Franz' suit was very expensive.

_____ Anzug war sehr teuer.

7. Mr. Meyer's daughter is studying in California.

Herrn _____ Tochter studiert in Kalifornien.

END OF TEST.

Fill in the blanks with the appropriate genitive form of the proper noun on the basis of the given English. Use the suggested convention for written German.

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END OF TEST.