

GERMAN

Course Supplement

Basic Structures

Module 4

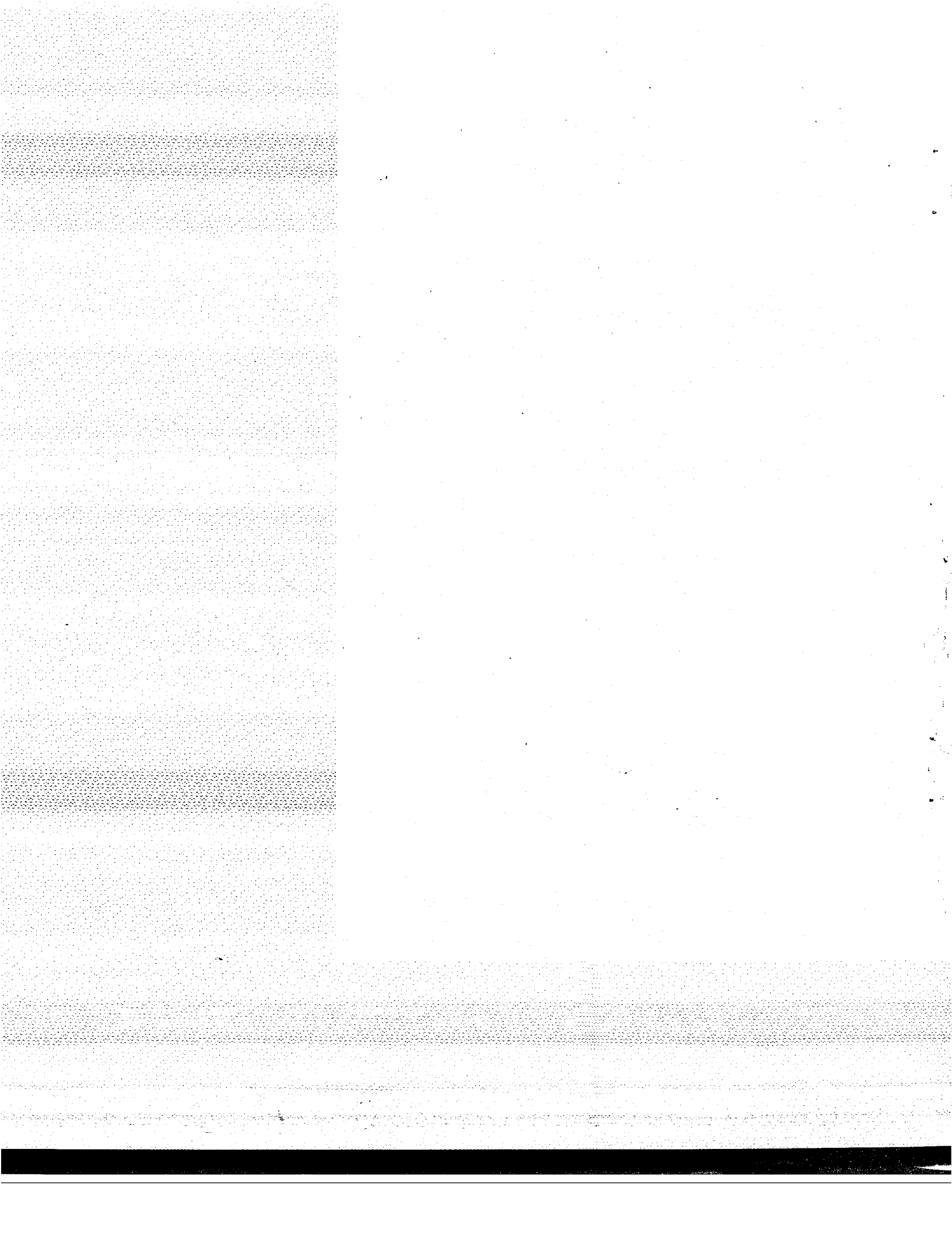
Dative Case II

Prerequisite Modules:

Modules 1, 3

January 1975

**DEFENSE LANGUAGE INSTITUTE
FOREIGN LANGUAGE CENTER**



Module 4

Dative Case II

The purpose of this module is to teach you the dative case of the personal pronouns and the use of the dative case following prepositions that require the dative.

1. Dative Case of the Personal Pronouns

As you know, it is very common in English (and in other languages as well) to use pronouns rather than nouns when the persons or things being described are clear from the context. For example, instead of saying "John is here," the speaker might say "He is here," or instead of saying "I see Bill and Mary," he might say "I see them."

You already know the forms of the German personal pronouns which are used in the nominative case, as shown in the following sentences:

1. Ich habe ein Buch. I have a book.
2. Er sucht das Haus. He is looking for the house.
3. Sie sieht den Mann. She sees the man.
4. Es ist eine Blume. It is a flower.
5. Wir lesen den Brief. We are reading the letter.
6. Rauchen Sie eine
Zigarre? Are you smoking a cigar?
7. Sie bleiben hier. They are staying here.

In German, personal pronouns also have, in addition to the nominative case form, genitive, dative, and accusative case forms. The genitive and accusative case forms will be discussed in later modules. The formation and use of the dative case of personal pronouns will be practiced in the exercises that follow.

As you learned in Module 3, a certain group of German verbs is said to require or "take" the dative. Thus, in a sentence such as "She is helping her mother," the noun and the possessive adjective are both in the dative case because they follow helfen, one of the verbs that "take the dative": Sie hilft ihrer Mutter. If we were to replace the phrase "her mother" by the single pronoun "her" ("She is helping her."), we would have to put the pronoun "her" into the dative case: Sie hilft ihr.

Listen to and repeat the following German sentences, noticing the dative case pronouns and the English translations.

1. Das Buch gehört mir. The book belongs to me.
2. Der Offizier begegnet ihm. The officer meets him.
3. Das Auto gefällt ihr. She likes the car.
[The car is pleasing to her.]
4. Der Vater hilft ihm. The father helps it.
[the child]
5. Die Frau antwortet uns. The woman answers us.
6. Der Hund gehorcht Ihnen, The dog obeys you,
Herr Schwarz. Mr. Schwarz.
7. Das Mädchen dankt ihnen. The girl thanks them.

Stop your tape and study the following table of personal pronouns and the preceding sentences until you feel you know these forms well.

Nominative Case

ich (I)
er (he)
sie (she)
es (it)
wir (we)
Sie (you)
sie (they)

Dative Case

mir (me)
ihm (him)
ihr (her)
ihm (it)
uns (us)
Ihnen (you)
ihnen (them)

START THE TAPE.

Write the appropriate personal pronoun for the dative case noun.

1. Der Anzug gehört dem Lehrer.

Der Anzug gehört _____.

2. Die Frau dankt dem Soldaten.

Die Frau dankt _____.

3. Der Vater antwortet der Mutter.

Der Vater antwortet _____.

4. Die Dame hilft dem Kind.

Die Dame hilft _____.

5. Das Kind glaubt der Lehrerin.

Das Kind glaubt _____.

6. Der Kaffee schmeckt Hans und Ursula.

Der Kaffee schmeckt _____.

7. Die Wohnung gehört der Frau.

Die Wohnung gehört _____.

8. Der Film gefällt dem Mädchen.

Der Film gefällt _____.

TURN THE PAGE AND CHECK YOUR ANSWERS.

If you made any mistakes, write the correct German.

- _____ 1. ihm
- _____ 2. ihm
- _____ 3. ihr
- _____ 4. ihm
- _____ 5. ihr
- _____ 6. ihnen
- _____ 7. ihr
- _____ 8. ihm

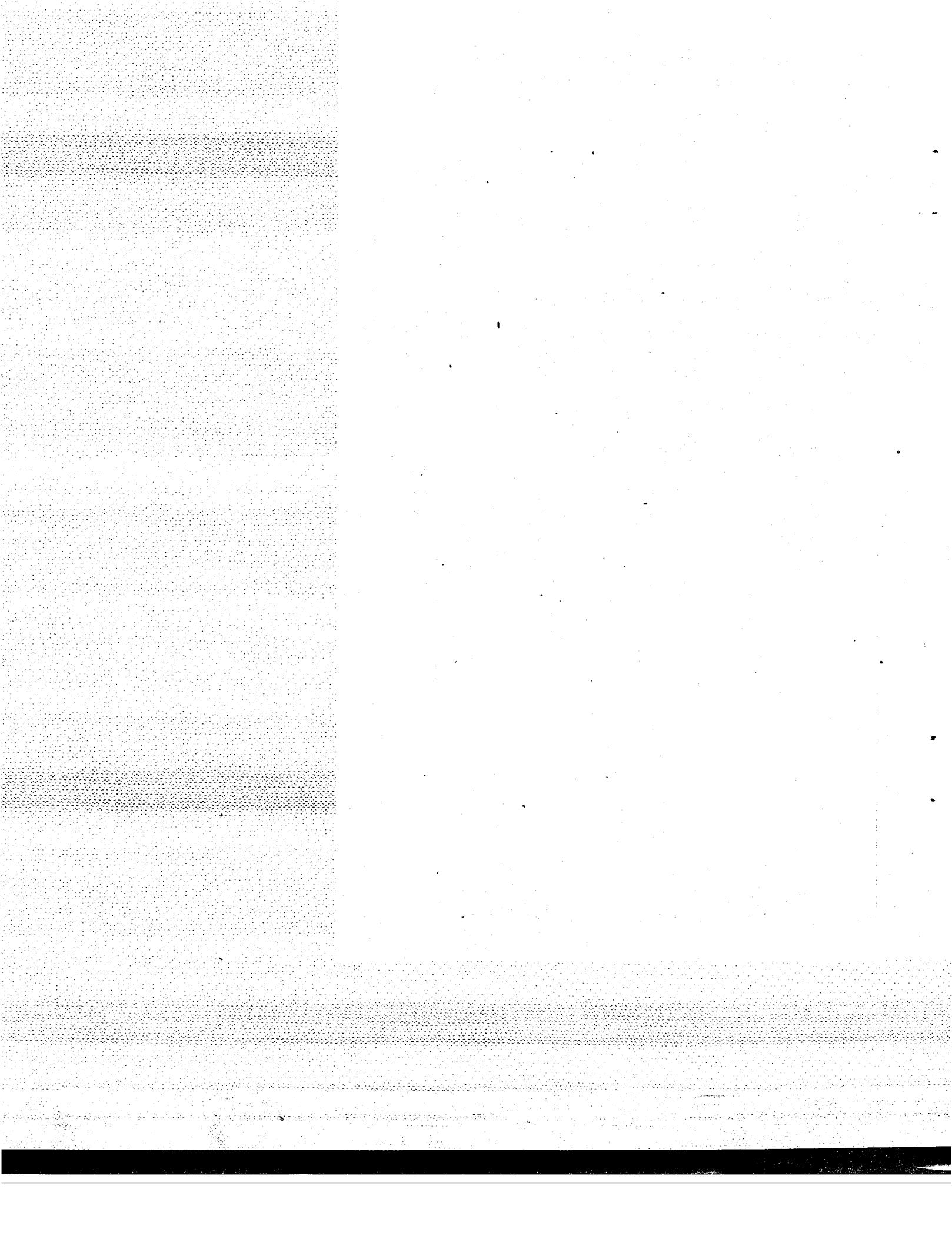
START THE TAPE.

Restate the following sentences, replacing all noun phrases with personal pronouns. For example:

You hear: Der Soldat dankt der Dame.

You say: Er dankt ihr.

1. Das Kind dankt dem Lehrer.
2. Die Frau glaubt ihrer Tochter.
3. Das Kind hilft seinem Vater.
4. Die Wohnung gehört meinem Vater und meiner Mutter.
5. Das Kind dankt der Lehrerin.
6. Das Auto gefällt dem Soldaten.
7. Der Wein schmeckt dem Schüler.
8. Das Kind antwortet der Dame.



Fill in the blanks with the appropriate dative case pronoun.

1. The apartment belongs to her.

Die Wohnung gehört _____.

2. I like the girl.

[The girl is pleasing to me.]

Das Mädchen gefällt _____.

3. His father believes him.

Sein Vater glaubt _____.

4. The child answers us.

Das Kind antwortet _____.

5. You like Berlin.

Berlin gefällt _____.

6. They like the beer.

[The beer is pleasing to them.]

Das Bier schmeckt _____.

7. Our friend believes her.

Unser Freund _____.

8. The teacher thanks it [the child].

Der Lehrer dankt _____.

TURN THE PAGE AND CHECK YOUR ANSWERS.

If you made any mistakes, write the correct German.

- _____ 1. ihr
- _____ 2. mir
- _____ 3. ihm
- _____ 4. uns
- _____ 5. Ihnen
- _____ 6. ihnen
- _____ 7. ihr
- _____ 8. ihm

START THE TAPE.

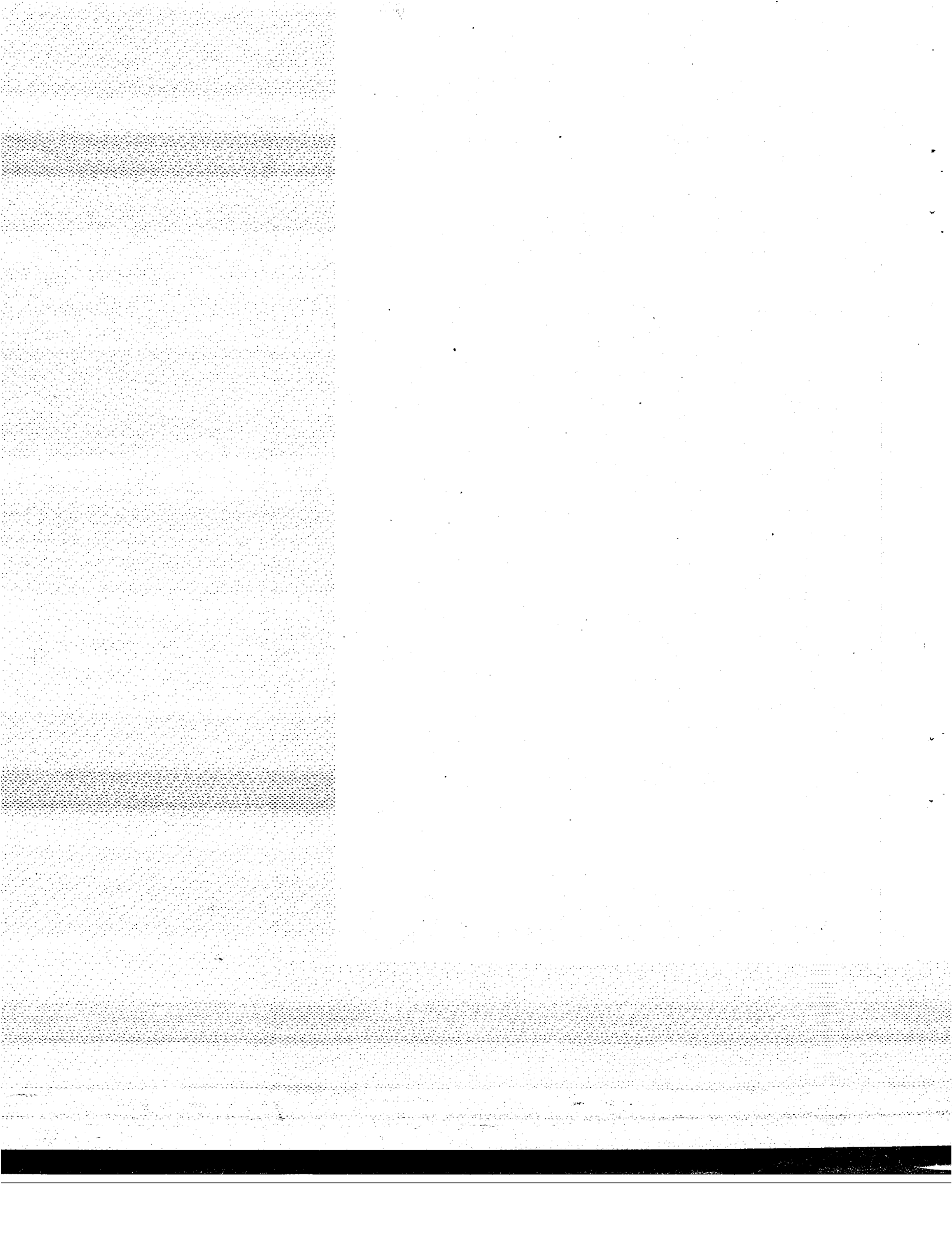
Earlier in the module, you learned the verb gehören as one of the verbs requiring the dative case: "Das Buch gehört mir." ("The book belongs to me."). Instead of saying "Das Buch gehört mir", you could also say: "Das ist mein Buch", "This is my book".

Complete each of the following sentences using the verb gehören with the proper dative case personal pronoun. Notice the change of word order. When you use gehören, the sentence begins with the noun. For example:

You see and hear: "Das ist sein Haus."

You say: "Das Haus gehört ihm."

1. Das ist Ihre Zeitung, Frau Müller.
Die Zeitung, Frau Müller.
2. Das ist unsere Wohnung.
Die Wohnung
3. Das ist sein Garten.
Der Garten
4. Das ist mein Auto.
Das Auto
5. Das ist sein [the teacher's] Buch.
Das Buch
6. Das ist ihre [the lady's] Zigarette.
Die Zigarette
7. Das ist sein [the child's] Ball.
Der Ball



Complete the sentences by filling in the appropriate pronouns. Remember that the personal pronoun has to agree with the noun it represents. For example:

Das ist unsere Lehrerin. Wir antworten ihr.

1. Das ist der Offizier. Der Soldat

glaubt _____.

2. Das ist die Tochter. Die Mutter

antwortet _____.

3. Das ist der Arzt. Der Mann dankt _____.

4. Das ist unser Haus. Es gehört _____.

5. Das ist mein Ball. Er gehört _____.

6. Das Kind hilft uns. Wir danken _____.

7. Das ist unsere Freundin. Sie gefällt _____.

8. Das ist Ihre Wohnung, Herr Müller. Sie

gehört _____.

9. Da kommt Frau Meyer. Wir helfen _____.

10. Das ist unsere Zeitung. Sie gehört _____.

TURN THE PAGE AND CHECK YOUR ANSWERS.

If you made any mistakes, write the correct German.

- _____ 1. ihm
- _____ 2. ihr
- _____ 3. ihm
- _____ 4. uns
- _____ 5. mir
- _____ 6. ihm
- _____ 7. uns
- _____ 8. Ihnen
- _____ 9. ihr
- _____ 10. uns

START THE TAPE.

Section 2

Prepositions which Require the Dative

2. Prepositions which Require the Dative

It is a feature of German grammar that nouns or pronouns used with any preposition must be in one of the three cases: genitive, dative, or accusative (never the nominative). A certain number of prepositions are always followed by the dative form. The most important of these are shown below. Study these sentences and repeat the German in the pauses provided.

<u>aus</u>	out of, from	Er kommt aus dem Haus. (He is coming out of the house.)
<u>ausser</u>	except, except for	Er hat keine Freundin ausser mir. (He doesn't have any girl friend except for me.)
<u>bei</u>	with (in the sense of "at the location of")	Sie wohnt bei ihrer Freundin. (She is living with her girl friend.) Ich esse heute bei meiner Mutter. (I'm eating today at my mother's.)
<u>mit</u>	with	Er schreibt mit dem Bleistift. (He is writing with the pencil.) Here, "with" is used instrumentally; he writes "by means of the pencil." Ich gehe mit meiner Schwester ins Kino. (I am going with my sister to the movies.) Here, "with" means "together with"; "my sister <u>and</u> I."

nach nach can express two different ideas:
"after" in a temporal sense:

Er trinkt ein Bier nach der Arbeit.
(He drinks a beer after work.)

and "to" or "toward" in a geographical sense, for names of places without the definite article (cities, states, countries, continents):

Er fährt nach Berlin.
(He is traveling to Berlin.)

Sie fliegen nach Deutschland.
(They are flying to Germany.)

seit "since" or "for", in a temporal sense:

Er wohnt seit drei Jahren in Berlin.
(He has been living in Berlin for three years.)

Note that in sentences such as the above, German uses the present tense (literally, "He lives in Berlin for three years"), while the corresponding English sentence uses a progressive past tense ("has been living").

von from Das Kind kommt von dem Spielplatz.
(The child is coming from the playground.)

about, Er spricht von uns.
of (He is talking about us.
He is speaking of us.)

zu to, toward

Er geht zu der Bank.
(die Bank)
(He is going to the bank.)

directional but
nongeographic; for
institutions,
people and insti-
tutional locations

Der Soldat geht zu seinem
Offizier. (The soldier
goes to his officer.)

Das Kind geht zu dem
Picnick. (The child
is going to the picnic.)

Write the German.

1. to, toward
(geographic)
2. except, except for
3. with (at the
location of)
4. with
5. since, for
(temporal sense)
6. out of, from
7. after (temporal
sense)
8. from; about, of
9. to, toward
(directional but
nongeographic)

If you made any mistakes, write the correct German.

- _____ 1. nach
- _____ 2. ausser
- _____ 3. bei
- _____ 4. mit
- _____ 5. seit
- _____ 6. aus
- _____ 7. nach
- _____ 8. von
- _____ 9. zu

Say the German.

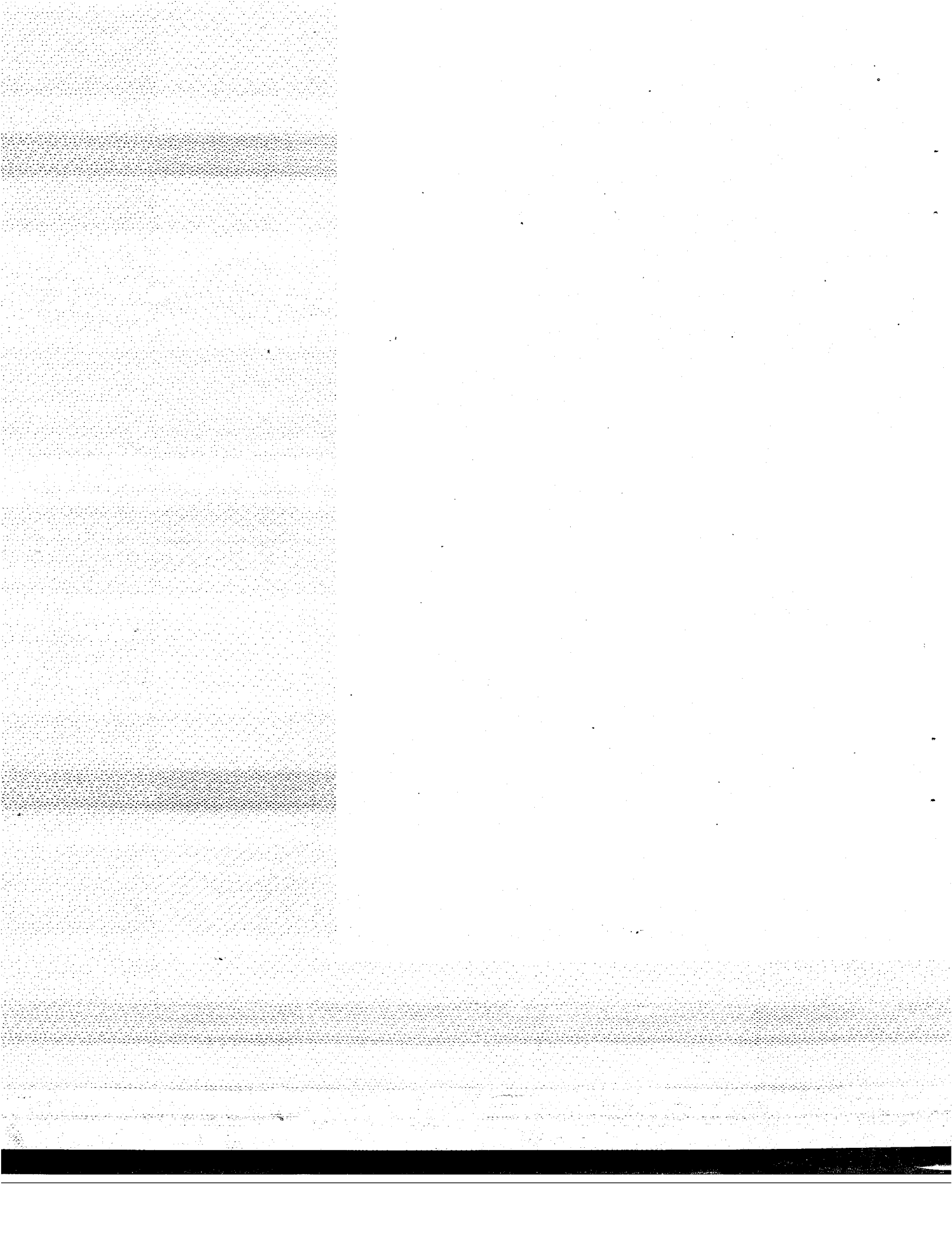
1. with
2. with (at the location of)
3. since, for (in a temporal sense)
4. to, toward (geographic)
5. except, except for
6. after (temporal sense)
7. out of, from
8. from; about, of
9. to, toward (directional but nongeographic)

In Module 3 you learned the dative forms of the definite and indefinite articles and their use following certain VERBS such as glauben. For example: Er glaubt dem Freund (He believes the friend.)

We will now use these same dative forms of the definite and indefinite articles following the PREPOSITIONS you have just learned. Note that the so-called "n-accusative" nouns add -n or -en when used in the dative, just as when used in the accusative.

Thus, "with the soldier" would be translated:

"Except for the neighbor" would be translated:



Complete the sentences by filling in the appropriate preposition and dative case article.

1. He is at the doctor's.

Er ist _____ Arzt.

2. She remains after the instruction.

Sie bleibt _____ Unterricht.

3. We are talking about a teacher.

Wir sprechen _____ Lehrerin.

4. No one drinks coffee except for the girl.

Niemand _____ Mädchen trinkt Kaffee.

5. They are coming out of the school.

Sie kommen _____ Schule.

6. He has been home since the weekend.

Er ist _____ Wochenende zu Hause.

7. I am coming with the child.

Ich komme _____ Kind.

8. She is going to a Bank.

Sie geht _____ Bank.

9. We are going to San Francisco.

Wir fahren _____ San Francisco.

TURN THE PAGE AND CHECK YOUR ANSWERS.

If you made any mistakes, write the correct German.

- _____ 1. bei dem
- _____ 2. nach dem
- _____ 3. von einer
- _____ 4. ausser dem
- _____ 5. aus der
- _____ 6. seit dem
- _____ 7. mit dem
- _____ 8. zu einer
- _____ 9. nach

Complete the sentences as in the previous exercise.

1. They have been here for a week.

Sie sind _____ Woche hier.

2. All have a question except the child.

Alle _____ Kind haben eine Frage.

3. My father is going to a doctor.

Mein Vater geht _____ Arzt.

4. We are working with a student.

Wir arbeiten _____ Schülerin.

5. She is going home after the movie.

Sie fährt _____ Kino nach Hause.

6. Her father is coming from [the] work.

Ihr Vater kommt _____ Arbeit.

7. They are eating at a friend's.

Sie essen _____ Freund.

8. The waiter is coming out of the restaurant.

Der Kellner kommt _____ Restaurant.

TURN THE PAGE AND CHECK YOUR ANSWERS.

If you made any mistakes, write the correct German.

- _____ 1. seit einer
- _____ 2. ausser dem
- _____ 3. zu einem
- _____ 4. mit einer
- _____ 5. nach dem
- _____ 6. von der
- _____ 7. bei einem
- _____ 8. aus dem

START THE TAPE.

When followed by a definite article in the dative case (dem, der), some of the prepositions you have just studied are frequently combined with the definite article to form a single contracted word, especially in spoken German. Thus:

<u>bei dem</u>	becomes	<u>beim</u>
<u>von dem</u>	becomes	<u>vom</u>
<u>zu dem</u>	becomes	<u>zum</u>
<u>zu der</u>	becomes	<u>zur</u>

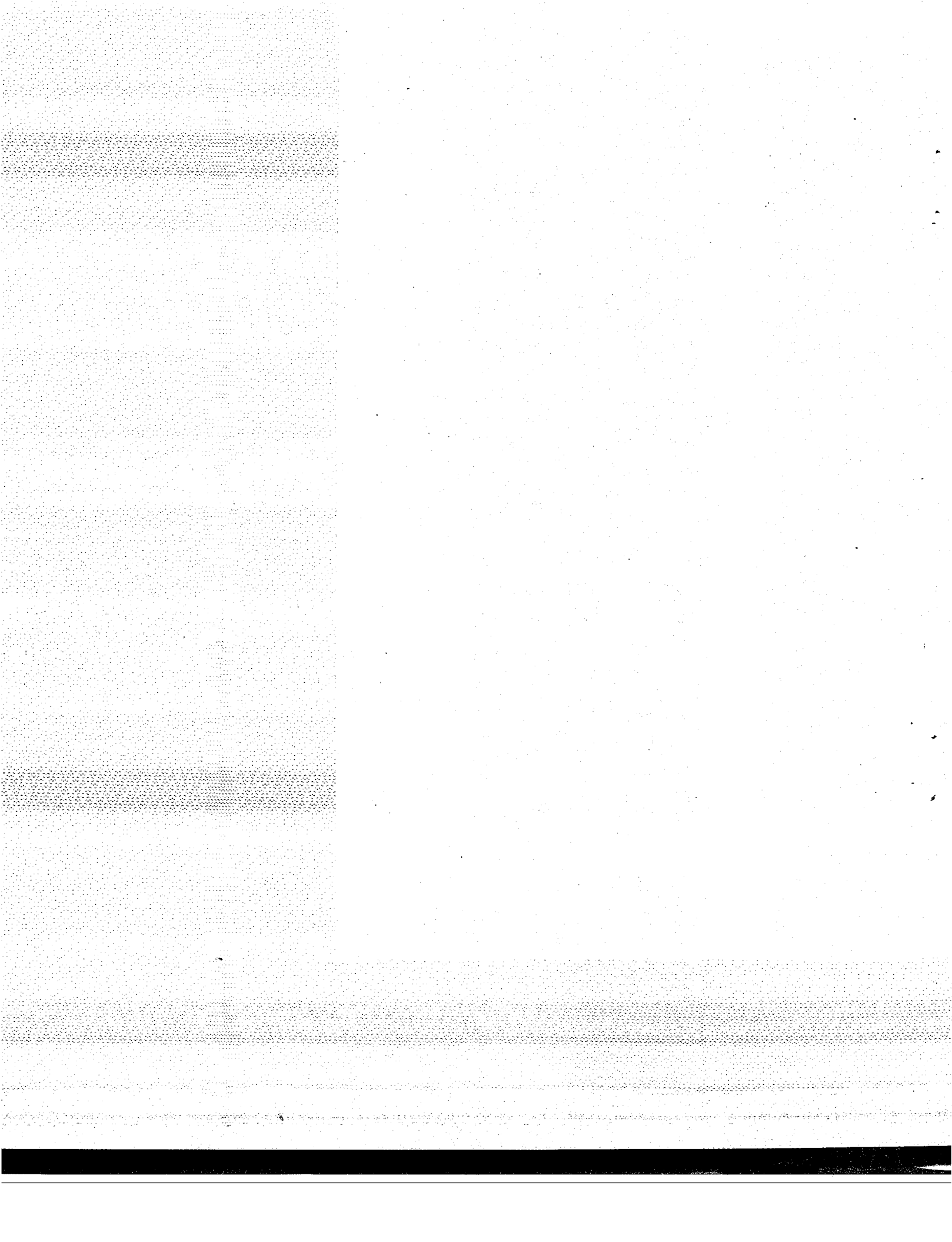
Study the above list until you feel that you know 1) which preposition + definite article combinations undergo a contraction, and 2) the correct form of the contraction.

Note that these contractions take place only with certain preposition + definite article combinations, never with any combination using an indefinite article. Thus:

Wir gehen zum Arzt. (We are going to the doctor's.)

but

Wir gehen zu einem Arzt. (We are going to a doctor.)



Fill in the blanks with the appropriate German, using contracted forms wherever possible.

1. The child is living at the mother's.

Das Kind wohnt _____ Mutter.

2. He is getting the newspaper from the teacher.

Er bekommt die Zeitung _____ Lehrer.

3. Our neighbor drives to [the] work,

Unser Nachbar fährt _____ Arbeit.

4. My husband is at the doctor's.

Mein Mann ist _____ Arzt.

5. They are coming from the garage.

Sie kommen _____ Garage.

6. Does your daughter go to [the] school?

Geht Ihre Tochter _____ Schule?

TURN THE PAGE AND CHECK YOUR ANSWERS.

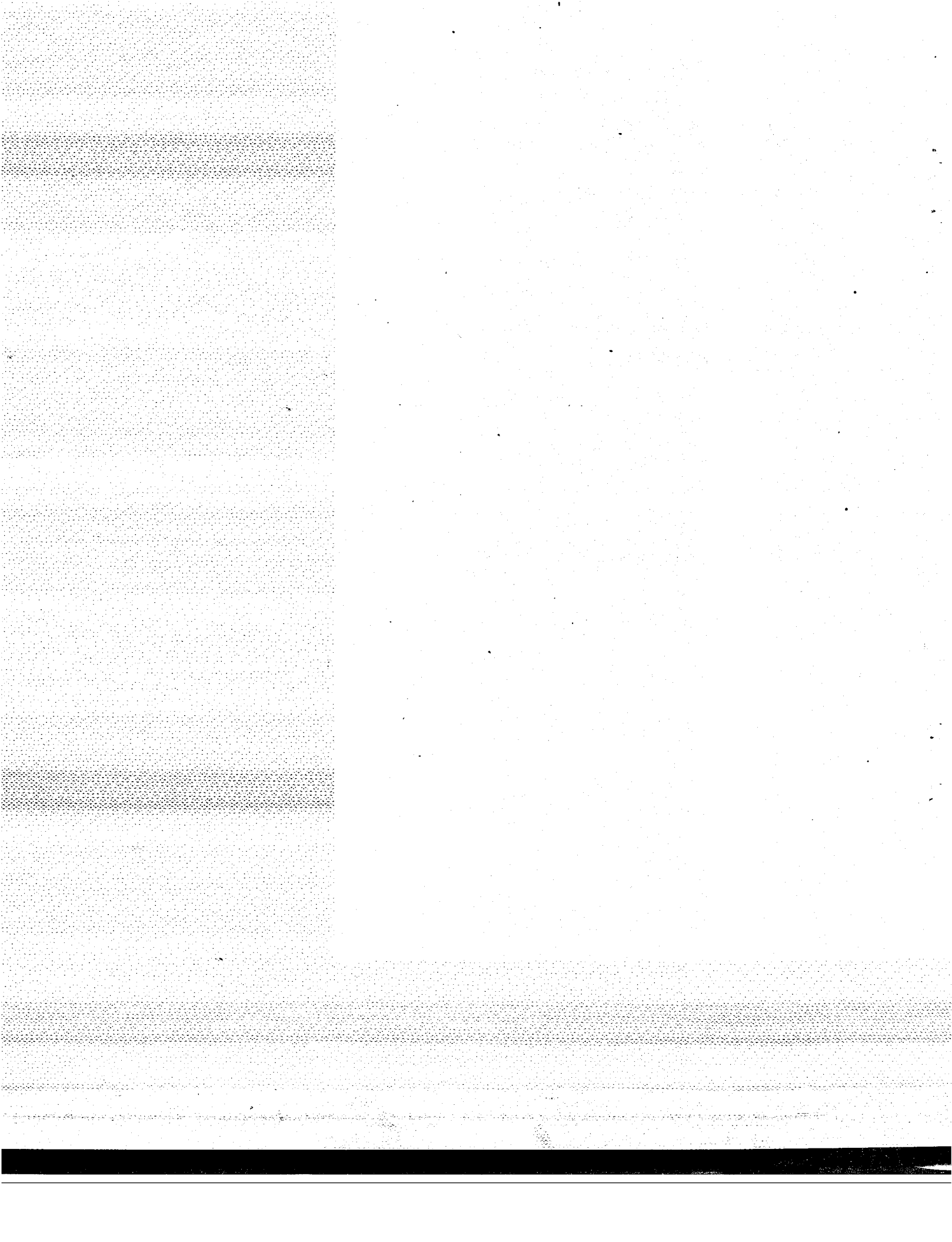
If you made any mistakes, write the correct German.

- _____ 1. bei der
- _____ 2. vom
- _____ 3. zur
- _____ 4. beim
- _____ 5. von der
- _____ 6. zur

START THE TAPE.

Say the German, using contracted forms wherever possible.

1. He is tired after the walk.
Er ist Spaziergang müde.
2. She is at the neighbor's today.
Sie ist heute Nachbarn.
3. I have been driving the Volkswagen for a week.
Ich fahre den Volkswagen Woche.
4. No one except the lady speaks German.
Niemand Dame spricht Deutsch.
5. They are coming from the movie theater.
Sie kommen Kino.
6. We are going to [the] school.
Wir gehen Schule.
7. She is coming out of a restaurant.
Sie kommt Restaurant



When the prepositions you have just learned are followed by kein or a possessive adjective (such as mein, sein, unser, Ihr, etc.) these forms must also be in the dative case. For example, "except for his mother" would be: ausser seiner Mutter.

Write the German.

1. He is coming out of his study.

Er kommt _____ Arbeitszimmer.

2. No one is in the kitchen except my mother.

Niemand _____ Mutter ist in der Küche.

3. We are going to our friend's soon.

Wir gehen bald _____ Freund.

4. They are staying at their daughter's.

Sie bleiben _____ Tochter.

5. Since her vacation she has been tired.

_____ Urlaub ist sie müde.

6. We are driving to Munich with your mother.

Wir fahren _____ Mutter nach München.

7. We don't take money from any student.

Wir nehmen _____ Schüler Geld.

TURN THE PAGE AND CHECK YOUR ANSWERS.

If you made any mistakes, write the correct German.

- _____ 1. aus seinem
- _____ 2. ausser meiner
- _____ 3. zu unserem
- _____ 4. bei ihrer
- _____ 5. Seit ihrem
- _____ 6. mit Ihrer
- _____ 7. von keinem

START THE TAPE.

As you have learned in this module, certain prepositions are always followed by the dative case. Thus, in a sentence such as: Er kommt mit Herrn Schmidt, the noun object is in the dative case. If we were to replace Herrn Schmidt by a pronoun, we would also have to use the dative case: Er kommt mit ihm.

Fill in the blanks with the appropriate pronoun.

1. The man is talking about them.

Der Mann spricht von _____.

2. She is living with us.

Sie wohnt bei _____.

3. They are studying with me.

Sie lernen mit _____.

4. All are here, except you, Mrs. Weber.

Alle ausser _____, Frau Weber, sind hier

5. The letter is from him.

Der Brief ist von _____.

6. The child is going to her.

Das Kind geht zu _____.

TURN THE PAGE AND CHECK YOUR ANSWERS.

If you made any mistakes, write the correct German.

- _____ 1. ihnen
- _____ 2. uns
- _____ 3. mir
- _____ 4. Ihnen
- _____ 5. ihm
- _____ 6. ihr

TURN THE PAGE.

Write the German. Use contracted forms whenever possible. Note that this and the following exercise review all of the material studied in this module.

1. The man is coming with his wife.

Er kommt _____ Frau.

2. She is coming from the movie theater.

Sie kommt _____ Kino.

3. Are you living with them?

Wohnen Sie _____ ?

4. They are going to the playground.

Sie gehen _____ Spielplatz.

5. I have known the girl since the evening in Berlin.

Ich kenne das Mädchen _____ Abend in Berlin.

6. All drink coffee except our father.

Alle _____ Vater trinken Kaffee.

7. He is buying the car from me.

Er kauft das Auto _____.

TURN THE PAGE AND CHECK YOUR ANSWERS.

If you made any mistakes, write the correct German.

_____ 1. mit seiner

_____ 2. vom

_____ 3. bei ihnen

_____ 4. zum

_____ 5. seit dem

_____ 6. ausser unserem

_____ 7. von mir

START THE TAPE.

Say complete German sentences. Use contracted forms whenever possible.

1. Our mother is at the doctor's.
Unsere Mutter ist
2. The teacher goes to a bank.
Der Lehrer geht
3. He often speaks of his father.
Er spricht oft
4. The soldier often speaks of her.
Der Soldat spricht oft
5. The child talks with its mother.
Das Kind spricht
6. The lady is at her friend's (masc.).
Die Dame ist
7. The girl lives at the mother's.
Das Mädchen wohnt
8. She is coming out of the restaurant.
Sie kommt
9. No woman is smoking except you.
Keine Frau raucht
10. We get [receive] the cake from our mother.
Wir bekommen den Kuchen

11. The letter is from him.
Der Brief ist
12. I live at my mother's.
Ich wohne
13. You are eating today at your father's.
Sie essen heute
14. The man is speaking about the money.
Der Mann spricht
15. The child goes to [the] school.
Das Kind geht
16. My friend is coming with me.
Mein Freund kommt
17. We receive the money from them.
Wir bekommen das Geld
18. In Berlin she lives at her girl friend's.
In Berlin wohnt sie

Module 4

Test

Test

Say complete German sentences, supplying the appropriate personal pronoun on the basis of the given English.

1. We like the movie.
Der Film gefällt
2. She likes the wine.
Der Wein schmeckt
3. Does your father believe him?
Glaubt Ihr Vater?
4. We answer them.
Wir antworten
5. Does the car belong to you?
Gehört das Auto?
6. Hans and Inge are thanking me.
Hans und Inge danken
7. Mother helps us.
Mutter hilft
8. I thank you.
Ich danke

Say complete German sentences on the basis of the given English. Use contracted forms wherever possible.

1. He is now at the doctor's.

Er ist jetzt Arzt.

2. Hans and Peter are coming out of the movie theater.

Hans und Peter kommen Kino.

3. Are you speaking about the teacher?

Sprechen Sie Lehrer?

4. They have been in America for a week.

Sie sind Woche in Amerika.

5. The mother and her daughter are going to the bank.

Die Mutter und ihre Tochter gehen Bank.

6. We are going with a friend to Cologne.

Wir fahren Freund nach Köln.

7. Except for a teacher, all are in the classroom.

.... Lehrer sind alle in der Klasse.

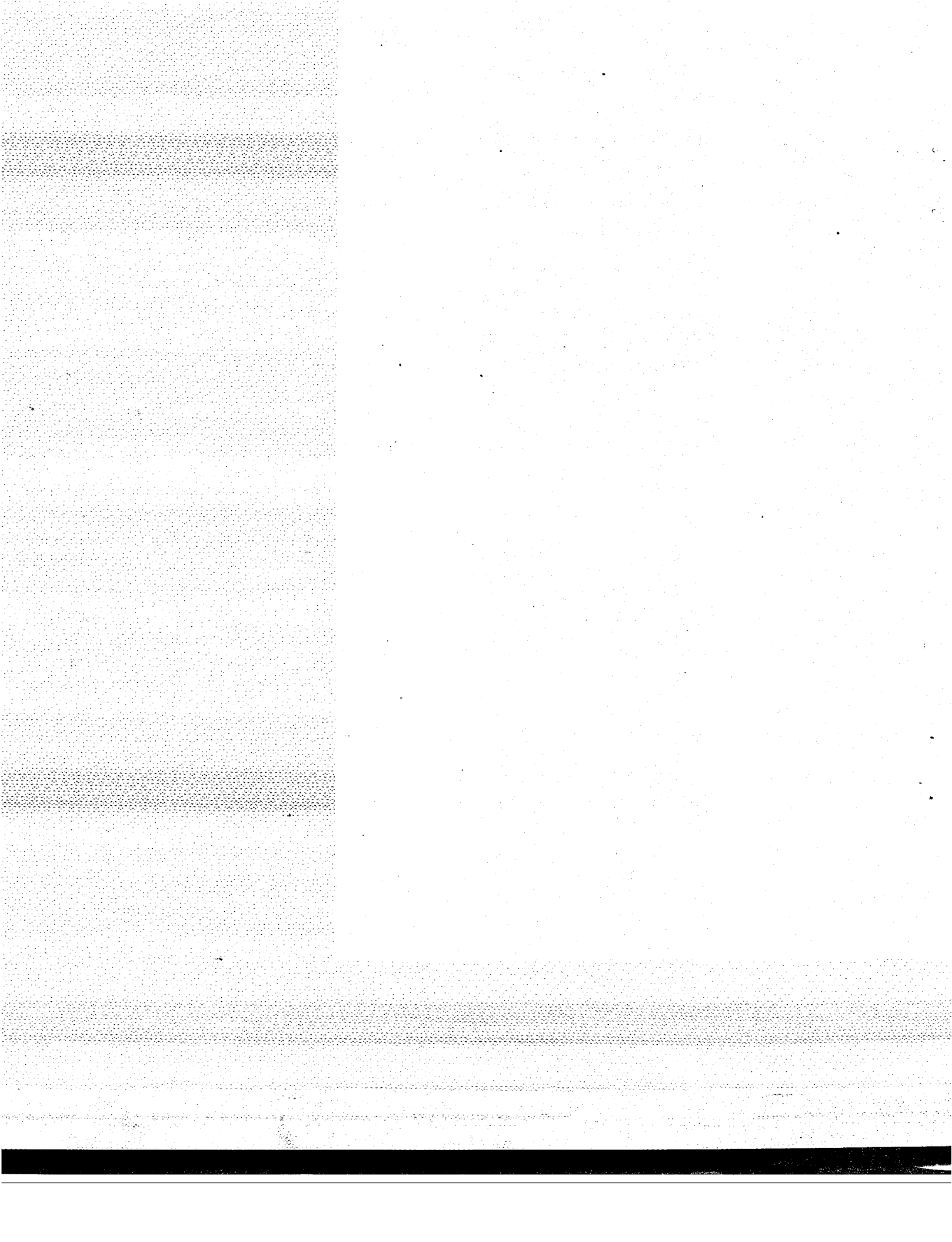
8. After [the] dinner we go for a walk.

.... Essen gehen wir spazieren.

Say complete German sentences, supplying the appropriate preposition and possessive adjective or kein on the basis of the given English.

1. I live at my mother's.
Ich wohne Mutter.
2. We are going to Berlin.
Wir fahren Berlin.
3. Hans and Maria are talking about their teacher.
Hans und Maria sprechen Lehrer.
4. The teacher doesn't get a magazine from any student.
Der Lehrer bekommt Schüler eine Illustrierte.
5. After my walk I read a book.
.... meinem Spaziergang lese ich ein Buch.
6. Since his vacation he is working again.
.... Urlaub arbeitet er wieder.

7. They are not coming with their daughter.
Sie kommen nicht Tochter.
8. The flower is from [out of] our garden.
Die Blume ist Garten.
9. Except for his mother, all are learning German.
.... Mutter lernen alle Deutsch.
10. The child is playing with its ball.
Das Kind spielt Ball.
11. The children are nice to their neighbor.
Die Kinder sind nett Nachbarn.



Fill in the blanks with the appropriate personal pronoun on the basis of the given English.

1. The child believes the teacher (masc.).

Das Kind glaubt _____.

2. We thank the lady.

Wir danken _____.

3. I like beer.

Bier schmeckt _____.

4. We help you, Mr. Meyer.

Wir helfen _____, Herr Meyer.

5. The child likes the playground.

Der Spielplatz gefällt _____.

6. Mother is answering us.

Mutter antwortet _____.

7. I don't like any beer.

_____ schmeckt kein Bier.

8. Does he believe you?

Glaubt er _____?

9. The sports car belongs to us.

Der Sportwagen gehört _____.

TURN THE PAGE.

Fill in the blanks with the appropriate personal pronoun on the basis of the given English.

1. The child believes the teacher (masc.).

Das Kind glaubt ihm.

2. We thank the lady.

Wir danken ihr.

3. I like beer.

Bier schmeckt mir.

4. We help you, Mr. Meyer.

Wir helfen Ihnen, Herr Meyer.

5. The child likes the playground.

Der Spielplatz gefällt ihm.

6. Mother is answering us.

Mutter antwortet uns.

7. I don't like any beer.

Mir schmeckt kein Bier.

8. Does he believe you?

Glaubt er Ihnen?

9. The sports car belongs to us.

Der Sportwagen gehört uns.

TURN THE PAGE.

Fill in the blanks on the basis of the given English.
Use contracted forms wherever possible.

1. She gets a book from the teacher.

Sie bekommt ein Buch _____ Lehrer.

2. The lady is coming out of a restaurant.

Die Dame kommt _____ Restaurant.

3. Except for my friend, no student has a car.

_____ Freund hat kein Schüler ein Auto.

4. We meet them at my mother's.

Wir treffen sie _____ Mutter.

5. Karl has been studying in Germany for a month.

Karl studiert _____ Monat in Deutschland.

6. After the German class, I go home.

_____ Deutschunterricht gehe ich nach Hause.

7. Hans and Inge go with the teacher to the restaurant.

Hans und Inge gehen _____ Lehrerin ins Restaurant.

8. The child goes to [the] school.

Das Kind geht _____ Schule.

TURN THE PAGE.

Fill in the blanks on the basis of the given English.
Use contracted forms wherever possible.

1. She gets a book from the teacher.

Sie bekommt ein Buch vom Lehrer.

2. The lady is coming out of a restaurant.

Die Dame kommt aus einem Restaurant.

3. Except for my friend, no student has a car.

Ausser meinem Freund hat kein Schüler ein Auto.

4. We meet them at my mother's.

Wir treffen sie bei meiner Mutter.

5. Karl has been studying in Germany for a month.

Karl studiert seit einem Monat in Deutschland.

6. After the German class, I go home.

Nach dem Deutschunterricht gehe ich nach Hause.

7. Hans and Inge go with the teacher to the restaurant.

Hans und Inge gehen mit der Lehrerin ins Restaurant.

8. The child goes to [the] school.

Das Kind geht zur Schule.

TURN THE PAGE.

Fill in the blanks, supplying the appropriate preposition and possessive adjective or kein on the basis of the given English.

1. They are visiting us with their father.

Sie besuchen uns _____ Vater.

2. We are living at our mother's.

Wir wohnen _____ Mutter.

3. The children eat after their bath.

Die Kinder essen _____ Bad.

4. The student often speaks about his girl friend.

Der Schüler spricht oft _____ Freundin.

5. Max and Hilde are coming out of their apartment.

Max und Hilde kommen _____ Wohnung.

6. They don't speak about any teacher.

Sie sprechen _____ Lehrer.

7. I am getting a letter from my father.

Ich bekomme einen Brief _____ Vater.

8. Except for our teacher, all are in the classroom.

_____ Lehrer sind alle in der Klasse.

9. He doesn't play with any child.

Er spielt _____ Kind.

TURN THE PAGE.

Fill in the blanks, supplying the appropriate preposition and possessive adjective or kein on the basis of the given English.

1. They are visiting us with their father.

Sie besuchen uns mit ihrem Vater.

2. We are living at our mother's.

Wir wohnen bei unserer Mutter.

3. The children eat after their bath.

Die Kinder essen nach ihrem Bad.

4. The student often speaks about his girl friend.

Der Schüler spricht oft von seiner Freundin.

5. Max and Hilde are coming out of their apartment.

Max und Hilde kommen aus ihrer Wohnung.

6. They don't speak about any teacher.

Sie sprechen von keinem Lehrer.

7. I am getting a letter from my father.

Ich bekomme einen Brief von meinem Vater.

8. Except for our teacher, all are in the classroom.

Ausser unserem Lehrer sind alle in der Klasse.

9. He doesn't play with any child.

Er spielt mit keinem Kind.

TURN THE PAGE.

10. The girl is running to her mother.

Das Mädchen läuft _____ Mutter.

11. Since his vacation in Germany, the soldier speaks German well.

_____ Urlaub in Deutschland spricht
der Soldat gut Deutsch.

END OF TEST.

10. The girl is running to her mother.

Das Mädchen läuft zu seiner Mutter.

11. Since his vacation in Germany, the soldier speaks German well.

Seit seinem Urlaub in Deutschland spricht der Soldat gut Deutsch.

END OF TEST.