

G E R M A N  
COURSE SUPPLEMENT  
BASIC STRUCTURES

MODULE 19

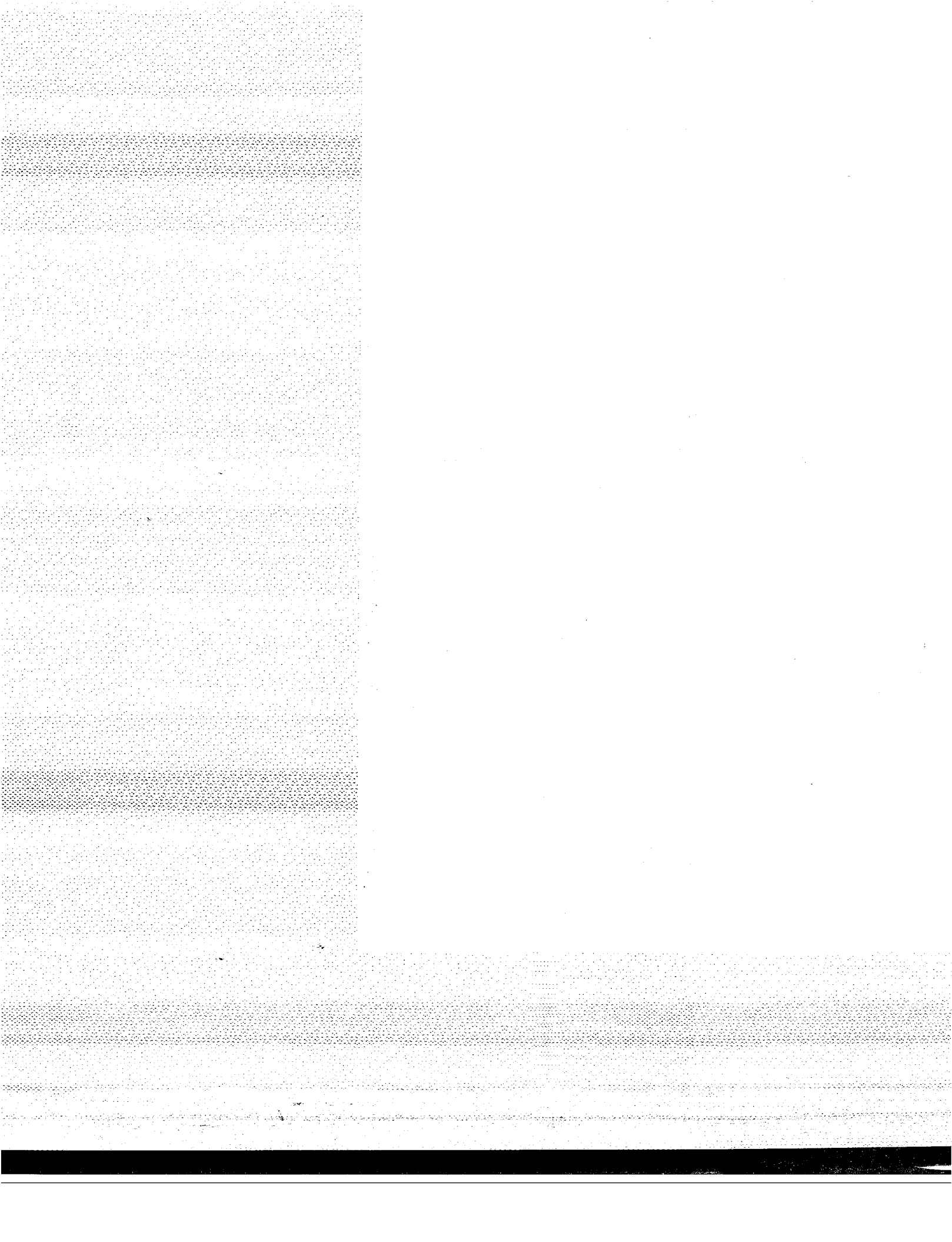
Adjectives not Preceded by "Der" or "Kein" Words

Prerequisite Modules:

Modules 14, 15, 18

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Adjectives Not Preceded by "Der" or "Kein" Words

In Modules 14, 15, and 18, you learned the forms and uses of descriptive adjectives following the definite article and other "der" words (dieser, jener, solcher, etc.) and following "kein" words (kein, ein, and the possessive adjectives). In this module, you will learn the forms and uses of descriptive adjectives which are not preceded by either a "der" word or a "kein" word. The module is divided into the following sections:

1. Unpreceded Descriptive Adjectives (Singular and Plural)
2. Appellations, Salutations, and Idiomatic Expressions
3. Adjectives Expressing Quantity

1. Unprecedented Descriptive  
Adjectives (Singular and Plural)

The term "unprecedented" will be used to refer to adjectives which are not preceded by either a "der" word or a "kein" word. For each of the sentences below, write "P" or "U" in the space provided to indicate whether the adjective is "preceded" or "unprecedented":

1. Heute kaufe ich keine neue Zeitschrift. \_\_\_\_\_
2. Hans kauft gern alte Autos. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Wo sind meine braunen Schuhe? \_\_\_\_\_
4. Dunkles Bier kommt aus Deutschland. \_\_\_\_\_
5. Mancher amerikanische Schüler lernt Deutsch. \_\_\_\_\_
6. Der Anzug ist aus gutem Stoff. \_\_\_\_\_
7. Arme Frauen haben wenig Geld. \_\_\_\_\_
8. Wir grüssen den neuen Lehrer. \_\_\_\_\_

START THE TAPE.

The unpreceded sentences are: 2, 4, 6, and 7.

Whenever descriptive adjectives are unpreceded by a "der" word or a "kein" word, they have the same endings as the definite article (or other "der" words) would have when used with the noun in question. Suppose, for example, that you wished to convey the following English sentence in German:

He drinks good wine.

Leaving the adjective aside for the moment, the equivalent German sentence would be:

Er trinkt----Wein.

Is the adjective in question preceded or unpreceded? What is the gender, case, and number of the noun which the adjective modifies?

As you have just learned, the unpreceded adjective has the same ending as the definite article would have when used with the noun Wein in this sentence. Remembering the gender, case, and number of the noun Wein in this sentence, what would be the appropriate definite article form?

The definite article form would be den, as you can see from the sentence Er trinkt [den] Wein.

You should now be able to give the German equivalent for "He drinks good wine." Say the German sentence.

The correct answer is Er trinkt guten Wein.

Say each of the German sentences below, replacing the definite article by the appropriate form of the adjective in parentheses. For example:

You see: Er trinkt den Wein. (gut)  
Er trinkt .... Wein.

You say: Er trinkt guten Wein.

Note that each of the adjectives is unpreceded by a "der" or "kein" word and thus takes the ending of the definite article in the same grammatical context.

1. Hans raucht die Zigaretten. (stark)  
Hans raucht .... Zigaretten.
2. Das Bier ist gut. (deutsch)  
.... Bier ist gut.
3. Die Häuser sind teuer. (neu)  
.... Häuser sind teuer.
4. Bei dem Licht kann man nicht lesen. (schlecht)  
Bei .... Licht kann man nicht lesen.
5. Der Wein schmeckt ausgezeichnet. (alt)  
.... Wein schmeckt ausgezeichnet.

6. Den Kaffee trinke ich nicht. (schwarz)

.... Kaffee trinke ich nicht.

7. Die Schuhe gefallen mir. (braun)

.... Schuhe gefallen mir.



In the exercise on the next page, you will be asked to supply the appropriate form of the unpreceded adjective, without the aid of the corresponding definite article. Before beginning the exercise, you should review the definite article endings shown in the table below, together with the corresponding endings for the unpreceded adjective gut.

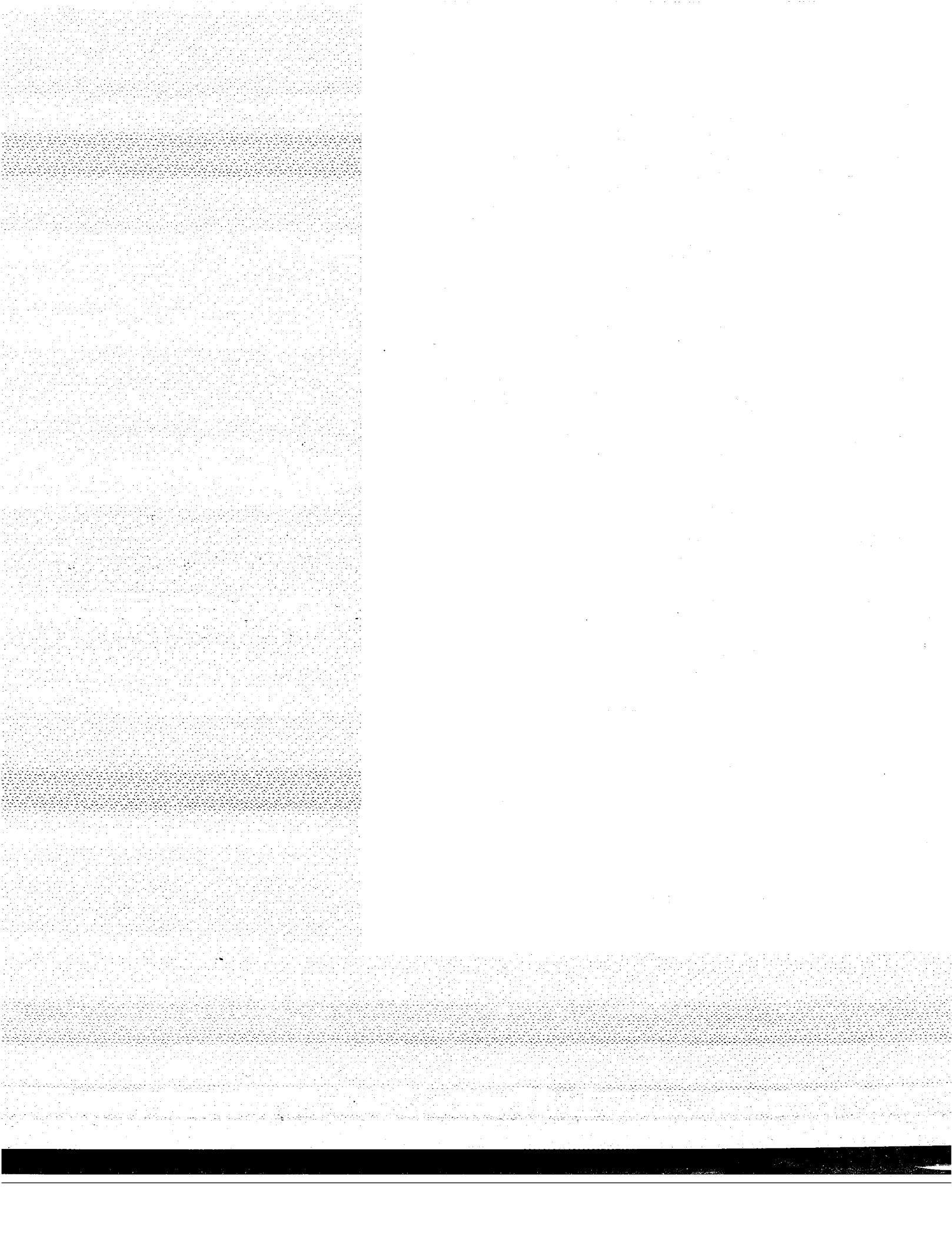
Singular

|            | Masc.                  | Fem.                     | Neuter                 |
|------------|------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|
| Nominative | der Wein<br>guter Wein | die Milch<br>gute Milch  | das Bier<br>gutes Bier |
| Accusative | den Wein<br>guten Wein | die Milch<br>gute Milch  | das Bier<br>gutes Bier |
| Dative     | dem Wein<br>gutem Wein | der Milch<br>guter Milch | dem Bier<br>gutem Bier |

Plural (all genders)

|            |                            |
|------------|----------------------------|
| Nominative | die Weine<br>gute Weine    |
| Accusative | die Weine<br>gute Weine    |
| Dative     | den Weinen<br>guten Weinen |

TURN THE PAGE.



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

1. We are buying green plants for our apartment.  
(grün)

Wir kaufen \_\_\_\_\_ Pflanzen für unsere Wohnung.

2. Are there high mountains in Germany? (hoch)

Gibt es in Deutschland \_\_\_\_\_ Berge?

3. Hans likes to drink cold milk. (kalt)

Hans trinkt gern \_\_\_\_\_ Milch.

4. We often drive through old cities. (alt)

Wir fahren oft durch \_\_\_\_\_ Städte.

5. The suit is made of good cloth. (gut)

Der Anzug ist aus \_\_\_\_\_ Stoff.

6. On cold evenings we stay at home. (kalt)

An \_\_\_\_\_ Abenden bleiben wir zu Hause.

7. He likes to drive fast sports cars. (schnell)

Er fährt gern \_\_\_\_\_ Sportwagen.

TURN THE PAGE AND CHECK YOUR ANSWERS.

If you made any mistakes, write the correct German.

\_\_\_\_\_ 1. grüne

\_\_\_\_\_ 2. hohe

\_\_\_\_\_ 3. kalte

\_\_\_\_\_ 4. alte

\_\_\_\_\_ 5. gutem

\_\_\_\_\_ 6. kalten

\_\_\_\_\_ 7. schnelle

TURN THE PAGE.

8. Many Berliners live in dark apartments. (dunkel)

Viele Berliner wohnen in \_\_\_\_\_ Wohnungen.

9. In Frankfurt there are wide streets. (breit)

• In Frankfurt gibt es \_\_\_\_\_ Strassen.

10. He likes to eat in expensive restaurants. (teuer)

Er isst gern in \_\_\_\_\_ Restaurants.

TURN THE PAGE AND CHECK YOUR ANSWERS.

If you made any mistakes, write the correct German.

\_\_\_\_\_ 8. dunklen

\_\_\_\_\_ 9. breite

\_\_\_\_\_ 10. teuren

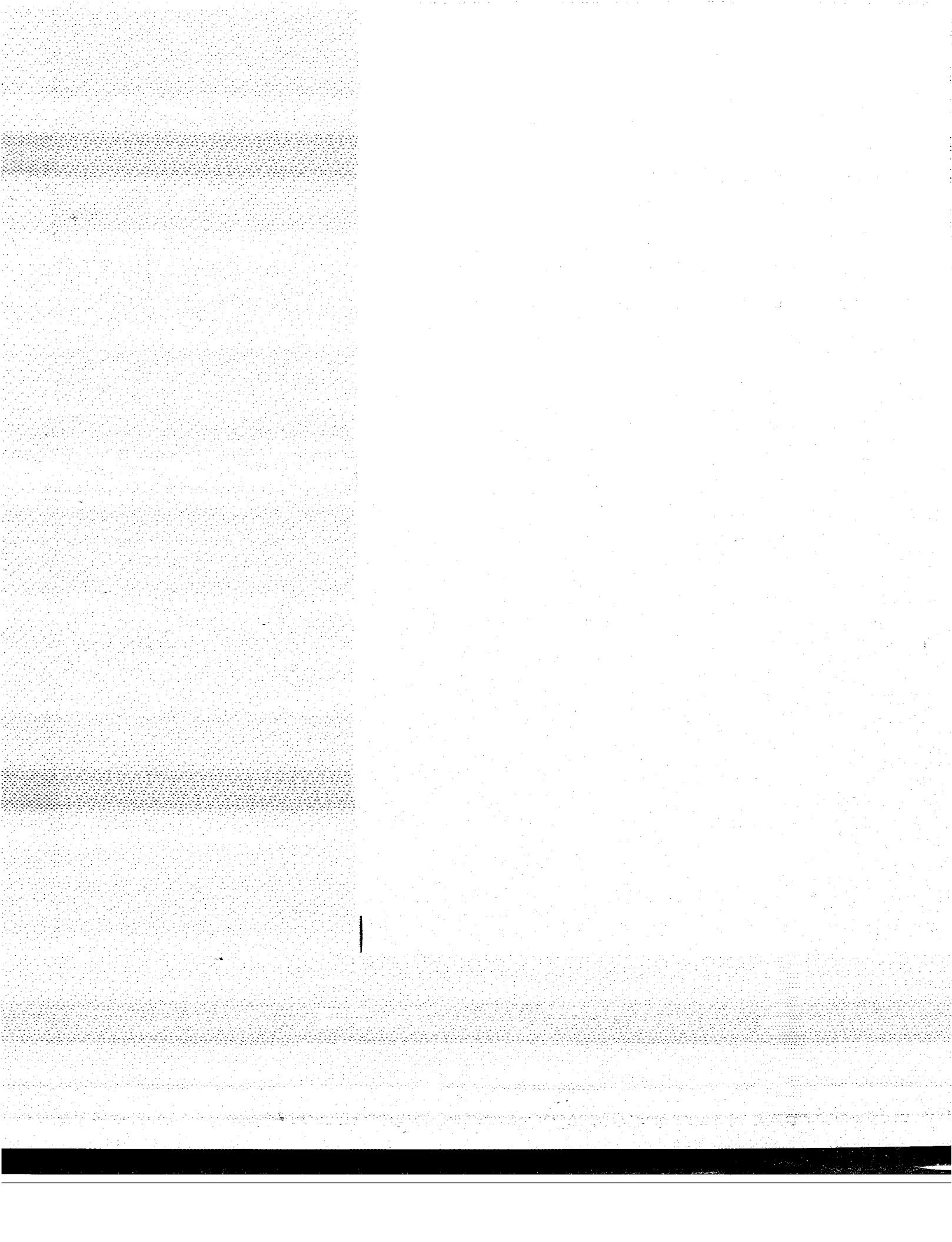
START THE TAPE.

Say the German, filling in the blanks with the appropriate form of the adjective in parentheses.

1. Fresh air is healthy. (frisch)  
.... Luft ist gesund.
2. Mr. and Mrs. Meyer have beautiful pictures in their house. (schön)  
Herr und Frau Meyer haben .... Bilder in ihrem Haus.
3. They live in old houses. (alt)  
Sie wohnen in .... Häusern.
4. In bad weather we stay home. (schlecht)  
Bei .... Wetter bleiben wir zu Hause.
5. Hans likes to drink expensive wines. (teuer)  
Hans trinkt gern .... Weine.
6. Cold coffee doesn't taste good to me. (kalt)  
.... Kaffee schmeckt mir nicht.

7. He only drinks German beer. (deutsch)  
Er trinkt nur .... Bier.
8. This restaurant has good food. (gut)  
In diesem Restaurant gibt es .... Essen.
9. Do you like to drink light beer? (hell)  
Trinken Sie gern .... Bier?
10. American cigarettes are strong. (amerikanisch)  
.... Zigaretten sind stark.





It is possible for more than one unpreceded adjective to be used with a given noun, as in the following examples:

1. Starker, schwarzer Kaffee ist nicht gut.  
(Strong black coffee is not good.)
2. Wir fahren durch schöne, alte Städte.  
(We are driving through beautiful old cities.)
3. Er trägt einen Mantel aus gutem, warmem Stoff.  
(He is wearing a coat made of good, warm material.)

When a noun is modified by more than one adjective, all adjectives (two or more) have, of course, the same ending. Thus, in the first example sentence above, both stark and schwarz have an -er ending because they both modify a masculine, singular noun in the nominative case. In the second sentence, schön and alt both have an -e ending because they modify a plural noun in the accusative case. Finally, in the third sentence, gut and warm have an -em ending because they modify a masculine, singular noun in the dative case.

Fill in the blanks with the appropriate form of each of the adjectives given in parentheses.

1. They live in dark, cold apartments.  
(dunkel - kalt)

Sie wohnen in \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ Wohnungen.

2. We like to swim in clean, warm water.  
(sauber - warm)

Wir baden gern in \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ Wasser.

3. Hans and Inge like to visit old German cities.  
(alt - deutsch)

Hans und Inge besuchen gern \_\_\_\_\_  
Städte.

4. The coat is made of good, warm material. (gut-  
warm)  
Der Mantel ist aus \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ Stoff.

5. They live in beautiful, elegant houses.  
(schön - elegant)

Sie wohnen in \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ Häusern.

6. He has big, heavy luggage with him.  
(gross - schwer)

Er hat \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ Gepäck bei sich.

TURN THE PAGE AND CHECK YOUR ANSWERS.

If you made any mistakes, write the correct German.

\_\_\_\_\_ 1. dunklen, kalten

\_\_\_\_\_ 2. sauberem, warmem

\_\_\_\_\_ 3. alte, deutsche

\_\_\_\_\_ 4. gutem, warmem

\_\_\_\_\_ 5. schönen, eleganten

\_\_\_\_\_ 6. grosses, schweres

TURN THE PAGE.

7. This suit is made of good English cloth.  
(gut - englisch)

Dieser Anzug ist aus \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ Stoff.

8. They are buying themselves new, expensive coats.  
(neu - teuer)

Sie kaufen sich \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ Mäntel.

9. She likes to see new, interesting movies.  
(neu - interessant)

Sie sieht sich gern \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_  
Filme an.

10. In bad, cold weather, I prefer to stay home.  
(schlecht - kalt)

Bei \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ Wetter bleibe ich  
lieber zu Hause.

11. Peter likes to drink dark, cold beer.  
(dunkel - kalt)

Peter trinkt gern \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ Bier.

TURN THE PAGE AND CHECK YOUR ANSWERS.

If you made any mistakes, write the correct German.

\_\_\_\_\_ 7. gutem, englischem

\_\_\_\_\_ 8. neue, teure

\_\_\_\_\_ 9. neue, interessante

\_\_\_\_\_ 10. schlechtem, kaltem

\_\_\_\_\_ 11. dunkles, kaltes

START THE TAPE.

Section 2

Appellations, Salutations, and Idiomatic Expressions

## 2. Appellations, Salutations, and Idiomatic Expressions

In Section 1, you learned the basic principle underlying the formation of descriptive adjectives when they are unpreceded by either a "der" word or "kein" word, namely, that the adjective takes the same ending as the definite article would in that grammatical context. This principle was practiced with a number of typical adjective-noun combinations, including sentences in which more than one unpreceded adjective modified a single noun.

The same system of adjective endings applies to a number of German idioms or fixed expressions. One such category is that of appellations ("dear John," "old friend," "dear parents," etc.). In general, appellations are used only in the nominative case, but you should be careful to make sure that the adjective agrees in gender and number with the noun. How would you express "dear Franz" in German, using the appropriate form of the adjective lieb?



You would say lieber Franz. Since Franz is a masculine singular proper noun, the unpreceded adjective ending would be the same as the ending of the definite article in the same grammatical context (in this instance, der).

How would you say "dear Inge"?

You would say liebe Inge. When referring to more than one person (as in "dear Father and Mother"), the German speaker is required to use a separate adjective for each person:

1. lieber Franz und lieber Peter  
("dear Franz and Peter")
2. lieber Vater und liebe Mutter  
("dear Father and Mother")
3. lieber Franz und liebe Ingrid  
("dear Franz and Ingrid")

In sentences 2 and 3 above, you should also note that different adjective endings are used for each of the two persons, in keeping with their different genders.

Common salutations such as "good morning," "good evening," "hello [good day]," "good night," use unprecedented adjectives in the accusative case form. This is because the German expression is in reality an abbreviated form of the longer salutation "I wish you a good morning (evening, etc.)" in which the noun in question serves as a direct object.

Listen to and repeat the following expressions:

|              |                      |
|--------------|----------------------|
| guten Morgen | ("good morning")     |
| guten Abend  | ("good evening")     |
| guten Tag    | ("hello" [good day]) |
| gute Nacht   | ("good night")       |

Note the accusative singular feminine form of the adjective in gute Nacht.

In written German, appellations and salutations are usually accompanied by exclamation marks.

Lieber Hans!

Guten Abend!



Write the German.

1. Good evening, Peter.

---

2. Dear Father and Mother:

---

3. Good night, Ingrid.

---

4. Dear child:

---

5. Good night, Karl and Maria.

---

6. Hello, Fritz!

---

7. Dear friends [masc.]:

---

8. Good morning!

---

9. Dear Inge and Hans:

---

10. Dear, good friend [masc.]:

---

TURN THE PAGE AND CHECK YOUR ANSWERS.  
19-25

If you made any mistakes, write the correct German.

1. Guten Abend, Peter!

---

2. Lieber Vater und liebe Mutter!

---

3. Gute Nacht, Ingrid!

---

4. Liebes Kind!

---

5. Gute Nacht, Karl und Maria!

---

6. Guten Tag, Fritz!

---

7. Liebe Freunde!

---

8. Guten Morgen!

---

9. Liebe Inge und lieber Hans!

---

10. Lieber, guter Freund!

---

START THE TAPE.

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A number of idiomatic expressions use unprecedented adjectives. Study the following list, noticing the form of the adjective and the English translation of the expression:

1.     lange Zeit             for a long time  
Er war lange Zeit in Amerika.  
(He was in America for a long time.)
  
2.     in erster Linie       in the first place  
                                 (literally, in first line)  
In erster Linie will er Geld verdienen.  
(In the first place, he wants to earn money)
  
3.     aus gutem Grund       for a good reason.  
                                 (literally, out of good  
                                 ground)  
Er bleibt aus gutem Grund zu Hause.  
(He is staying home for a good reason.)
  
4.     in grosser Eile       in a big hurry  
Ich kann nur einen Moment bleiben, denn  
ich bin in grosser Eile.  
(I can only stay for a moment, because I  
am in a big hurry.)

You will note that the English equivalents of some of these expressions contain a definite or indefinite article which is not paralleled in the German expression:

in erster Linie      in the first place

You can best remember to avoid using an article in the German expression (as well as the proper form of the adjective) by simply memorizing the expression. Study the four expressions on the preceding page until you feel you know them thoroughly, then turn the page for exercises.



Fill in the blanks with the appropriate German expression on the basis of the given English.

1. Mr. Meyer is always in a great hurry.

Herr Meyer ist immer \_\_\_\_\_.

2. He was in Munich for a long time.

Er war \_\_\_\_\_ in München.

3. Inge isn't inviting him for a good reason.

Inge lädt ihn \_\_\_\_\_ nicht ein.

4. In the first place, he must apologize.

\_\_\_\_\_ muss er sich entschuldigen.

TURN THE PAGE AND CHECK YOUR ANSWERS.

If you made any mistakes, write the correct German.

\_\_\_\_\_ 1. in grosser Eile

\_\_\_\_\_ 2. lange Zeit

\_\_\_\_\_ 3. aus gutem Grund

\_\_\_\_\_ 4. In erster Linie

START THE TAPE.

Say complete German sentences, supplying the appropriate idiomatic expression on the basis of the given English.

1. In the first place, you are supposed to learn German here.

\* Sie sollen hier .... Deutsch lernen.

2. Professor Müller goes home in a great hurry.

Professor Müller geht .... nach Hause.

3. He was in Florida for a long time.

Er war .... in Florida.

4. I am not going to call them for a good reason.

Ich rufe sie .... nicht an.

5. We don't smoke for a good reason.

.... rauchen wir nicht.

Say complete German sentences on the basis of the given English.

1. Good morning, Mrs. Müller!  
....., Frau Müller!
2. My brother is always in a great hurry.  
Mein Bruder ist immer .....
3. He doesn't write her for a good reason.  
..... schreibt er ihr nicht.
4. Dear Brother and Sister:  
.....!
5. Good evening, Peter!  
....., Peter!
6. Dear Friends:  
..... Freunde!
7. In the first place, I would like to thank you.  
..... möchte ich dir danken.
8. Hello, Karl!  
....., Karl!

9. I have been here for a long time.  
Ich bin schon .... hier.
10. Dear Parents:  
.... Eltern!
11. Dear old friend:  
.... Freund!
12. Say good night, Dick!  
Sag ....., Dick!



Section 3

Adjectives Expressing Quantity

### 3. Adjectives Expressing Quantity

Cardinal numbers (such as "seven," "twelve," "four hundred eighteen," etc.) are invariable in German, that is to say, they do not change their form, regardless of the gender, number, or case of the nouns which they precede. For example:

|                  |                       |
|------------------|-----------------------|
| drei Männer      | (three men)           |
| drei Frauen      | (three women)         |
| mit drei Kindern | (with three children) |

Adjectives which express a general, indefinite quantity (such as "many," "few," "several," etc.) do however, have different endings in German. When not preceded by a "der" or "kein" word, they follow the unpreceded adjective pattern.

Listen to and repeat the following German sentences, noticing the underlined adjectives expressing an indefinite quantity and the corresponding English expression:

1. Viele Amerikaner besuchen Deutschland.  
(Many Americans visit Germany.)
2. Wenige Kinder spielen auf dieser Strasse.  
(Few children play on this street.)
3. Einige Kinder spielen auf dieser Strasse.  
(A few children play on this street.)



NOTE: The German words wenige and einige correspond to the English distinction between "few" and "a few". You can remember that einige is the term for "a few" by noting the element ein- in the German word.

Say the German word for "many."

Say the German word for "few."

Say the German word for "a few."

4. Mehrere Soldaten stehen vor dem Kino.

(Several soldiers are standing in front of the movie theater.)

NOTE: The word mehrere consists of three separate syllables, each of which should be enunciated clearly. Practice repeating this word after the model voice.

5. Andere Hotels sind nicht so teuer.

(Other hotels are not so expensive.)

Listen to and repeat the following German sentences, noticing the English translation.

1. Wenige Kinos zeigen diesen Film.  
(Few movie theaters show this film.)
2. Viele Deutsche trinken gern Bier.  
(Many Germans like to drink beer.)
3. Einige Schüler sprechen Deutsch.  
(A few students speak German.)
4. Mehrere Freunde wollen uns besuchen.  
(Several friends want to visit us.)
5. Andere Männer rauchen diese Zigarren auch.  
(Other men also smoke these cigars.)

Write the German.

1. other

2. many

3. few

4. several

5. a few

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---

---

---

---

TURN THE PAGE AND CHECK YOUR ANSWERS.

If you made any mistakes, write the correct German.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. andere
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. viele
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. wenige
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. mehrere
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. einige

START THE TAPE.

As noted in the introduction to this section, viele, wenige, and other adjectives expressing an indefinite quantity function as unpreceded adjectives whenever they are in fact not preceded by a "der" or "kein" word. Accordingly, they take the appropriate definite article ending for the context in which they appear, as in the following examples:

Viele Amerikaner fahren nach Kalifornien.

(Many Americans go to California.)  
(Nominative, plural, masculine.)

Der Professor hilft vielen Studenten.

(The professor helps many students.)  
(Dative, plural, masculine.)

When other adjectives accompany an adjective of quantity in an unpreceded situation, as, for example, in Viele alte Freunde sind hier (Many old friends are here), the other adjectives also take the same ending, as you have already learned.

You may wish to review the "unpreceded adjective endings" in Section 1 of this module before beginning the next exercise.

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

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

1. We are visiting many countries.

Wir besuchen \_\_\_\_\_ Länder.

2. I am going to Germany with several buddies.

Ich fahre mit \_\_\_\_\_ Kameraden nach  
Deutschland.

3. Hans is helping a few good friends.

Hans hilft \_\_\_\_\_ Freunden.

4. Other restaurants are better than this one.

\_\_\_\_\_ Restaurants sind besser als dieses.

5. There are few students in this classroom.

In dieser Klasse sind \_\_\_\_\_ Schüler.

6. Hans writes letters to many friends.

Hans schreibt \_\_\_\_\_ Bekannten Briefe.

7. We are looking at a few old buildings.

Wir sehen uns \_\_\_\_\_ Gebäude an.

8. Helga and Thomas, other children are not as  
bad as you.

Helga und Thomas, \_\_\_\_\_ Kinder sind nicht so  
böse wie ihr.

9. Several houses have no garage.

\_\_\_\_\_ Häuser haben keine Garage.

TURN THE PAGE AND CHECK YOUR ANSWERS.  
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If you made any mistakes, write the correct German.

\_\_\_\_\_ 1. viele

\_\_\_\_\_ 2. mehreren

\_\_\_\_\_ 3. einigen guten

\_\_\_\_\_ 4. Andere

\_\_\_\_\_ 5. wenige

\_\_\_\_\_ 6. vielen

\_\_\_\_\_ 7. einige alte

\_\_\_\_\_ 8. andere

\_\_\_\_\_ 9. Mehrere

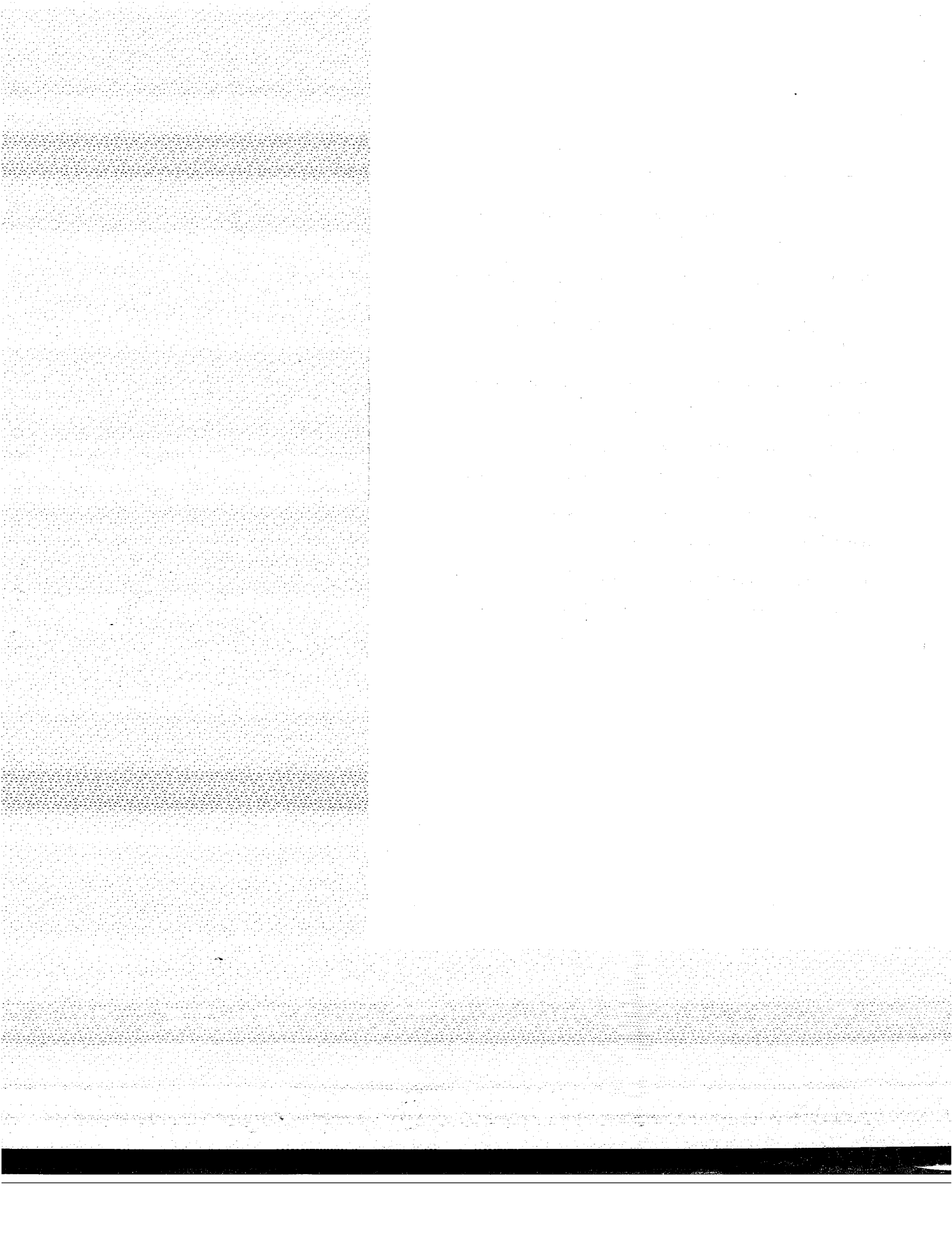
START THE TAPE.

19-42



Say complete German sentences on the basis of the given English.

1. In a few days he is flying to Germany.  
.... Tagen fliegt er nach Deutschland.
2. Do you have any other interesting magazines?  
Haben Sie noch .... Zeitschriften?
3. Several soldiers want to spend their vacation in Germany.  
.... Soldaten wollen ihren Urlaub in Deutschland verbringen.
4. We are getting letters from many good friends.  
Wir bekommen von .... Freunden Briefe.
5. Few men help their wives in the kitchen.  
.... Männer helfen ihren Frauen in der Küche.
6. Hans is buying a few bottles of wine.  
Hans kauft .... Flaschen Wein.
7. In other cities there are also elegant hotels.  
In .... Städten gibt es auch elegante Hotels.



Module 19

Test

Test

Say complete German sentences, supplying the appropriate form of the adjective or adjectives shown in parentheses.

1. Ingrid likes to drive fast cars. (schnell)  
Ingrid fährt gern mit .... Autos.
2. Good food is expensive. (gut)  
.... Essen ist teuer.
3. Mr. Meyer buys only expensive German sports cars.  
(teuer - deutsch)  
Herr Meyer kauft nur .... Sportwagen.
4. Do you like big old apartments? (gross - alt)  
Mögen Sie .... Wohnungen?
5. I don't like to eat green apples. (grün)  
.... Äpfel esse ich nicht gern.
6. My mother has beautiful dresses. (schön)  
Meine Mutter hat .... Kleider.
7. In beautiful weather we work in our garden.  
(schön)  
Bei .... Wetter arbeiten wir im Garten.
8. My brother likes to drink dark beer. (dunkel)  
Mein Bruder trinkt gern .... Bier.

Say complete German sentences on the basis of the given English.

1. Ingrid, can you bring me a few good pencils?  
Ingrid, kannst du mir .... Bleistifte bringen?
2. Our professor is always in a great hurry.  
Unser Professor ist immer ....
3. He has been living in Berlin for a long time.  
Er wohnt schon .... in Berlin.
4. We want to visit many friends.  
Wir wollen .... Freunde besuchen.
5. They don't answer for a good reason.  
.... antworten sie nicht.
6. Bill is going with several nice buddies to Europe.  
Bill fährt mit .... Kameraden nach Europa.
7. In the first place, you must look for a new apartment.  
.... musst du dir eine neue Wohnung suchen.
8. Do you sometimes eat in other restaurants?  
Essen Sie manchmal in .... Restaurants?

Write complete German sentences, supplying the appropriate form of the adjective or adjectives shown in parentheses.

1. New hotels are clean. (neu)

\_\_\_\_\_ Hotels sind sauber.

2. In the morning, Mrs. Meyer likes to drink strong coffee. (stark)

Morgens trinkt Frau Meyer gern \_\_\_\_\_ Kaffee.

3. Soldiers like to go out with young girls. (jung)

Soldaten gehen gern mit \_\_\_\_\_ Mädchen aus.

4. The children drink good warm milk. (gut - warm)

Die Kinder trinken \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ Milch.

5. Ingrid always thinks only about elegant, new dresses. (elegant - neu)

Ingrid denkt immer nur an \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ Kleider.

6. This suit is made of English cloth. (englisch)

Dieser Anzug ist aus \_\_\_\_\_ Stoff.

7. Big pictures are not always expensive. (gross)

\_\_\_\_\_ Bilder sind nicht immer teuer.

8. The children like to eat white bread. (weiss)

Die Kinder essen gern \_\_\_\_\_ Brot.

TURN THE PAGE.

Write complete German sentences, supplying the appropriate form of the adjective or adjectives shown in parentheses.

1. New hotels are clean. (neu)

Neue Hotels sind sauber.

2. In the morning, Mrs. Meyer likes to drink strong coffee. (stark)

Morgens trinkt Frau Meyer gern starken Kaffee.

3. Soldiers like to go out with young girls. (jung)

Soldaten gehen gern mit jungen Mädchen aus.

4. The children drink good warm milk. (gut - warm)

Die Kinder trinken gute, warme Milch.

5. Ingrid always thinks only about elegant, new dresses. (elegant - neu)

Ingrid denkt immer nur an elegante, neue Kleider.

6. This suit is made of English cloth. (englisch)

Dieser Anzug ist aus englischem Stoff.

7. Big pictures are not always expensive. (gross )

Grosse Bilder sind nicht immer teuer.

8. The children like to eat white bread. (weiss)

Die Kinder essen gern weisses Brot.

TURN THE PAGE.

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

1. Good morning, Mr. Meyer!

\_\_\_\_\_, Herr Meyer!

2. Dear Father and Mother:

\_\_\_\_\_!

3. Good night, Franz!

\_\_\_\_\_, Franz!

4. Dear Friends:

\_\_\_\_\_ Freunde!

5. Dear Child:

\_\_\_\_\_ Kind!

6. Dear Mr. Müller:

\_\_\_\_\_ Herr Müller!

7. Good evening, Maria!

\_\_\_\_\_, Maria!

8. Hello, Karl!

\_\_\_\_\_, Karl!

TURN THE PAGE.



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

1. Good morning, Mr. Meyer!

Guten Morgen \_\_\_\_\_, Herr Meyer!

2. Dear Father and Mother:

Lieber Vater und liebe Mutter \_\_\_\_\_!

3. Good night, Franz!

Gute Nacht \_\_\_\_\_, Franz!

4. Dear Friends:

Liebe \_\_\_\_\_ Freunde!

5. Dear Child:

Liebes \_\_\_\_\_ Kind!

6. Dear Mr. Müller:

Lieber \_\_\_\_\_ Herr Müller!

7. Good evening, Maria!

Guten Abend \_\_\_\_\_, Maria!

8. Hello, Karl!

Guten Tag \_\_\_\_\_, Karl!

TURN THE PAGE.

Write complete German sentences on the basis of the given English.

1. Peter has few books.

Peter hat \_\_\_\_\_ Bücher.

2. He has been in Germany for a long time.

Er ist schon \_\_\_\_\_ in Deutschland.

3. Ingrid wants to go to the beach with several girl friends.

Ingrid will mit \_\_\_\_\_ Freundinnen an den Strand fahren.

4. The soldier doesn't take a vacation for a good reason.

Der Soldat geht \_\_\_\_\_ nicht auf Urlaub.

5. Many good wines are inexpensive.

\_\_\_\_\_ Weine sind billig.

6. A few good friends write me often.

\_\_\_\_\_ Freunde schreiben mir oft.

TURN THE PAGE.

Write complete German sentences on the basis of the given English.

1. Peter has few books.

Peter hat wenige Bücher.

2. He has been in Germany for a long time.

Er ist schon lange Zeit in Deutschland.

3. Ingrid wants to go to the beach with several girl friends.

Ingrid will mit mehreren Freundinnen an den Strand fahren.

4. The soldier doesn't take a vacation for a good reason.

Der Soldat geht aus gutem Grund nicht auf Urlaub.

5. Many good wines are inexpensive.

Viele gute Weine sind billig.

6. A few good friends write me often.

Einige gute Freunde schreiben mir oft.

TURN THE PAGE.

7. Do you also shop in other department stores?

Kauft ihr auch in \_\_\_\_\_ Kaufhäusern ein?

8. In the first place, you are supposed to learn German here.

\_\_\_\_\_ sollen Sie hier Deutsch lernen.

END OF TEST.

7. Do you also shop in other department stores?

Kauft ihr auch in anderen Kaufhäusern ein?

8. In the first place, you are supposed to learn German here.

In erster Linie sollen Sie hier Deutsch lernen.

END OF TEST.



