



German Level 4

Chapter 1

(Notes and Worksheets)

- Lesson 1 – Adjektivendungen – bestimmte Artikel
- Lesson 2 – Adjektivdeklinations – bestimmte Artikel
- Lesson 3 – Adjektivendungen – unbestimmte Artikel
- Lesson 4 – Adjektivendungen – ohne Artikeln

Lesson 1 - Adjektivendungen- bestimmte Artikel

A word, which tells more about a noun, describes or shows the quality of a person or an object, used in sentence, is called an “Adjective”.

As you remember, we have already learnt the adjectives, which can be used very often. Here are some simple examples of adjectives -:

Der Mann sieht *gut* aus.
Die Kinder laufen *schnell*.
Das Wetter ist heute sehr *kalt*.

The adjectives *gut*, *schnell* and *kalt* in the above sentences respectively show the quality, manner or giving an extra information about a noun, used in a sentence as a subject.

Do you have an idea, how to identify an adjective in a sentence? If we ask the question “wie” (how) to the verb and the subject of a sentence, we get an answer in the role of adjective.

We shall take the same examples and make the questions for them.

Wie sieht der Mann aus?

- Der Mann sieht **gut** aus.

Wie laufen die Kinder?

- Die Kinder laufen **schnell**.

Wie ist das Wetter heute?

- Das Wetter ist heute **kalt**.

We have learnt the way of identification of an adjective. Now we’ll learn the ending, we add to the adjectives and see the correct position of an adjective in a sentence.

First we’ll try to understand it through the examples.



Der alte Schrank (the old cupboard)



Die kleine Lampe (the small lamp)



Das dicke Buch (the thick book)



Die frischen Äpfel (the fresh apples)

In above four examples we have placed the adjective before the noun with it's suitable ending.

When we place an adjective before the noun, means in between an article and a noun, we say it "Adjektivendung" or "Adjektivdeklination" (adjectiveending).

Die Äpfel sind frisch.

Die Äpfel kosten 100 Rupien.

Here we have written two different sentences to give an extra information about one subject or a common noun.

Die *frischen* Äpfel kosten 100 Rupien.

Instead of making two separate sentences, we can combine it in a one sentence.

Adjectiveending help us to combine to separate sentences with the same context. Here are some more examples with adjectiveendings.

1. Das Kleid ist blau. Es gefällt mir.
Das blaue Kleid gefällt mir. (I like the blue dress)
2. Die Lehrerin ist streng. Sie unterrichtet gut.
Die strenge Lehrerin unterrichtet gut. (The strict teacher teaches good)
3. Der Kurs ist interessant. Er ist am Abend.
Der interessante Kurs ist am Abend. (The interesting course is in the evening)

Now let's take a look at the table of adjective endings (Adjektivendungen) in the nominative (Nominativ) and in accusative (Akkusativ) -:

	Maskulin	Feminin	Neutrum	Plural
Nominativ	der alte Schrank	die kleine Lampe	das dicke Buch	die frischen Äpfel
Akkusativ	den alten Schrank	die kleine Lampe	das dicke Buch	die frischen Äpfel

We have already seen the examples of adjective endings (Adjektivendungen) in Nominativ. Now let's take the example of an accusative case from the above table.

For example -: Er braucht **den alten** Schrank.

If we consider the original table of Articles, we understand, that the articles in accusative case are same like nominative case, except masculine. Only masculine takes a slight change in accusative case, whereas the other articles remain same.

Adjektiv nach dem bestimmten Artikel im Nominativ und Akkusativ -:

	Maskulin	Feminin	Neutrum	Plural
Nominativ	e	e	e	en
Akkusativ	en	e	e	en

Worksheet for Self-Study

1) Ich sehe das modern__ Haus.

- a) e
- b) es
- c) er

2) Das sind die neu__ Schuhe.

- a) e
- b) -
- c) en

3) Der jung__ Mann hat eine Jacke.

- a) er
- b) e
- c) es

4) Der Journalistin schreibt den interessant__ Bericht (der – Report).

- a) e
- b) er
- c) en



5)

- a) das schöne Bild
- b) die schöne Bild
- c) der schöne Bild



6)

- a) die großen Familie
- b) die große Familie
- c) die großes Familie



7)

- a) die intelligenten Ärzte
- b) die intelligente Ärzte
- c) die intelligentes Ärzte

8) Which Wh-question will you ask to identify an adjective in a sentence?

- a) was
- b) welche
- c) wie

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Lesson 2 – Adjektivendungen – im Dativ

In the previous lesson we learnt “Adjektivendungen” (the adjective endings). We also learnt, how to identify an adjective in a given sentence.

Der junge Mann kennt mich.

In the above sentence, we can see that “der junge Mann” is the nominative part, which gives us the subject of the sentence. According to the nominative case and gender of the noun, we added a suitable ending to the adjective.

Ich kenne *den* jungen Mann.

Here you must have observed, that we have added a different ending as compare to the previous sentence. The subject of the previous sentence has been become the direct object in the 2nd sentence, which represents the accusative case. By following the same rule, we have added an ending “en” to the adjective.

Above two examples are in nominative and in accusative case respectively. In this lesson we are going to learn “Adjektivdeklinaton” in dative case.

Der Mann hilft *dem* armen Freund.

The above sentence gives us the ending of masculine noun in dative case. As we have already learnt ‘helfen’ is the dative verb, which takes an indirect object in a sentence.

Now we’ll see the examples in all three cases – Nominativ, Akkusativ and Dativ with their different endings respectively.

	Maskulin	Feminin	Neutrum	Plural
Nominativ	Der junge Mann kennt mich.	Die bunte Wand gefällt mir.	Das interessante Buch kostet 500 Rupien.	Die netten Großeltern besuchen mich.
Akkusativ	Ich kenne den jungen Mann.	Ich sehe die bunte Wand.	Ich lese das interessante Buch.	Ich besuche die netten Großeltern.
Dativ	Der Mann hilft dem armen Mann.	Die Wand gefällt der besten Freundin.	Das Buch gehört dem kleinen Kind.	Ich erzähle den netten Großeltern die Geschichte.

If you observe all the examples in the above table, you will easily understand the endings we added in each case.

- In Nominative case for all the genders we have the same ending “e”, except plural. For plural we add “en”.
- In Accusative case, masculine and plural have the same ending “en” whereas feminine and neutrum have the same ending “e”. As per the original table of definite articles, we know that masculine noun always takes a change in accusative case, whereas other articles in accusative remain same.
- It is very easy to remember the ending in dative case, because all the genders in dative take the same ending “en”.

Adjektivendungen im Nominativ, Akkusativ und Dativ -:

	Maskulin	Feminin	Neutrum	Plural
Nominativ	e	e	e	en
Akkusativ	en	e	e	en
Dativ	en	en	en	en

Worksheet for Self-study

Q. A) Wählen Sie die richtige Adjektivendung aus ! (Choose the correct adjective ending)

- 1) Der grau__ Anzug ist wirklich gut.
 - a) er
 - b) e
 - c) en
- 2) Da sind die freundlich__ Leute von Frankreich.
 - a) en
 - b) e
 - c) er
- 3) Das ist die berühmt__ Schauspielerin aus Deutschland.
 - a) e
 - b) en
 - c) es
- 4) Der Vater kauft die braun__ Socken.
 - a) e
 - b) er
 - c) en
- 5) Peter hat das neu__ Auto von dem reich__ Onkel bekommen.
 - a) e, er
 - b) es, en
 - c) e, en

Q. B) Kreuzen Sie das Adjektiv an! (Mark the correct adjective!)

- 1) Ich kaufe die bunte / bunten Stifte.
- 2) Der kurze / kurzer Brief ist wichtig.
- 3) Den schöne / schönen Sessel brauchst du.
- 4) Ich helfe der alten / alte Dame.
- 5) Das neue / neues Auto gehört meinem Onkel.



Lesson 3 – Adjektivendungen

We must say, the topic “Adjektivendungen” is now a little bit familiar to you. The last two chapters explained us in detail about the adjective endings for definite articles. We have seen the examples also in all the three cases.

Now, moving to the next step, in this lesson we’ll learn the adjective endings (Adjektivendungen) for indefinite articles in all three cases.

(Note -: As you already know, the indefinite articles are used when nothing is specified about given object or a person.)



Das ist **ein fleißiger** Mann. (That is a hard-working man)



Das ist **eine strenge** Lehrerin. (That is a strict teacher)



Das ist **ein kluges** Kind. (That is a clever kid)



Das sind **keine billigen** Kulis. (These are no cheap pens)

The nouns, which have been used in above sentences are the subjects of the sentences, means they are in the nominative case.

As you must have observed, we used indefinite articles in the sentences, so the adjectives are also taking a change in their endings.

Note -: The adjective endings for indefinite articles can be applied for possessivarticles as well as for negations (Negationsartikel).

Let's make the table and read the examples thoroughly in other two cases also.

	Maskulin	Feminin	Neutrum	Plural
Nominativ	Das ist <i>ein fleißiger Mann.</i>	Das ist <i>eine strenge Lehrerin.</i>	Das ist <i>ein kluges Kind.</i>	Das sind <i>keine neuen Kulis.</i>
Akkusativ	Ich treffe <i>einen fleißigen Mann.</i>	Ich frage <i>eine strenge Lehrerin.</i>	Ich lerne <i>ein kluges Kind</i> kennen.	Ich habe <i>keine neuen Kulis.</i>
Dativ	Die Firma gehört <i>einem fleißigen Mann.</i>	Ich antworte <i>einer strengen Lehrerin.</i>	Ich spiele mit <i>einem klugen Kind.</i>	Die Kulis gefallen <i>keinen älteren Freunden.</i>

- In Nominativ case we use the adjective endings er,e,es and en for masculine, feminine, neuter and plural respectively.
- The Akkusativ case shows us always, that it takes a change in masculine, whereas the other articles remain same as in nominative case.
As we know, we can't use an indefinite article for plural noun, so we used negative articles in the above sentences.
- In Dativ case the adjective endings (en) is same for all the genders as we used for definite articles in the previous lessons.

As you already noted, an indefinite article can be replaced by a possessivarticles (Possessivartikel) and a negation (Negationsartikel).

Frau Müller mag **ihren** fleißigen Mann.

Das ist **unsere** strenge Lehrerin.

Max ist **kein** kluges Kind.

Hilfst du **keinen** armen Leuten?

The possessivarticles *ihren*, *unsere*, *kein* and *keinen* in given sentences respectively have the same adjective endings just like indefinite articles.

Adjektivendungen nach dem unbestimmten Artikel -:

	Maskulin	Feminin	Neutrum	Plural
Nominativ	er	e	es	En
Akkusativ	en	e	es	En
Dativ	en	e	es	En

Worksheet for Self-study

- 1) Das ist nicht für ein klein__ Kind.
a) er
b) es
c) e
- 2) Es ist ein alt__ Brief von deinem deutsch__ Freunden.
a) er, en
b) es, en
c) en, en
- 3) Wir suchen ein klein__ Haus mit einem groß__ Garten.
a) en, es
b) e, e
c) es, en
- 4) Ich wünsche dir einen gut__ Tag.
a) en
b) e
c) es
- 5) Inge spielt mit ihr__ Freunden zusammen.
a) e
b) en
c) er
- 6) Das ist ein interessant__ Gedicht von meinem nett__ Professor.
a) e, en
b) er, en
c) es, en
- 7) Dein alt__ brau__ Mantel hängt auf dem Stuhl.

- a) er, er
- b) er, en
- c) en, en

8) Wo ist euer__ neu__ Auto?

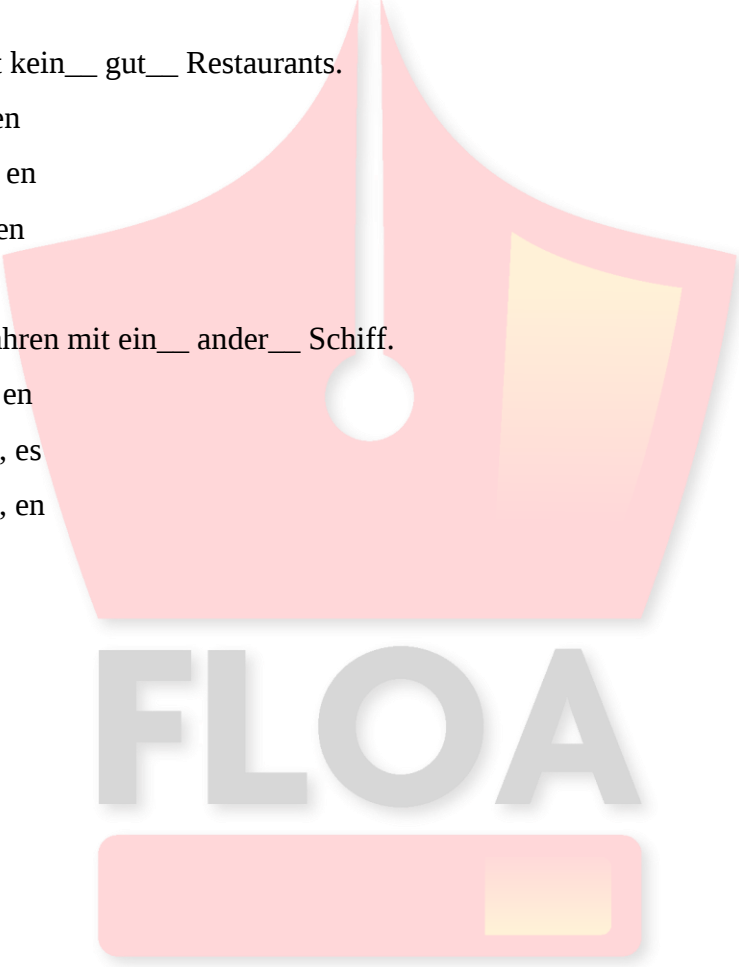
- a) es, es
- b) -, es
- c) es, -

9) Es gibt kein__ gut__ Restaurants.

- a) e, en
- b) en, en
- c) -, en

10) Wir fahren mit ein__ ander__ Schiff.

- a) es, en
- b) em, es
- c) em, en

The logo for FLOA features a stylized pink crown with a white outline and a yellow-to-orange gradient. Below the crown, the word "FLOA" is written in large, bold, grey capital letters. Underneath the text is a pink rectangular bar with rounded corners and a yellow-to-orange gradient on its right side.

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Lesson 4 - Adjektivendungen– ohne Artikeln

Adjektivendungen can be used in three categories. In first and second lesson, we learnt how to use it with definite articles. The third lesson was about the indefinite articles and we have also seen, how the possessivarticles and negative articles can be replaced by the indefinite articles.

This lesson will also introduce you the “Adjektivendungen”, but with the different category, which is called “Ohne Artikeln”.

Which ending will you add to an adjective, if a noun or an adjective don't have any article in a sentence?

- What does “ohne Artikeln” mean?
 - In case of having no article given in a sentence for a noun or before an adjective, it is called “ohne Artikeln”.

Now we'll see three examples and try to differentiate them with the examples we have written in the previous lessons.



- 1) *Maria isst jeden Tag frisches Brot.* (Maria eats fresh bread every day)



- 2) *Mein Vater hat nette Kollegen.* (My father has nice colleagues)



- 3) *Die Frau trägt eine Bluse mit blauem Rock.* (The lady is wearing a blouse with blue skirt)

As you must have observed, these three sentences don't have any article before an adjective, but still the sentence is meaningful.

- *In the first sentence it's not necessary to say the fresh bread or a fresh bread, but rather we can just say "fresh bread".*
- *The same logic we can apply for second and third sentence as well. Instead of saying the nice colleagues, the sentence just says "nice colleagues".*
- *As we are not specifying here, it makes more sense if we say a blouse with blue skirt, instead of saying a blouse with blue skirt or a blue skirt.*

(Note -: In definite and indefinite articles the adjective ending "en" we used in dative case for all the genders, but for 'ohne Artikeln' it is different.)

Let's make the table and see the examples thoroughly.

	Maskulin	Feminin	Neutrum	Plural
Nominativ	fleißiger Mann	nette Frau	kluges Kind	neue Kulis
Akkusativ	fleißigen Mann	nette Frau	kluges Kind	neue Kulis
Dativ	fleißigem Mann	netter Frau	klugem Kind	neuen Kulis

As you can see the endings we have added to the adjective are taken from the original table of the definite and indefinite articles in Nominativ, Akkusativ and Dativ.

Adjektivendungen for "ohne Artikeln" -:

	Maskulin	Feminin	Neutrum	Plural
Nominativ	er	e	es	E
Akkusativ	en	e	es	E

Dativ	em	er	em	En
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While describing a human being or human's appearances; such as hair, nose, face etc, we use some specific adjectives with their suitable endings, but not necessary to use an article for the noun and we categorise it in "ohne Artikel".



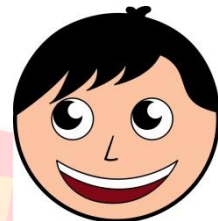
gesunder Mann

(healthy man)



lange Haare

(long hair)



rundes Gesicht

(round face)

The above examples show that if we don't use any article for the noun, the sentences still make sense.

(Note -: If an adjective has been used at the end of the sentence, the adjective does not take any ending)

Worksheet for Self-study



1)

- a) starkes Kaffee
- b) starkem Kaffee
- c) starke Kaffee

2)



- a) Das Kind trinkt heiße Milch.
- b) Das Kind trinkt heißen Milch.
- c) Das Kind trinkt heißer Milch.

3)



- a) Isst du schwarzen Schokolade?
- b) Isst du schwarzer Schokolade?
- c) Isst du schwarze Schokolade?

4)



- a) Ich trinke grünen Tee.
- b) Ich trinke grüner Tee.
- c) Ich trinke grünem Tee.

5)



- a) Es ist Sommer. Die Leute trinken kalt Mineralwasser.
- b) Es ist Sommer. Die Leute trinken kaltes Mineralwasser.
- c) Es ist Sommer. Die Leute trinken kaltem Mineralwasser.

6) Zum Mittagessen essen wir gesund__ Salat.

- a) en
- b) es
- c) er

7) Du isst immer lecker__ Pizza und trinkst rot__ Wein.

- a) er, er
- b) e, en
- c) e, er

8) Es gibt viele brav__ Studenten.

- a) en
- b) em
- c) e

