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German adjective endings exercises pdf

Open up the tables below to find some common adjectives you can use when describing people. Remember that when the adjective comes before the noun, it is influenced by the gender of the noun, the case, and by any prepositions that may come before it. This means that the adjective is often declined when used in a sentence: "stark" --> "er hat starke Hände" ["Hände" is a plural noun with no article, and must be in the accusative case since it is the object of the sentence. Therefore the adjective ending is "e"]. "stark" --> "mit starken Händen" ["mit" takes the dative case and "Hände" is a plural noun with no article, therefore the adjective ending is "en" and the noun also gets an "n" because it ends with a vowel]. Note: When the adjective comes after the noun, no changes are made! E.g. "Der Mann ist stark." A detailed table on this topic can be found in our German Cases & Articles section, where you can learn how to decline adjectives according to the nominative, accusative, genitive, and dative cases. Describing Animals in German Open up the list below to see what kind of adjectives you can use to describe animals. Using some of these in your speech or writing can really increase your fluency! If you would like to read some simple German texts on the topic of animals, here are some short articles written in a relatively uncomplicated style: When reading these, make sure to look out for the adjectives used and the adjectival endings applied. Try to figure out exactly why each ending is appropriate - Is the noun singular or plural? Does the noun have a definite or indefinite article? Is there a preposition? What case is being used? Refer back to the German Cases chart to see the overview of how adjectival endings are applied. Describing Food in German Describing Weather in German Describing Travel in German Don't be shellfish. . . . What do people say here nobody says anything. Adjective declension, also called adjective inflection, means that adjectives agree with a noun in gender, number, and case. Only attributive adjectives, adjectives that come before verbs, are declined in German Grammar. Predicative and adverbial adjectives don't change. Master adjective declension with Lingolia's simple declension tables and online lesson, then test your knowledge in the exercises. The table provides an overview of adjective endings for the declension/inflection of German attributive adjectives. *Adjectives that come after the following words are declined exactly the same as after the definite article: derselbe, dieser, jener, mancher, solcher, welcher, alle. Example: Jeder gute Schüler muss im Unterricht aufpassen.Every good pupil must pay attention in class.(but: Ein guter Schüler muss im Unterricht aufpassen.A good pupil must pay attention in class.) Exceptions to the rule When the adjective ends in -e, we don't add a second -e. Example: leise - ein leiser Jungequiet - a quiet boy (not: ein leiseer Junge) When the adjective ends in -el, we remove the -e from -elWe usually remove the -e from adjectives that end in a vowel + -er. We also remove the -e in many foreign words. Example: teuer - ein teures Hotel expensive - an expensive hotel (nicht: ein teures Hotel) makaber - eine makabre Geschichtemacabre - a macabre story (nicht: eine makabere Geschichte) The adjective hoch is irregular: we remove the -c for the attributive adjective. Example: hoch - ein hohes Haushigh - a high building (not: ein hohes Haus) Example: dunkel - ein dunkler Walddark - a dark forest (not: ein dunkeler Wald) The declension tables below provides an overview of the declension of adjectives with the definite, indefinite and no article in all four German cases. Adjectives with Masculine Nouns Adjectives with Feminine Nouns Adjectives with Neuter Nouns Adjectives with Plural Nouns Our online exercises for German help you to learn and practice grammar rules in an interactive manner. To make sure that you understand the correct answers, our answer keys offer simple explanations as well as handy tips and tricks. Declension - Exercises Declension of Adjectives - mixed exercise Adjektive Deklination - Zusatzübungen Become a Lingolia Plus member to access these additional exercises. Deklination der Adjektive - bestimmter Artikel (1) B1 Deklination der Adjektive - bestimmter Artikel (2) B1 Deklination der Adjektive - unbestimmter Artikel (1) B1 Deklination der Adjektive - unbestimmter Artikel (2) B1 Deklination der Adjektive - ohne Artikel C1 Deklination der Adjektive - gemischt (1) B2 Deklination der Adjektive - gemischt (2) C1 A1Beginner A2Elementary B1Intermediate B2Upper intermediate C1Advanced For this exercise, you will be given a paragraph consisting of 10-20 sentences with missing words. In order to complete the exercise, you must fill in each blank with the correct German adjective. All adjectives must have the correct endings to match the gender and case of the rest of the sentence. Exercises View all exercises of "Adjectives" Ways to add vowels and the ß without German keyboard design: Click on the desired character below and it will appear in the active field. A faster and more convenient way: We associated each character with a number from 1 to 4, whereas ä is 1, ö is 2, ü is 3 and ß is 4. Just type in the number and it will be instantly transformed to the character. Enjoying higher usability Use the tab key to jump from the current to the next input field. Press enter key (or return key) to send the form and to see the solutions. Use numbers 1 to 4 to add vowels and special characters. Contact Data privacy Are you already familiar with the declension of articles and pronouns? If yes, learning German adjective endings is going to be a cakewalk for you.Adjectives are often used in day-to-day conversations. Knowing the correct adjective ending is important for your overall language fluency.What are Adjective Endings in German?An adjective is a word that describes the noun. It gives a more specific meaning to the sentence. In English, there are no adjective endings. The position of the adjective (before or after noun) is not crucial. Preceding articles and pronouns do not matter either. The adjective remains the same in all cases.For example, Our neighbor is kind or my kind neighbor or the kind neighbor. Here, the adjective "kind" is the same in all cases. It doesn't take any endings.Using adjectives in a sentence is not that easy in German. If a noun does not follow the adjective, that means we use a predicate adjective, then it takes no ending. For instance, Meine Freundin ist klug. (My friend is smart.)However, the adjectives take endings if used before a noun. As you all know, German case system is an integral part of the language. Just like articles and pronouns, German adjective endings too change depending on the gender, case and number of the noun.Another important factor that affects the German adjective endings is the type of article (definite or indefinite) and whether an article is used or not. Now, let's learn about all these factors in detail.German Adjective Endings without ArticleWhen there is no article before the adjective, the endings are as follows:-Mask.Fem.Neut.PluralNominativ-er-e-es-eAkkusativ-en-e-es-eDativ-em-er-em-enGenitiv-en-er-en-erThe above adjective endings are also applicable when an indefinite article (ein) or possessive article without an ending (mein, dein etc.) precedes the adjective.Ich mag bunte Vorhänge. (I like colorful curtains.)Wo ist dein altes Haus? (Where is your old house?)Ein kalter Kaffee ist immer erfrischend. (A cold coffee is always refreshing.)Tip 1 - Adjective endings without article (nominative, accusative and dative case) are similar to definite articles (der, die, das) without the letter "d". The definite articles in accusative case are den, die, das and die. The adjective endings are (d)-en, (di)-e, (d)-es and (di)-e. For neuter, the ending is "-es" instead of "-as".German Adjective Endings with ArticleWhen a definite article (der, die, das etc.) precedes the adjective, the endings are as follows:-Mask.Fem.Neut.PluralNominativ-e-e-e-enAkkusativ-en-e-e-enDativ-en-en-en-enGenitiv-en-en-en-enThe above adjective endings are also applicable when an indefinite article (einen, einem etc.) or possessive article with an ending (meiner, deinem etc.) precedes the adjective.Der blaue Bleistift ist verloren. (The blue pencil is lost.)Ich wohne in einem großen Haus. (I live in a big house.)Die Schuhe liegen unter meinem neuen Bett. (The shoes are under my new bed.)Tip 2 - Adjective endings with article in dative and genitive case are always the same (-en), irrespective of gender and number. The adjective endings for plural nouns are also the same (-en) in all the 4 cases.Tip 3 - Adjective endings with article in nominative and accusative case (singular nouns) are always "-e" irrespective of gender. The only exception is accusative masculine form. It takes the ending "-en" You will always get the adjective endings right, if you remember these three useful tips.Now that you know how and when to use the German adjective endings, let's go through some simple adjectives in German.List of Common German AdjectivesLearning new adjectives with their opposites is a great way to improve your German vocabulary. We have compiled a list commonly used adjectives for you.Make sure that you listen to the audio at the end of this table. Repeat the words after the speaker to improve your pronunciation.AntonymsGegenteilehappy - sadglücklich - traurigrich - poorreich - armyoung - oldjung - althot - coldheiß - kaltbig - smallgroß - kleinlong - shortlang - kurzhigh - lowhoch - niedrigstrong - weakstark - schwachfat - thindick - dünnwide - narrowbreit - eng / schmaldeep - shallowtief - flachbright - darkhell - dunkelfast - slowschnell - langsamood - badgut - schlechtclean - dirtysauber - schmutzigbeautiful - uglyschön / hübsch - hässlichinteresting - boringinteressant - langweiligexpensive - cheapt teuer / billigeasy - difficulteinfach - schwierigearly - latefrüh - spätquiet - loudruhig / still - lautactive - lazyaktiv - faulintelligent - dumbintelligent - dummhealthy - unhealthygesund - ungesundcomfortable - uncomfortablebequem - unbequemGerman Adjectives PodcastClick the Play button to listen to all the opposites in the table above.German Grammar QuizTake the following quiz to test your knowledge of German Adjective Endings. Adjective EndingsSorry! None of your answers were correct. Better luck next time!If you want to know more about Grammar rules, go back to the lesson to revise it again.You scored less than 50%. Better luck next time!If you want to know more about Grammar rules, go back to the lesson to revise it again.Nice work! You need just a little more practice.Browse through these topics if you would like to learn more.You do know the adjective endings quite well. Keep it up! Browse through these topics if you would like to learn more.Hurray! You got all the answers correct. Want to learn more about German adjective endings? Take a look at this article on German is easy.If you enjoyed learning this lesson, also check out the topic Question Words in German on your favorite blog "All About Deutsch".PS - On this blog, you will find grammar lessons just like this one, vocabulary lists divided subject-wise as well as articles related to countries like Germany, Austria and Switzerland and a lot more. 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