

Sommer Work for Deutsch Students

FOR UPCOMING SECOND YEAR STUDENTS:

Memorize the spellings of the verbs **haben** (to have) and **sein** (to be)

	haben	sein
ich	habe	bin
du	hast	bist
er, sie, es	hat	ist
wir	haben	sind
ihr	habt	seid
sie, Sie	haben	sind

Learn to draw this “**Monster**” chart

Monster	Case	Purpose	masculine	feminine	neuter	plural
RESE	Nominative	subject	der	die	das	die
NESE	Accusative	direct object	den	die	das	die
MRMN	Dative	indirect object	dem	der	dem	den
SRSR	Genitive	possession	des	der	des	der

Memorize the **endings for the possessive adjectives** (mein, dein, sein, ... & ein & kein)

XEXE

NEXE

MRMN

SRSR

Memorize the Prepositions (here they are in song format)

Accusative prepositions (chicken dance tune):

durch, für, gegen, ohne, um

durch, für, gegen, ohne, um

durch, für, gegen, ohne, um

bis, bis, bis

2-way preposition (yankee doodle tune):

an, auf, hinter, in & neben

singt der Yankee Doodle

über, unter, vor, & zwischen

singt dazu sein Pudel

Dative preposition (the blue danube by Strauss):

aus, ausser, bei, mit, nach, seit, von, zu

aus, ausser, bei, mit, nach, seit, von, zu

aus, ausser, bei, mit, nach, seit, von, zu

aus, ausser, bei, mit, nach, seit, von, zu

gegenüber

UPCOMING THIRD YEAR STUDENTS:

Memorize the spellings of each of the 7 **modal verbs**

	müssen	dürfen	können	wollen	sollen	mögen	möchten
ich	muß	darf	kann	will	soll	mag	möchte
du	mußt	darfst	kannst	willst	sollst	magst	möchtest
er/sie/es	muß	darf	kann	will	soll	mag	möchte
wir	müssen	dürfen	können	wollen	sollen	mögen	möchten
ihr	müsst	dürft	könnt	wollt	sollt	mögt	möchtet
sie, Sie	müssen	dürfen	können	wollen	sollen	mögen	möchten
	must, have to	may, allowed, permitted,	can, able	want to	should, supposed to	like	would like to

Memorize the **dative verbs** (because everything that comes after them must be from the dative case).

antworten (to answer)
 danken (to thank)
 fehlen (to be missing)
 folgen (to follow)
 gefallen (to please)
 glauben (to believe)
 gehören (to belong to)
 helfen (to help)
 passen (to fit)

Memorize the “**der-words**” (aka demonstrative adjectives) and remember they use RESE, NESE MRMN SRSR endings

dieser (this/these)
 jeder (every/each)
 welcher (which)
 mancher (some)
 solcher (such)
 alle (all)

FOR UPCOMING FOURTH YEAR STUDENTS:

Memorize the **adjective endings** charts:

When:	After "DER"-words				After "EIN"-words				Unpreceded			
Case	M	F	N	PL	M	F	N	PL	M	F	N	PL
Nominative	-e	-e	-e	-en	-er	-e	-es	-en	-er	-e	-es	-e
Accusative	-en	-e	-e	-en	-en	-e	-es	-en	-en	-e	-es	-e
Dative	-en	-en	-en	-en	-en	-en	-en	-en	-em	-er	-em	-en
Genitive	-en	-en	-en	-en	-en	-en	-en	-en	-en	-er	-en	-er

always -en , except inside the “cooking pot”

RESE
NESE
MRMN
NRNR

Memorize the **relative pronouns** because they are used to refer back to someone or something just mentioned at the beginning of the sentence, ex. Das ist der Mann, den ich gestern gesehen habe (That is the man, whom I saw yesterday). Notice that the relative clause uses transposed word order)

	masculine	feminine	neuter	plural	meaning
nominative	<i>der</i>	<i>die</i>	<i>das</i>	<i>die</i>	the one who ...
accusative	<i>den</i>	<i>die</i>	<i>das</i>	<i>die</i>	the one whom ...
dative	<i>dem</i>	<i>der</i>	<i>dem</i>	<i>denen</i>	the one to whom, for whom
genitive	<i>dessen</i>	<i>deren</i>	<i>dessen</i>	<i>deren</i>	the one whose ...

Memorize the endings of the **simple past tense**:

ich	-te
du	-test
er, sie, es	-te
wir	-ten
ihr	-tet
sie, Sie	-ten

Memorize haben and sein in the **simple past**

Ich hatte...	Ich war...
Du hattest	Du warst...
Er hatte...	Er war...
Wir hatten...	Wir waren...
Ihr hattet...	Ihr wart...
Sie hatten...	Sie waren

ex. Ich **spielte** Tennis gestern.

Memorize the most common **subordinating conjunctions** below and that they all require a comma first and then the conjugated verb last in the sentence (= transposed word order):
ex. Ich esse, weil ich Hunger habe.

daß	that
wenn	when (= "whenever", not used for talking about clock time)
weil	because
sobald	as soon as
bis	until
bevor	before
nachdem	after
<u>als</u>	when
da	because, since [<i>conditional</i>]
seit/seitdem	since [<i>temporal</i>]
damit	so that
ob	whether, if
obwohl	although
so daß	so that, as a result
solange	as long as
während	while, during

Note: All the **interrogative pronouns** also use transposed word order

wer	who
wen	whom
wem	to whom/ for whom
was	what
wo	where
wann	when
warum	why
wie	how

Note: All the **relative pronouns** use transposed word order

der, die, das, die
den, die, das, die
dem, der, dem, denen
dessen, deren, dessen, deren

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